SOCIOLOGY 540

POWER AND SOCIAL CHANGE

Instructor: Paul Semm

Phone: 286-5254

Text:

Zinn, Howard. People's History of the United States

Films:

*The Ad and the Ego Free Speech The Myth of the*

*Crisis of Democracy Harlan Count, USA Liberal Media*

*Eyes on the Prize Hearts and Minds Roger and Me*

Description:

Historically, power is most often associated with the capacity to control people by means of force and propaganda. Power, though, is a more complex and subtle phenomenon in modern societies. In the first part of this course we are going to examine power arrangements in American society, what I refer to as the "constellation of power," and the effects this system has on society and its institutions, individuals and their families, other countries, and the environment. One of the main themes that will be developed in this part of the course is the relationship of technological development and power arrangements. In the second part of the course we will examine social movements and the forms they take as resistance to power, and forces for social change.

Course Goals:

1. To introduce students to a sociological understanding of power and

the ways in which it functions in complex, industrial societies.

2. To introduce students to the way in which social movements have

been a force for social change.

3. To help students understand the ways in which power arrangements shape individual lives.

4. To introduce the student to the power of collective action to shape the world in which we live.

5. To provide a critical view of technology as it relates to power arrangements and social change.

Evaluation:

There will be a total of two hundred (200) points. Two exams will be worth seventy-five (75) points each for a total of one hundred and fifty (150) points. There will be a short three page paper due on the last Wednesday of class which will be worth thirty (30) points. And the final twenty (20) points will be based on class participation, which includes substantive questions and relevant comments.

Course Outline

Date Topic Assignment Due

Tu 3/4 The Constellation of Power in

American Society

View: *Crisis of Democracy*

Th 3/6 Power and the Political System Ch 4,5

View: *Free Speech*

Tu 3/11 Power and the Mass Media Ch 21,22

View: *The Myth of the Liberal Media,* Afterword

*The Ad and the Ego*

Th 3/13 Power and the Economy Ch 1,18

View: *Roger and Me*  or

*dot.con*

Sa 3/15 (AM) Global Power **EXAM**

View: *Nafta Ch 11*

Tu 3/18 Labor's Resistance Ch 13,15

View: *Harlan County, U.S.A.*

Th 3/20 Civil Rights Movement Ch 2, 9,17

View: *Eyes on the Prize*

Tu 3/25 Anti-Vietnam War Movement Ch 7,19(514-526)

View: *Hearts and Minds*

Th 3/27 Global Social Change Movement **Paper due**

View: Earth on

Sat 3/29 Review and exam **EXAM**

\*The instructor reserves the right to alter or add visual material.

History and Power

I. With the industrial revolution the nation-state became the dominant power structure

A. It was a new social formation with new legitimating

ideologies

B. an aspect of those legitimating ideologies were the

human and social sciences and the bodies of knowledge

and experts that emerged with them -- history and

social sciences

II. Prior to the modern secular ideologies, societies had legitimating

ideologies that were cosmological and religious

A. They involved creation stories that legitimated the right

of monarchical rule

B. and they defined a complex social hierarchy,

1. In Europe, the Great Chain of Being

2. In India, under Hinduism a caste system

III. In modern western society legitimating ideologies have

become secular, liberal democracy, socialism, communism, and

science and technology

A. These narrative involve a new idea, the idea of progress,

moral and spiritual as well as technological

B. Cosmological/creationist narratives are less important,

contested in a secular-scientific society

C. More important are historical narratives which support

the legitmating ideologies

IV. Power and the historical narrative: history as ideology

A. history are stories we tell ourselves about our past

to reassure us of our identity

B. reassure us about the direction of our society -- where

we are going-- progress, social justice

C. reaffirms our identity and direction through ritual celebrations, holidays, war remembrances, pledge of allegiance,

star spangled banner

V. the biases of historical narrative

A. History is selective, choice of topics "Ludlow Massacre",

and emphasis "Columbus's Genocide"

B. Its emphasis on times

Progressive Age

Jazz Age

Industrialization

"American Dream"

C. Hero leaders

Revolutionary leaders

Lincoln and Emancipation

Roosevelt's New Deal

VI. What does this history mean in relation to power

A. An acceptance of American institutions, political and

economic, as benign, beneficient

B. A passive and subordinate citizenry waiting for strong

leaders to solve problems

C. An unquestioning acceptance of American ideology,

taking for granted, "rights are never given, never have been,

have to be fought for, taken"

VII. A people's history

A. The real source of change in our society has been the

people fighting for their rights, not benificent institutions nor

leaders

B. Social movements, boycotts, strikes, civil disobedience, marches, sit-ins are what have changed America

C. History as Power downplays the importance and success of

social change, don't want people to realize than when organized

they have power

D. Civil Rights -

1. No US President, incl, Roosevelt, did anything to

overturn Jim Crow laws in the South and defend

the Fifteenth Amendment, until the sustained

popular civil rights movement of the 50s and 60s

2. No Supreme Court, no Congress, and no President

made lynching a crime until

3. Supreme court consistently failed to uphold black

rights guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment,

however, they consistently upheld slave owners

rights

D. New Deal

1. Roosevelt only instituted significant New Deal reforms

after thousands of strikes and protests

2. Only in 1935 was labor given the rights to organize in

the Wagner Act, Flint sit-down strike

E. More labor,

1. It took 40 years of strikes, boycotts, and protests to

get a 40 hour week

F. Zinn's book

1. how power to its shape in our society

2. but also how certain forms of resistance challenged

power relationships and cause social change

WE'ER NUMBER 1

Social problems in the United States are worsening. Marc Miringoff of Fordham University has compiled an "Index of Social Health" spanning the years from 1970 to 1995. The score has declined from 74 out of 100 to 41 out of 100. Also, Andrew Shapiro has compiled data on the nineteen major industrial nations -- we are number one, or nearly number one, in the magnituted of social problems.

We are first in real wealth, the number of billionaires, the amount of space in homes, defense spending and military capability, executive salearies, physicians' salaries, ethnic diversity, the percentage of population with access ;'''''''''''''''''''''./to safe drinking water, and the percentage of residents enrolled in higher education.

However, we are first in,

Crime: murder rates, reported rapes, robbery rate, incarceration rate, the number of drunken driving fatalities, cocaine use,

Environment: greenhouse gas emissions, contributing to acid rain, forest depletion, hazardous wated per capita, garbage per capita, the number of cars per capita, the use of cars rather than public transportation,

Poverty: highest incidence of poverty, the number of children (22%), and elderly in poverty, homelessness, inequality of wealth distribution, bank failures,

Misc:military aid to developing countries, divorce, single-parent families, reported cases of AIDS, infant mortality, the death of children younger than five, and teenage pregnancey.

And we are last in

spending on the poor, immunizing fully preschoolers against polio, DTP, and measles

giving humanitarian aid to developing countries, percentage of peope with

health insurance

providing paid maternity leave,

We are fifteenth in women's wages as a percentage of men's wages and in life expectancy,

And ninth in early childhood education

Labor's Resistance

I. The history of labor's resistance to power

A. The conflict between labor and capital has been on-going

and violent, more violent than other countries in western

society

B. This conflict has be made invisible by mainstream

historians, one needs to find a text like Zinn's, or Labors Untold

Story, or Who Built America?

C. What have been the consequences of the struggle?

1. The order of power has been successful in limiting

the labor's power, only 15% of US work force is

organized, compared to other industrialized nations

2. Since 1950s power has been very successful in limiting

the power of unions, either legally, laws which keep

unions from certain types of job actions

3. Bringing the union into the fold, the union itself becomes, not an antagonist, but a conservative force

itself, limiting militancy, leaders as part of corportion,

or corruption

4. Ideologically political and economic power has been

successful in portraying labor organizations in a negative

light, as a special interest group, a brake against competition, the cause of the wage-price spiral

D. The struggle continues today

II. Labor's struggle historically, three phases prior to the 1950s,

industrialization post-civil war to the 20th century, the progressive era, and the Great Depression

A. The U.S. began its transformation to an industrially society

fully after the end of the civil war

1. railroads, steel, associated industries and the

centralization of the economy

2. large urban areas

3. migration from farms to cities, and immigrations

4. most importantly this involved a change from

agricultural work to factory labor, what is called

wage dependent labor

B. Wage dependent labor means the worker is totally

dependent

1. on the market

2. on the owner and the decisions the owner makes

regarding investment, technology etc

3. on arbitrary decisions by foremans

4. is livelihood is tied to the job because everything

is a commodity in capitalist society, health care, food

C. The conditions in America under capitalism were consistently horrible

1. long hours, 12-16 hour days, six days a week

2. below subsistence wages

3. unhealthful and dangerous

4. child labor

5. abusive

D. these let to social conditions that are only now equalled in

the third world

1. extensive poverty and disease

2. squalid urban slums

3. prostitution, drugs, and crime

II. Resistance to this abuse of power

A. It was not the institutions of our government or

philanthropist capitalist as our history books tell us

1. Carnegie and Frick at Homestead

2. Ford at Rue

3. The progressive era

4. Franklin Roosevelt

B. Labor organized resistance to this, whatever progress

has been through the struggle of working people against

power --

1. 40 hour week, liveable wage, health benefits

2. the right to organize, the right to bargain

C. Never given, always taken, and then they try to take them

back

III. Three examples of resistance and the social theory

A. Before the 50s labor struggle was organized by socialists,

communists, and anarchists, and feminists, all four letter

words in our society -- buzz words

B. And the philosophy of labor organization was informed by

these social ideas

C. Of what did they consists

1. Political rights without economic rights are empty

2. The small groupt own the means of production in our

society, factories, machinery, the land, the resources, the

wharehouse, the markets, the financial institutions

3. This small group has all the power and they direct

society in terms of their own interests

4. the worker is a cost to the capistalist and the wage that

is paid the worker comes off the bottom line

5. a corporation is an institution for the accumulation and

concentration of capital, increased market share and

dividends

6. As wage dependent labor the worker has only his labor

power to sell

7. And with an ever-increasing labor force through immigration, automation, deskilling, and Taylorism the

worker is replaceable

8. This is a class struggle

9. The goal of the worker is not just to get higher wages,

or benefits, but to take over the means of production

10. This is called democratic socialism, and by the way

they just won the election in Germany

11. In communism, socialism, and anarchism this would

also involve a major transformation of the nation-state,

the governmental apparatus

12. a decentralized, non-hierarchical, direct democracy,

voluntary worker and citizen organization make

the decisions -- "we the people"

B. The Knights of Labor

1. organized in 1869 nine Philadelphia tailors the

Noble and holy Order of the Knights of Labor

2. Secrecy because of firings and blacklisting

3. Positions "We declare an inevitable and irresistible

conflict between the wage system of labor and republican

system of government"

4. U.S. was threatened by monopoly, political corruption,

cutthroat competition, and - wage labor

5. commitment to a broad social group they called the

"procuctive classes"

6. they made a distinction between "productive classes"

and "non-productive" or parasites

7. Women were admitted in 1881, by mid-1890s they were one-tenth

8. Irish-American miners and laborers

9. Unlike other labor organizations admitted African-

Americans, and Mexican-Americans

10. offered a collective alternative to individual advancement held out by capitalism, an alternative

cultural world

11. assembly halls which included a cooperative store

12. recreation, picnics, and parades, singing groups,

theater groups, weekly newspapers

C. The great upheavel "The year 1886 will be known as the year of the great uprising of labor, skilled and the unskilled,

the high-paid and the low-paid all joined hands."

1. The movement was organized around the demand

for and eight hour day

2. Strikes! 1500 strikes involving 400,000 workers

3. Boycotts! From 1884 to the peak in 1886 hundreds

of boycotts

4. boycotts so threatening, capitalists called them

"un-American" and courts ruled them a form of

criminal conspircacy

5. Labor countered by running third party candidate at

municipal levels, the success allowed some of the Knights

original goals to be achieved at local levels

- child labor, inspecting factories, sweatshops, and

mines, regulating women's labor, defining employer

repsonsibility for employee accidents

- state machinery for arbitrating industrial disputes, state agencies for investigation the

conditions and status of labor, maximum hours

for men

6. Legal repression after the Haymarket bombing,

"inciting to riot" "trespass" "intimidation", state

violence

7. and internal dissension with trade unions, breaddown

of Knights and emergence of conservative AFL

and "business unionism"

D. The IWW -- June 1905

1. by the turn of the century political and economic

had become more concentrated -- Morgan, Rockefeller,

and turned the country into a highly centralized

monopoly capitalism

2. Taylorism was used to control the worker and

to make him more "efficient"

"the purpose of Taylorism was to make workers interchangeable, able to do the simple tasks that the new divisions of labor required -- like standard parts divested of individuality and humanity, bought and sold as commodities."

3. deskilling and mass production, auto industry, 1909,

10,607 to 1914 248,000

4. Job injuries 1914 35,000 workers killed, 700,000

injured

5. AFL -- racist, sexist, exclued non-skilled immigrants. "trying to match the monopoly of production by the empoyer with a monopoly of workers by the union. In this way it won beter conditions for some workers and left most workers out.

6. plus officials drw large salaries and moved about in

high society

7. emergence of the IWW, 322, Bill Haywood and Eugene

Debs, and Mother Mary Jones, socialist and anarchist

8. Program: undivided by race and sex or skills

9. method: direct action = industrial democracy --

syndacalism, not worker's party, but revolutionary

union

10. militant that by direct action or a general strike

the workers would halt the economic system and

take charge -- the power of the working class is in

their solidarity -- organizing the most impoverished

workers

"the IWW was the most egalitarian labor orgainzation in American history, organizing skilled and unskilled, men and women, blacks and Mexicans, andin a break with tradition, Chinese and Japanese workers.

11. small orgainization but a powerful idea that was a

threat to the system, they were attacked by all

the power of the system

12. many battles were free speech, they would not

be allowed to organize so they would speak in towns

then be arrested

13. The battle of Lawrence, Mass

14. This says it all American Woolen company, immigrant workers, crowded, unsanitary, flammable

wooden tenements, $8.76 a week, half of the mills

labor force were yound women between 14 and 18

"A considerable number of the boys and girls die within the first two or threee years after beginning work . . . thirty-six out of every 100 ao all men and women who workd in the mill die beffore or by the time they are twenty-five years of age."

15. Jan cut back in pay, stopped looms and walked out,

next day 5000, soon 10,000

16. IWW leader to conduct strike, joseph ettor, set up

committee of 50 from all nationalities

17. soup kitchen to feed 50,000, and financial support

from all over the country

18. powerful respond, mayor the local militia, governor

the stte police, parade was attack by the police and

a female striker killed, blamed Joseph Ettor and

Arturo Giovanni

19. Bill Haywood and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

20. Marial law, 22 cos of militia, 2 troops of cavalry,

citizens forbidden to talk on streets

21. mass picketing, 7000 to 10,000

22. children were hungry, send them to other cities,

hundreds of children sent away, Margaret Sanger,

four out of 119 had underwear, their outerwear was

in rags, their coats torn to shreds>"

23. City officials citing a statute of child neglect, nice

irony, forbid this, police attacked beating parents and

children, nice irony, Ragtime

24. finally American Woolen co gave in, no showing

on PBS of Lost Eden

25. Socialism as a political movement was on the

increase both locally and nationally with Debs

formed in 1901, by 1980 41,00 dues paying

members at 3,000 locations, membership

peeked at 118,000 members, 73 mayoral

seats and 1200 lesser offices in 340 cities

26. union membership increased during the war to stop dissent, however, extremeists, like Debs were silenced.

27. After the war, measures of oppression were directed

at the unions

E. The Great Depression

1. What is called the Jazz Age really benefited a minority

of Americans, 376

2. Distribution of income and wealth was highly

disproportionate and the Depression was the result

of uncontrolled speculation and production

3. unemployment from 500,000 to 4,000 in two months,

by 1933 15 million people, people were cut off from

the land, so this meant disaster

4. Breadlines, soup kitchens and Hoovervilles

5. the dust bowl, Mexican Removal, over 500,00,

higher rate of unemployement for blacks, forced out

of jobs, Grapes of Wrath

6. Roosevelt, our savior, First New Deal, followed the

advice of GE pres, system of national planning, each

industry through a trade association, would standardize

products, set prices, this came to be the NRA

7. NRA - national Recovery administration, the program

of the most conservative wing of the party

8. community groups emerged, self-help grass roots,

organizations

9. in 1933 there was a rebirth of organized labor

activism, thousands of strikes with thousands of

workers going on strike

SF -- 130,000 workers, trolley drivers, construction

workers, teamsters, bartenders,

Sept 1934, 325,000 textile workers

10. Failure of the First new deal

11. The "sit down" strike, 1936 48, 1937 477

12. Second New Deal - to appease the worker, and

regain social control.

13. A very minimum wage, social security act, WPa,

graduated income tax, a so-called wealth tax, federal

art, drama, and writers projects

14. really didn't change anything and it didn't solve

problems, blacks were unaffected, segregation, most

not effect by minimum wage,

15. Nothing like a war

IV. labor in retreat

A. after the war power used the red scare and increased

prodution to

1. eliminate radical union leaders and members

2. bring unions temporarily into the fold, where unions

are only concerned with wages, overtime

3. while simultanious continuing automation and

deskilling

4. union corruptions

B. the deindustrialization and automation of the 70s and

80s disempowered labor still more fully

C.US only 18% is unionized, 11% in private sector, and over

30% in public sector (not exactly radical), 98% in Denmark,

95% in Sweden,57% in Austrialia, 42% in Germany, 29% in

Japan

D. Wages in US less than in European countries, real wages

have been declining, productivity, and profit are up

Democratic Institutions and Social Change

I. Ideal characteristics of a democracy

A. Representative government

1. through voting elect those who will represent our

interests

2. assumption: people are the sovereign and society

is organized for the people

3. any government that does not can be overthrown

B. Rule of law

1. law is neutral all are equal before it

2. law is grounded in foundational documents

a. limit power

b. provide framework

C. Viable political culture

1. free speech, freedom to organize, free press, ask for

redress of grievances

2. emphasis on exchange of ideas for constructing informed opinion

3. informed: vote, accountability, but, ideally, formulate

policy and programs

II. Voting

A. When is a choice not a choice?

B. Public office is a commodity, done via TV

C. Campaign financing

1. donations from individuals $1000

2. donations from PACs $5000

a. 1/3 of all money in Senate races from

PAC

b. 2/3 to incumbents who win 90%

c. money goes to those who sit on committees

that regulate their area

- often what they do for the co is not

lawmaking put tag-ons, loopholes which help

their contributor, or exemptions

3. "soft money" most of the $2billion it cost Clinton and

Dole to run

a. large corporations and wealthy, any amount

to political parties

b. especially those corps that have legislature

pending

D. Two party monopoly or two factions of the business party

1. why only two parties

2. commitments

a. both are committed to subsidies for corporations

- Carter tax break to wealthy, $18 billion

b. funnel public resources through private sector

c. huge military budgets

- Carter up $10 billion

- Clinton up $100 + billion over next 3 years

d. defense of multinational corporations, political,

economic, and military intervention on their behalf

- Indonesia, El Salvador

e. cut back on social welfare, punish individal

crime and not corporate crime

- Carter second helpings of milk

- Reagan blind and handicapped

- Clinton welfare in general

f. social costs to people

-nuclear industry

- auto pollutions

III. The law

A. Legislative labyrinth - 88% are whitel male lawyers and

busines, no blue collar, no workers, a few women and blacks

1. 241 committees and sub "sovereign states that tend to

monopolize power in certain areas

2. go to committee where interests are, either one's own

or sponsors

a. 1/3 of all Senators make money every time a

defense budget is passed,

b. frequently give more than asked for

B. negotiating the labyrinth from the House

1. introduced in committe, then to appropriate subcom

- amended or lost forever (80% never make it out)

2. back to committee, then to Rule Committee, how much

time for debate

3. 2/3rds vote by whole House whether to vote on it

4. If passed goes to Senate, committee, sub

-amended gutted or lost forever

5 If it has been changed combined committee of House and Senate

6. Passed again

C. What gets passed?

1. Nafta, 2000 pages, two days of debate, no amendments

2. negative effect on 80% of both populations

3. ooops! is this right, other countries can challenge

our labor laws, safety laws, environmental laws

D. What doesn't get changed

1. campaign finance reform, keep amending

2. Mining Act of 1872

IV. Lobbying - the "fourth branch of the government"

A. 20,000 lobbyist, corporations, interest groups, foreign

countries legally lobbying, growth rate 32% in last two years

B. $1.5 billion each year =s 38 lobbyists and $2.7 million for

each member of Congress

C. New ethics law, so many exceptions and exclusions

has changed nothing

D. who do they represent?

1. oil companies, American Petroleum institute, 600

2. defense contractors- Lockheed-Martin, 135

3. entertainment

E. Who are they?

1. former Senators and representatives

2. and those who worked for Senators and representative

3. executive branch and regulatory agencies

F. What do they get?

1. Big Tobacco $105 million 1997-98 bought the demise

of tobacco legislation by Congress and more favorable one

by state

2. Auto Industry $77 million fought for exemptions for emissions standards for SUVs and light trucks, and

tax breaks for electric and clean fuel, won delays and

some exemptions, and tax breaks

3. High Tech Industry sought visa program for skilled

foreign workers and no taxes for internet won $64 million

4. Securities and Investments sought protection from

litigation by investors $59 million, new legislation

5. Entertainment Industry $58 million sought copyright

laws international and oppossed Congressional and FCC

inquiries on price raising of cable companies - success

6. Defense and Aerospace Industry $57 million for

bringing Eastern bloc into NATO and higher defense spending -- won both

V. Equality before the law

A. Two types of criminal law

1. FBI crime index

2. Corporate crime

B. Corporate crime and non-punishment

1. not white collar crime

2. producing and selling products that are known

beforehand to be dangerous, cause injury, illness,

or death

- 28,000 each year die, 130,000 serious injuries

3. knowing pollute the envrionment

- love canal, GE and the Hudson

4. Expose workers to harmful working condtions

- locked doors

- exposure to carcinogens

- 56,000 die each year from exposure, more than

twice those from homicides

5. defrauding govt, consumers, $200 billion as opposed

to $8 billion lost to robbery and buglary

6. non-punishment of the 600 largest corp 60% found

guilty of one or more criminal violations, no one to

jail

7. 3 strikes and your out, GE fraud 16x, all the other

defense firms at least 3, Dupont, Mobil, and

Monsanto

- 31 toxic Superfund sites in US

-33.1 million pounds of hazardous chemicals

C. Regulatory agencies

1. corporations are supposedly regulated by agencies

to serve the public good

2. NTSB, EPA, FDA, FTC, FAA, FCC, OSHA

3. Usually understaffed, underfinanced, to large an

area, and too friendly

4. EPA, one 13 year period 20% of fines, self-regulating,

lost 750 empolyees and $1 billion dollars in funding, sued

buy American Lung Association, accepts studies done

by corporations and their scientists

- oops! the air in LA is toxic, 400+, cancer causing

agents

5. FDA, 2000 meat inspectors, no power to recall, accept

drug company tests

New Warnings for the Environment

I. American geophysical Union, a prominent international scientific body of 35,000 Earth and planetary scientists

A. A first time entrance into the political realm and

the relam of environmental policy

B. RE climate change

1. role of humans in increasing levels of atomosphere CO

2. link between greenhous gases and rising surface temp

3. increase in global temp over last 150 years

"there is no known geologic precedend for the transfer of carbon from the Earth's crust to the atmosphere" in amounts comparable to fossil-fuel burning without simultaneous changes in the climate system.

4. present state is compelling basis for public concern

5. need policies to reduce greeenhous gas emisions

C. US has not signed Kyoto Protocol on reduction of gases

and Jesse Helms says it won't pass the Senate

Human and Environmental Rights

I. Human Rights - all people have certain rights from which they cannot be morally or legally deprived

II. Human Rights as truly universal or global - moral order for global

A. WWII and Genocide

1. 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights

2. 1948 Convention of the Prevention and Punishment

of Genocide

3. 1966 Internation Covenant on Economic, Social, and

Cultural Rights

4. 1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political

Rights

5. Declaration is statement of principle; covenant is

is promise to carry out the provisions - US hasn't signed

B. The Nazis and other cooperative countries deprived Jews

and other ethnic groups of their rights by legally taking away

their citizenship - no citizenship, no rights

C. Universal Declaration guarantees rights without regard to

citizenship,

1. challenges national sovereignty

2. cultural practices

E. Identification of types of human rights violations

1. Genocide

2. Crimes against humanity

F. Universal Declaration of Human Rights

1. guarantees political, legal, and economic rights

2. US- political, speech, press, religion

3. USSR - job, education, health care

4. reflects an agreement

II. The Problem

A. Nations continue to pursue policies of genocide and

ethnic cleansing

1. Rwanda

2. Bosnia and Kosovar

3. Sudan

4. Myamar (Burma)

5. Indonesia

6. China - Tibet

7. Mexico - Mayan Indians

8. Guatemala - Mayan Indians

9. Iraq

B. Nations continue to use repression, torture, death squads,

and paramilitary to silence oppositions

1. Egypt

2. Saudi Arabia

3. Colombia

4. Haiti

5. Indonesia

C. A new player and human rights violations - TNCs

1. Royal Dutch Shell and Nigeria

2. Unocal and Burma

3. Mitsubishi and Burma

4. Pharmeceutical corporations

5. chemical corporations

6. global sweatshops and slave labor

D. Environmental Rights as Human Rights

1. Texaco and Ecuador

2. New constitutions what are they

i. have the right to an environment that is not

harmful to their health or well being

ii. to have the environment protected for the

benefit of future generations

iii. prevention of pollution and ecological

degradation

iv. promote conservation

v. secure ecologically sustainable development

and use of natural resources while promoting

justifiable economic and social development

III. Accountability and enforcement

A. UN Human Rights Commission

B. World Criminal Court

C. Law Suits in America - "law of nations", corporate Charter

IV. Moral order vs new world order - the moral basis to Western Society

A. Ethics is an attempt to explain the moral sphere

1. defines the basis or foundation of moral sphere,

that upon which it is grounded

2. attribution of moral standing

3. nature of responsibility

a. ought vs freedom

b. personal

c. social

B. Moral sources in Western society

1. Judeao-Christian tradition

2. Ancient Greek thought

3. Enlightenment

II. Moral sources

A. Judeao-Christian tradition

1. God is foundation, basis

a. Judaism covenant

i. personal and communal relationship

ii. Messianic redemption, Kingdom of God

iii. negative law - 10 comandments

iv. active attempt to create a community

of social justice

b. God as creator and savior

i. personal salvation

ii. The Law

iii. Jesus introduces love -- stranger

iv. social Gospel

2. Moral standing each human life has an intrinsic value

a. Christianity each person possesses a soul

i. is equal before God

ii. this value is qualitatively unique, not

comparable

iii. life or lives cannot be weighed against

other ends "progress"

iv. means cannot be justified which violated

human life

v. reciprocal recognition

vi. "do unto others" is not just a command

is a recognition of equality of the other

vii.. "the other" in parable, not family

viii. Christianity and social justice

ix. sins of ommission

b. Judaism

i. each person stands in relation to God

ii. each person stands in relation to the

community

c. in both Chrisianity and Judaism animals and

the environment are seen as not having moral

standing

3. Moral responsibility

a. personal

b. social - society organized in terms of social justice

i. poverty, hunger have social causes

ii. obligation is to pursure more just social

arrangements

B. Enlightenment

1. Foundation or basis is reason

a. a universal attribute, model is scientific reason

b. Kantian reason

c. Utilitarian

2. Moral Standing

a. conscious

b. sentience

3. Moral obligation

a. personal

b. social

i. defined in political doctrines

ii. natural rights

4. Morality has social content and social content puts

one at odds with status quo

C. Kingdom of Night and Colonialism

1. Just how far obedience to the status quo can go

2. so far that we can justify any behavior on

practical or conformist grounds

3. ignorance of how social arrangements and our

lifestyle effect others

III. Human and Environmental Rights

Power and the Native Americans

I. Native Americans today

A. There are somewhere around 2,000,000 up from the

nadir of 200,000 to 300,000 in the late 19th century,

B. There population was so low, from 12-20 million when

White Europeans first arrived, that it was assumed

that they were going to disappear, and many of the

500 cultures have disappeared

C. Poverty rates of 33%, over 50% on most Indian

reservations, equally high unemployment rate

D. High rates of drug and alcohol abuse, highest drop

out rate of any minority, high suicide rate

E. Decline in native speakers and threat to lose cultural

traditions and therefore identity

F. The question of culture and identity

II. Power

A. The emerging order of power was in conflict with the

Native Americans,

1. essence of the economic structure of our system

of power is capitalism which demands expansion

and resources

a. expansion of population, markets

b. expansion of resources

2. we needed land for agriculture, railroads, to freely

move populations and materials

3. constantly need more and more natural resources,

minerals, timber, and, of course, gold

4. the native Americans were in our way

B. Columbus's extermination of the Taino was a foreboding

of what was to come for the Native Americans

1. 99, in 20 years they were 99% exterminated., 3+ million to 28,000

2. not long after the battle of Lexington and Concord the Americans put a bounty on Native America scalps -- 40lbs on males, 20lbs on females and children

II. Justifications and Methods

A. Justifications - " felling trees and Indians and rounding out

their natural boundaries"

1. non- too subtle, civilization vs savages

Hugo Grotius: "most just war is against savage beasts, the next against men who are like beasts."

Washington: "the gradual extension of our settlements will as certainly cause the savage, as the wolf, to retire; both being beasts of prey, tho' they differ in shape."

Teddy Roosevelt: "the most ultimately righteous of all wars is a war with savages" "establishing the rule of the dominant races." He referred to the Sand Creek Massacre " as a righteous and beneficial deed as ever took place." Colorado 1864 (scary)

NY Times in the mid-1800s: not one foot by force or bloodshed . . ." only natural "all other races . . . must bow and fade before the great work of subjugation and conquest of the anglo-saxon race.

2. Manifest Destiny - white Europeans ordained by

god to rule all of America

B. Force and Violence

1862 Col Baylor asked for permission to kill every Apache man on sight and to capture and sell inot slavery all women and childre.

N.M. legislature tried to pass a law making all Indians slaves for Life.

1. warfare, most often directed at villages, women

and children, burning crops

2. germ warfare intentionally given small pox

contaminated blankets to the NAs

3. starvation

a. subsidize hunters to kill buffalo and other

game

i. turn of 19th century 50-125 million

ii. surveyors in 1874 reported a census

in Blackfoot country of 4 million, ten

years later all gone

iii. one herd left at turn of 20th century, around 100 animals

b. withhold promised supplies once NA became

dependent on whites massacres

4. Massacres

a. Blackfeet and the Marias River - Killing Custer

b. Sand Creek

c. Washita

d. Camp Grant San Carlos Apaches 75 women and

children

e. Wounded Knee

C. Treaties and Removal

1. Trail of broken treaies - Norwest Ordinance of 1787

a. The utmost good faith shall always be observed

twoward the Indians.

b.Their lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent.

c. Truth -- whites provoke Indians through lies,

deciets, invasions, resistance, military invasion,

loss of life and land

2. Indian Removal 1834

3. the Dawes Act of 1887,

a. forced assimilation

b. break up communal lands

c. loss of land in allottment procedure,

and further loss of land 25 years later

Indian Reorganization

4. Assimilation through Indian schools, destroy

the culture, no language, no religion, no clothes

5. Religious Crimes Codes, no freedom of religion,

In 1882 Interior Secretary Henry M. Teller ordered an end to all "heathenish dances" and ceremonies due to their "great hundracne to civilization - males ordered to cut braids and outlawed the Sun Dance, rite of passage and celebration to the Sun

Publo religion was outlawed because it involved overtly sexual practices and public nudity

6. Finally in 1978 American Indian Freedom of Religion

Act

7. Sacred lands

a. religious worship is tied to the land

b. wholistic and enspirited relationship to the

world

c. land is sacred with sacred spaces, the Black

Hills of South Dakota, Black Mountain in Arizona,

San Francisco Peaks near Flagstaff

d. court battles lost by Native Americans

C. Indian Removal

1.Andrew Jackson major program -- the removal of all Indians to the lands beyond the Mississippi.

2.This was called the policy of Indian Removal and it was meant ideologically to create a permanent Indian frontier. 3.

3. It was ratified in 1834 called An Act to regulate trad and intercourse with the Indian tribes and to preseve peace on the fronties

4. too late already "permanent Indian frontier to to 95th Meridian

D. The Cherokee and the "trail of tears"

1. 1829 fold discoverd in Cheroke territory -- thousands of whites invade The disinherited 134

2. Cherokees attempted to assimilate when they were outnumbered 17,000 to 900,00, tried to establish a society that would not oppose the dominant white society

textile manufacturing, schools, newspapers, rep

gov't

1825 report to War Department was a glowing

description, advanced republican principles

3.Gold, state limited Cherokee rights, speculators, and

miners stole lnd

4. Cheroke followed policy of non-violecne -- appeal to justice 138

5.1834 700 Cherokee agreed to go west, 81 died, 45 children

6.1836 rest of Cherokees summoned to sign removal treaty, only a few showed up Treaty of Enkota, government agreed to pay Cherokee 9 million for their land - charged 7 million for moving

7. huge army 5 regiments and 4000 militia

8. Oct 1, 1938 "trail of tears" long march 4000 died

9. Not all, Cherokee established, a viable community in

the Indian Territory, report to government, developed

educationally, economically, culturally, and politically

10. We want your land, Dawes Act, break up land, give

to individuals, steal, swindle, cheat, lie, smaller and smaller areas

E. The Lakota and the Battle for the Black Hills

The Black Hills of what is now South Dakota were considered by the Sioux to be sacred, the center of the earth, the place of gods and holy mountains, wher warriors went to speak with the Great Spirit

1.In 1868 given forever to the Sioux, oops four years later gold was discovered there

2.U.S. governement in 1874 sent armed forces into black hills area despite the fact that the treaty said there must be permission, this was not asked for.

3.This was the infamous Seventh Calvary headed by Custer. Massacred a sleeping Cheyenne village on the

Washita, mostly helpless women and children

4. Custer's army cut a road for poor whites, "Thieves road"

5.1875 U.S. decided to take the Black Hills, no we don't want to sell and in the treaty it says that 3/4th of all male Indians have to sign any change to the treaty

6. In late 1875 US decide that it would be necessary to force the sale of the Black Hills after all they weren't using it for anything.

7. Offered 6 million dollars, one mine 500 million, forced purchase, don't worry what the Indians want

8. Dec 3 1875 mandate for Indians off of the reservation to come in, Crazy Horse and Sitting Bull, Feb 1 time limit is up, military action

9.mandate was short of declaration of war, women and children would have frozen on way to reservation or starved there, couldn't get there in that short of time

10.July 22 of 1876 Sherman declared martial law over all the reservations and all of the Indians there as prisoners of war

11. Custer looking to provoke a confrontation, personal

and political reasons

12. demanded that the Indians give up all rights to tthe powder river and the Black Hills, removal of Indians to a new reservation along the Missouri river where settlers would have three roads for ininterrupted travel to the hills.

13.Resistance collapsed because of starvation, lack of ammunition, Sitting Bull to Canada, and Crazy Horse assassinated

Postcript:

14.Big Foot was moving his small band of Sioux to the Pine Ridge reservation where he thought Red cloud might protect them from the soldiers.

15. On dec 28 Bigfoots 350 Sioux (100 men, 250women and children) ran into the Seventh.

16.Whiteside's job was to arrest Bigfoot so he attempted to disarm the small band, spent the night and wounded knee soldiers above with Hotchkiss guns, asked for weapons the next day, were unsatisfied with what they got, 300 killed women and childen, 25 soldiers mostly by their own bullets. Wounded taken to church at Pine Ridge

Indian Resistance

I. AIM American Indian Movement began in 1968

A. founded in the inner city Indian ghettos, esp

Minneapolis and St. Paul

B. founders were Ojibways who were in prison

C. as it spread to reservations esp the Lakota res of

Pine Ridge and Rosebud became tied to traditional

culture and old full-blooded medicine men

1. unemployment rate of 54%, 1/3 of families

on welfare, alcoholism, and sucide rates were

high, life expectancy was 46

2. resistance involved challenging archaeologists

digging up native sites, segregation

II. Resistance

A. Alcatraz

1. Nov 9, 1969 occupation of alcatraz, ironic statement

2. turn it into center for Native American Studies of

Ecology (518) "We will work to depollute the air and

water of the Bay area and to restore fish and animal

life."

3. 6 months later, forcefully removed

B. Trail of Broken Treaties

1. Indians from all over the country converged on

Washington, list of 20 demands

2. Cherokees from OK followed "Trail of Tears"

3. Lakota started from Wounded Knee

4. When they arrived they realized that they had been

deceived, promised places to stay were not there, put

them in rat and roach infested deserted building with

no heat or plumbing

5. They took over BIA building it was "ours"

6. Food was provided by black civil rights groups and

churches

7. The original plan had been for a dignified protest,

singing and dancing for senators and inviting them to

Indian fry bread and corn soup feast.

8. Turned into confrontation, Get out or else, compromise,

never considered the 20 demands

C.. Custer

1. In the middle of the Black Hills on sacred ground, home

of the sacred thunderbirds, phoney Indian village,

"See How They Live!"

2. Wesley Bad Heart Bull had been killed by a white

man who was going to be tried for "second degree

manslaughter."

3. SDSP tried to keep Sioux out of the courthouse,

a scuffle broke out, police appeared to be waiting

for this (much as Custer tried to provoke conflict

over Black Hills)

4. Beat Wesley Bad Heart Bulls mother, choked her,

arrested her and charged her with crimes that would

amount to 30 years in jail, actually she spent more time

in jail than the murderer, who spent none.

D. Wounded Knee II

1. Ogalala Sioux Civil Rights Org asked for AIM help in

Pine Ridge because of Dick Wilson

2. Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 had been an attempt by John Collier to create a New Deal for

Indians

3. This involved giving the Indians the gift of democracy,

constitution and presidency

4. The problem with this is that although it was aimed

at autonomy, rather than assimilation like the Dawes Act

which had been its predecesoor, it further undermined

the indigenous cultures where

polilitcal systems had been varied, Pueblo -- Zunis,

Lagunas, theocracy, religious hierarchy- to Navajo

with great deal of personal autonomy, nothing done

except by consensus

always tied to their religious and cultural practices

and their world views

5. Created a new system which had no social and cultural

bases,

6. New group - half breeds and quarter breeds- came to

power, decided on allocation of jobs and money

7. Basically puppet governments, though, BIA still had

the power, 10 major crimes handled by Federal courts

with all white juries

8. Worst was Dick Wilson on Pine Ridge, he and his goons

killed and beat hundreds of Indians

E. The occupation of Wouded Knee

1. went from Custer to Wounded Knee, no real plan, just

came up with it, women's idea. "Go ahead and make

your stand at Wounded Knee. If you men won't do it, you

can stay here and talk for all etenity and we women will

do it.

2. Feb 27, 1973 "We hold the Knee" 26 firearms

3. And the response of the powerful, armored vehicles,

automatic rifles, machine guns, grenade launchers

4. 71days of violent confrontation, 120 surrendered, govt conceded the legitimacy of the treaty of 1868 says the right of eminent domain

Who has the Black Hills Now? Canadian Mining CompanieHomestake Mining Co

Mexico, Mexican Americans, and Mexican Immigrants

I. Racism, Exploitation, scapegoating

A. If the practical conditions that allowed slavery to arise was the cotton plantations of the south,

B .if the practical conditions that led to the extermination of the native Americans was the need for geographical expansion, land , resources.

C. The practical conditions which has led to the marginalization of th Hispanic community in our soicety is both the need for

1. cheap labor

2.the need for "scapegoats."

3. a society which refuses to deal with its real problems needs to find unreal ones that it can target with its rath.

4. Today Mexican Americans and Mexican immigrants fill both roles, cheap labor and scapegoat.

5. 4 million mexican laborers do the majority of migrant labor work.

- The work and housing conditions are substandard,

- they have no health benefits and no real home.

- Over half are below the poverty level, a high per cent are poor-poor,

-migrant workers have high levels of tb, influenza, pnemonia, and a life-expendency of 47 years of age.

- They do the hardest work, work that is necessarily labor intensive.

6. However, they are blamed by many in the middle class who blame them for their declining life style,

7. they are blamed by ideological institutions, media and govt, for creating the problems of the American economy, destroying the health care sytsem, sapping the welfare system, and the education system.

8. Little or no attention is given to the fact that these workers are necessary, that maybe agribusinesses who profict from their work could afford to pay more, health benefits, sanitary facilities.

9.Or that they need not hire them. almost no space is given to "globalization" and its effect on immigration

10.as I pointed out in class the meat packing industry is acitively recruiting in Mexico for workers to fill jobs that white Americans will not fill.

11.Recruiters that take advantage of the impoverished with lies and half truths, poor living and working conditions.

12.They especially like illegal aliens becaus they are afraid to organize

13. and while politicians posture about keeping illegal

immigrants out, they pass laws to let more in.

II. This is a cycle, Mexicans forced off their own land by multinationals, recruited in the US, and then blamed

A. Mexico

1. Mexico was colonized by the Spanish, won their

independence, was invaded by the French, invaded

by the US, and fought a civil war to overthrow an

autocratic government, they abolished slavery long

before the US.

2. the US took a third of Mexico

2. Mexico is now a third world country part of the

global empire of neo-colonialism

3. It wealth, minerals and oil, and agriculture is

exploited by the first world

4. it is a class society with a wealthy elite in power who

serve their own and international interests

5. it is a major drug transfer and drug producing center

6. Those who resist are killed, Chiapas, Tarahumara

7. Victims of neo-colonialism forced to work on agribusiness plantation under medieval conditions, or

in maquiladoras, or flee to the US.

8. Join the migrant labor force, or the meat packing

industry

III. Mexican Removal, repatriation and mass expulsion

A. In the late nineteenth century Mexico under Portilio Diaz privatized the communal land.

1. Nearly 5 million Mexican farmers lost their land, 135 million acres, 30 million acres in Chihuahua went to seven people.

2. Much went to foreigners

B. Simultaneously the US because of industrial and agricultural expansion was in need of cheap labor,

1. the Alien Land Law of 1913 (non-whites from becoming citizens, therefore could not own land --

2.the Chinese Exclusion Act 1882 prohibited immigration of Chinese for 10 years, created a shortage of labor. Asians were to militant and too agressive.

3. Immigration Act of 1917 barred non-whites from immigration, Mexicans were considered white

4. In this situation more than a million of these displaced farmers immigrated to the US to fill the low level jobs in railroads, mines, and mostly in agriculture esp in CA

5. jobs are segregated

6.railroads -- skilled high level year round jobs to whites

7. Mexicans, low wage, seasonal, manual labor, despite the individuals skill level (Mexican jobs)

repair, not secure, travel everywhere

8. agriculture-- segregated by race, racialized tasks, races

against each other

9.railroads-- migaratory living is costly -- alienation

-- minimal standard of living, housing is poor,

racialized white in houses, for free,

--Mexicans in railway cars which are rented, bought everthing from commissary

10. agriculture -- no medical care, lived in employer owned houses or provided there own, car parks, tent camps,squatters camps, no sanitary facilities

segragated whites from Mexicans

overrecruiting workers, keeps wages low

11. segrated neighborhoods, fear of intermarriage, theaters, pools, restaurants.

Consequences, **low wages, low skilled, transient and seasonal, hard to move up, vicious circle of poverty, hard for kids to move up because all hands are needed in field. same now, child labor laws.**

IV. GREAT DEPRESSION - SCAPEGOATING- AND THE MEXICAN REMOVAL

A. Who do we blame for the Great Depression, not big business, not big finance, not big government. Lets blame unemployment and those Mexicans, they are not really Americans, they are migratory

B. Dust Bowl, thousands from Oklahoma to Ca "Grapes of Wrath"

C. The first and only mass expulsion of immigrants in the history of th U.S. -- repatriation or Mexican Removal

1)supposedly all illegal immigrants, with months just Mexican

2)suposedly male temporty eillegally, no, all trageted , intimidation, force, threats, coercion. Mexican Americans, legal citizens, legal aliens

3)scareheading -- publicity and media campaigns threatening raids, the arbitrary threat of legal expulsion caused many legal to return

4) first immigrants involved in labor disputes and strikes

5) ideological institutions govt and media Mexicans were draingin welfare during this hard time, not even close

6) 500,000 repatriated, ended in 1940s when we had labor shortage because of the war welcome back

I. The constellation of Racism

A. Racist ideology - one race is superior because of inherent

attributes, that makes other races inferior because of

inherent attributes

B. Personal racism - internalize racist ideology, you accept it

as true -- express it, vandalism, hate crimes

C. Institutional racism, what i have discussed in slavery,

souther segregation, and northern urban ghettos

1. social organization -- society is organized in a way

that the "superior" group is dominant in terms of

power, wealth, income, presige, jobs, and the

inferior groups are subordinate, hierarchical stratification

2. social institutions reflect this dominant subordinate

relationship through exclusions, marginalization, limited

access, or denied access, education and jobs

D. racism is Machiavellian, the end justifies the means

1. land, American expansion, Native Americans and

Mexicans

- Polk wanted California, so did big business

- 1846 provoked war with Mexico

- 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo took one-

third of Mexico

- guaranteed land to Mexican citizens and then

stole it, cheated, legally

2. labor, slavery,

3. Mexican Americans and migrant labor

- Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882

- Immigration Act of 1917 barred non-whites,

Mexicans were considered white

- industrial and agricultural expansion needed

cheap labor, come on over 1,000.000

- segregated division of labor, segregated towns,

- Great Depression, get out, its your fault, some

legal immigrants, some U.S. citizens

- during WWII we need you come on in

"We used to own our slaves, now we rent them

from the government"

- present, Latinos make up majority of migrant

labor force, 49 years of age, disease, poor living

and sanitary condition, exposure to pesticides, 50% below the poverty level, many poor-poor

- meat packing industry

D. Blame the victim - machiavellian = deception

1. scapegoating - blame subordinate racial group for

social problem

2. Ca blames Latinos for sapping the healthcare system,

making demands on the educational system

3. Immigration is the problem, what is the cause of

immigration -- anything to do with neo-colonialism

4. this has the effect of dividing groups with similar interest, poor whites, poor blacks, women, Latinos