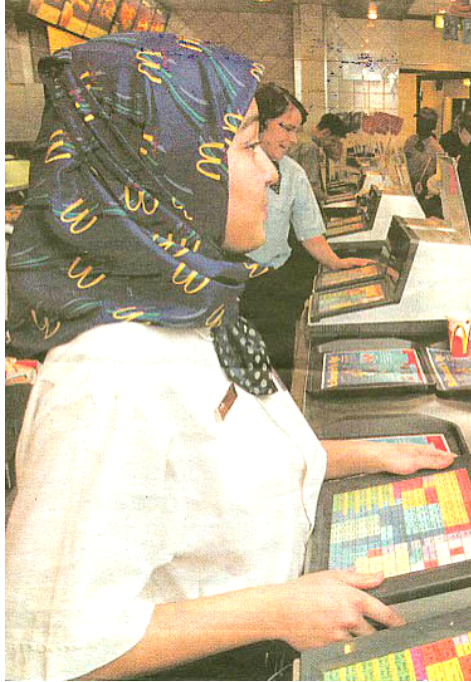


## Source Analysis Practice

- Write  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a page for each source (just like Bell Work). Use the blank space under each source.
- Use a minimum of 3 key words/concepts for each paragraph. Highlight the key words you used.

In the new age of global capitalism, the competition for markets and resources is intensifying. The result is a widening gap between rich and poor. Proponents of globalization suggest that those who are left behind are themselves to blame, since the rules of the global marketplace are the same for everyone. This would be true if everyone was lined up in the same way and at the same starting gate. But that's not the case.

Some nations participate in the new world economy from a position of privilege, because of historical, technological, intellectual, infrastructural and geographical advantages. Consequently, all nations may play fairly, but the rules of globalized commerce are not equitable. Globalization should be regarded as a rigged game with predetermined winners.



(A cashier at Mcdonald's wearing a Hijab with the signature "M" logo)

“One is black, female and born to a poor family in a rural area, while the other is white, male and born to a wealthy family in Cape Town. “One child has a 7.2 percent chance of dying in their first year – more than twice that of the other. “One can be expected to live until 68; 18 years longer than the other. One is also likely to have 12 years of formal schooling. . . while the other will be lucky to have one full year in the classroom.

“In each case, it’s the young black female child who’s the loser.

“As the World Development Report of 2006 points out, the opportunities the two children have to reach their full potential are vastly different from the outset, through no fault of their own. And those disparities in opportunities translate into different abilities to contribute to South Africa’s development.

“These examples highlight the central message of this year’s World Development Report 2006 – that equity, giving everyone the same chance in life, is vital to achieving economic growth and prosperity.

–“The Case for Equity,” September 20, 2005



(The first stand reads “Press Diversity in Canada: Is It a Concern?”)

**I Lost My Talk**

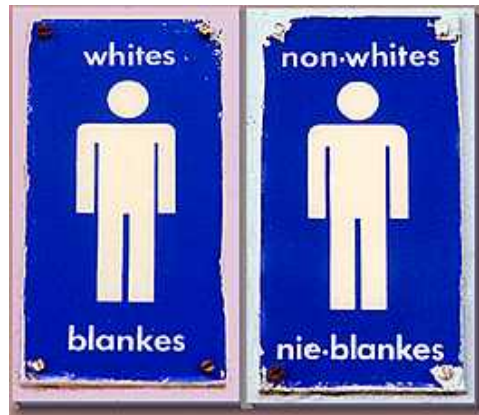
I lost my talk  
The talk you took away.  
When I was a little girl  
At Shubenacadie school.

You snatched it away:  
I speak like you  
I think like you  
I create like you  
The scrambled ballad,  
About my world.

*~ Rita Joe, former student at Shubenacadie Residential School*



Library and Archives Canada, PA-123707



(Sign from a public bathroom in Johannesburg, South Africa, 1984.)

Countries must increasingly contend with a second form of interdependence: environmental interdependence. This is, of course, simple. If a German factory pollutes the Rhine, someone in the Netherlands may suffer the consequences. On the other hand, it's not so simple. Problems such as global warming, resource depletion, and overpopulation ultimately implicate and involve everyone. But it is not always clear what ought to be done or how practical solutions can be adopted. Scientific knowledge is uncertain, impeding consensus. More important, wealthy nations wanting to curb pollution and poor nations wanting to end poverty are awkward allies.





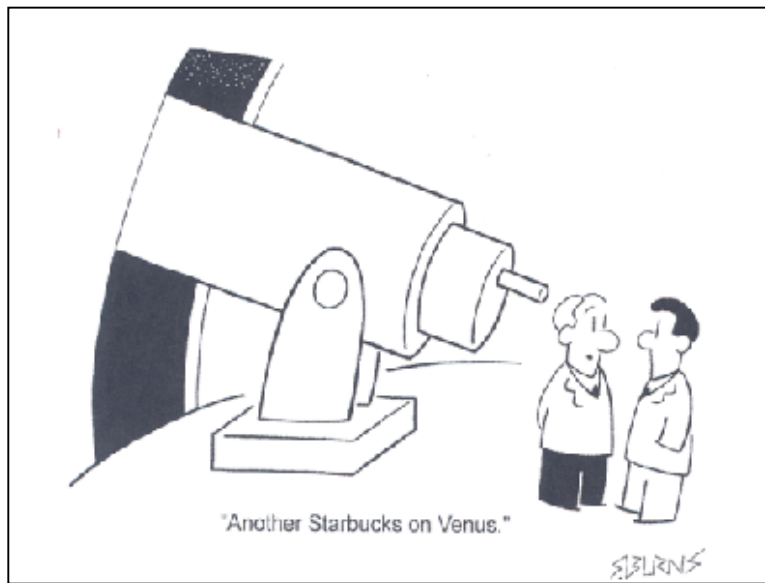
IN SOME PARTS OF  
THE WORLD WATER  
IS TRANSPORTED FOR  
DOZENS OF KILOMETRES



IN OTHERS  
IT'S THOUSANDS



CHRIS MADDEN.



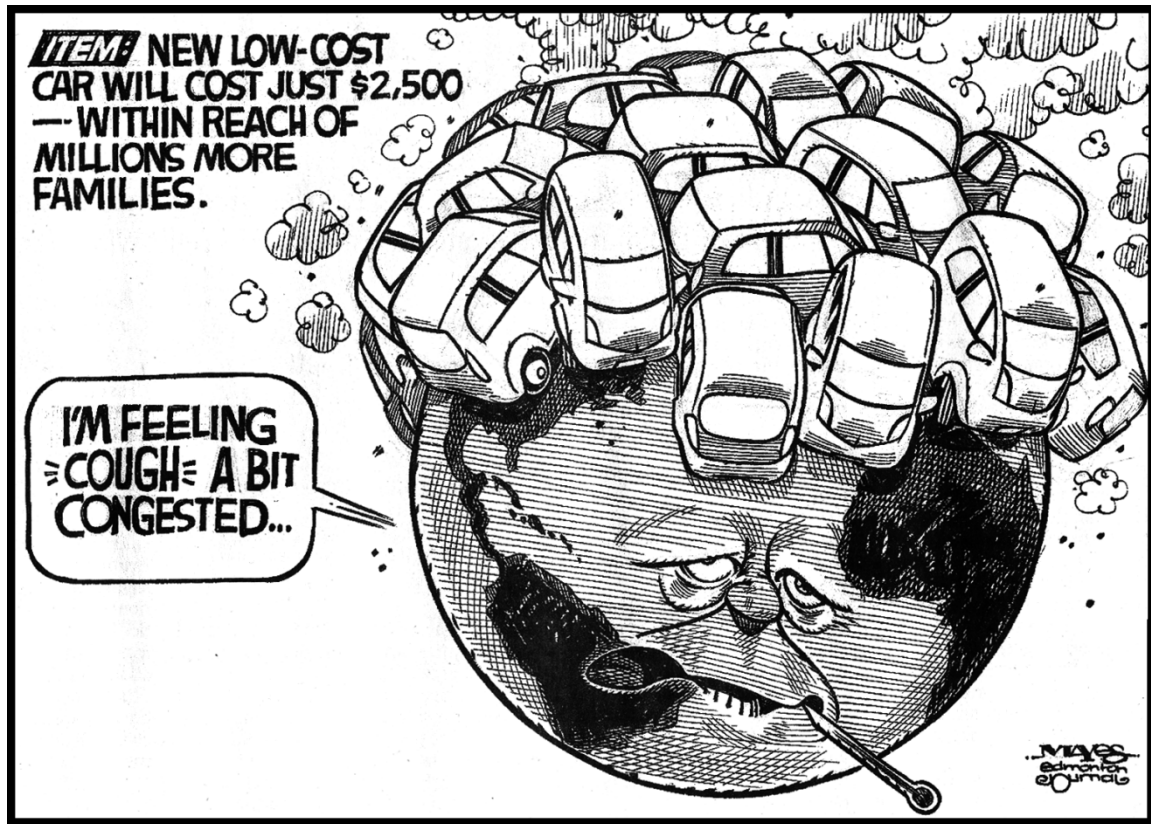
(Text reads: Another Starbucks on Venus"

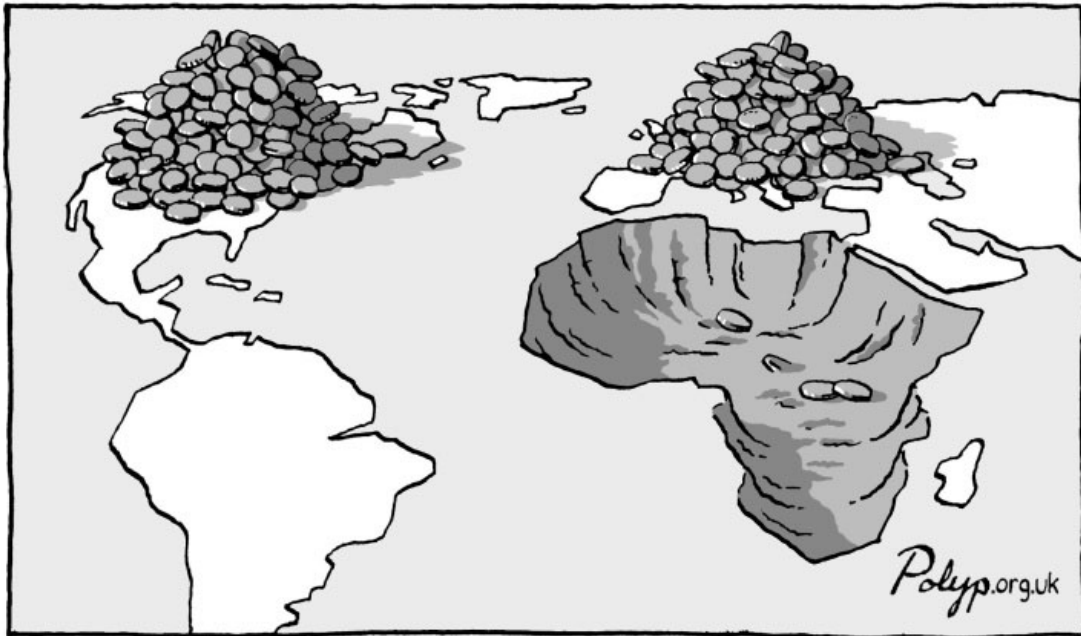


Water for profit takes several forms. Backed by the World Bank and the IMF, a handful of transnational corporations are seeking to cartelize [combine forces to control] the world's water delivery and wastewater systems. Already, Vivendi and Suez of France deliver private water services to more than 200 million customers in 150 countries. Now they are moving into new markets in the [less developed] world, where debt-struck governments are forced to abandon public water services and hand over control of water supplies to for-profit interests. These companies have huge profits, charge higher prices for water, and cut off customers who cannot pay... Based on the policy known as full-cost recovery (charging for the full cost of water, including profits for shareholders), the water companies are able to impose rate hikes that are devastating to millions of poor people who are forced to use cholera-laced water systems instead...

-Maude Barlow

Council of Canadians, "The Tide is High," The Guardian, February 26, 2003





'GOLD DIGGERS'

**\*\*\* Please note that these are not the ONLY sources you should know – but rather SOME to practice. Go through your Bell Work sources and sources from past exams as well .\*\*\***