

# *Answer Key*

# International Trade



## READING 1

Mithre J. Sandrasaga. “Politics—U.N.: Assembly Votes 173–3 for End to Cuba Blockade,” *Global Information Network*, 13 November 2002, 1.

### -- Discussion of Reading 1 -----

1. In 2002, which countries sided with the United States in the U.N. General Assembly vote of 173–3 on the Cuban embargo? (Israel and the Marshall Islands)
2. What serious concerns did many U.N. delegates have about the blockade? (They said the blockade violates international law, infringing on Cuba’s sovereignty, and violates the Charter of the United Nations.)
3. What were the provisions of the law passed by the U.S. Congress in 2000 that concerned the embargo? (The 2002 law exempted food from the U.S. embargo but banned official and private financing of food exports to Cuba, forcing Havana to pay for the goods in cash.)
4. What are the extraterritorial effects of the Helms-Burton Act of 1996? (Under this legislation, the United States assumes the right to penalize countries that trade with Cuba.)
5. What was the key provision of the 1992 Cuba Democracy Act? (Cargo vessels from third countries are prevented from docking in U.S. ports if they have called in Cuba in the previous six months.)

6. Describe the findings of the study by Georgetown University on the sanctions imposed on Cuba. (The study found that 59 new unilateral sanctions were imposed between 1997 and 2001, a significant decrease from the 1996 rate. In 1996 alone, the U.S. imposed 26 new sanctions.)
7. What question about the embargo is being debated by U.S. policymakers? (The question is whether the embargo is an appropriate foreign policy instrument for achieving national goals.)
8. Outline the position of the Cuba Working Group. (It has proposed a nine-point plan to ease the embargo and promote bilateral trade and travel, but it falls short of calling for direct U.S. investment, diplomatic relations, or foreign aid.)
9. Write a one-sentence statement in your own words of the main idea of the article. (Although the United Nations General Assembly voted to lift the trade blockade against Cuba, the United States government has maintained the embargo despite criticism that it violates international law.)
10. Cuba has a socialist system of government. How does that differ from a capitalist system? (Capitalism: private ownership, free enterprise, competition, and profit. Socialism: state ownership, with all members of the community sharing in the work and products.)
11. Which social and economic policies have been successful in Cuba? (Cuba has a health care system that provides free health care to all citizens. The education system has produced one of the lowest illiteracy rates in the world and a high enrollment rate in schools.)
12. Should the United States provide foreign aid to Cuba? Justify your answer.

Anita Snow. "Cuba to Buy \$66M in American Food," 30 September 2002, in *www.salon.com/*.

-- Discussion of Reading 2 -----

1. Explain the deal made between Cuba and the United States involving farm products. (Cuba struck deals to buy more than \$66 million in American food as of the eve of the end of a five-day agribusiness show.)
2. How much did Cuba spend on U.S. farm products in 2001 and 2002? (In 2001 Cuba paid \$140 million for U.S. farm products, and in 2002 Cuba had paid at least \$60 million by September 30, 2002.)
3. How did Cuba pay for the farm products? (Everything was paid for in cash.)
4. Describe the four contracts that were signed at the agribusiness show. (One contract was for \$5 million of soybean and corn from F. C. Stone of Iowa; another was to buy eggs worth \$1 million from Dolphin Shipping & Trading of Georgia; later contracts were for \$7.4 million to buy soybeans, soy flour, and corn from Bunge of New York and \$1.4 million to buy rice from Riceland of Arkansas.)
5. What other deals were discussed at the fair? (a co-marketing agreement between Cuba's Havana Club rum production company and Splash Tropical Drinks of Florida)
6. How did Fidel Castro describe the Americans in his speech at the dinner for exhibitors and their families? (Castro congratulated the Americans for their initiative and courage.)
7. How long has Cuba been under a trade embargo? (for more than four decades)
8. What law is the exception to these sanctions? (A U.S. law in 2000 permitted the first direct commercial sales of American food and agricultural products to the island in 40 years.)
9. Why did Havana refuse to take advantage of the new law for one year? (Havana refused because the law prohibits American financing, requiring all sales to be made in cash.)

10. Name other countries on which the United States has imposed a trade embargo or applied sanctions. (Burma, Iran, Iraq, Libya, North Korea, Syria, the Palestine Liberation Organization)
11. During the years of isolating Cuba, democracy has spread throughout Latin America. What can we infer about the relationship between the embargo and the development of democracy in Latin America? (Latin American countries have seen the results of the embargo on Cuba, which may have influenced their decision to adopt the democratic model of government rather than the communist model.)

## Vocabulary . . . . .

Fill in the blanks with the correct words. Use each word only once.

sovereignty	successive	blockade	prohibiting
advocated	exacerbated	sanctions	embargo

In 1959, Cuban revolutionaries, led by Ernesto (Ché) Guevara and Fidel Castro, overthrew the government of Batista and announced that Cuba would be a communist country. As a result of this change in government, the John F. Kennedy administration implemented a trade embargo against Cuba in 1960.<sup>1</sup> The embargo imposed economic sanctions on Cuba, prohibiting imports of food and medical supplies from the United States. Today, not only is trade with the United States forbidden, but other countries are penalized if they trade with Cuba, through the Helms-Burton Act of 1996.<sup>2</sup> Critics of this law say that it violates the sovereignty of nation states and limits fundamental human rights.

The embargo has been in effect for over 40 years. The Cuban people have suffered greatly in terms of their health care and general standard of living, especially since the fall of the Soviet Union, which used to provide aid to Cuba. The original purpose of the embargo was to encourage the Cuban people to rebel against Castro and end his communist regime. The United States feared that a strong communist government in Cuba could lead to the

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1. “Cuba and the United States: The Americans Have Come,” *The Economist*, 4 January 2003, 28.  
 2. Mithre Sandrasagra, “Politics—U.N.: Assembly Votes 173–3 for End to Cuba Blockade,” *Global Information Network*, 13 November 2002, 1.

expansion of communism throughout Latin America. The trade embargo has failed to end Fidel Castro's rule; in fact, Castro has remained a powerful and charismatic leader of the Cuban people in spite of the poor living conditions in the country, which have been exacerbated by the embargo.

Many in the international community, including Pope John Paul II, have spoken out against the embargo. The United Nations General Assembly has advocated the end of the trade embargo, and it has voted against the blockade for eleven successive years.<sup>3</sup> However, the U.S. government refuses to lift the embargo because it believes that trade with Cuba would benefit no one but Fidel Castro, whose dictatorship is contrary to U.S. principles of freedom of speech and democracy. Nevertheless, Thomas G. Donlan, editor of *Barron's*, writes: "In many countries, trade has undermined the roots of tyranny and made it fall."<sup>4</sup>

In 2000, a new U.S. law was passed that authorizes direct sales of U.S. food, agricultural products, and medicine to Cuba if payment is made in cash. In 2002, Cuba received about \$165 million in food from the United States, "helping to turn the United States into Cuba's tenth-biggest trading partner."<sup>5</sup> Although the blockade remains in place, today the U.S. and Cuba have an active trade relationship, which represents a major turnaround in U.S. foreign policy.<sup>6</sup>

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3. *Ibid.*, 1.

4. Thomas G. Donlan. "Editorial Commentary: Principles and Trade," *Barron's*, 27 May 2002, 35.

5. "Cuba and the United States: The Americans Have Come," 28.

6. Joseph Contreras, "The Cracks in Castro's Wall; U.S. Food Companies and Tourists Are Flocking to Cuba," *Newsweek*, 30 September 2002, 48.

# Regional Conflict



## READING 1

Washington Post Foreign Service. “Russia Fails to Persuade Pakistan, India to Budge” *The Washington Post*, June 5, 2002, A17.

### -- Discussion of Reading 1 -----

1. What two countries on the Asian subcontinent have been in a state of conflict? (Pakistan and India)
2. Who were the leaders of these countries in June 2002? (India’s prime minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Pakistan’s President General Pervez Musharraf)
3. Who was trying to bring the two leaders to the negotiating table? (Russia’s president Vladimir Putin)
4. What is the cause of the conflict? (Kashmir has been claimed by both India and Pakistan for more than 50 years.)
5. What was the military situation in these countries in June 2002? (The two nations had more than 1 million troops faced off across their border with Kashmir, and they were trading artillery fire.)
6. How many wars have the two countries fought since 1947? (three wars)

7. How did the two leaders react at Almaty when they were in the same room? (They walked in separately, stuck to separate corners of the room, and ignored each other.)
8. Which leader refused to forswear first use of nuclear weapons? (Musharraf)
9. Write a one-sentence statement in your own words of the main idea of the article. (At a conference in Almaty in June 2002, Russian president Putin had hoped to bring Musharraf and Vajpayee to the negotiating table to mediate the Kashmir dispute, but he was unsuccessful.)
10. Is the tone of the article objective and unbiased or subjective and biased? (The tone of the article is unbiased, and the journalist reports the facts of the situation without attempting to influence the opinion of the reader.)
11. What resolution to this conflict would you suggest?
12. Do you believe in global nuclear disarmament? Justify your answer.

## READING 2

**Praful Bidwai.** “Politics: Year Opens with India and Pakistan Talking Tough,” *Global Information Network*, January 2, 2003, 1.

### -- Discussion of Reading 2 -----

1. How did India and Pakistan start 2003? (They started it with tough talk as well as accelerated nuclear weapons and missile development programs.)
2. What message did Pakistan President Musharraf convey to Indian President Vajpayee? (He told Vajpayee that “Indian troops should not expect a conventional war from Pakistan” if they “moved a single step across the international border or the Line of Control” that divides Kashmir.)
3. What might have resulted if India had gone through with its plans for a conventional attack across the border in 2002? (In retrospect, such strikes might have triggered a nuclear Armageddon [final battle]).

4. Describe the steps India and Pakistan took with regard to their nuclear weapons. (New Delhi formalized the establishment of a Strategic Forces Command that manages its nuclear arsenal, and Pakistan upgraded its nuclear command authority.)
5. How did the political context in India and Pakistan change? (Both India and Pakistan shifted rightward politically with more militaristic elements coming to the fore.)
6. In what ways do Pakistan and India serve the needs of Washington? (Washington needs Pakistan for its drive against al-Qaeda. It needs India as a big emerging market and a long-term strategic counterforce to China.)
7. Why was January 2003 an especially dangerous time for South Asia? (India-Pakistan hostility remained unresolved, hardliners in both states had developed a stake in maintaining and increasing the hostility, and domestic politics in India were in a flux.)
8. What changes have taken place concerning the dispute over Kashmir since this article was published in January 2003? (The situation remains the same; terrorist attacks have continued.)

## *Vocabulary* . . . . .

Fill in the blanks with the correct words. Use each word only once.

<b>impasse</b>	<b>extremists</b>	<b>repression</b>	<b>mediators</b>
<b>arsenal</b>	<b>curtailed</b>	<b>concession</b>	<b>de-escalate</b>
<b>blackmail</b>	<b>rivalry</b>	<b>secede</b>	<b>infiltrate</b>

Kashmir is a beautiful land that lies between Pakistan and India in the Himalayan region of South Asia. It has been the center of a dispute between those two countries since 1947, when India was partitioned, creating Pakistan as a Muslim state. In 1957 Kashmir was incorporated into the Indian Union, but the majority of its population, which is Muslim, wanted to either become a part of Pakistan or gain independence. Today, after three wars, the situation is still unresolved, and Kashmir is divided between India and Pakistan.

The Islamic government of Pakistan believes that Kashmir should be a part of Pakistan on the premise that most Kashmiris are Muslim. India,

which has about 850 million Hindus and 126 million Muslims, considers Kashmir a part of India and has controlled much of the territory since the 1971 war.<sup>1</sup> Many of the people in Kashmir would like to secede from India and be independent of both countries because they “have endured 13 years of insurgency and terrorism.”<sup>2</sup> Any attempt to forge a compromise has failed, and the rivalry over this small area has continued unabated.

Now the situation is complicated by the fact that India and Pakistan have a/an arsenal of nuclear weapons, so each country is using the threat of a nuclear war to attempt to blackmail the other to withdraw from Kashmir.<sup>3</sup> However, India, which has the superior nuclear capacity, has agreed not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, while Pakistan has refused to make this concession.<sup>4</sup> Furthermore, the government of Pakistan has accused India of terrorist activities and of repression of the Muslims in Kashmir.<sup>5</sup> Similarly, India blames Pakistan for an attack on India’s Parliament in December 2001, which led to curtailed diplomatic ties between the two countries.<sup>6</sup> Islamic extremists from Pakistan continue to infiltrate India’s borders, and in November 2002, 14 people were killed in a terrorist siege of two Hindu temples.<sup>7</sup>

This longstanding conflict shows no signs of being resolved in the near future. According to *The Economist*, “prospects for talks between India and Pakistan remain remote. . . .”<sup>8</sup> Although many world leaders, including government officials from the United States, Russia, and China, have attempted to de-escalate the crisis and to act as mediators, no agreement has been reached between India and Pakistan, and the situation is at a/an impasse. Therefore, the Kashmiris’ dream of freedom and self-determination is not yet a reality, and the possibility of a South Asia nuclear war keeps tensions high in the region.<sup>9</sup>

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1. “The World Factbook” in Central Intelligence Agency (*www.cia.gov*).
  2. “Asia: A New Broom; Kashmir,” *The Economist*, 2 November 2002, 66.
  3. Praful Bidwai. “Politics: Year Opens with India and Pakistan Talking Tough,” *Global Information Service*, 2 January 2003, 1.
  4. “Russia Fails to Persuade Pakistan, India to Budge,” *The Washington Post*, 5 June 2002, A17.
  5. *Ibid.*, A17.
  6. Bidwai, 1.
  7. “Kashmir: Unhealed Wounds,” *The Economist*, 30 November 2002, 36.
  8. *Ibid.*, 36.
  9. Scott Baldauf and Howard LaFranchi. “Why Pakistan Might Turn to Nukes,” *The Christian Science Monitor*, 4 June 2002, 1.

# Modern Technology



## READING 1

Randy Dottinga. Stalker Tech: “Students at the University of California at San Diego Are Tracking Their Friends’ Locations with PDAs,” 11 June 2002, in *www.salon.com/*.

### -- Discussion of Reading 1 -----

1. What is the function of a personal digital assistant (PDA)? (The PDA allows users to track each other’s location.)
2. Why would the students at the University of California at San Diego (UCSD) use PDAs? (They are provided to students for free and allow their buddies to watch them wander across campus on a zoomable map.)
3. Explain the meaning of UCSD student Ben Shapiro’s statement: “It’s creepy Big Brother.” (The PDA would be an invasion of an individual’s privacy. “Big Brother” was the “Thought Police,” who could watch everyone, in George Orwell’s novel *1984*.)
4. What is the official goal of the PDA project at the university? (The goal is to test whether location trackers will encourage students to find each other more easily on a sprawling and rapidly growing campus.)
5. Explain how the PDAs detect each other and how the technology works. (The PDAs detect each other through the university’s

Wi-Fi [Wireless Fidelity] network, the same radio wave-based system that allows lap-toppers to go online from coffeehouses and airports. The location-tracking software draws upon triangulation technology used by global positioning system [GPS] devices. The PDAs compare the strength levels of signals traveling from the devices to various Wi-Fi antennas.)

6. Can students with PDAs track the location of any other user at any time? (The software only allows a person to track the location of another user if both agree.)
7. Why are critics skeptical about the PDAs? (They think that PDAs have created a security risk for every student who uses the software because they will attract hackers and viruses.)
8. How can UCSD students check where their friends are? (Students can log in to a website from anywhere and check where their friends are.)
9. What two types of information does a PDA provide to a user? (The system offers a zoomable map of the campus—with moving dots representing their friends—and a text list of where people are.)
10. Why does Hewlett-Packard want to know what college students will do with PDAs? (HP wants to know what college students do with the devices because that will tell them what older consumers will do with PDAs in the future.)
11. Why is there a need for a privacy policy and safeguards for users of PDAs? (Beth Givens of the Privacy Rights Clearinghouse says that whenever someone develops a new service that uses personally identifiable information, there will be other uses found for that information in the future.)
12. Explain the meaning of the following abbreviations: PDA, GPS, Wi-Fi, and ACLU. (Personal Digital Assistant, Global Positioning System, Wireless Fidelity, and American Civil Liberties Union.)
13. Write a one-sentence statement in your own words of the main idea of the article. (UCSD has offered free PDAs to students in a test project for Hewlett-Packard, but protections have to be designed for users' privacy.)
14. Would you agree to take part in a PDA project if you were asked to participate? Explain your answer.

Alfred Hermida. "China Plans Health Limits on Mobiles," 10 June 2002, in BBC News World Edition ([www.bbc.co.uk/](http://www.bbc.co.uk/)).

-- *Discussion of Reading 2* -----

1. What is the reason for the draft legislation on mobile phone use in China? (The Chinese government plans to cut down on radiation from mobile phones.)
2. What would result from the implementation of this legislation? (The draft regulations would result in China having the world's toughest standards on mobile phone radiation. They would cap radiation emissions from handsets at half the levels allowed internationally. The result could make most handsets illegal in their current form, and there would also be far more phone masts.)
3. Describe the market for mobile phones in China. (China is the world's largest mobile phone market, with 161 million users, and 5 million to 6 million new subscribers signing up every month. The mobile phone is used by the young, the old, the rich, and the poor.)
4. Why do some experts doubt that this draft law will be enacted? (The draft measures on radiation could seriously undermine Chinese efforts to rival European and American mobile phone manufacturers and operators. Also, draft laws are often floated as test balloons to see the reaction of the industry and are never implemented.)
5. Explain the meaning of the statement: "Pragmatism reigns in China." (The Chinese are practical and would not implement a law that would have negative effects on their economy.)
6. Write a one-sentence statement in your own words of the main idea of the article. (The Chinese government drafted a law that limits use of mobile phones to lessen exposure to radiation, but this law may not be implemented because of its negative effects on the Chinese mobile phone industry.)

## Vocabulary . . . . .

Fill in the blank with the correct words. Use each word only once.

implementation  
encryption

elites  
mobile

safeguard  
digital

As information technology (IT) has spread throughout the world, it has cut across cultures and social classes, bringing these modern types of communication not just to the elites but to all levels of society. To some extent, the communication revolution is a democratic one that transmits knowledge to those living in the farthest reaches of the globe. Nevertheless, critics of globalization claim that the beneficiaries of IT are those living in the developed nations and that the inhabitants of developing countries are being deprived of the advances in IT. While statistics from China, the largest market for mobile phones, disprove this point of view, it is true that many people in the Middle East, Africa, and Latin America do not have access to the latest information technologies. Looking ahead, however, IT analysts predict that personal computing devices will eventually be readily available almost everywhere.

Just as with the first and second generation of computers and other high-tech products, major innovations in the third generation (3G) will continue to take place. The early forms of computers were large mainframes, which then were transformed into personal computers (PCs) known as desktops. These PCs led to the development of lightweight laptops. Today handheld computers that are combined with mobile phones are the newest form of IT. As the author of “Computing’s New Shape” says: “In short, the once-separate worlds of computing and mobile telephony are now colliding.”<sup>1</sup> These new devices integrate smartphone software with desktop and server software.<sup>2</sup> Nokia and Microsoft are competing for this market, but sales of Microsoft’s Pocket PC phone and personal digital assistant (PDA) are slow, compared to sales of Nokia’s smartphones.<sup>3</sup>

In the next generation of IT products, the implementation of a quantum computer may be the greatest advance. The quantum computer, which manipulates quantum bits (qubits), is able to do “massively parallel calculations which are beyond even the theoretical capabilities of conventional computers.”<sup>4</sup> The prototype for this amazing machine was built in Austria

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1. “Computing’s New Shape,” *The Economist*, 23 November 2002, 11.  
2. “Nokia v Microsoft: The Fight for Digital Dominance,” *The Economist*, 23 November 2002, 63.  
3. *Ibid.*, 63.  
4. “Quantum Computing: Heads and Tails,” *The Economist*, 4 January 2003, 63.

in 2002.<sup>5</sup> Researchers in Japan and the Netherlands have also been successful in developing qubits.<sup>6</sup> Another future development will be in the area of “ubiquitous computing,” which involves “streams of information following customers nearly every step of their lives.”<sup>7</sup> The technology for this is called Smart Personal Objects Technology (Spot), and Microsoft has been developing these smart devices, which include a wristwatch, key-chain fob, alarm clock, and refrigerator magnet. Information, such as stock prices or sports scores, is sent by satellite or Internet to FM radio stations, which then send the data on to the FM receivers in the small gadgets.<sup>8</sup>

Recently, security has become a critical issue to consumers, so new computers will probably have encryption systems to safeguard against identity theft and provide privacy. Although some desktop and laptop computers will survive into the third generation, the IT product of the future will be “smaller, more personal and more numerous than its predecessor.”<sup>9</sup> It will incorporate computer hardware, a mobile phone, a camera, and software to run multiple programs in a tiny package that a user can fit in a pocket, wear on the wrist, or stick on the refrigerator.

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5. Ibid., 63.

6. George Johnson. “The Purr of the Qubit,” *Time*, 24 February 2003, 48.

7. Jay Greene and Jim Kerstetter. “Smart Devices: Bill Has Designs on Your Wrist,” *BusinessWeek*, 20 January 2003, 68.

8. Ibid., 69.

9. “Computing’s New Shape,” *The Economist*, 23 November 2002, 11.

# Economic Conditions

# 4

## READING 1

“Global Agenda: Counting the Cost,” 11 September 2002, in *Economist.com* ([www.economist.com/](http://www.economist.com/)).

### -- Discussion of Reading 1 -----

1. Describe the global economic mood on September 10, 2001. (It was gloomy. Stockmarkets around the world fell sharply that day.)
2. What was the unanimous opinion of economists in the initial aftermath of the terrorist attacks? (They believed that the events in New York and Washington delivered an enormous blow to confidence.)
3. In 2002, what did many people blame al-Qaeda for? (They blamed al-Qaeda for sluggish recovery in America, slow or non-existent growth in many parts of the world, for the prolonged global bear market, and even for America’s ballooning budget deficit.)
4. Which types of economic activity were the most badly affected by the terrorist attacks and were the slowest to recover? (Air travel and insurance companies were the most badly affected and slowest to recover.)

5. Which economic sectors recovered more quickly than expected? (Retail sales, car sales, industrial production, home sales, and consumer purchases recovered more quickly than expected.)
6. What was the pattern of growth in the United States in 2002? (In the first quarter, the annual growth rate was an impressive 5 percent. Then growth slowed, share prices fell, and consumer confidence was wavering. There was a burgeoning budget deficit.)
7. How did the impact on economic confidence caused by the corporate scandals compare to the effects of the terrorist attacks? (The stream of corporate scandals probably had a larger impact than the terrorist attacks of 9/11.)
8. What were the primary causes of the fiscal deterioration in the United States in 2002? (It was caused by the tax cut introduced by Bush in summer 2001, the recession that started in early 2001, and a sharp drop in government revenues.)
9. What is the author's conclusion about the impact of the terrorist attacks on the American economy? (The author says it is impossible to quantify the effects of the attacks, but it seems clear that other factors played a bigger role in the economic downturn.)
10. Write a one-sentence statement in your own words of the main idea of the article. (Although economists are not in agreement about how the terrorist attacks of 9/11 affected the American economy, it is likely that other factors were more influential in prolonging the downturn.)
11. How would you describe the tone of the article? Is it objective or subjective? (The tone is somewhat subjective, as the author presents his or her interpretation of events. However, the overall tone is objective and balanced because the author provides facts to support his or her belief that the terrorist attacks of 9/11 were not the main cause of the recession in the United States.)
12. What has happened to the American economy and the global economy since this article was published in September 2002?

Nor Zahidi Alias. "Global Wrap Up," *Malaysian Business*, 1 January 2003, 30.

-- Discussion of Reading 2 -----

1. What was the global business community looking forward to in 2002? (It was looking forward to the recovery of the world's largest economy, the United States economy, which had dipped into negative growth territory in 2001.)
2. Describe the pattern of the U.S. economy in 2001. (The U.S. economy, which contracted in three out of four quarters, had a positive 2.7 percent annualised growth in the final three months of 2001. Bush's expansionary fiscal policy left the economy with the first budget deficit in five years.)
3. What factors were making market observers jittery in January 2003? (Consumer spending and the housing sector were the only pillars that held up the economy. If consumers got worried about money, private consumption could crumble. If the housing bubble broke, consumer spending would decrease, driving the economy into a slump and causing deflation.)
4. Explain the concern of many economists about the economy in Japan. (They think that the country is on the brink of a recession once the export sector starts to lose strength.)
5. What has Japan always depended on to boost exports and sustain economic growth at a time when other policies have failed to do so? (a weaker yen)
6. Describe the development in the Euro-12 nations in 2001. (The unemployment rate remained above 8 percent, while growth rates were mediocre in the first and second quarters, with economic expansion dependent on the U.S.'s economic performance.)
7. What economic problems was Germany facing in 2002? (The unemployment rate was approaching 10 percent, growth in the manufacturing and services sector had nearly stopped, the country needed a potent fiscal stimulus package, and it had a high level of budget deficit.)
8. For what reason should U.S. consumers be commended? (Despite a high level of uncertainty and volatile market conditions, they were spending lots of money.)

9. Why was it significant that the services sector in the United States remained solid? (Two-thirds of the U.S. economy is based on the services sector.)
10. Why did the author predict that the global economy would drag its feet throughout 2003? (Geopolitical risks [of war between the U.S. and Iraq] would mean that consumer spending might be muted.)
11. What growth rate did economists project for the U.S. in 2003? (between 2 and 3 percent)
12. What was the projected outlook for Japan? (Growth was expected to remain stagnant until bank lending reversed its six-year decline.)
13. Why does the Euro region need a change in perception about the threat of inflation? (The Euro region should realize that decelerating growth is a bigger problem than inflationary threat.)
14. Which of the author's predictions about the economy in 2003 turned out to be correct?

## Vocabulary . . . . .

Fill in the blanks with the correct words. Use each word only once.

sluggish	euro	fiscal	prolonged
repercussions	mediocre	pessimistic	cumulative
equities	recession	scandals	plunged

Because of global integration, which has strengthened the connections among nations, an economic downturn in one country affects the economy of other countries. In March 2000, the American economy entered a recession, the stock market plunged, and since then, the Standard and Poor (S&P) 500 Index has fallen by more than 40 percent.<sup>1</sup> The euro, which became the European currency in 1995, “escaped outright recession” but experienced a slowdown.<sup>2</sup> In 2001, the American economy was further undermined by the cumulative effects of the terrorist attacks of 9/11 and corporate fraud uncovered in the Enron and WorldCom scandals. The economy showed signs of recovery in 2002, but predictions for future

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1. “The Unfinished Recession,” *The Economist*, 26 September 2002, 4.  
 2. *Ibid.*, 4.

growth are somewhat pessimistic, and the repercussions of the recession on the world financial markets have been more serious than expected.

Although many economists used to believe that governments could intervene to control the business cycle, most now agree that governments should not exercise this power. The business cycle fluctuates between boom periods and recessions, and according to *The Economist*, “Economies, like drunks, continue to move in wavy lines.”<sup>3</sup> During the expansion of the late 1990s, the “new economy” seemed to be “immune to the business cycle” because of globalization, freer markets, and information technology.<sup>4</sup> But the subsequent recession proved that these factors did not reduce risk. On the contrary, they probably prolonged the downturn. In particular, extensive investment in IT equities led to major financial losses.

Throughout the world, fiscal instability and speculative excesses characterized the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Japan has been in a deep recession since the burst of the bubble economy in the 1990s, and the Asian countries have only achieved a/an mediocre recovery. In 2002, Latin America saw the collapse of Argentina’s economy, with Brazil needing a \$30 billion bailout from the International Monetary Fund (IMF).<sup>5</sup> On a more positive note, Europe, despite lagging behind the United States, experienced growth in labor productivity and exports, and the euro “climbed by 18% against the dollar,” reaching \$1.05 on December 31, 2002.<sup>6</sup> Perhaps a long period of sluggish growth lies ahead for the world market. *The Economist* argues that “the business cycle is likely to become more volatile again over the coming years . . . and that America’s ‘recession’ . . . is far from over. Until America’s excesses have been purged, robust growth is unlikely to resume.”<sup>7</sup>

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3. Ibid., 4.

4. Ibid., 4.

5. David E. Kaplan. “The Law of the Jungle,” *U.S. News & World Report*, 14 October 2002, 35.

6. “Time for Europhoria?” *The Economist*, 3 January 2003, 58.

7. “The Unfinished Recession,” 4.

# Scientific Research

# 5

## READING 1

“Science and Technology: Learning in Your Sleep,” 20 June 2002, in *Economist.com* ([www.economist.com/](http://www.economist.com/)).

### -- Discussion of Reading 1 -----

1. What are the two competing theories about why sleep is good for the memory? (One theory says that sleep is when permanent memories form. The other says that they are actually formed during the day, but then edited at night, to flush away what is redundant.)
2. During which stage of sleep do people relive the events of the previous day in dreams? (during rapid eye movement [REM] sleep)
3. Describe Dr. Pierre Maquet’s experiment using positron-emission tomography (PET). (Dr. Maquet used PET to study the brains of people as they practiced a task during the day, and as they slept during the following night. They pressed a button as fast as possible in response to a light coming on in one of six positions. As they learned to do this, their response time got faster. The appearance of the lights sometimes followed a pattern, and they learned faster when the pattern was present than when it was not.)
4. What did the PET scans reveal about the grammar-learners and the people exposed to the random pattern? (The PET scans revealed

that the cuneus was active during both the four-hour training period and subsequent REM sleep, but not in any other stage of sleep. The scans revealed less activity in the cuneus during REM sleep in those who had seen randomly flashing lights than in those who had learned the artificial grammar.)

5. What conclusion did the research team reach? (Those with more to learn [i.e., the artificial grammar as well as the mechanical task of pushing the button] have more active brains. The team concluded that the neural connections involved in memory are reinforced through reactivation during REM sleep, particularly if the brain detects an intrinsic structure in the material being learned.)
6. Write a one-sentence statement in your own words of the main idea of the article. (Dr. Pierre Maquet's study of the human brain showed that learning a patterned task rather than a random task resulted in more brain activity when the subjects were asleep, which proved that memory is reinforced through reactivation during REM sleep.)

## READING 2

“Workaholics Kiss Goodnight to Sleep,” 7 October 2002, in BBC News World Edition ([www.bbc.co.uk/](http://www.bbc.co.uk/)).

### -- Discussion of Reading 2 -----

1. What problem do many United Kingdom (UK) employees have because of pressures from work? (The pressures of 24-seven society are forcing individuals to squeeze more working time out of their day from their bedrooms. Hard-pressed staff are surviving on less than the recommended eight hours sleep a night, as a result.)
2. According to a DuPont survey, where do many British people catch up on their work? (One in six people taking part in the DuPont survey admitted they catch up on work in bed and a third said they make work-related phone calls from under the duvet.)

3. What can result from sleep deprivation? (Changing sleep cycles can damage people's health. Research suggests that sleep deprivation doubles the risk of a heart attack.)
4. Why is an average of six hours of sleep a night not enough? (Research suggests that people who slept six hours a night were suffering from the effects of sleep deprivation. Performance declines. The brain can't process a lot of information continuously.)
5. Why is the quality of sleep important? (If you don't get adequate sleep, there are consequences for health in later life.)
6. What advice does Dr. Peter Venn give about sleep? (He suggested preparing for sleep properly, using hot milky drinks as a sedative, and sleeping alone, but if you sleep with a partner, use separate duvets to minimize the disturbance created by the other person's movement.)
7. How many hours of sleep each night do you get on average?
8. Do you have trouble falling asleep or sleeping through the night?

### READING 3

Marcia Hill Gossard. "Taking Control," *Newsweek*, 15 July 2002, 47.

#### -- Discussion of Reading 3 -----

1. What was Freud's theory about dreams? (Freud believed that dreams were the disguised shadows of our unconscious desires and fears.)
2. Today, what do researchers suspect about dreams? (They suspect that dreams are part of the mind's emotional thermostat, regulating moods while the brain is offline.)
3. According to psychologist Rosalind Cartwright, what can people do about their dreams? (She believes that dreams can be brought under conscious control to help people sleep and feel better. She says, "It's your dream. . . . If you don't like it, change it.")
4. Which part of the brain is especially active during dreaming and which is relatively quiet? (The limbic system [emotions] is especially

active, while the prefrontal cortex [intellect and reasoning] is relatively quiet.)

5. What is suggested by the research finding that most people seem to have more bad dreams early in the night, progressing toward happier ones before awakening? (This finding suggests that in their dreams, people are working through negative feelings generated during the day but not thought about at the time.)
6. Describe the process that Cartwright advocates to exercise conscious control over recurring bad dreams. (She says you should identify what is upsetting about the dream as soon as you awake. Then visualize how you would like the dream to end instead. The next time the dream occurs, try to wake up just enough to control its course.)
7. Generally, how much attention should we pay to our dreams, according to the author? (There's probably little reason to pay attention to our dreams unless they keep us from sleeping or are recurring nightmares that cause us to wake up in a panic.)
8. Write a one-sentence statement in your own words of the main idea of the article. (Rosalind Cartwright, a therapist who specializes in dreaming, suggests that people learn to take control of their dreams, changing bad dreams into good dreams through visualization.)
9. Can you usually remember your dreams when you wake up? Do you suffer from recurring nightmares?

## Vocabulary . . . . .

Fill in the blanks with the correct words. Use each word only once.

snore	stimuli	intrinsic	crucial
generated	sedative	cope	sound
disrupted	consequences	nightmares	deprivation

Sleep is a/an intrinsic need for all human beings. If someone misses a night of sleep, he or she may face serious consequences, such as not being able to cope with normal daily responsibilities or make rational decisions. Actually, sleep deprivation of only a few hours can also have negative effects, both physically and mentally. People may experience mood swings, increased anxiety, headaches, or slower physical responses when driving a car. In the 21<sup>st</sup> century, people don't get as much sleep as they used to, and sleep has become such a valued activity that the July 15, 2002, issue of *Newsweek* titled its cover story "In Search of Sleep."<sup>1</sup> Medical research has proved that a/an sound sleep is crucial to a person's sense of well-being.

Physicians and researchers have identified a wide variety of sleep disorders. Minor problems include not sleeping through the night or waking up too early in the morning. There are also severe sleep disturbances. For example, about 10 percent of the population suffers from insomnia and may have to take a/an sedative to fall asleep.<sup>2</sup> Doctors often advise these people to avoid stimuli such as drinking coffee or Coca Cola before bedtime. Others have problem sleepiness, which means they often fall asleep during the day. A serious form of this is called narcolepsy.<sup>3</sup> Also, people may have trouble breathing correctly because they snore while they are sleeping. According to *Newsweek*, "10 to 20 percent of Americans seek treatment for snoring each year."<sup>4</sup> One common problem connected to snoring is sleep apnea, a disorder in which sleep is frequently disrupted when the sleeping person stops breathing for a moment, thus waking up over and over. Sleep apnea is a life-threatening condition.<sup>5</sup>

Popular remedies that encourage sleep include wearing an eye mask when sleeping, drinking warm milk before going to bed, and exercising during the day, but these remedies may be useless to the millions of insomniacs

1. "In Search of Sleep," *Newsweek*, 15 July 2002, 38.
2. "Sleep: And So to Bed," *The Economist*, 21 December 2002, 113.
3. "Sleep Information for Patients and the General Public. Facts about Narcolepsy," in National Center on Sleep Disorders Research ([www.nhlbi.nih.gov/about/ncsdr](http://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/about/ncsdr)).
4. Mary Carmichael. "Sounds of Sleep," *Newsweek*, 15 July 2002, 41.
5. *Ibid.*, 41.

in the world. The National Center on Sleep Disorders Research at the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Maryland, is one of hundreds of research clinics that have been established to study sleep disorders and help people get a good night's sleep.<sup>6</sup> A person who has a history of sleeplessness, experiences a poor quality of sleep, or has recurring nightmares may enter a clinic as the subject of research. Such research has generated several medical breakthroughs, including a new drug for narcolepsy.<sup>7</sup> But sleep remains a mysterious activity. In "Sleep: And So to Bed" the author writes, "although sleep takes up such a large proportion of our lives, we know little about it."<sup>8</sup>

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6. "Patient and Public Information. Organizations and Resources," in National Center on Sleep Disorders Research ([www.nhlbi.nih.gov/about/ncsdr](http://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/about/ncsdr)).

7. "Sleep: And So to Bed," 113.

8. *Ibid.*, 111.

# Global Epidemics

# 6

## READING 1

David Brown. "Clinton, Mandela: AIDS Threatens World Stability," 12 July 2002, in *www.washingtonpost.com*.

### -- Discussion of Reading 1 -----

1. At what event did former presidents Bill Clinton and Nelson Mandela address the topic of AIDS? (the 14th International AIDS Conference in Barcelona, Spain)
2. What did former president Bill Clinton promise to do in the battle against AIDS? (He pledged to become a traveling campaigner in the effort to rally increased government commitment and political leadership in the global effort to prevent AIDS and treat people affected by it. He said he would go to Africa and India to lend visibility and support.)
3. What did former South African president Nelson Mandela call upon people to do? (He called upon people infected with HIV to reveal their condition and not be ashamed of it.)
4. Why were people in the AIDS community angry at South African president Thabo Mbeki? (Mbeki was the object of anger and scorn for his open interest in the theory that HIV was not the cause of AIDS.)

5. What did Mandela speak at length about? (He spoke about the need—and the payoffs—of treating people in developing countries with optimal antiretroviral therapy.)
6. Describe the story that Mandela told about a college student with AIDS. (Mandela arranged for this college student with advanced AIDS to get antiretroviral drugs. She is now up and active, has regained weight, and is supported by a monthly stipend from Mandela and his wife.)
7. Mandela said: “There is life after HIV/AIDS.” How convincing is this statement?
8. How many AIDS orphans were there in the world in 2002? How many were in South Africa? (There were 13.4 million AIDS orphans in the world, and 662,000 in South Africa, with the latter rising to 1.7 million by the end of the decade.)
9. How did the United States help underwrite AIDS prevention and treatment in 2002? (The U.S. government was spending \$800 million in overseas AIDS programs.)
10. By how much did Clinton think the United States should increase its financial support? (Clinton mentioned an additional \$2 billion a year as the size of a possible increase.)

## READING 2

**Philip P. Pan.** “Report: China Faces ‘Titanic’ AIDS Crisis,” *The Washington Post*, 28 June 2002, A21

### -- Discussion of Reading 2 -----

1. Explain why a United Nations team compared Chinese leaders to officers aboard the Titanic. (Chinese leaders have ignored the worsening HIV/AIDS situation. Thus, they are similar to officers aboard the Titanic, who refused to believe that the ship was sinking until it was too late.)
2. How many Chinese contracted HIV in 2001? (as many as 1.5 million)

3. According to the United Nations report, how many Chinese could be infected with HIV by the end of the decade? (Ten million Chinese could be infected by the end of the decade.)
4. Why did the U.N. officials pick the Titanic metaphor? (They said they picked the Titanic metaphor to emphasize that Chinese leaders could still avoid a disaster. The Titanic tragedy was preventable and so is the HIV/AIDS situation in China.)
5. What factors explain the poor response of China's leaders to the AIDS crisis? (The report blamed China's response on a lack of commitment by officials at all levels of government, insufficient funding for AIDS prevention programs, and a health care system that has all but collapsed in the Chinese countryside.)
6. Why is China's authoritarian political system the most sensitive obstacle in fighting AIDS in China? (International experience has shown that free flow of information and the emergence of independent, grass-roots organizations are critical to fighting AIDS, but China's ruling Communist Party is uncomfortable with both.)
7. What policies should the Chinese government implement in response to the AIDS crisis?
8. Write a one-sentence statement in your own words of the main idea of the article. (China is facing a severe HIV/AIDS crisis because of insufficient funding for prevention and a poor health care system, but the government could avoid a disaster if it educates the population and implements the correct policies.)

## Vocabulary . . . . .

Fill in the blanks with the correct words. Use each word only once.

grass-roots	terminal	suppressed	catastrophic
antiretroviral	authoritarian	protocols	epidemic
verge	frank	optimal	

The first diagnosis of AIDS was in 1981, and since then more than 20 million people have died from the disease.<sup>1</sup> AIDS has become a/an epidemic

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1. David Brown. "Report on AIDS Offers Dire Prognosis," *The Washington Post*, 3 July 2002, A3.

that threatens the health of millions of people around the world. Currently, 42 million people are infected with HIV (human immunodeficiency virus), the virus that causes AIDS.<sup>2</sup> Physicians are researching new drug protocols, and one of the most promising treatments is antiretroviral drugs, which offer the possibility of living a normal life with AIDS. Another focus of research is the development of a vaccine to protect against AIDS. However, although innovative medications are being produced every day, scientists may not be able to find a cure for this catastrophic disease.

Epidemiologists who study the characteristics of AIDS wrote two reports in 2002 that outlined the future course of the pandemic. The first report is by the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), which is sponsored by the United Nations and the World Bank. Many UNAIDS experts believe that the scope of AIDS has been underestimated and that the world is on the verge of a crisis caused by the massive spread of AIDS.<sup>3</sup> Supporting this belief, the U.S. National Intelligence Council report says that “by 2010 there will be between 50 million and 75 million cases of HIV infection in India, China, Ethiopia, Nigeria, and Russia.”<sup>4</sup> How the governments of these countries respond to the AIDS crisis will be a critical factor in limiting its devastation. In several countries, such as China, the subject of AIDS is suppressed. Because the authoritarian government does not discuss AIDS in a/an frank and open manner, “about one in six Chinese has never heard of the disease.”<sup>5</sup>

While the primary cause of AIDS is intravenous drug use, the HIV virus can also be spread through sexual contact and blood transfusions. Thus, the people at greatest risk are drug users, their partners, prostitutes, and their clients. Moreover, today large numbers of the heterosexual population are becoming infected. One of the optimal methods of AIDS prevention involves educating and counseling the public on the risky behaviors that can lead to illness. Public health campaigns have been organized in many countries, such as Kazakhstan, and these grass-roots campaigns have reduced the rate of new infections.<sup>6</sup> Despite the fear of epidemiologists that the worst is yet to come, scientists and AIDS activists remain hopeful that one day this terminal disease will be eradicated.

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2. “Intelligence Study Raises Estimate of AIDS Spread,” *The Washington Post*, 1 October 2002, A7.

3. *Ibid.*, A7.

4. *Ibid.*, A7.

5. David Brown. “Survey Finds China’s AIDS Awareness Is Lacking,” *The Washington Post*, 8 July 2002, A2.

6. Brown, “Report on AIDS Offers Dire Prognosis,” A3.

# Corporate Reform



## READING 1

“Editorial: The System Needs Fixing, Mr. President,” *BusinessWeek*, 15 July 2002, 148.

### -- Discussion of Reading 1 -----

1. Why was July 2002 a crucial moment for the United States? (The nation was at a tipping point. Americans were starting to bail out of the equity culture that made the U.S. so prosperous and powerful over the past two decades. Many no longer trusted Corporate America.)
2. What model has broken down, and what caused the breakdown? (The model of a high-risk, high-growth economy based on honest financial numbers and arm’s length transactions has broken down and needs repair. The breakdown was caused by major defects in accounting, corporate governance, and Wall Street behavior.)
3. What did the editorial writer want President Bush to do concerning corporate crime? (He thinks that President Bush should convince Americans at home and people abroad that the U.S. is cleaning its corporate house and help restore the trust that millions of

small investors need before they risk putting their money into equities again.)

4. If President Bush doesn't help restore the trust of investors, what will happen? (Americans will retreat to safety, and flows of overseas capital will dry up. Stocks will stagnate, economic growth will slow, the budget deficit will soar, the dollar will tank, and America's prestige and power on the world scene will erode.)
5. List two radical steps that were proposed to restore public confidence in Corporate America. (One step is to have all publicly listed corporations contribute to a fund that pays for accounting firms to audit their books. Another radical step is to separate the roles of chief executive and chairman of the board.)
6. Describe the three other proposals the President could support. (He should support tough accounting reform by creating a new oversight board, make CEOs legally liable for their companies' financial statements, and back Wall Street reform by replacing insiders on boards of directors with independent members.)
7. What does the U.S. free-market system depend on? (It depends on the flow of credible information: transparent and reliable reports prepared by honest CEOs and independent boards; certified by accountants who adhere to the highest standards; and studied by Wall Street analysts free of conflicts of interest.)
8. Write a one-sentence statement in your own words of the main idea of the article. (The U.S. system of market-driven economic growth was endangered by corporate scandals, so the U.S. President should support tough accounting and Wall Street reforms, which will restore the confidence of investors in Corporate America.)
9. How convincing is the argument by the author of this editorial?
10. The U.S. Congress passed the Sarbanes-Oxley Act soon after this editorial was written. Investigate what this Act mandates.

Susan Ariel Aaronson. "Broadening Corporate Responsibility," *The International Economy*, Fall 2002, 46–47.

-- Discussion of Reading 2 -----

1. Why does the author believe that it is not enough for corporate reform to focus on reporting requirements and auditing rules? (Capitalism today is global as well as local, so the U.S. must work with its allies to write international corporate governance norms. We need to think more broadly about how to reassure global economic confidence long term. The ultimate reform would encourage corporations to also act responsibly toward their workers and the environment.)
2. How does the author define global corporate social responsibility? (It can be defined as business practices based on ethical values and respect for workers, communities, and the environment.)
3. How may markets penalize responsible firms that work harder to ensure that workers or the environment are treated well? (These firms could have higher costs, which may allow other competitors to gain market share.)
4. What is the purpose of the two codes promoted by the State Department—the Voluntary Principles for Security and Human Rights and the OECD (Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development) Guidelines? (These codes are designed to help business protect human rights in nations with poor human rights records.)
5. What do EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) regulations require? (They require corporations to report on their global environmental liabilities.)
6. Which U.S. public policies undermine global corporate social responsibility? (These policies include tax policies that encourage firms to shift production or their headquarters to nations with weaker fiscal or regulatory systems, corporate welfare [subsidies to business], and agricultural protectionism.)
7. Describe the efforts made by the French, British, and Canadian governments to promote domestic and global corporate social

responsibility. (The French government overhauled French corporate law and mandated the disclosure of companies' social, environmental, and profit performance. The British require pension funds to report on the social, environmental, as well as profit performance of their investments. The Canadian government is examining a wide range of public policies to promote CSR. A commission issued a report with 25 policy recommendations on promoting domestic and global CSR.)

8. What examples can you give of corporations that promote global corporate social responsibility?

## Vocabulary . . . . .

Fill in the blanks with the correct words. Use each word only once.

consensus	equity	oversight	mandates
sham	undermine	stakeholders	liabilities
accountability	capitalistic	indicted	fraud

Corporate reform has emerged as a key issue in the world of global business, and particularly in the United States. U.S. corporations that faced investigations into their dishonest accounting practices, false information, and excessive executive salaries were in the news in 2002. These business scandals embarrassed American business leaders, and the Enron, World-Com, and Global Crossing bankruptcies led to an increased awareness of the need for renewed corporate accountability. The call for corporate reform is a recognition that unethical policies and practices could damage the economic health of the capitalistic system.<sup>1</sup>

The most serious problem that came to light in the investigations of the bankrupt corporations was accounting irregularities. It was a common practice for the financial officers of these corporations to overstate their assets and understate their liabilities in order to reassure their stakeholders that their companies were strong. In other words, their financial reports were a sham, and many of these executives were indicted on charges of fraud and conspiracy. Naturally, the discovery of this illegal activity resulted in investors losing confidence in corporations and thus decreasing their equity investments.<sup>2</sup>

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1. "The System Needs Fixing, Mr. President," *BusinessWeek*, 15 July, 2002, 148.  
 2. *Ibid.*, 148.

Therefore, in July of 2002, the U.S. Senate passed the Sarbanes-Oxley Act on corporate governance and accounting, which mandates strict accounting procedures, more oversight of company auditors, and the independence of company directors who choose the auditors.<sup>3</sup> However, Gary S. Becker, 1992 Nobel laureate and economist, is critical of the new law. He is concerned that this legislation will undermine entrepreneurial risk-taking and “hinder the efficiency and world leadership of the U.S. business sector.”<sup>4</sup> He believes in the fundamental strength of the U.S. economy and argues that “corrupt companies are a small fraction of the approximately 16,000 publicly owned companies in the U.S.”<sup>5</sup>

Today business ethics are being reinforced by business and government leaders, but there is not a general consensus on how to apply moral standards to profit-making enterprises. Perhaps more than just a reform of auditing practices is necessary. In June 2002 President George Bush asked for “greater corporate involvement in the community.”<sup>6</sup> He was referring to a broader approach to corporate reform, corporate social responsibility (CSR), which means companies must consider the health and welfare of their communities, employees, and the environment. CSR encourages businesses “to do well by doing good.”<sup>7</sup>

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3. “Enron: Corporate America’s Woes,” *The Economist*, 30 November 2002, 60.

4. Gary S. Becker. “What the Scandals Reveal: A Strong Economy,” *BusinessWeek*, 30 December 2002, 30.

5. *Ibid.*, 30.

6. “Special Report: Corporate Social Responsibility,” *The Economist*, 14 December 2002, 62.

7. *Ibid.*, 62.

# World Hunger



## READING 1

“Stop Blaming the Weather,” *The Economist*, 15 June 2002, 13.

### -- Discussion of Reading 1 -----

1. Why has food production grown faster than population? (Better and more widely applied technology—hybrid seeds, fertilizers, and so on—has allowed farmers to coax more calories out of each hectare.)
2. What are the results of malnourishment? (Underfed children succumb more easily to disease, and are often stunted both physically and mentally, making it harder for them to earn a living as adults.)
3. How does bad government lead to hunger? (Farmers lose their incentive to grow food in war-torn countries. Even in peaceful countries, land tenure is often insecure. Also, in many countries, individuals are not allowed to own land or find it hard to gain formal title to it, so they can't use their fields as collateral to raise cash to invest in better farming techniques.)
4. What do poor countries need to be able to feed themselves? (They need property rights, enforceable contracts, macroeconomic stability, freer trade, and non-predatory government.)

5. What did the United Nations World Food Summit in June 2002 call for? (The UN summit called for more aid.)
6. What is the biggest favor the rich countries could do for the poor countries? (The biggest favor would be to give less aid to their own farmers.)
7. How are farmers protected in rich countries? (Rich countries protect their farmers with subsidies, high tariffs, import quotas, and other barriers masquerading as health and safety standards.)
8. How objective is the author of this article? (The article is under the heading Opinion, which means it is an editorial. Therefore, the author is not objective. He or she argues that subsidies and protectionism are wrong. This point is made in the two sentences below the title: “The world grows enough food. What the hungry need is economic growth.”)

## READING 2

Nicole Winfield. “Poor Nations Denounce U.S. Farm Subsidies, Protectionism Adds to Hunger, Critics Say,” *The Washington Post*, 12 June 2002, E2.

### -- Discussion of Reading 2 -----

1. At the United Nations World Food Summit in June of 2002, what did leaders of developing nations say is the only way to alleviate world hunger? (They said that free trade is the only way to alleviate world hunger.)
2. According to U.S. Agriculture Secretary Ann M. Veneman, how can biotechnology fight hunger? (It can fight hunger by increasing productivity, improving crop quality, and reducing the need for chemical pesticides.)
3. What are the main causes of food shortages in the world, in the opinion of Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni? (The three causes are wars; protectionism in agricultural products in Europe, the U.S.A., China, India, and Japan; and protectionism in value-added products on the part of the same countries.)

4. According to Canada’s agriculture minister, what are the effects of the high level of U.S. farm subsidies? (The high level of subsidies depresses prices and effectively shuts out producers from developing nations.)
5. How did Ann M. Veneman respond to Romano Prodi’s criticism of the new subsidies? (Veneman said the subsidies were within World Trade Organization [WTO] limits and the United States was committed to lowering subsidies in the long run.)
6. What appeal did U.N. Secretary-General Kofi Annan make at the opening of the summit? (He called for leaders to make good on their promises in 1996, at the first food summit, to reduce the number of people without enough to eat from 800 million to 400 million by 2015.)
7. Write a one-sentence statement in your own words of the main idea of the article. (At the United Nations World Food Summit in June 2002, leaders of developing nations argued that the only way to lessen world hunger is to end farm subsidies to wealthy countries and to support free trade.)
8. Does the author of the article show bias in reporting this story? Explain your answer. (This article is objective in tone, and the author does not show bias. She quotes people on both sides of the issue.)

## Vocabulary . . . . .

Fill in the blanks with the correct word. Use each word only once.

subsidies	famine	protectionism
commitment	denounced	quotas
alleviate	tariffs	biotechnology

Although food production has improved because of modern technology, world hunger is a top priority to public policy experts. The right to food is a basic human right, but there are 815 million hungry people on the earth, and “about 36 million people are still dying from hunger directly or indirectly every year,” according to Jean Siegler of the U.S. Commission on Human Rights.<sup>1</sup> The causes of hunger and famine range from severe weather

1. Thalif Deen. “Rights: U.N. Says Rich Nations Fail Pledge to End World Hunger,” *Global Information Network*, 29 October 2002, 1.

conditions in desert areas to extreme poverty in the Third World, but bad government and lack of agrarian reform are far more serious causes. Repressive governments have imposed policies that prevent the success of small farmers. For example, in many countries individuals cannot own land. The poor will only be able to feed themselves when they have property rights, contracts, economic stability, freer trade, and honest government.<sup>2</sup>

Another cause of world hunger is the policy of protectionism. In 1998, Western European countries were given \$335 billion in agricultural subsidies, and in May 2002, subsidies to U.S. farmers were increased by \$180 billion over the next ten years.<sup>3</sup> Many policy analysts believe that the United States and European countries should not provide more financial aid to their own farmers. Farmers in poor countries have difficulties selling their products in wealthy countries because of these government subsidies and high tariffs. Moreover, wealthy countries also have import quotas and other trade barriers that support their economies and harm the economies of developing countries. According to the World Bank, poor countries' annual GDP (Gross Domestic Product) would increase by \$30 billion if northern protection were ended.<sup>4</sup> This increase would do a great deal to reduce the number of people who die from starvation and malnutrition.

The United States Department of Agriculture has an interest in developing biotechnology to increase agricultural production and crop quality. U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Ann Veneman said: "Biotechnology has tremendous potential to develop products that can be more suited to areas of the world where there is persistent hunger."<sup>5</sup> As an example of this research, in April 2002, U.S. scientists announced that they had mapped the rice genome "in an important breakthrough that could help ease world hunger."<sup>6</sup> Over half of the people in the world eat rice as a staple of their diet, so this advance could "lead to improvements in nutrition, crop yield, and sustainable agriculture."<sup>7</sup>

However, critics of this policy believe that biotechnology is not the way to alleviate world hunger. According to food policy and trade analyst Devinder Sharma, "Biotechnology is the only tool that can usher in the great hunger divide—between the rich industrialized countries and the poor developing economies."<sup>8</sup> These critics of biotechnology believe that developing

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2. "Stop Blaming the Weather," *The Economist*, 15 June 2002, 13.

3. Deen, 1.

4. "Stop Blaming the Weather," 13.

5. Devinder Sharma. "World Food Summit 2002: The Hungry Will Have to Wait," *Business Line*, 6 July 2002.

6. Catherine Arnst. "A New Weapon against World Hunger?" *BusinessWeek*, 15 April 2002, 79.

7. *Ibid.*, 79.

8. Sharma, "World Food Summit: The Hungry Will Have to Wait."

countries must become self-sufficient through the use of sustainable agricultural practices. They have denounced the use of subsidies that mainly benefit American and European farmers and demanded an end to them. They are asking for the wealthy nations to support agrarian reform and make a/an commitment to free trade and free markets that will strengthen the small farming communities of the Third World.

# Gender Equality

# 9

## READING 1

Swapna Majumdar. “Bangladesh Garment Workers Have Taste of Freedom,” 17 July 2002, in Women’s eNews ([www.womensenews.org/](http://www.womensenews.org/)).

### -- Discussion of Reading 1 -----

1. Why is the presence of women in Bangladesh’s garment industry a huge achievement? (In Bangladesh, women’s visibility has been extremely low. They were expected to cover their faces with a veil and to stay in their homes, according to traditional beliefs.)
2. What triggered the silent revolution that took place among the women in Bangladesh? (The income and independence of these working women triggered a silent revolution among them. Women say they are no longer content to live a life of anonymity behind their veils.)
3. What were the effects of this tremendous social and cultural change? (Women increased their status. They also increased their visibility, which brought about a socio-economic transformation, according to social activist Khushi Kabir.)

4. Why are factory conditions unsafe and wages low in Bangladesh? (Garment factory owners, all of whom are men, know that the women will accept low wages and long working hours even if it takes a toll on their health, so they have no incentive to improve conditions.)
5. What do the women garment workers do with their income? (They remit about 25 percent of their income to their families living in the villages and have opened bank accounts and begun to spend money on themselves.)
6. What breaks from tradition resulted from women's economic independence? (First, a majority of these women have become the principal wage earners of their families. Second, they are living on their own, without their families, sharing rooms with other female workers. Third, husbands are sharing domestic chores, a tangible social change. Also, women have an alternative to the traditional customs of early marriage and motherhood.)
7. How does the literacy rate for Bangladesh women in rural areas compare with the literacy rate in urban areas? (The literacy rate among the rural female population is about 35 percent, compared to 57 percent in urban areas where the garment industry is centered.)
8. What is the correlation between women's level of education and their wages? (Women who have been educated beyond the primary level earn at least 76 percent more than less-educated women.)
9. How have women's attitudes changed in Bangladesh? (Many women now insist that their daughters study further to improve their future prospects.)
10. Write a one-sentence statement in your own words of the main idea of the article. (The opportunity to work outside their homes in the garment industry has transformed the lives of Bangladesh women by giving them their own income, independence, and visibility.)

Nicolas Pelham. "Arab Women Demand Quotas," *The Christian Science Monitor*, 6 November 2002, 7.

-- Discussion of Reading 2 -----

1. At the second Women's Summit held in 2002, why did Arab women call for quotas for Arab deputies? (They decided to ask for affirmative action because it would achieve their goal of helping women seeking to enter Parliament. They were tired of waiting for incremental changes in the electoral system.)
2. Why was this controversial campaign difficult? (It followed a series of election gains for Islamists, whose recourse to tradition might subjugate the role of women even further.)
3. What explained the increased number of female parliamentarians in the Moroccan elections in 2002? (Morocco guaranteed 10 percent of its 325 parliamentary seats to women.)
4. What was the position of Jordan's King Abdullah on adopting a female quota? (He shied away from it because he feared a backlash from increasingly strident Islamist and tribal lobbies.)
5. What did Jamil Abu Bakr, deputy head of the Islamic Action Front in Jordan, say about quotas for women? (He said that people should be elected on merit and that the state should not use quotas to interfere with the political process.)
6. Describe the delegates who attended the Women's Summit. (Most of the delegates were unveiled, Westernized, and polyglot. They were the elite from their societies. Queen Rania of Jordan hosted the summit, and the wives of four other Arab rulers attended.)
7. Why was Suzanne Afanah, the summit's spokeswoman, worried that the authorities are failing to change traditional attitudes? (She was worried because the government was addressing the Westernized elite rather than engaging the poorer mass of society. Its campaign was more top-down than down-up.)
8. What electoral setbacks have Arab women faced? (In Bahrain's first democratic elections in 30 years, all eight female candidates lost to male rivals. In Kuwait, the Islamist-led Parliament voted against granting women political rights. In Lebanon, Parliament

had only three female deputies. In its ten years of existence, the IAF had fielded no female candidates.)

9. In the opinion of Alia Abu Tayeh, how does Arab culture prevent women from achieving empowerment? (Women don't vote for each other because they want men to rule, said Alia Abu Tayeh. She blamed the election results on a culture of *aib*, Arabic for shame, which brands women who forsake the home for the workplace as immoral outcasts.)
10. Beside Islamic traditionalists, what other factors may be keeping power in the hands of males in the Arab states? (An Iraqi delegate said the state of militarization and conflict prevailing in the Middle East was keeping power in the hands of males.)
11. Would you support female quotas for parliaments in Arab states?
12. Since this article was published in November 2002, what changes have occurred in the Arab world with regard to women's political participation?

## Vocabulary . . . . .

Fill in the blanks with the correct words. Use each word only once.

patriarchal	quotas	empowerment	status
merit	launched	unprecedented	hurdles
disenfranchised	tangible	incrementally	setbacks

Even in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, in some regions of the world, women are not given their full rights in the electoral process and are still disenfranchised. The United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) promotes women's leadership, "with the goal of giving women an equal voice in shaping the policies that affect their lives and choices."<sup>1</sup> According to UNIFEM, "Worldwide, women remain underrepresented in political and decision-making positions."<sup>2</sup> Thus, UNIFEM works to strengthen women's participation in politics. In fact, women have made gains in recent years, and the political power of women has been increasing incrementally, not

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1. "Governance, Peace and Security: Overview," 2002, in United Nations Development Fund for Women ([www.unifem.undp.org/governance/](http://www.unifem.undp.org/governance/)).

2. "Governance, Peace and Security: Gender Justice, Strengthening Women's Leadership," 2002, in United Nations Development Fund for Women ([www.unifem.undp.org/governance/gender\\_justice.html](http://www.unifem.undp.org/governance/gender_justice.html)).

only through political appointments but also through elections. Currently, many women are serving their governments as members of parliament or cabinet officers.

Women have important governmental positions in the United States. In 2003, 13 women were members of the U.S. Senate, 59 were members of the House of Representatives, and 3 were delegates to the House. Nancy Pelosi, a Democrat from California, was elected the minority leader of the House in 2002. The U.S. Supreme Court has two women justices, Sandra Day O'Connor and Ruth Bader Ginsburg. President George Bush chose a woman, Dr. Condoleezza Rice, as his national security adviser. Actually, it is possible that a woman will be elected president of the United States within the next generation.

In Japan, Hiroko Mizushima was elected to the Diet (parliament) in 2000. She had been a psychiatrist who worked to promote social change and improve women's status in Japan. As a member of the opposition Democratic Party, Ms. Mizushima has pushed for legislation favorable to women, such as pension reform and tax exemptions for married couples that would favor working women. She won election through her determination and ability to appeal to both men and women voters.<sup>3</sup>

In Pakistan in October 2002, a/an unprecedented number of women were elected to the parliament as well as to national and provincial assemblies. According to a news report, "The results so far show that the October 10 polls produced the highest ever tally of seats won by women in any general election in this South Asian country since 1970."<sup>4</sup> This outcome in a conservative, patriarchal country is quite remarkable. In Pakistan, quotas for women were established to increase their political representation, and 60 women were elected to these reserved seats in the national legislature. Beyond these 60 women, 13 women were elected to open, nonreserved seats in the National Assembly. Another 11 women were also elected to provincial assemblies, which allot 17 percent of their seats to women.<sup>5</sup> However, despite these tangible gains by women, a political alliance formed by six religious parties may generate hurdles women will have to overcome if they want to achieve empowerment in Pakistan.<sup>6</sup>

In Africa, immediately after the African Union (AU) was launched in 2002 to establish a single African State, African leaders announced a new policy to create gender representation in the AU Commission, which

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3. "Asia: A Winning Woman; Japanese Politics," *The Economist*, 2 November 2002, 70.

4. Muddassir Rizvi. "Pakistan: Women Win Record Number of Parliament Seats," *Global Information Network*, 16 October 2002, 1.

5. *Ibid.*, 1.

6. *Ibid.*, 1.

determines the agenda of the AU. The Commission, an intergovernmental organization, will be composed of 50 percent women and 50 percent men. No other governmental body in the world has instituted such a gender equity law.<sup>7</sup> This policy puts into practice the principle that women and men have equal merit.

The women in Eastern Europe have been taking advantage of the freedom that resulted from the fall of communism in 1989 by seeking influence in the political arena. In Estonia, many women have been elected to parliament since 1999. Latvia elected a woman president in 1999. In Lithuania, female members of parliament strengthened the law on equal opportunities and discrimination. The Czech Republic was attempting to increase the number of women in politics by emphasizing the arrival of a new era for women.<sup>8</sup> However, the reality of life in these countries is that women have experienced many setbacks in their fight for equality, so gender justice remains a distant goal.

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7. Tom Mbakwe. "Good News for All Women of Africa," *New African*, September 2002, 21.

8. Carla Power. "The Shackles of Freedom; The End of Communism Was Supposed to Make Life Better for Women. Has It?" *Newsweek*, 18 March 2002, 74.

# The Digital Divide

# 10

## READING 1

Bill Thompson. "Why the Poor Need Technology," 7 October 2002, in BBC News World Edition ([www.bbc.co.uk/](http://www.bbc.co.uk/)).

### -- Discussion of Reading 1 -----

1. How many people have access to the Internet, and how many don't have access? (More than 600 million people worldwide have some sort of access to the Internet. About 5.5 billion people do not use the Internet and have no access to it.)
2. According to the graph "Who's Online Where?" on page 114 where do most of the people who lack Internet access live? (They live in Latin American, Africa, and the Middle East.)
3. How true is the assumption that the Internet will soon be generally available to all who want it? (It is not true because the gap in the access to and use of the latest information and communications technologies is as wide as ever, and the consequences are being felt in all the poorer parts of the world.)
4. What principle has the growth of the Internet in the West demonstrated? (It has shown how access to information and communications opportunities has an impact on all aspects of life.)

5. Why could technology be part of the problem, not part of the solution? (Technology could be a problem if we encourage dependency on technology which cannot be maintained and does not meet real needs of people in developing countries.)
6. Explain the two trends that are particularly promising in terms of technologies. (The first is that many developing countries are managing to leapfrog over the industrialized world by using the latest technologies and missing all of the earlier stages, for example, installing a wireless mobile network and using slim laptops with long battery life. Second, we are seeing the development of appropriate technologies like the Simputer.)
7. In what way is access to the Internet a gateway to other resources and to self-reliance? (If people are able to go online, they can find the answers to their questions by themselves.)
8. According to the graph on page 116 “The Top 10 Most Connected Countries,” in 2002, which country was the most connected country in the world? (Iceland)

## READING 2

“Africans Embrace Mobiles and the Net,” 2 October 2002, in BBC News World Edition ([www.bbc.co.uk/](http://www.bbc.co.uk/)).

### -- Discussion of Reading 2 -----

1. What was happening in Africa with regard to the Internet and mobile phones in 2002? (The number of people with Internet accounts in Africa jumped by 20 percent, and the popularity of wireless communication was soaring. More mobiles were connected in the past five years than landlines were installed in the last century.)
2. What was the purpose of the UN Information and Communication Technologies Task Force? (The purpose was to come up with ideas to promote mobile and Internet use in the developing world and help overcome the technology gulf between rich and poor nations.)
3. Explain the remarks made to the task force by the UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan. (He said that information and communication

technologies could help the poor work their way out of poverty. They cannot solve all the problems, but they are powerful tools for economic growth and poverty eradication, which could facilitate the integration of African countries into the global market.)

4. What did Kofi Annan suggest that the task force investigate? (He said the group should look at low-cost technologies that could be used to provide cheap and fast Internet access.)
5. What type of Internet access is growing fast in Africa? (Internet access via corporate or shared networks is growing fast, as well as access through cyber cafes and telecentres.)
6. How many Africans were online in 2002 compared with North Americans and Europeans? (Only about 1 in 250 Africans is online, compared to 1 in 2 of North Americans and Europeans.)
7. Write a one-sentence statement in your own words of the main idea of the article. (The U.N. Information and Communications Technology Task Force promotes Internet access and mobile phones for developing countries such as Africa as a way to lessen the technology gap between rich and poor nations, increase economic growth, and eliminate poverty.)
8. How has the use of information technology in Africa changed since 2002? Find current statistics that show the percent of the population that can access the Internet and that use mobile phones.

## *Vocabulary* . . . . .

Fill in the blanks with the correct words. Use each word only once.

<b>concrete</b>	<b>gulf</b>	<b>access</b>	<b>priority</b>
<b>impetus</b>	<b>facilitating</b>	<b>embrace</b>	<b>potential</b>

The 21<sup>st</sup> century has seen information technology, including computers, mobile phones, handheld devices, and interactive TVs, spread throughout the world, but many people do not live in households, cities, or towns equipped with effective digital networks. The so-called *digital divide* is a term that identifies the wide gap that exists between those who can access the Internet and those who cannot. This gulf can be found both within a country and between the Western developed countries and the developing Third-World countries.

In the United States, the digital divide exists between poor and middle-class homes. Most people in the upper and middle classes own personal computers and mobile phones and use the Internet frequently. However, those in the lower class are disadvantaged in this regard. This inequality was the impetus for a federal government program focusing on education. Starting in 1998, the U.S. government “offered subsidies of up to \$2.2 billion a year to public schools for Web and related communications technology.”<sup>1</sup> These subsidies have been successful in increasing access to the Internet in poor schools whose students are mostly black and Hispanic.<sup>2</sup>

To some economic analysts, the digital divide offers a/an potential business opportunity. Professor C. K. Prahalad of the University of Michigan believes that “the globe’s poor are a huge—and hugely untapped—market” for global corporations.<sup>3</sup> He advocates bringing technology to the poor as a way of creating profitable markets as well as facilitating economic development and stability in poor countries that haven’t benefited from globalization.<sup>4</sup> An example of this idea is the Simputer, which was conceptualized and built by four Indian scientists. It is a handheld device with a touchscreen that responds aloud in Indian languages and has a variety of functions. For about \$200, users will have Internet access even if they are illiterate because the Simputer uses icons.<sup>5</sup> Such a/an concrete and practical solution can meet the needs of millions of people in India from poor villagers to slum dwellers. If Indian consumers embrace the Simputer, it will prove that Dr. Prahalad’s theory is correct: Finding ways to bridge the digital divide can bring not only economic, but also humanitarian rewards.

According to *Fortune* magazine, “only 6% of the world has ever logged on to the Internet; perhaps half has never used a phone.”<sup>6</sup> Indeed, to many people, Internet access is not their top priority. Affordable housing, nourishing food, clean water, and health care are greater necessities. However, policy analysts are convinced that information and communication technologies offer the very poor a solution to their isolation from the modern world. Since this is the Information Age, it is only fair that this powerful resource be made available to all citizens of the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

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1. Gene Koretz. “Narrowing the Digital Divide,” *BusinessWeek*, 9 December 2002, 28.

2. *Ibid.*, 28.

3. Cait Murphy. “The Hunt for Globalization That Works,” *Fortune*, 28 October 2002, 163.

4. *Ibid.*, 164.

5. *Ibid.*, 164.

6. *Ibid.*, 164.

# Immigration Policy

## READING 1

“Global Agenda: The World’s Educator,” 21 May 2002, in *Economist.com* ([www.economist.com/](http://www.economist.com/)).

### -- Discussion of Reading 1 -----

1. Describe what the White House was doing to fight terrorism in 2002. (It announced its intention to form an interagency panel for advanced science and security that would review more carefully all visa applicants who want to study sensitive topics such as bio-warfare or missile guidance. The White House Office of Science and Technology Policy set up an anti-terrorism committee that was reviewing issues related to foreign students.)
2. What legislation did Congress pass to fight terrorism? (On May 14, 2002, President George W. Bush signed into law the Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act, which tightened the entry requirements for foreigners wanting to study in America. People from countries that the State Department considers sponsors of terrorism have to undergo background checks. New laws also called for the creation of an electronic database intended to help the INS keep tabs on students once they arrive in the United States.)

3. Before September 11, 2001, how did colleges try to monitor their foreign students? (Ever since the cold war, the State Department has reviewed applications from foreign students seeking to take technical courses or participate in research projects vital to security and defense. Colleges tried to monitor their foreign students on the INS's behalf, using antiquated manual systems.)
4. After September 11, 2001, what did the Bush administration do with regard to student visas? (The Bush administration issued a directive to institute measures to end the abuse of student visas and prohibit certain international students from receiving education and training in sensitive areas.)
5. What has the Office of Homeland Security asked colleges and universities to do? (It has asked them to be vigilant, guard laboratories that contain biological agents or nuclear materials, and shift their research focus to fields relevant to national security.)
6. What do the new immigration laws require? (They require that institutions notify the INS of any student's failure to enroll within 30 days of registration.)
7. On what basis was the Student Exchange Visitor Information System criticized? (The Justice Department's report said SEVIS will not solve the problems of the tracking of foreign students. It complained that the INS had, as yet, no strategy for verifying the accuracy of data entered by schools into the SEVIS database. It called for formal training programs for the relevant college officials.)
8. What benefits do foreign students offer to the United States? (In 2000/01 they contributed \$11 billion to the U.S. economy. Their participation in American education and research is vital, particularly in mathematics, computer science, engineering, and technology. Also, they are an important influence on America's links with other countries and give Americans invaluable contacts abroad.)
9. What two issues does the White House Office on Science and Technology have to balance? (It has to strike a delicate balance between continuing to promote the valuable, and in some fields irreplaceable, flow of foreign students with the urgent need to protect national security.)
10. What restrictions on immigration do you believe are necessary to provide security to the United States?

Mortimer B. Zuckerman. "Our Rainbow Underclass," *U.S. News & World Report*, 23 September 2002, 118.

-- *Discussion of Reading 2* -----

1. What method does Mortimer Zuckerman suggest using to change U.S. immigration policy? (He calls for a sustained national dialogue on immigration.)
2. What problems resulted from the Immigration Reform Act of 1965? (It triggered an immigration explosion, involving millions more than any other period, plus illegals, because of the effect of basing entry on family reunification. Traditional immigrants from northern and western Europe were discriminated against in favor of Third World immigrants.)
3. Why are recent immigrants reversing the history of upward mobility in previous waves of immigration? (In the past there were well-paid manufacturing jobs for immigrants, so immigrants could achieve a middle-class lifestyle without much formal education. But those days are gone. Immigrants today must have a high school diploma as the minimum.)
4. Explain the slow assimilation of recent immigrants compared to earlier immigrants. (In the past, assimilation was swift. Immigrants were from many different countries, so they took to English more rapidly. There was no linguistic minority to dominate any large city. Today, for example, Latino immigrants live in a subnation and do not have to learn English, which diminishes economic opportunity.)
5. Why does Zuckerman describe the children of recent immigrants as a rainbow underclass? (The rainbow symbolizes the cultural diversity of these immigrants. These children form an underclass because they are caught in a cycle of downward assimilation, poverty combined with racial segregation. They are often separated from their parents, especially their fathers, during the immigration process, and drop out of school at a high rate. They reject their parents' values and succumb to the dangers of an overcrowded inner-city culture, such as academic indifference and substance abuse.)

6. Which of the author's final three suggestions do you think is the most important? Why?
7. Is the tone of this article objective and unbiased or subjective and biased? (This article is an editorial, so it is subjective and biased in tone.)
8. Write a one-sentence statement in your own words of the main idea of the article. (Mortimer Zuckerman called for a national discussion of U.S. immigration laws because of problems caused by the 1965 law and the downward assimilation of recent immigrants, and he advocated allocating more resources for schools.)

## Vocabulary . . . . .

Fill in the blank with the correct words. Use each word only once.

myriad	trifecta	scrutinized	vital
criteria	deter	invaluable	contend

The United States is a nation of immigrants, and they have had a/an vital impact on the country's culture, economy, and government. Although immigration policies have been revised over the years, immigrants have generally been welcomed until recently. The terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, caused a reevaluation of U.S. immigration policy and led to new legislation that restricts immigrants from entering the country. In particular, visa applications of students from the Middle East and China are now carefully scrutinized by the government and may be denied.<sup>1</sup> Because these restrictions affect the economic strength and basic values of the United States, there is an ongoing debate on the topic of immigration reform. While most people admit the need for such a reform, the exact criteria to determine the policy are controversial.

The 2002 Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act could reduce the number of foreign students enrolled in U.S. colleges and universities. This would result in a loss to the U.S. economy of billions of dollars.<sup>2</sup> It will also affect the financial stability of universities, some of which depend heavily on tuition from international students. More importantly, fewer

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1. Brian Hindo. "B-Schools: Yanking the Welcome Mat," *BusinessWeek*, 23 December 2002, 89.  
 2. "The World's Educator," *The Economist*, 21 May 2002, 1.

foreign students in the United States means fewer opportunities to spread American values of freedom and democracy throughout the world when these students return to their native countries.<sup>3</sup>

Furthermore, it is increasingly difficult for international students to be accepted in MBA programs in the U.S. However, even if they are accepted, they face myriad problems that may deter them from enrolling. For example, Alberto Fumo from Italy chose to attend London Business School over Yale or Cornell “rather than face a new trifecta of trouble with a U.S. MBA: an imminent drop in work visas, a hiring slowdown for MBAs, and less school financial aid.”<sup>4</sup> According to *BusinessWeek*, the enrollment of foreign students at the 30 top MBA programs was 32% in 2000, 30% in 2002, and expected to be even lower in 2004.”<sup>5</sup>

Since tuition for MBA programs is expensive, most international students depend on loans, which they often repay by working in the United States after graduation. Currently, however, companies are no longer as interested as they were in hiring foreign employees because of the high costs of sponsoring these students and the possibility of problems with the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS).<sup>6</sup> Complicating the situation is the fact that universities are decreasing the amount of money they offer as loans and raising interest rates. Altogether, the U.S. academic environment has become unfriendly to foreign students.

Critics of the strict new immigration policy contend that these changes are not in the best interest of the United States. They want to attract and educate students who will acquire the knowledge, skills, and experience that can be used to build a peaceful universe. Foreign students have long been a part of scientific research and development in U.S. academic and business institutions and have made invaluable contributions to information technology, math, and engineering. Perhaps now is the time to ensure that more of these qualified students, both graduate and undergraduate, are allowed to obtain a U.S. education that can be transformed into a global resource.

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3. Ibid., 2.

4. Hindo, 89.

5. Ibid., 89.

6. Ibid., 89.

# Social Inequality

# 12

## READING 1

David E. Kaplan. "Letter from Rio: The Law of the Jungle," *U.S. News & World Report*, 14 October 2002, 35.

### -- Discussion of Reading 1 -----

1. What passes for law in the Maré complex of slums in Rio de Janeiro? (What passes for law is a kind of jungle rule enforced by roving bands of drug traffickers, most in their teens and 20s, who patrol the streets heavily armed with Uzis, AK-47s, and even hand grenades.)
2. In 2002, how many people lived in the 764 favelas (slums) within Rio de Janeiro? (1.2 million people)
3. What do the favelas reveal about Brazil's progress? (They stand as a grim reminder that despite Brazil's progress—the nation boasts the world's eighth-largest economy—it remains a developing nation with striking disparities in wealth.)
4. Why do children from the favelas join gangs? (They have no jobs and few prospects.)
5. How did the International Monetary Fund help Brazil in August of 2002? (It gave Brazil a \$30 billion loan.)
6. What was the key election issue to many Brazilians? (The key issue was crime and their own security because violence has

spread throughout the city, and the police and prosecutors are seen as corrupt and ineffectual.)

7. Explain what happened to the journalist Tim Lopes. (In June 2002, Lopes sneaked into a favela to document sexual assaults by the local gang. He was hauled away at gunpoint, sentenced to death by a kangaroo court, and his head was sliced off with a sword.)
8. What are the roots of favela violence? (They stem from the 1980s, when the cocaine boom in America's inner cities steamrolled into Brazil's ghettos. The drug lords were running the favelas.)
9. What did the young men from the favelas learn while they were in jail? (From the Marxist guerrillas they learned how to organize themselves, how to face official power, how to form cells and communicate clandestinely.)
10. Who dominates Rio de Janeiro, according to many of its residents? (drug dealers)
11. Write a one-sentence statement in your own words of the main idea of the article. (Powerful drug dealers and their gangs control Rio de Janeiro by spreading violence and fear throughout the city.)

## READING 2

Mario Osava. "Politics—Brazil: Social Problems Are Lula's Biggest Challenge," *Global Information Network*, 30 October 2002, 1.

### -- Discussion of Reading 2 -----

1. What factors contributed to Lula da Silva's presidential victory in October 2002? (Brazil's grave social problems, including profound inequalities in income and rising violence and unemployment rates, were factors that contributed to his victory.)
2. What favored Lula's campaign call for change? (The deterioration of the economy and of social conditions along with it, particularly over the last few years, favored his call for change.)
3. What social and economic problems was Brazil facing in 2002?

(One-third of the 171 million inhabitants lived in poverty; unemployment and crime were rising; infant mortality was four times higher than in industrialized countries; there were dengue and malaria epidemics, a deficit of 5.5 million homes, and an enormous gap between the rich and poor.)

4. How did the percentage of Brazilians who lived in poverty change from 1993 to 2001? ( In 1993, 41.7 percent lived in poverty; in 1998, 31.7 percent; in 2001, 33.6 percent.)
5. Describe the zero hunger initiative. (The Workers' Party intends to wipe out undernourishment in Brazil within four years.)
6. List the top priorities of Lula's policy platform. (The social arena is the focus of Brazil's new development model: job creation, improved distribution of income, and expansion of the social infrastructure.)
7. Why was it important for Brazil to win the trust of the international financial market? (It was essential if Brazil hoped to prevent further depreciation of its currency and to revive foreign credits.)
8. Is the tone of this article objective and unbiased or subjective and biased? (The article is objective and unbiased in tone. The author reports the facts and statistics of the situation.)
9. What economic and social changes have taken place in Brazil since this article was published in 2002?
10. In 2003, the Brazilian film *City of God*, which was directed by Fernando Meirelles, was shown in theaters around the world. The theme of this innovative movie is the violent lives of the young drug dealers in a favela in Rio de Janeiro. See this film, and discuss it with your classmates.

## Vocabulary . . . . .

Fill in the blanks with the correct words. Use each word only once.

Ineffectual	traffickers	notorious
disparities	slum	prospects
prey	roving	bandits

Violence in large cities has been on the increase in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. The murder, kidnapping, assault, and robbery rates in most urban areas have been rising. Social scientists have linked the rise in crime to inequalities of income distribution. In Latin America, Brazil is notorious for the enormous disparities between the rich and the poor, “with less than 10 percent of the population controlling about half of the nation’s wealth.”<sup>1</sup> According to the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics, in 2001 the poverty rate was 33.6 percent, which meant 58 million people living in poverty, with 44 million lacking sufficient food.<sup>2</sup> To many of these poor people, drug trafficking offers a relatively easy way to earn a living wage.

One of the most crime-ridden cities in Brazil is Rio de Janeiro, which means river of January. In Rio, a beautiful city surrounded by mountains on one side and the Atlantic Ocean on the other, a violent network of drug trafficking gangs has gained control of the entire metropolitan area. These gangs in Rio, which are known as “the parallel power,” are winning the war against the government.<sup>3</sup> They began by controlling the favelas, heavily populated slum areas, and have since moved into the middle- and upper-class neighborhoods, where they terrorize the population. The most powerful federation of gangs, the Red Command, has turned Rio into a city of fear, even closing down all commerce on September 30, 2002.<sup>4</sup>

Sao Paulo, the largest city in Brazil with a population of 20 million, is also run by gangs of drug traffickers. These roving gangs of bandits and killers are better organized and equipped than some of the armies in Latin America, and they prey on the wealthy citizens of Sao Paulo.<sup>5</sup> Rival gangs fight each other for control of territory and are responsible for many

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1. Larry Rohter. “Departing President Leaves a Stable Brazil,” *The New York Times*, 29 December 2002, 10.
  2. Mario Osava. “Politics—Brazil: Social Problems Are Lula’s Biggest Challenge,” *Global Information Network*, 30 October 2002, 1.
  3. Anthony Faiola. “Brazilian Gangs Take Turf Wars Out of Slums,” *The Washington Post*, 15 December 2002, A37.
  4. David E. Kaplan. “The Law of the Jungle,” *U.S. News & World Report*, 14 October 2002, 35.
  5. Faiola, A37.

homicides and other violent crimes. In October 2002, the First Capital Command, which is the leading gang in Sao Paulo, attempted to bomb the city's stock exchange, the Bovespa, as a warning to the police to leave the gang alone.<sup>6</sup>

Today, the buying and selling of drugs and the related gang violence are inherent parts of Brazilian society. Although Brazilian drug traffickers originally transported cocaine to other world markets, today there is a thriving domestic market for cocaine. The drug lords have made Brazil into the second largest consumer market for cocaine after the United States. Brazil consumes 40 to 50 tons of cocaine a year, according to a State Department Report.<sup>7</sup> Despite increased government attempts to deal with the escalating situation, the ineffectual Brazilian police departments, weakened by corruption, have been unable to end the violence. Citizens are disillusioned and fearful because prospects for ridding the cities of Brazil of drug traffickers are not good. Brazilian officials say that it will take a combination of local, state, and federal law enforcement to confront this problem of gang violence, which is one of the major challenges facing President Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva.<sup>8</sup>

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6. Ibid., A37.

7. Ibid., A37.

8. Ibid., A37.

# Cultural Heritage

# 13

## READING 1

Andrew Lawler. "Afghanistan's Challenge," *Science*, 8 November 2002, 1195.

### -- Discussion of Reading 1 -----

1. Explain the meaning of the statement by the British aid worker in Kabul: "We aid people only deal with half the human." (She meant that the aid people help meet practical needs for food, clothing, and housing, but that human beings also need culture and beauty.)
2. Which countries came through with money and expertise to help Afghans rebuild their cultural heritage? (Germany, Italy, and Japan)
3. How does archaeology offer a way to bring Afghanistan back into the scientific mainstream? (Foreign missions can assist in training a new generation of Afghan researchers. New digs might replace looting as a source of income for impoverished villagers and discourage the illicit antiquities trade. Rebuilding museums, collections, and schools and universities will rekindle vigorous domestic support for archaeology to ensure that the devastation of Bamiyan is never repeated.)

4. List the author's examples of globalization in ancient Afghanistan. (In ancient Afghanistan, Greek thought met Chinese philosophy, Indian gardens inspired Persian poetry, and four major religions were either born or transformed.)
5. Who will benefit from archaeological research and study in Afghanistan? (All people in the world can benefit from this research and study of a place that has for so long mingled so much of human culture.)
6. Why did the Taliban destroy the ancient Buddhist statues at Bamiyan? (The Taliban destroyed the Buddhist statues because the Taliban banned all artistic representations of humans and animals.)
7. Write a one-sentence statement in your own words of the main idea of the article. (Much of Afghanistan's vast cultural heritage was destroyed under the Taliban regime, so wealthy countries should contribute to helping Afghanistan rebuild its collections and restore its museums and archaeological sites.)

## READING 2

**Andrew Lawler.** "Leaning Tower Poses a Technical and Political Challenge," *Science*, 8 November 2002, 1201–1202.

### -- Discussion of Reading 2 -----

1. When did the West first become aware of the Minaret of Jam? (It was unknown to the West until the 1950s. It came to the attention of scholars in 1957.)
2. Explain the disagreement between the local villagers and aid workers and officials from UNESCO about the minaret. (Local villagers and aid workers insist that they need roads to bring food and medicines into the impoverished region. UNESCO officials insist that these roads could easily damage the minaret, and they also fear that road building will accelerate looting of the area by providing looters access to mechanized tools.)
3. What temporary compromise was reached? (All roadwork must cease within one kilometer of the minaret until a more detailed plan can be worked out.)

4. What wider struggle is going on in Afghanistan? (The struggle is to honor and rescue Afghanistan's cultural heritage while reviving the economy—and to resolve differences without resorting to assault rifles.)
5. Describe the physical appearance of the minaret. (Built late in the 12<sup>th</sup> century, the minaret soars 65 meters above the valley. The tower features elaborate lacelike brickwork, and elaborate Kufic script encircles the tower in aquamarine.)
6. What purposes have been suggested for the minaret? (Suggestions include a ceremonial gateway to the Ghorid homeland, a victory tower, part of a mosque long vanished, or the site of the legendary city of Firuzkoh.)
7. What problems with the tower alarmed the Italian engineer Andrea Bruno and UNESCO officials? (Erosion from the Jam River and the pronounced lean of the tower alarmed them.)
8. Explain the steps already taken and future plans to preserve and strengthen the tower. (Huge metal baskets filled with stone were used to shore up the banks of the rivers to protect the minaret from a flood. The next step is to examine the foundations and measure the exact position in order to propose how to strengthen the fragile minaret.)
9. Why does the prospect of road-building worry UNESCO consultant Andrea Bruno? (He says that work on a road has made systematic excavation of the area by looters possible. Widespread looting in the valley has intensified since 1999.)
10. How does the UNESCO designation of Jam as a World Heritage Site protect the minaret? (It confers at least paper protection to the minaret and the area surrounding it. Any new structure built nearby—roads or buildings—must undergo strict review.)
11. What was Governor Ismael Khan's attitude toward the minaret? (He told Bruno and other UNESCO officials that he was worried about the monument's stability and that the organization's efforts "are good news for us.")
12. Why is the backing of Governor Ismael Khan so important to the preservation of the minaret? (Ismael Khan is a powerful man, and in a land where raw power is still an important currency, those words might be worth all of UNESCO's paper.)
13. Which archaeological sites in Afghanistan or in other countries would you like to visit? Explain your answer.

## Vocabulary . . . . .

Fill in the blanks with the correct words. Use each word only once.

archaeological	fragile	upheavals	designation
accelerate	debris	preservationists	heritage
devastating	impoverished	bureaucrats	erosion

Since preserving historic sites is a way to keep a country's ancient culture and heritage alive, the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has designated World Heritage Sites around the world. There were 730 of these amazing sites as of December 2002. Even though most countries take pride in having the UNESCO designation, some have seen the sites as ways to strengthen the economies of their countries and have not hesitated to commercialize these archaeological and architectural wonders. The question is how to balance tourism at these breathtaking locations with the need to protect and preserve their existence.

The Great Pyramid at Giza in Egypt, the oldest and most famous World Heritage Site, is the only surviving Wonder of the Seven Ancient Wonders of the world. Construction of this immense geometric shape probably began about 2478 B.C.<sup>1</sup> It was built by Pharaoh Khufu (Cheops) and intended to be used as a royal tomb. The Pyramid, which covers 13 acres, was originally 481 feet high, but now has a height of 451 feet.<sup>2</sup> The ravages of time, heavy tourism, and air pollution have had devastating effects, including erosion of the stones. The Egyptian government has considered various methods that would lessen the environmental damage.

The incredible Machu Picchu, a World Cultural Heritage Site in Peru, was discovered by Yale archaeologist Hiram Bingham in 1911.<sup>3</sup> The granite stone remnants of a 15th-century Incan civilization are situated high in the Andes at an altitude of 8,000 feet. The magical setting for this sacred city evokes feelings of mystery and eternity. Because more than 300,000 tourists come to Machu Picchu every year, there is concern in Peru about erosion of the Inca roads and pollution of the ruins.<sup>4</sup> However, the government of Peru is interested in the financial benefits that tourism provides to a/an impoverished economy, so the government and the preservationists have different priorities. Moreover, at one time, a company wanted to build cable cars to replace the buses that now carry tourists up a narrow, twisting

1. "Age of Great Pyramid Is in the Stars," *Current Science*, 9 February 2001, 13.
2. "Traveler's Notebook: Unforgettable," *Town and Country*, January 2003, 91.
3. Jeffrey Kluger. "Spiritual Retreat," *Time*, 24 February 2003, 46–47.
4. "The Americas: Road to Ruin; Tourism in Peru," *The Economist*, 21 July 2001, 29.

road to the top of the mountain where Machu Picchu is located.<sup>5</sup> Fortunately, this plan, which would have destroyed the fragile natural habitat, was not approved.

In Greece, the home of the 2004 Olympics, the Parthenon on the Acropolis had been undergoing restoration. This was a longstanding project in Athens, but because of problems with funding and arguments among government bureaucrats, the Parthenon remained covered with scaffolding and surrounded by debris for ten years. As the date of the Olympics approached, the Greek government suddenly decided to accelerate the renovation.<sup>6</sup> Of course, preservationists did not want the complex work done in a hurry. If any damage to the fifth-century B.C. treasure were to occur, it would be a catastrophe. Lena Lambrinou, an architect working on the Parthenon, said: “We can only hope and pray that what we are doing now to protect this great beautiful site will be considered the right thing to have done.”<sup>7</sup>

Yemen, a country in the Middle East with a 7,000-year-old history, has countless archaeological wonders, but these ancient ruins had been neglected, and tourism was not encouraged. In fact, the country had not had many visitors due to political upheavals; however, in May 1990 the Republic of Yemen became a democracy.<sup>8</sup> Now conservationists have taken on the project of rebuilding the Royal Citadel of Sana’a, which was designated a World Heritage Site in the early 1990s. Yet there are no UNESCO officers in Yemen and little funding, so the country is struggling to begin the preservation of Yemen’s vast heritage.<sup>9</sup> According to Marco Livadiotti, a consultant to the government, “There are no rules or conditions to protect Yemen’s heritage, no inventories of its monuments, no rules governing what happens to a place once it is given protected status. How can we protect our heritage when we don’t know what there is to protect?”<sup>10</sup>

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5. Peter Davey. “Outrage,” *The Architectural Review*, October 2001, 33.

6. Helena Smith. “A Cloud Hangs over the Temple,” *New Statesman*, 29 July 2002, 17.

7. *Ibid.*, 17.

8. Karen Thomas. “A Showcase for Yemen’s Past,” *History Today*, June 2002, 5.

9. *Ibid.*, 6.

10. *Ibid.*, 6.

# Intellectual Property

# 14

## READING 1

Doris Kearns Goodwin. "How I Caused That Story," *Time*, 4 February 2002, 69.

### -- Discussion of Reading 1 -----

1. Describe the citation mistakes that Goodwin made in *The Fitzgeralds and the Kennedys*. (Goodwin failed to provide quotation marks for phrases that she had taken verbatim from a book by Lynne McTaggart, even though she cited McTaggart in her footnotes.)
2. What type of research and writing did Goodwin do for this book? (She spent ten years researching and writing the book. She took notes in longhand from a multitude of primary materials. She took handwritten notes on perhaps 300 books, and the notes were arranged chronologically and kept in folders in banker's boxes. Her notes combined direct quotes and paraphrased sentences.)
3. How does Goodwin explain her citation mistakes? (She said the possibility of error was increased because she used so many research materials. She did not fully recheck all of the 300 books she had used but relied instead on her notes. She said that if she

had had the books in front of her rather than her notes, she would have caught mistakes in the first place and placed any borrowed phrases in direct quotes. She said she is a fallible person and cannot guarantee that she will not make mistakes.)

4. Why was this incident particularly hard for Goodwin? (Goodwin said she takes great pride in the depth of her research and the extensiveness of her citations.)
5. How does Goodwin plan to minimize the possibility of error from now on? (She will institute a process of research and writing that minimizes the possibility of error. She now uses a computer for both organizing and taking notes, and a scanner, which reproduces the passages she wants to cite. She keeps her own comments in a separate file. She also uses the footnote key on the computer, so she inserts citations directly into the text while the sources are still in front of her.)
6. Goodwin describes herself as a fallible person. Explain what this means. (She is not perfect. She is an imperfect human being and thus cannot be expected to avoid all mistakes in the future.)
7. How convincing is Goodwin's justification of her citation errors?
8. Write a one-sentence statement in your own words of the main idea of the article. (Doris Kearns Goodwin says her unintentional errors in citation resulted from careless research methods, but she now uses a computer for her writing and research to minimize the possibility of errors.)

## READING 2

David Gergen. "Love Songs to America," *U.S. News & World Report*, 10 June 2002, 60.

### -- Discussion of Reading 2 -----

1. What is Gergen's opinion about the charges of plagiarism that have been made against the historians Stephen Ambrose and Doris Kearns Goodwin? (Gergen asks for a kinder judgment of these writers' professional frailties. He believes that their mistakes were not intentional and are forgivable. We should judge these writers by their excellent work, not by their mistakes.)

2. How did Ambrose respond to these charges? (Ambrose said that while he has not always placed the words of others in quotes, he has always provided footnotes showing his sources, and the controversy involves only 10 pages out of 15,000 he has written. He said, “The people decide.”)
3. Which people does Gergen mention to support his opinion that “their mistakes were inadvertent, born of haste, not intentional. . . . relatively minor”? (Gergen mentions Winston Churchill and Shakespeare, who borrowed from other writers, and literary critic Harold Bloom, who said an inspired form of borrowing lies at the heart of much great literature.)
4. Explain the meaning of Gergen’s statement: “Standards must be maintained, but it is also important to maintain perspective.” (Gergen believes we must take into account the whole body of work of these writers, and not just their mistakes. We must consider how much these authors have enriched our culture through their historical writing, thus helping cure Americans’ ignorance of the past.)
5. Do you agree with Gergen’s opinion on the plagiarism committed by Goodwin and Ambrose? Justify your answer.
6. Write a one-sentence statement in your own words of the main idea of the article. (David Gergen admires the contributions to historical writing made by Stephen Ambrose and Doris Kearns Goodwin and argues that their unintentional plagiarism should be excused as minor mistakes.)

Paul Gray. "Other People's Words," *Smithsonian*, March 2002, 102–03.

-- Discussion of Reading 3 -----

1. What is the purpose of Gray's discussion of the high school student who has plagiarized in a research paper? (Gray sets the stage for a discussion of plagiarism, and he draws a distinction between students who are learning about citation of sources and professional writers who should know about the importance of citations.)
2. Why were most academic historians baffled by Stephen Ambrose's explanation of his citation errors? (Ambrose gave a somewhat hostile response in which he said he hadn't been careless at all, in his opinion.)
3. List Gray's other examples of well-known people who have plagiarized. (Doris Kearns Goodwin, Alex Haley, Senator Joseph Biden, Susan Sontag, Jay McInerney)
4. For what reason are quotation marks used around words? (Quotation marks show that the writer is using someone else's language.)
5. What is the modern meaning of the word *original*? (The modern meaning of *original* is *created by the writer*.)
6. Why was Gray troubled by the plagiarism of Ambrose and Goodwin? (Gray believes that unintentional theft remains theft, whether committed by those who know better or by those who are in the process of learning. He also doesn't accept the rather blithe, dismissive self-defenses expressed by both authors.)
7. How does Gray's point of view on the topic of plagiarism differ from Gergen's in Reading 2? (Gray does not find the plagiarism by Ambrose and Goodwin forgivable. He thinks it is theft.)
8. What is tone of this article? Is it objective or subjective? (Gray's tone is subjective, but he presents his point of view logically and reasonably.)
9. Write a one-sentence statement in your own words of the main idea of the article. (Paul Gray does not accept the explanations offered by Stephen Ambrose and Doris Kearns Goodwin concerning their plagiarism because he considers plagiarism the theft of another author's words and ideas, even if done unintentionally.)

## Vocabulary . . . . .

Fill in the blanks with the correct words. Use each word only once.

inadvertent	upsurge	footnotes	attribution	deceitful
minimize	verbatim	perspective	citing	eminent

Plagiarism is an appropriation of another person’s words or ideas without using quotation marks or citing the source. This unethical behavior is treated seriously in the United States. Students who are found guilty of plagiarism may be expelled from their schools. Professional writers who plagiarize may end up facing lawsuits and having to pay large settlements to the writers whose work they used without attribution. However, even though most writers know that they must place words copied verbatim from another author within quotation marks and add footnotes or in-text citations, some writers continue to act as word thieves.

In 2002, two eminent American historians were accused of plagiarizing, and their ethical lapses were publicized in *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and *The Boston Globe* among other newspapers. Both Stephen Ambrose and Doris Kearns Goodwin were in trouble for including the exact words of other writers in their books without using quotation marks around these words. Ambrose and Goodwin attempted to minimize their errors, pleading careless research and inadvertent mistakes. But *The Boston Globe* of February 24, 2002, reported that Goodwin “may submit up to 50 corrections for passages taken from McTaggart’s book and the historian told the *Times* that her researchers discovered additional lifted quotations in several of her other books published since *The Fitzgeralds and the Kennedys*.”<sup>1</sup>

The author of “Should Stephen Ambrose Be Pardoned?” in *Slate.msn.com* (October 14, 2002) takes a highly critical view of Ambrose’s deceitful behavior and says that “Ambrose plagiarized all the time. . . . by heisting memorable, vivid prose, Ambrose passes himself off as a better writer than he was.”<sup>2</sup> Obviously, this author believes plagiarism should not be pardoned. Writing from the same perspective, Paul Gray in *Smithsonian* magazine finds Ambrose’s explanation unacceptable when Ambrose said: “I wish I had put the quotation marks in, but I didn’t. I am not out there stealing other people’s writing.”<sup>3</sup> Thus, Gray concludes: “Unintentional theft remains theft,

1. David Abel. “Goodwin Admits More Material Lifted,” *The Boston Globe*, 24 February 2002, B3.
2. David Plotz. “Should Stephen Ambrose Be Pardoned?” 14 October 2002, in <http://slate.msn.com>.
3. Paul Gray. “Other People’s Words,” *Smithsonian*, March 2002, 102.

whether committed by those who know better or by those who are in the process of learning.”<sup>4</sup>

Unfortunately, at academic institutions professors are seeing a/an up-surge in plagiarism, mainly as a result of the numerous Internet sites that provide papers easily. However, other sites offer teachers an analysis of papers in order to determine if students have plagiarized. One such site, Turnitin in Oakland, California, uses “cheat-detection software” to find matching patterns that reveal plagiarism.<sup>5</sup> At the University of Virginia, 48 students were expelled for plagiarizing after a physics professor developed a computer program that could identify matching passages in 1,500 term papers.<sup>6</sup> The 48 students were found guilty under the school’s 160-year-old honor code, which emphasizes honesty, respect for tradition, and ethical behavior.<sup>7</sup> According to Professor Donald McCabe, an expert on academic cheating, honor codes are “an effective strategy for promoting integrity and reducing cheating.”<sup>8</sup>

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4. Ibid., 103.

5. “Plagiarise. Let No One Else’s Work Evade Your Eyes,” *The Economist*, 16 March 2002, 81.

6. Michelle Boorstein. “U-Va Expels Students after Plagiarism Probe,” *The Washington Post*, 26 November 2002, B1.

7. Ibid., B1.

8. Jay Mathews. “Eyes on Your Own Papers,” *The Washington Post*, 17 December 2002, A14.