(1) Generally, Conservatives (Republicans) believe Justice is best served by individual choice; individuals should not and cannot be forced to endorse fairness or equality; such coercion by the government is counter productive and anti-American. The Republican Party is often seen as the Daddy Party (the party of self control and aggressive business practices); its goals include the idea of minimizing the government by minimizing taxes; it also stresses a strong defense, business virtues, de-regulation of laws which interfere with business practices and individual freedom, and traditional morals. Often, Conservatives believe in freedom of choice as a way to advance freedom: when business owners freely realized they needed superb black athletes, they brought Jackie Robinson and other blacks into pro baseball. Fans freely chose to support this decision and in this way, choice in sports (an Informal social mechanism) helped make America a more free society. This, not government mandates, is the better way to make America more just. Republican Presidents: LINCOLN, TEDDY ROOSEVELT, EISENHOWER, NIXON, REAGAN, BUSH I, BUSH II, SARAH PALIN.

(2) On the other hand, Liberals (Democrats) generally believe Justice and equality must be enforced by the government, the only institution strong enough to the stand up to the Big Dogs of Injustice; the “least among us” need institutional protection. The Democratic party is often portrayed as the Mommy Party (the party nurturing programs and diversity). Since the 1930’s, the Democratic party has emphasized a strong, activist Federal government to counter the power of corporations and unjust state governments; it has supported working people and unions, rights for minorities, protection for the environment and civil liberties. Generally, liberals believe that most Americans cannot stand up to powerful business interests and to corrupt state governments and that’s why they tend to believe in Formal Social Mechanisms. When the Supreme Court in 1954 ruled that separate but equal was unjust, liberals supported the federal government mandates which dismantled the apartheid educational system of this country and Jim Crow laws. They supported the Federal governments mandates in the 1960’s and 70’s to halt state governments and corporations from continued plundering of national resources for private profits. Liberals believe that government power, through mandates, should be actively used to impose a more fair set of rules on America. Democratic presidents: JACKSON, WILSON, Franklin D. Roosevelt (FDR), TRUMAN, JFK, KENNEDY, CARTER, CLINTON and OBAMA, HILLARY CLINTON.

POLITICAL QUIZ

PUT YOUR RESPONSE TO EACH STATEMENT   Agree (+2  +1  0  -1  -2) Disagree

1. America is the strongest and greatest country in the world; the Iraq war was a just war.
2. The root of social ills is moral decay, not systemic social inequality.
3. When the government creates a program, it usually mucks it up, and it becomes a financial and organizational fiasco.
4. Abortion is morally a sin and should be legally a crime.
5. Work is the essential thing in life because the American dream is based on work, and the individual is totally responsible for his or her success in life.
6. Though there are a few qualified women, warfare and the military should remain an all male enterprise.
7. Stem cell research is a slippery slope that is really murder; it must be stopped.
8. When government lowers taxes and spends less, more private money is generated and this is in turn invested in society and everyone benefits.
9. The death penalty is a just way to terminate the life of a heinous criminal.
10. Because Christianity is the root of American culture, children should be allowed to pray in public schools; Creationism should be taught alongside Evolution in our schools.

Your Total   You are generally speaking a

SPORTS and JUSTICE

(1) Native Americans were superb outdoorsmen and women who hunted, foraged and fished with incredible skill. In addition they played a rowdy, often violent game which the French called “Lacrosse.” Among Native Americans of the southwest foot racing 25 to 30 miles was a popular sport, probably in connection with religious rituals. Hawaiians were superb seamen and sea-women, who lived off the sea’s bounty and who invented surfing. Early American colonists learned a great deal from the Native Americans and hunting and fishing became extremely important as sources of food and as recreation. Today, about 7% of Americans hunt, more fish, and even more seek recreation opportunities in the Great Outdoors through hiking, camping, mountain biking, climbing, skiing, and snowboarding. Justice involves mediating between interests which see public lands as a place to make money and those who see the public lands as places to be enjoyed but not plundered for personal profit. Mining, lumber, and the tourist industries have often had more money and more influence than groups representing the common interests of the American people in recreation outdoors.
FOR CLASS
1. The most popular sport in the world is what? Why is it not a popular tv sport in America?
2. The 1972 Title IX of the Education Act affected what group?
4. What is the highest score you have ever gotten when you bowled?
5. Hank Greenberg was about to break Babe Ruth’s (homerun, strike out) record in 1938; because he was a Jew, non-Jewish pitchers refused to pitch to him and he didn’t break the record.
6. Tae Kwon Do was brought to America by immigrants from what country?
7. Tai Chi and Kung Fu were brought to America by immigrants from what country?
8. Judo is a form of wrestling brought to America by immigrants from where?
9. Why does the biography of LeBron James illustrate the role of the Vernacular Tradition in sports?
10. Steroid abuse has affected what sports?
11. Is steroid use cheating?
12. Recently, mountain biking, snow boarders, women boxers, climbing, mixed martial arts, extreme sports, and chicken riding have challenged the more standard/approved sports. Are these “asymetrical sports” something we should expect in a culture where the Vernacular Tradition in the arts is important?
13. What is the Burning Man festival? How do Americans generally view rules, traditions, and disciplines in the arts and sports?
14. Women now participate in a variety of sports which, 30 years ago, were considered just for men. Name two:
15. Millions of Americans watch highly (over) paid athletes do dangerous and demanding activities. Does an obsession to watch sports generally encourage or discourage healthy minds and bodies?
16. Do you think college sports really enhance college experience for non athletes?

SPORTS HEROES/HEROINES OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY
In what sports were/are these athletes famous?
1. James Francis Thorpe, Paul Robeson
2. Duke Kahanamoku, Michael Phelps
3. Babe Didrikson, Jesse Owens
4. Jackie Robinson, Willie Mays, Henry Aaron, Roberto Clemente, and Frank Robinson
5. Jim Brown and Gale Sayers
6. Chuck Cooper, Oscar Robertson, Bill Russell, and Wilt Chamberlain, Yao
7. Maureen Connolly, Margaret Osborne duPont, Doris Hart, Althea Gibson, Billie Jean King, Arthur Ashe, Serena and Venus Williams
8. Jack Johnson, Joe Louis, Muhammad Ali, Joe Frazier, George Foreman
9. Bode Miller
10. Tiger Woods

A SHORT HISTORY OF LAW, DRUGS AND (IN)JUSTICE
(1) In the late 1800's, the United States had no national laws controlling drugs. People could buy opium and morphine whenever they wanted. Many medicine companies hid the fact that their remedies contained habit-forming substances. As a result, many people developed a drug dependency. By the early 1900's, the United States faced its first epidemic of drug abuse. The first federal law to help protect the safety of people using drugs was the Food and Drugs Act of 1906. This act required labeling of the amount of certain substances, including opiates, cocaine, and marijuana, in nonprescription drugs. However, people could still purchase dangerous drugs legally. Public pressure for national controls over narcotic and cocaine sales finally led to the Harrison Act of 1914. The act required the payment of a small tax every time a drug changed hands, from the manufacturer down to the doctor or pharmacist. The government used the taxes to control availability and sale of the drugs. The act also required registration of all physicians and pharmacists and made opiates and cocaine available only by prescription. In 1919, the act was expanded to prevent physicians from freely prescribing habit-forming opiates. Doctors could only renew prescriptions for opiates for serious medical reasons, such as severe pain. Although drug use began to gradually decline in the 1920's, the fight to prevent drug abuse continued. By 1931, most states required antidrug education in their schools.

(2) In 1937, Congress passed the Marijuana Tax Act, banning the nonmedical or untaxed possession of marijuana. Much of the anti-Marijuana movement was fanned by anti-Mexican and anti-black sentiments because Marijuana was identified as the drug of Mexican migrant workers and of blacks, especially black jazz musicians. By the early 1940's, though drug use in general was minimal, many soldiers in World War 2 became addicted to morphine, which was freely given to the wounded. In the 1950's, use of amphetamines, tranquilizers, and marijuana increased, and in the 1960's and 1970's, drug use soared. In the 1980's, people grew familiar with the destructive side of drugs and began once again working to solve the problems of drug abuse. According to the National Institute on
Drug Abuse, a U.S. government agency, the U.S. drug abuse rate is higher than that of any other industrialized nation. Misuse or illegal use of prescription drugs kills far more people than all illicit drugs.

(3) There are approximately 17,000 state and local courts and 90 federal courts. About 90 percent of all criminal cases are under the jurisdiction of the minor, or lower, trial courts, which are generally empowered to hear MISDEMEANOR cases--crimes punishable by a maximum sentence of a fine or one year in jail. Major trial courts hear FELONY cases--more serious crimes punishable by a sentence of at least one year in a prison. Federal courts hear criminal cases that involve constitutional issues, such as civil rights, or offenses against federal laws, such as the banking laws.

For Class:
1. Nearly 50% of all prisoners in America’s prisons: a) black b) Hispanic c) Asian d) white
2. Why is there so much drug violence in Mexico, Columbia and Afghanistan?
3. In the entire world in terms of numbers of people locked up, America ranks number: a) One b) Nine
4. Drug and alcohol abuse every year cost the American economy around ($20, 150) billion.
5. Process whereby an accused person agrees to a lesser charge in exchange for a lighter sentence, reduction of charges or other benefits: a) habeas corpus b) plea bargaining
6. Number of cases resolved by “5” is around: a) 70% b) 90%
7. Used to determine if a prisoner is being legally held; often it is an appeal to the federal courts because Due Process has not been followed: a) habeas corpus b) nolo contendre
8. In 1984, a change in Federal law meant that judges had little discretion in sentencing convicted drug criminals; this was called a) fair and balanced sentencing b) mandatory sentencing
10. Will make you really stupid: a) drug abuse b) believing everything your beloved professor tells you
11. Overwhelmingly, in terms of number and percentage, (whites, blacks) abuse drugs, esp. cocaine.
12. Overwhelmingly, in terms of number and percentage, (whites, blacks) are punished for drug crimes. Recently, the Supreme Court and the Sentencing Commission have recognized the injustice of the current system and demanded changes. Some prisoners, sentenced under the old rules, will be released early.
13. The richest country on earth, with incomparable freedoms and opportunities, America nevertheless has enormous problems with drug and alcohol abuse. Every day, millions of Americans need legal and illegal drugs and/or alcohol to cope with life. Do you think addictions should be punished as a crime?
14. In 2006, Japan had 53 murders involving firearms; America averages (2500, 18,000 to 30,000) homicides, most by firearms, per year; it also averages about (2500, 250) children,18 and under, killed with firearms. We also have several horrific random shootings-killings each year. Why?
15. (Brazil, the USA) and Japan are the only industrialized nations to use the Death Penalty.
16. Why have lethal injections for convicted felons been temporarily stopped by the Supreme Court?
17. From the perspective of some members of American minorities, the law does not appear to be a neutral tool for maintaining a fair and free society but often a) an unjust weapon against them
18. When you are stopped for a speeding violation your response is a) anger and threats b) smiles and treats c) tears and a lusty begging of forgiveness d) you can’t be caught

IMPORTANT LAWS OR LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING MINORITIES

(1) African Americans have been in the forefront of the struggle for Minority Rights. In 1896 in Plessy v. Ferguson, the Supreme Court allowed “separate but equal” facilities for whites and blacks. In reality separate was not equal. In 1954, Brown v. Board of Education, the Supreme Court declared that “separate but equal” was unconstitutional. In July of 1947, president Truman issued an executive order to desegregate the U.S. Military. The Korean war (1950-53) was the first war in which blacks and whites fought together in the same unit. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 protected voting rights, began affirmative action, and required businesses to serve all people regardless of race, color, creed or national origin. It barred discrimination by employers. Title VII of this act protected women against workplace discrimination. President Johnson (LBJ) was President in 1964. As the Supreme Court became more and more conservative in the early 1980’s, it was less inclined to mandate protection for minorities. For example, in 1987, the Supreme Court refused to rule on whether the death penalty, as administered, was biased against blacks who murder whites. Research had proven this was clearly the case.

(2) Other minorities have also been impacted by legal decisions. In 1948, Arizona and New Mexico allowed Indians to vote, the last two states to do so. In 1966, the Supreme Court ruled in Miranda v. Arizona that the police must inform an accused person of his or her right to remain silent and to consult with a lawyer before questioning the person. The court reaffirmed Miranda in a 2000 decision. The Equal Credit Opportunity Act of 1975 prohibited banks, stores and other organizations from discriminating in making loans based on a person’s sex. In 1986 the Supreme Court ruled that private acts of homosexuality between consenting adults are not protected by the Constitution; states can make such acts criminal. In 1988, the Civil Liberties Act of 1988 required the government to pay $20000 to surviving Japanese who had been interred in the World War Two Detention camps.
(3) More recently, the Grave Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 ordered that Federal institutions must return human remains and any artifacts to native Americans. In 2003, in Texas v Lawrence, the Supreme Court threw out sodomy laws, saying the government has no interest in regulating sex between consenting adults. This over turned its 1986 decision on the same subject. The conservative California Supreme Court in 2008 ruled that gays could not be denied the right to marry.

POPULAR CULTURE: ARTISTS, MUSICIANS, AND ACTORS

(1) As we said at the start of the class (remember?), the Vernacular Tradition is America’s tradition that stems from the ground up, that is a cultural movement has been democratic and practical. It has long been fascinated by technological change and used technology to promote vernacular ideas. The phonograph popularized jazz and the radio and television became vehicles to promote vernacular ideas (think of American Idol). The Vernacular tradition insists that justice flows from the bottom up in American history, that the average people, not political heroes, are often on the cutting edge of expansions of America’s freedoms. People forced America to become more just, people like Eugene Debs, Mother Jones, Cesar Chavez, and Emma Goldman in the area of work, Rachel Carson and David Brower in the environment, black Jazz musicians in music, Jack Johnson, Babe Didrikson, Jesse Owens and Jackie Robinson in sports, and tens of thousands of average Americans in every aspect of American culture. Art has also been an area where the Vernacular Tradition has opened up the possibilities of American culture; it has also expressed criticism of America from the bottom up, from self taught artists. Many of America’s folk artists and creative people have little interest in a standardized system of regulating artists that dominates many cultures. Quilting and Jimi Hendrix are examples of creativity outside the normal paths of art; on the downside, the Vernacular Tradition has produced an immense quantity of bad art, of silly trends, and of false “artists”. Today, almost every field of creativity is being co-opted by corporations and the pervasiveness of the commercial media. This ubiquitous System can be as tyrannical and hostile to creativity as any dictator, and the antidote might comes from the worldwide Web, if it too isn’t swallowed up by the System. A recent book about the rise of Rap music points out how Rap artists created an anti-System to put out Rap music and products and broke the strange hold of the (largely) white Musical Industry.

(2) An artistic trend often dominates the creative world for a time, and all the arts are influenced by this trend. Since the 1830’s, REALISM has insisted that the visual art should imitate photography; that poetry and novels should focus on the experiences of average people and short stories and novels should be a narrative. Realistic artists often emphasized the sordid, unjust reality many Americans confronted; Upton Sinclair’s novel The Jungle or Richard Wright’s Native Son for example. MODERNISM (1900-1960) was a revolt against Realism; often it was Abstract (that is, it used simplified lines, use of color). Painter Jackson Pollock, called “Jack the Dipper” for his technique of splattering paint on huge canvases, was a pioneer in Abstract Expressionism, but this type of art was never really big in American Popular Culture. Maya Lin’s controversial Vietnam Wall Memorial in its simple black geometry can be seen as an example of Abstractionism. POST-MODERNISM (from 1960 to now) brought realism back to the forefront, and since it was a playful blend of realism and sarcasm, Americans tended to respond more positively to it. Moreover, artists like Roy Lichtenstein, Judy Chicago and Andy Warhol used Popular culture like sculptors use marble as the very stuff of their creations. Lichtenstein used panels from comic books and Warhol used pop icons like Marilyn Monroe, Elvis and Chairman Mao. Self referencing—art that draws attention to itself by borrowing/stealing from other arts or is self conscious of its artistry-- in poetry, painting, sculpting, film and novels is rampant.

(3) Throughout its history, Art and Popular Culture has been profoundly affected by technology, from record players and the radio, to televisions and cassettes, CD’s, MP3/4 technology, iPODs, and to eMovies on Youtube. Clearly, technology has expanded the realm of creativity. Many venues opened by new technology are being used to criticize injustice and to flood the world with inferior creative products.

Songs for Justice of the 20th and 21st century

(1) In the 20th century, the union movement, the Great Depression, the Civil Rights movement, and the War in Vietnam all spawned protest songs. The 1920s produced songs such as the anti-lynching song, "Strange Fruit." It also saw the birth of the union and labor movements, which produced "The Cradle Will Rock", a pro-union musical so controversial that it was shut down for fear of social unrest. It was during the ‘20s and ‘30s that The Industrial Workers of the World (IWW), also known as the Wobblies, used music to protest working conditions in the United States and to recruit new members to their cause. The 1940s and 1950s saw the rise of music that continued to protest labor, race, and class issues, and produced artists who would have an enduring influence on the protest music genre, most notably Woody Guthrie ("This Land Is Your Land", "Deportee", "Dust Bowl Blues", "Tom Joad").

(2) The 1960s was a fertile era for the genre, especially with the rise of the Civil Rights movement and the escalation of the War in Vietnam. Bob Dylan produced landmark songs such as "Blowin' in the Wind" (1962), "Masters of War" (1963), "Talking World War III Blues" (1963), and "The Times They Are A-Changin" (1964). Pete Seeger produced "Where Have All the Flowers Gone", "If I Had a Hammer" (which was written in 1949, but rose to Top Ten popularity in 1962), and "Turn, Turn, Turn" (also written earlier but released in the early 1960s), among others. "We Shall Overcome", his adaptation of an American gospel song, continues to be used to support issues from
labor rights to peace movements. Other notable voices of the period included Joan Baez and Phil Ochs. The music often included fairly simple instrumental accompaniment including acoustic guitar and harmonica.

(3) The American civil rights movement of the 1950s and 1960s often used Negro spirituals as a source of protest, changing the religious lyrics to suit the political mood of the time. The use of religious music helped to emphasize the peaceful nature of the protest; it also proved easy to adapt, with many improvised call-and-response songs being created during marches and sit-ins. Some imprisoned protesters used their incarceration as an opportunity to write protest songs. These songs were carried across the country by Freedom Riders, and many of these became Civil Rights anthems. In the 1970's, during the War in Vietnam, many protest songs were written and recorded, most notably "War," (1970) by Edwin Starr, "Ohio" (1970) by Crosby, Stills, Nash and Young, "Imagine" (1971) and "Give Peace a Chance" (1972) by John Lennon. Cat Stevens left his mark on the genre with "Peace Train" in 1971, as did Black Sabbath with "War Pigs" (1971). The Rolling Stones protested against police brutality with "Doo Doo Doo Doo Doo (Heartbreaker)" (1973).

(4) Punk music from the 70's featured anti-war, anti-state, and anti-capitalist themes. A 1983 protest song that gained considerable attention worldwide was "99 Luftballons" by Nena. The song protested the escalating rhetoric and strategic maneuvering between the United States and the Soviet Union during the Cold War. The 1992 film Bob Roberts is an example of protest music parody, in which the title character - played by American actor Tim Robbins - is a guitar-playing U.S. Senatorial candidate who writes and performs songs with a heavily reactionary tone. Neil Young continued the theme in the twenty-first century with his song, "Let's Impeach the President" - a stinging rebuke against President George W. Bush and the War in Iraq, as did Pink with her appeal to Bush in "Dear Mr. President". Pearl Jam also included two anti-Bush songs ("World Wide Suicide", "Marker In The Sand") in their 2006 album Pearl Jam. Not to forget the band Dispatch and the anti-war underground hit "The General". Utah Philips, the Riot-Folk! Collective, and David Rovics, among many other singers have continued the folk tradition of protest. Also, Rage Against The Machine has been one of the most popular bands in recent times with songs such as Bullet In The Head and Bulls On Parade. Paris also released the critically acclaimed 'What Would You Do?' referencing everything from false flag operations and the elite's grip on the world's governments to the truth behind the 9/11 attacks.

SOME KEY 20TH CENTURY ARTISTS

Painters
Henry Ossawa Tanner, Horace Pippin (1888-1946), Jacob Lawrence (1917-2000)

Poets
(18th century: Phillis Wheatley), Langston Hughes, Countee Cullen, Gwendolyn Brooks

Architects
I. M. Pei (pronounced pay) 
Maya Lin

Singers/ Musicians
Bessie Smith, Marian Anderson, George Gerschwin, Hank Williams/Buck Owens
Chuck Berry/Little Richard, Elvis/ Bob Dylan/ Rickie Nelson, Aretha Franklin/Jimi Hendricks

MULTICULTURAL AMERICA, GLOBALISM AND JUSTICE

(1) America has a $15 trillion economy, the largest in the world. For any other country to be a player in the world market, it must have access to the American market. On the other hand, America needs resources and cheap labor, as well as markets for its products, overseas. These powerful currents are a significant part of what is called Globalism, the interconnectiveness of the world through travel, trade, immigration and technology. War is a significant part of the American economy. The military budget, and collateral funding for other budget items like the nuclear industry and intelligence, totals nearly a trillion dollars per year, by far the largest in the world. American arms dealers also sell about $50 billion dollars worth of jets, tanks, and weapons around the world, the most of any country. The Iraq war will probably cost around $3 trillion, and the cost of the war in Afghanistan will soar as more Americans are sent there. America has more than 700 military bases around the world. It now spends more on its military than the rest of the world combined. Some critics insist that such a vast military, and such aggressive policies, prove that the Republic has clearly become an "empire". One critic, Chalmers Johnson, has said, “America can either be an empire, or a republic. It cannot be both.” An empire is by its very nature unjust and undemocratic.

(2) These immense outlays for defense and war making take place against the background of America now being the world’s largest debtor country. China and Japan are buying up most of this debt, supporting our wars and our enormous military. With all the needs in America for improvements in health care, education, infrastructure, the environment and economic justice, our military spending dramatically reduces our nation’s ability to fund these societal needs. Another problem is nukes. The USA, Britain, France, China, Russia, North Korea, Pakistan, India, and Israel all have nukes. Iran, as well as several other countries, wish to join this elite club, whose members can threaten enemies with dire consequences for behavior the elite members don’t like. On the other hand, America invaded Iraq which didn’t have nukes, but didn’t invade North Korea, which does. This lesson is widely understood around the world. Who should have nukes and who shouldn’t is a very complicated question, one of the thorniest that Globalism presents to the world’s community. In addition, Britain, France, China, Russia and the USA (all countries with nukes) are permanent
members of the Security Council of the United Nations, the key body of the UN. Of all the members of the UN, only these five permanent members can veto a UN resolution, which means it is dead. This is clearly unfair, undemocratic, and it is one reason the U.N. is not as effective as it might be.

For Class
1. In Tibet, Canada, Georgia, and Turkey, ethnic minorities are struggling for the right to speak a distinct language other than that of the majority population. Why is language central to culture?
2. What country makes most top grossing films? How do French/Korean film-makers view this film Colossus?
3. What country in the world makes the best food?
4. The American Indian Movement influenced many indigenous groups around the world. Much of the gambling money coming into Indian reservations goes to (Indian, Non Indian) investors. Why can Indian reservations in America have casinos?
5. Can American financial aid be given to international health organizations which, as part of family planning, discuss abortion?
6. Recently, America has seen an amazing 400%-500% increase in the number of women in (the military, prison). Why?
7. What is the fastest growing religion in America, especially among men in prison?
8. What two countries’ populations are more than a billion?
9. Has immigration to America from these two countries increased or decreased in the last decade?
10. Are most Coke sales inside or outside the U.S.?
11. As far as my personal taste, (Coke, Pepsi, Chevaz Regal) is the best.
12. What American company owns the most real estate of any corporation in the world?
13. What is the best selling car of all time?
14. What are honor killings? What, according to many experts, is the most dangerous country?
15. Where does Walmart get about 80-90% of the goods that it sells, free market style, in America?
16. What are genetically modified foods? What is “Terminator” Wheat?
17. Are GMF’s most widely used, inside or outside the USA?
18. OPEC controls much of the world’s oil supply and is dominated by Saudi Arabia. America has for more than fifty years generally “kissed up” to Saudi Arabia’s rulers. What rights do citizens have in Saudi Arabia?
19. In Germany, can an immigrant become a citizen?
20. In 1964, there was one (toilet, tv) for every 20 people on earth; now there is one for every 4.
21. What were last two American films you saw? What do they say about the morals of American society?
22. On the Haj, Malcolm X had a profound insight. This helped him alter his view of life, race, and religion. What is the Haj?
23. China is the one of the fastest growing economies in the world. What form of government does it have?
24. Why are so many “free-market, capitalistic businesses” flocking to China?
25. More than ¼ (soon to be 1/3) of California’s pollution comes from what country’s industries?
27. Which American immigrant group has the highest percentage of self-employment: Koreans, Iranians, Cubans, or Russians?
28. Which group of recent immigrants to America controls about 50% of chain motels?
29. Many countries south of the Sahara, like South Africa, have an enormous problem with what disease? (One in six adults and one in three babies in S.A.)
30. If you were to go on a “Food and Liquid Refreshment tour” of a country, what country would it be?
31. Modern war kills many times more civilians than combatants. For you, war is a) obsolete b) morally wrong but necessary c) morally right and necessary d) immoral e) proof that there is neither intelligent nor moral life on earth f) other
32. If you were to go on a “I need a break from all the Bulls**t tour” of a country, what country would it be?
33. Why were toys, medicine, and animal food imported from China recently in the news?
34. When America makes trade agreements, what is more important, labor rights or patent rights?
35. What is “sharia” law?
36. If you were to go on a “I need to forget a painful Humanities’ Class tour” of a country, what country would that be?