“Why Things Happen?”
An Incursion into Our Lifelong Questions

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While studying and lecturing as well as in my research, the question “Why Things Happen?” came up often.

In looking for an explanation to the events in human development, why? came up.

I wanted to review some why’s that are frequently asked.
Since our early childhood we question the events in our surroundings.

Let’s try to find some answers

Human progress was possible because we asked “Why?” and “Why not?”

Let’s work together and formulate some answers to our many “Why’s?”
About our Sessions

We will have a colloquium, discussing freely.

We need your interaction. If we don’t have a good response, I’ll supply some minilectures.

I’ll share only true facts. I am not a historian, but we do need an incursion in history to get answers.

I’ll avoid any bias.

I’ll avoid comments on religion or political matters.

I’ll see us as we are or think that we are.

I’ll accept critiques, if they are not biased.
History Teaches What To Avoid
OBJECTIVES OF THIS COURSE

1. To answer WHY things happen
2. To think about events and facts

1-3. WHY’s in Biology and Medicine?

4. WHY’s in Civilization - Political Events?
5. WHY’s in Economic events?
6. WHY’s in our Current World?
SESSION #4
CIVILIZATION

POLITICAL EVENTS IN OUR LIFE
POLITICAL EVENTS

Why did empires occur?
Why did dictatorships occur?
Why did rebellions & revolutions occur?
Why did genocide occur?
Why do we need a constitution?
Why do we have a free press?
WHY DID EMPIRES OCCUR?
The Story of an Empire
The Akkadian Empire and its military campaigns ~2,300 BCE
Sargon of Akkad

“It’s for your own good that we must conquer you”

Emperor Sargon, Akkadian Empire, First empire in the world, c. 2,300 BCE
The Stages in the Evolution of an Empire

1. A small industrious and talented people create an empire
1. An imperial culture is forged
2. The imperial culture is adopted by the subjects
3. Subject people demand equal status
4. Empire founders lose their dominance
5. Imperial culture continues to develop as a national culture

FROM Y. N. HARARI – “SAPIENS”
A small group establishes an empire

Romans develop the Roman empire
Arabs establish the Arab Caliphate
Various Europeans develop their empires

Mantra: “It’s for your own good that we must conquer you”

Emperor Sargon, Akkadian Empire (first empire)
c. 2,300 BCE
An imperial culture is forged

Greco-Roman culture
Arab-Muslim culture
Western cultures

FROM Y. N. HARARI – “SAPIENS”
Empires and Imperialism in the Common Era

Byzantine empire (476 CE - 1453 CE)
Arab Caliphates (632 CE - 1517 CE)
Western empires (1492 CE - ?)
Ottoman empire (1517 CE - 1924 CE)
Mosque of Cordoba, Spain. Built by the Arab Caliphate on the site of the Christian cathedral (929 - 1031)
Adopting the new culture

Roman **law and political ideas** are adopted.

Arabic **science** and architecture is used.

The **languages** of the new empires are learned and used: English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch.

**New ideas** are learned: Democracy, **Human rights**, Socialism, and Nationalism.

FROM Y. N. HARARI – “SAPIENS”
Taj Mahal - Agra, India
Built by Mughal emperor Shah Jahan - 1632
Victoria Terminus - Mumbai, India. Built by British to commemorate the Golden Jubilee of Queen Victoria, 1887
Map of Colonial Africa in 1910
Subject peoples demand equal status and independence

Roman empire: Illyrians, Gauls, Punics, Dacs.
Arab caliphate: Egyptians, Iranians, Berbers.
Western empires: Aztecs, Incas, Indians, Chinese, Africans.
Western Imperialism – An Overview

1492 - Columbus Discovery of America

Started the Western expansion
Started the “colonialism” - political
Started the “imperialism” - economical
The Empires Founders Lose Their Dominance

Multi-ethnic groups live with the learned values,
Fight for independence,
Obtain their country independence,
Further developments of their own,
The empire founders made to leave.
WHY DID DICTATORSHIPS OCCUR?
When and how do dictatorships occur

1. Political instability (fractioned political views/parties)
2. Overwhelming crisis that the authority fails to resolve
3. A demagogue appears -
4. States that the nation has been betrayed
5. States that the nation is treated unfairly
6. Claims that the nation is in decline
7. Fabricates causes and responsibilities
8. Creates the feelings of a divided nation
9. Promises resurgence of greatness
DICTATORSHIPS

The oldest form of government.
Kings, High priests, Satraps (Ancient Persia), despots, tyrants (Ancient Greece), Governors, General Secretaries, Duce, Führer, Caudillo, Leaders.

Mode of ascension: Dynastic (inherited), coup d’état, revolution.

Instrumentality: Police, secret service, propaganda, mercenaries, armed forces.

Apparatus: Press, radio, TV, jails, concentration camps.
Major Dictatorships (1)

**Roman dictators** (509 - 27 BCE) “magister populi” elected and with 6 months terms. Absolute power but law-abiding. Sulla, Julius Cesar.

**19th Century Latin America “caudillos”** - Spanish colonial rule.

1492-1824 - 1.8 Mil. Spaniards immigrated. They had American and French revolutions influence.

1809 - First declarations of independence from Spanish rule in present-day Bolivia and Ecuador.
Dictatorship (1) cont’d

1810 - Mexico declared independence.

**Self-appointed political-military leaders** with military support.

Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna (1794 -1876) - Mexico.
Manuel de Rosas (1793 -1877) - Argentina.
20th Century - Dictatorships Based on Programs

1917 - 1991 - Bolshevism in Russia
1921 - 1945 - Fascism in Italy
1933 - 1945 - Nazism in Germany
1927 - 1976 - Several revolutions led by Mao Zedong
1939 - 1975 - Francoism in Spain
1948 - Dictatorship in North Korea

Post-World War II Dictatorships in Africa:
New states with a political vacuum created after colonials left.
One-party rule or military dictatorships: Zaire, Congo.
Background of Fascism

**Internal conditions:** The nation feels (or is made to feel) being treated unfairly. Germany 1918: “It’s us against the cruel and unjust world” and “Stab-in-the back”

Political instability - corruption. Partisan competition that ignores the interests of the nation.

Overwhelming political and economic crisis that cannot be resolved.

**External and general conditions:**

Industrial revolution → Rise of socialism

The Press and Propaganda
The German People before World War I

Mostly educated, with many intellectuals
Loved their country
A deep feeling of superiority among other nations
    (“A chip on their shoulder”)
Very respectful of authorities
In favor of strong leaders
Trusting and following their leaders
Avid newspapers readers
The majority of the people were not critical of their government
The German people after the Treaty of Versailles

Humiliated by the Treaty and made to assume blame,
Loss of heavy industries income,
Loss of productive farmland,
Unemployment and Loss of income,
Debt payments,
Inflation and Poverty,
Vengefulness
“Stab-in-the-Back” myth,
Hopelessness. Many suicides.
Methods of Dictatorships

PROPAGANDA
Attack/discredit the press ("fake news")
Voter suppression
Control of the police force - PARAMILITARIES
Abuse of social media
Discredit and threat to imprison political rivals
Physical abuse
Eroding the democracy gradually
Nationalism
Anti-immigrant sentiment
GENOCIDE
PROPAGANDA

An undemocratic technique associated with totalitarian regimes. It evades facts, uses lies, and censorship; Distorts and omits facts; The unreal becomes real and the real becomes unreal; A mediocre candidate may appear a titan.

1934 - Joseph Goebbels: “Political propaganda speaks the language of the people because it wants to be understood by the man on the street.”

1945 - George Orwell “Animal Farm,” “newspeak,” “doublethink,” “unperson.”
PARAMILITARIES

- **Nazi:** Gestapo
  - Sturmabteilung (SA)
  - Schutzstaffel (SS)
  - Ordnung Polizei
  - Schutzpolizei
  - Kriminal Polizei
  - Sicherheitsdienst (SD)
  - Einsatzgruppen (SS)

- **USSR:** KGB = Committee for State Security
- **Hungary:** Arrow Cross
- **Romania:** Legionnaires
- **Croatia:** Ustashe
- **Slovakia:** Ludaks
Sturmabteilung = Storm Trooper (SA or Brownshirts)
1920 - 1945 – First protection of Nazi activities.

Schutzstaffel = Protection Squadron (SS, in black uniform)
1929 - 1945 - Heinrich Himmler
Enforcing the racial laws, concentration/extermination camps.
The foremost paramilitary force for security, surveillance, and terror.

Gestapo = Geheime Staatspolizei (State Secret Police)
1936 - 1945 - Heinrich Himmler
Dictatorships in the World - 2017
The World and Dictatorships

Currently, there are 106 dictatorships or partial dictatorships = 54% of the world’s nations.

“Nations may deserve their government” (?)

“When there is no turnover in the executive, then it’s a dictatorship.” Governing through corruption, bribery, blackmail, extortion.

The number of dictatorships declined since 1970.
The World and Dictatorships (cont’d)

**Authoritarian** regimes control their subjects’ behavior. It may liberalize. South Korea, Taiwan, Greece, Spain, Portugal.

**Totalitarian** regimes control their subjects’ thoughts. Very permanent, incapable of reform. Communist regimes are a one-way street.

Totalitarian regimes: Repression, human rights abuses, poverty, and turmoil.
Stalin killed 49 million Russians and 3 million Ukrainians. Pol Pot killed 3 million Cambodians.
How Do Dictators Fall?

“We did not see the end of dictatorship any more than we’ve seen the end of war.” R. Overy, Univ. of Exeter.

End of dictators:

- Natural death
- Suicide
- Disease
- Counterrevolution
- Political failure
- Execution
What Did We Learn?

**Plato** (428-348 BCE): Demagogues use free speech to install themselves as tyrants.

**Aristotle** (384-322 BCE): Inequality in the society brings instability.

**History as a teacher:**

Europe had 3 major democratic movements:

1. After World War I - 1918
2. After World War II - 1945
3. After the end of communism - 1991
What Can We Do to Prevent a Dictatorship?

Avoid anticipatory obedience
Defend our institutions
Beware of the one-party state
Take responsibility for our culture
Hold on professional ethics
Be wary of paramilitaries
Stand out
Believe in truth
WHY DID GENOCIDE OCCUR?
Devastations of Humankind: Cold - Hunger - Disease - Major Epidemics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>Death toll</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>541</td>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>Plague</td>
<td>40% of pop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1346</td>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>Plague</td>
<td>30-60% of pop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1616</td>
<td>So. England</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>30-90% of pop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1816</td>
<td>Asia-Europe</td>
<td>Cholera</td>
<td>&gt;100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1829</td>
<td>Asia, Europe, No. America</td>
<td>Cholera</td>
<td>&gt;100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1852</td>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>Cholera</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1889</td>
<td>Worldwide</td>
<td>Influenza</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1899</td>
<td>Europe, Asia, Africa</td>
<td>Cholera</td>
<td>&gt;800,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>Worldwide</td>
<td>Influenza</td>
<td>75,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>Congo</td>
<td>HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>&gt;30,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Devastations of Humankind: Cold - Hunger - Disease - Wars

### In the Second Millennium:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event Description</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1095-1291 - Crusaders</td>
<td>1,000,000 – 3,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1206-1368 - Mongol conquests</td>
<td>30,000,000 – 40,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1337-1453 - 100 Years</td>
<td>2,300,000 – 3,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1492-1691 – European colonization of Americas (incl. Spanish &amp; Portuguese)</td>
<td>8,400,000 – 138,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1803-1815 – Napoleonic Wars</td>
<td>3,500,000 – 7,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1861-1865 – American Civil War</td>
<td>500,000 – 1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1914-1918 – World War 1</td>
<td>15,000,000 – 21,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917-1921 – Russian Civil War</td>
<td>5,000,000 – 9,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936-1939 – Spanish Civil War</td>
<td>500,000 – 1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939-1945 – World War 2</td>
<td>65,000,000 – 85,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950-1953 – Korean War</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955-1975 – Vietnam War</td>
<td>800,000 – 3,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979-1989 – Soviet-Afghan War</td>
<td>600,000 – 2,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003-2011 – Iraq War</td>
<td>151,000 – 600,000</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Genocide is intentional action to destroy a people in whole or in part.

The United Nations Genocide Convention, established in 1948, defines genocide as "acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnic, racial, cultural, or religious group", including the systematic harm or killing of its members, deliberately imposing living conditions that seek to "bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part", preventing births, or forcibly transferring children out of the group to another group.
Genocides after World War II

1915 - The Armenian genocide - Turkish military - 2.0-2.2 Million.

1931-1933 - Soviets killed Ukrainian peasants dead by hunger 3 Million died.

1939-1945 - Europe - Nazi persecution of the Jews - 6 Million killed.

1975 -1979 - Cambodia - Khmer Rouge - Pol Pot Communist Party - 1.5-3 Million killed.

1994 - Rwanda - 0.5-1 Million Tootsie killed by Hutu (70% of Tootsie population).

1992 -1995 - Bosnian War - More than 100,000 killed by Serbian leaders.
Armenian Genocide Victims, April 25, 1915
2.0 - 2.2 Million killed
The Corpses of Massacred Victims with a Japanese Soldier Standing Nearby.
Nanjing, 1937
INTERMISSION
WHY DO PEOPLE REBEL?
WHY DO REVOLUTIONS OCCUR?
REBELLION

**Definition:** Refusal of obedience by people against the governants. Open resistance to the established authority.

Latin: *re-bello* = *I renew war*.

Caused by *indignation* and *disapproval* of a situation, program, or law.

May be *peaceful* (civil disobedience, civil resistance) or *violent*.

**Rebellion** is *resistance* vs. **Revolution** seeks change.
Why Do Men Rebel?

Persecutions: religious, ethnic, racial, economic, cultural
Physical and/or mental abuse
Hunger
Poverty
Class inequity
Because of government’s:
  Deceit
  Disappointments
  Hypocrisy
  Mendacity
Mohandas (Mahatma) Gandhi (1906-1909) “Civil disobedience” ➢ “Civil resistance”
Mahatma Gandhi and the Satyagraha = Nonviolent Resistance or Civil Resistance.

"FIRST THEY IGNORE YOU, THEN THEY LAUGH AT YOU, THEN THEY FIGHT YOU, THEN YOU WIN."
Egypt - The “Day of Anger”

“Nonviolent resistance methods are likely to be more successful than violent methods in achieving strategic objectives"
Definition: A fundamental change in organizational structure or political power made by people against the existing system.

Latin: *revolutio* = "turn around"

Aristotle (384 - 322 BCE): Complete change or change of an existing constitution.

Targets: Religion, economy, socio-political institutions, culture, arts.
Why Do Revolutions Ensue?

Three dominant causes: Psychological, sociological, and political

**Psychological:** Widespread frustration with socio-political situation.

**Sociological:** Severe disequilibrium between various resources.

**Political:** Power struggle between competing interest groups.
Revolutions

Focus: Political - active, intense;
      Society - slow (religion, arts, culture)

Types: Coup d’état: In many Latin countries. Egypt - 1952,
       Civil war: Mao’s: “Great Leap Forward” - 1958

Great revolutions: American - 1776, French - 1789,
                    Europe national revolutions - 1848 (“Spring of Nations”),
                    Russian - 1917, Iran 1979,
                    Europe anti-Soviet - 1989 - 1990 (“Autumn of Nations”)

Medium: Rural, urban, bourgeoisie, ethnic - Yugoslavia - 1989
American Revolution (1775-1783)
Causes of the American Revolutionary War (American War of Independence)

Apr 19, 1775 - Sep 03, 1783

38 causes:

British “Mercantilism,” The Navigation Acts,
1689 - English Bill of Rights,
1699 - The Wool Act, 1732 The Hat Act, 1732 The Debt Recovery Act,
1733 - The Molasses Act, 1750 The Iron Act, 1764 The Boston Boycotts,
Causes of the American Revolutionary War (American War of Independence) (2)


1767 - The Townshend Acts - boycotted in Boston and in New York.

1769 - George Washington “taxation without representation”

1770 - Boston Massacre.
Causes of the American Revolutionary War (3)

1772 - Samuel Adams - First Committee of Correspondence

British laws “The Intolerable Acts.”

1774 - First Continental Congress in revolt against British rule.

1775 - Patrick Henry: “Give me liberty or give me death.”
“The war is inevitable and let it come.”
Causes of the American Revolutionary War (4)

Apr. 19, 1775 - **Battle of Lexington and the Battle of Concord started the American Revolution.**

July 6, 1775 - “**The Declaration of the Causes and Necessity of Taking up Arms**” was issued by Congress. Americans resolved to die free men rather than live as slaves.”
The Storming of the Bastille – July 14, 1789
French Revolution - July 14, 1789
The French Revolution - Causes

Extreme
WHY DO WE NEED A CONSTITUTION?
WHY DO WE HAVE A CONSTITUTION?

A Constitution is a set of rules and principles that all persons in a country can agree upon as the basis of the way in which they want the country to be governed. (“We the people of the United States”)

The Constitution also spells out the ideals the citizens believe that their country should uphold.

The Constitution’s rules and values guide the actions of those who govern and those who are governed.
The Constitution is the fundamental law of a national government.

- Civil laws restrain men in the society.
- Constitutional laws restrain men in power.

Civilizations need constitutions to prevent injustice and maintain order.
Constitutions in Antiquity

Among oldest documents of humankind. Started ~2,300 BCE. The base was: Religious ⇔ Class protective ⇔ Human rights.

Constitution in Antiquity (cont’d)

**Aristotle** (c. 384-322 BCE) - Established the concept of constitution for monarchy, aristocracy, and people. Citizens and slaves.

**Constitution of Medina** - Muhammad, 622 CE. Rights and responsibilities of Muslim, Jews, and pagans.
Constitutions in Middle Ages

**Magna Carta** - England, 1215. “Habeas corpus.” - Due process of law.

**Golden Bull of 1356.** Nuremberg Reichstag (Parliament) - Constitutional structure of the Holy Roman Empire - Used 400 years.


### Constitutions

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<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Example</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Codified</td>
<td>Single document</td>
<td>Most countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncodified</td>
<td>In few documents</td>
<td>San Marino, Israel, Saudi Arabia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncodified</td>
<td>Partially unwritten</td>
<td>Canada, UK, NZ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Thoughts of the Humanists and Encyclopedists of the

**Age of Enlightenment** (17\textsuperscript{th}-18\textsuperscript{th} century):

Fundamentals of European liberal thought:

- The right of the individual
- The natural equality of all men.
Age of Enlightenment

Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679), John Locke (1632-1704), Charles de Montesquieu (1689-1755), Jean-Jacques Rousseau (1712-1778)

- “Constitution of Nature” - The natural law
- “Constitution of the Society” - The social contract
Constitutions in America

1639 - Connecticut adopted the “Fundamental Orders” - first N. American constitution.

1776-1777 - All British colonies in North America adopted their own constitutions. Mass. in 1780, Conn. In 1818, and Rhode Island in 1843.

The United States Constitution ratified on June 21, 1788.

“We the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.”,
The Bill of Rights
Ratified December 15, 1791

The Bill of Rights was strongly influenced by the Virginia Declaration of Rights, written by George Mason. Other precursors include English documents such as the *Magna Carta*, the English Bill of Rights, and the Massachusetts Body of Liberties.

Federalists argued that the Constitution did not need a bill of rights, because the people and the states kept any powers not given to the federal government.

Anti-Federalists held that a bill of rights was necessary to safeguard individual liberty.
Bill of Rights (2)

Why the 10 amendments are important?
These amendments are important because they protect some of our most important freedoms.

Why is the 9th amendment important?
The 9th Amendment is most important because it explains the philosophy of the Constitution and Bill of Rights and how they should be thought of and interpreted.
The 9th Amendment

9th Amendment
- Other Rights Kept by the People

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.
Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.
2nd Amendment

The Right to Bear Arms

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.
Laws and Regulations

Why do we have government regulations?

Simple answer: to protect people and to weed out corruption.
WHY DO WE NEED A FREE PRESS?
3 BRANCHES of U.S. GOVERNMENT

- Legislative (makes laws)
  - Congress
  - Senate
  - House of Representatives

- Executive (carries out laws)
  - President
  - Vice President
  - Cabinet

- Judicial (interprets laws)
  - Supreme Court
  - Other Federal Courts
Bill of Rights – First Amendment

“Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.”
The Press as the Fourth Power

It may distribute an **objective review** of national and international facts.

It may **correct what goes wrong** at a certain time and place.

It has the power of **convincing the public**.

The crucial thing is its **objectivity** and **independence**.
How did we get the news?

Word of mouth from sailors, travelers, merchants, travelling players, peddlers, scribes.

1556 - Venice - Weekly handwritten “Notizie scritte” (written news) - handwritten newsletters with political, military, and economic news.

Cost: *One gazetta* = Venetian coin of the time.

1605 - First printed newspaper “Relation aller Fuernammen und Gedenckwürdigen Historien” (Collection of all distinguished and memorable news) published by Johann Carolus in Strasbourg, Holy Roman Empire.
Title Page of the *Relation*, 1609
“Account of all Distinguished and Memorable News” First newspaper, Strasbourg, Holy Roman Empire
Other Firsts

1600 - The idea of weekly handwritten newssheet spread from Italy to Germany and Holland.

1610 - *Gazette de France* - controlled by the king.

The idea of a weekly newssheet went from Italy to Germany and Holland.

Other news under control of leading class, church, rich.

1690 - Benjamin Harris published *Publick Occurrences both Foreign and Domestic*. Suppressed by colonial officials.

1695 - English government relaxed censorship.

La Gazette de France, 26 December 1786
Economics of Newspapers

17th Cent. handwritten newspaper very costly.
18th Cent. printed but with limited circulation.
Editorials, reprinted speeches, novels & poetry,
small local ads.

Primary medium of journalists.
Politically funded.
Few independent.
Problems of the Newspapers

Cost. 1830s high speed printing presses improved cost
Public need of news. Objective news: are they possible?
The New York Times’ "All the News That's Fit to Print."
Ownership
Political party control
Corporate control
Censorship
Propaganda
Corruption
PUBLIC TRUST is essential for getting unbiased and true news.
ARMISTICE SIGNED, END OF THE WAR!
BERLIN SEIZED BY REVOLUTIONISTS;
NEW CHANCELLOR BEGS FOR ORDER;
OUSTED KAISER FLEES TO HOLLAND
TREATY SIGNED; WAR OVER

WILSON LEAVES PARIS; SAILS SUNDAY

GERMANS PLEDGED TO ACT IN GOOD FAITH

CITY'S BELLS RING TIDINGS AS PEACE TREATY IS SIGNED; FLEET JOINS IN CELEBRATION

TREATY SEVERE ON GERMANY, SAYS WILSON, BUT IMPOSES NOTHING SHE CANNOT DO

WILSON, STARTING FOR HOME, BIDS FRANCE GODSPEED

GUNS BOOM, PLANES FILL AIR; FRENCH CROWDS CHEER PEACE

GERMANS PLEDGED TO ENFORCE TREATY; NO RESERVATION

President in an Address to the American Public Says It Furnishes a Charter for a New Order and Ends Rule of Selfish Groups

The New York Times of 11 November 1938 after Kristallnacht: “Attacks occurred under the direction of Stormtroopers and Nazi party members"
“People will make all the mistakes they can before doing the correct thing that was always apparent but ignored…”

John Maynard Keynes
(1883 - 1946)
END OF SESSION #4