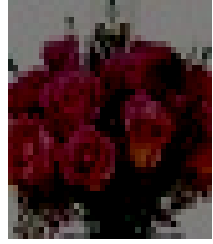


Jazz from A to Z
Lesson Plan Template

Title of the Lesson: Compare and Contrast the Four Freedoms of FDR and the Four Freedoms of Jazz: Duke Ellington style
Subject: Social Studies, Cold War
Grade: 8th - 10th



Common Core Standard for Reading, Writing or Speaking and Listening:
Reading:

6-8.RH.1. Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources.

9-10.RH.1. Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, attending to such features as the data

6-8.RH.2. Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of the source distinct from prior knowledge or opinions.

9-10.RH.2. Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of how key events or ideas develop over the course of the text.

Writing:

6-8.WHST.7. Conduct short research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question), drawing on several sources and generating additional related, focused questions that allow for multiple avenues of exploration.

Speaking and Listening:

1. Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on *grade 8 topics, texts, and issues*, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.
 - a. Come to discussions prepared having read or researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion.
 - b. Follow rules for collegial discussions and decision-making, track progress toward specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed.
 - c. Pose questions that connect the ideas of several speakers and respond to others' questions and comments with relevant evidence, observations, and ideas.
 - d. Acknowledge new information expressed by others, and, when warranted, qualify or justify their own views in light of the evidence presented. **(8.SL.1)**
2. Analyze the purpose of information presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and evaluate the motives (e.g., social, commercial, political) behind its presentation. **(8.SL.2)**

Arizona Social Studies Standard:

2. Reading, writing and speaking grounded in evidence from text,
both literary and
informational

—

the standards place a premium on students writing to sources, i.e., using evidence from texts to present careful analyses, well defended claims, and clear information. Rather than asking students questions they can answer solely from their prior knowledge or experience, these standards expect students to answer questions that depend on their having read the text or texts with care. The standards also require the cultivation of narrative writing throughout the grades, and in later grades a command of sequence and detail will be essential for effective argumentative and informational writing. Likewise, the reading standards focus on students' ability to read carefully and grasp information, arguments, ideas and details based on text evidence. Students should be able to answer a range of text-dependent questions, questions in which the answers require inferences based on careful attention to the text.

Overview (*Brief* description of lesson):

We learned about our freedoms during our study of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. Now we reexamine these freedoms at the end of the second World War and throughout the time known as the Cold War. We will look at these events using Jazz.

Essential Question(s):

What, really, is American Freedom?

Key Vocabulary:

Civil Rights

Freedom

Cold War

Jazz

Lesson Objective(s):

The student will:

- **understand that words do not necessarily mean the same things for different people even though the words may constitute the law**
- **analyze what these words and what this music may mean to them**
- **begin to look at the Cold War from different cultural perspectives**
- **examine the role of the US Government in using Jazz Ambassadors and what this said to the world, looking closely at how groups of mixed race people were treated when at home**

- realize the difficulty in understanding what people mean when they speak the same language, let alone when they have different backgrounds, cultures and languages
- recognize the value of the Jazz Ambassadors and the universality of music

Procedure to Teach the Lesson:

- **Beginning (set)**
have students read the short version of FDR's Four Freedoms and Billy Strayhorn's Four Freedoms of Jazz
- **Middle**
journal a compare and contrast graphic organizer regarding what the students read.
Discuss the readings with a shoulder partner.
Share in class with the whole group a summary sentence that the partners came up with
- **End (closure)**
play Ellington's version of Lotus Blossom after a short lecture or PPT regarding the way Strayhorn was treated in the US, making it clear that mixed race bands were not treated equally throughout the US but were treated better overseas and the Government sent them overseas as Ambassadors
play the clip of Ellington receiving the Medal of Freedom from Nixon
- Have students write a final draft of their compare and contrast with a reflection on all the facts they have learned throughout this lesson. Ask for students to share with another student in the class that was not their shoulder partner.
- Ask students to share what they learned from someone else.

Assessment:

After small group discussion, students will write at least two paragraphs comparing and contrasting the concepts of the ideals behind the two versions of 'four freedoms.'

Next, students will write their reflections on how the discussion made them feel and how they think Jazz may have influenced this portion of the Cold War.

Students will analyze their writing and delineate how they would create the 'basic' four freedoms so that the most 'freedom' can be practiced in our country without limitations of any rights at all.

Sources of Information:

Duke Ellington playing Lotus Blossom at the end of the album entitled: “. . . and his mother called him Bill.” <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=elo63IXDGjM>

<http://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/causes%20of%20the%20cold%20war.htm>
<http://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/coldwar.htm>
<http://voices.yahoo.com/an-overview-cold-war-1945-1991-45353.html>
<http://www.fdrlibrary.marist.edu/fourfreedoms>
http://www.salon.com/2012/08/31/ten_ways_americans_have_lost_their_freedom/

Ellington receiving the Medal of Freedom from Richard Nixon:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ET-S0P-zGFc>

<http://www.pbs.org/jazz/index.htm>

Materials Needed:

Students will examine the text of FDR's State of the Union Address with focus on Duke Ellington receiving his Presidential Medal of Freedom Award from Nixon. Ellington then offered the four freedoms by which Billy Strayhorn lived:

Freedom from hate, unconditionally

Freedom from self-pity

Freedom from fear of possibly doing something that may help someone else more than it will him

Freedom from the kind of pride that could make a man feel he's better than his brother

FDR Speech:

In the future days, which we seek to make secure, we look forward to a world founded upon four essential human freedoms.

The first is freedom of speech and expression -- everywhere in the world.

The second is freedom of every person to worship God in his own way -- everywhere in the world.

The third is freedom from want -- which, translated into world terms, means economic understandings which will secure to every nation a healthy peacetime life for its inhabitants -- everywhere in the world.

The fourth is freedom from fear -- which, translated into world terms, means a world-wide reduction of armaments to such a point and in such a thorough fashion that no nation will be in a position to commit an act of physical aggression against any neighbor - anywhere in the world.

That is no vision of a distant millennium. It is a definite basis for a kind of world attainable in our own time and generation. That kind of world is the very antithesis of the so-called new order of tyranny which the dictators seek to create with the crash of a bomb.

To that new order we oppose the greater conception -- the moral order. A good society is able to face schemes of world domination and foreign revolutions alike without fear.

Since the beginning of our American history, we have been engaged in change -- in a perpetual peaceful revolution -- a revolution which goes on steadily, quietly adjusting itself to changing conditions -- without the concentration camp or the quick-lime in the ditch. The world order which we seek is the cooperation of free countries, working together in a friendly, civilized society.

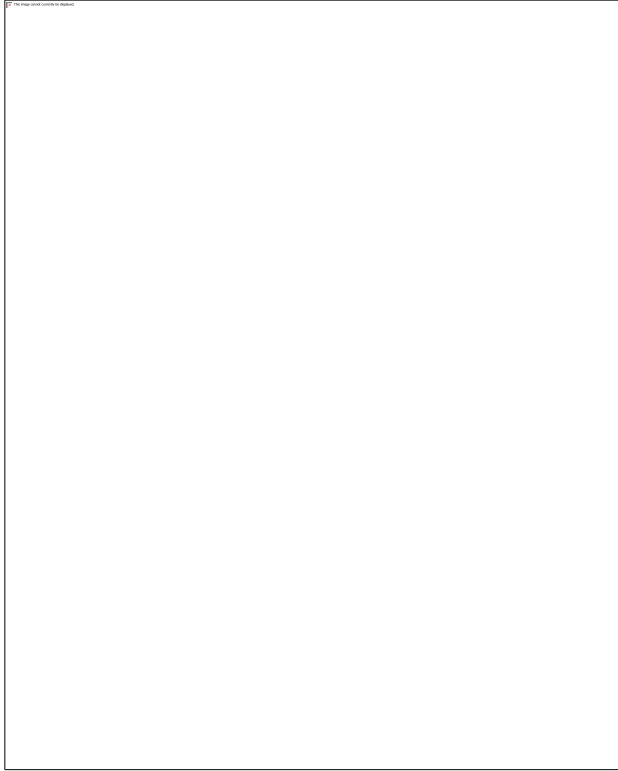
This nation has placed its destiny in the hands and heads and hearts of its millions of free men and women; and its faith in freedom under the guidance of God. Freedom means the supremacy of human rights everywhere. Our support goes to those who struggle to gain those rights or keep them. Our strength is our unity of purpose.

To that high concept there can be no end save victory.

From *Congressional Record*, 1941, Vol. 87, Pt. I.

FDR and the Four Freedoms Speech

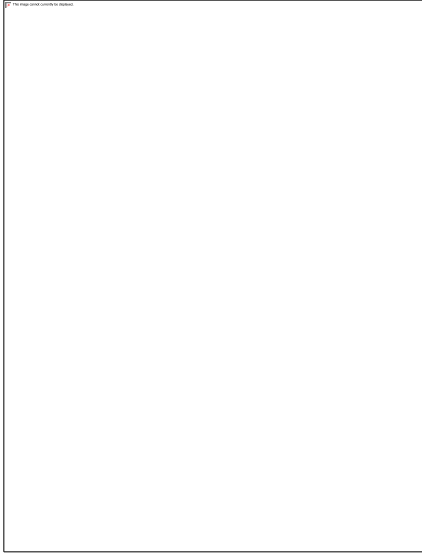
January 6, 2014 marks the 73rd anniversary of Franklin D. Roosevelt's "Four Freedoms" speech. <http://www.fdrlibrary.marist.edu/fourfreedoms>



Page 1 of Roosevelt's "Four Freedoms" speech reading copy. Read the entire address.

Franklin Roosevelt was elected president for an unprecedented third term in 1940 because at the time the world faced unprecedented danger, instability, and uncertainty. Much of Europe had fallen to the advancing German Army and Great Britain was barely holding its own. A great number of Americans remained committed to isolationism and the belief that the United States should continue to stay out of the war, but President Roosevelt understood Britain's need for American support and attempted to convince the American people of the gravity of the situation.

In his Annual Message to Congress (State of the Union Address) on January 6, 1941, Franklin Roosevelt presented his reasons for American involvement, making the case for continued aid to Great Britain and greater production of war industries at home. In helping Britain, President Roosevelt stated, the United States was fighting for the universal freedoms that all people possessed.



**View evolution of the
Four Freedoms in drafts**

As America entered the war these "four freedoms" - the freedom of speech, the freedom of worship, the freedom from want, and the freedom from fear - symbolized America's war aims and gave hope in the following years to a war-wearied people because they



knew they were fighting for freedom.

Roosevelt's preparation of the Four Freedoms Speech was typical of the process that he went through on major policy addresses. To assist him, he charged his close advisers Harry L. Hopkins, Samuel I. Rosenman, and Robert Sherwood with preparing initial drafts. Adolf A. Berle, Jr., and Benjamin V. Cohen of the State Department also provided input. But as with all his speeches, FDR edited, rearranged, and added extensively until the speech was his creation. In the end, the speech went through seven drafts before final delivery.

The famous Four Freedoms paragraphs did not appear in the speech until the fourth draft. One night as Hopkins, Rosenman, and Sherwood met with the President in his White House study, FDR announced that he had an idea for a peroration (the closing section of a speech). As recounted by Rosenman: "We waited as he leaned far back in his swivel chair with his gaze on the ceiling. It was a long pause—so long that it began to become uncomfortable. Then he leaned forward again in his chair" and dictated the Four Freedoms. "He dictated the words so slowly that on the yellow pad I had in my lap I was able to take them down myself in longhand as he spoke."

The ideas enunciated in the Roosevelt's Four Freedoms were the foundational principles that evolved into the Atlantic Charter declared by Winston Churchill and FDR in August 1941; the United Nations Declaration of January 1, 1942; President Roosevelt's vision for

an international organization that became the United Nations after his death; and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the United Nations in 1948 through the work of Eleanor Roosevelt.

Suggested Reading

Read the full text of the speech

Hear the recorded speech:

- Part 1 (mp3; 31:51:00)
- Part 2, includes "Four Freedoms" quote (mp3; 04:36:00)

Elizabeth Borgwardt, *A New Deal for the World: America's Vision for Human Rights* (Belknap Press, 2005).

Laura Crowell, "The Building of the 'Four Freedoms' Speech," *Speech Monographs* 22, (November 1955): 266-283.

Samuel I. Rosenman, *Working with Roosevelt* (Harper & Brothers, 1952).

Halford R. Ryan, *Franklin D. Roosevelt's Rhetorical Presidency* (Greenwood Press, 1988).

<http://www.fdrlibrary.marist.edu/fourfreedoms>

Appendix:

Full text of the State of the Union address from which the “Four Freedoms” is taken.

FDR, “The Four Freedoms,” Speech Text

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, 1941 STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS (“THE FOUR FREEDOMS”) (6 January 1941)

[1] Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, Members of the Seventy-seventh Congress:

[2] I address you, the Members of the members of this new Congress, at a moment unprecedented in the history of the Union. I use the word “unprecedented,” because at no previous time has American security been as seriously threatened from without as it is today.

[3] Since the permanent formation of our Government under the Constitution, in 1789, most of the periods of crisis in our history have related to our domestic affairs. And fortunately, only one of these—the four-year War Between the States—ever threatened our national unity. Today, thank God, one hundred and thirty million Americans, in forty-eight States, have forgotten points of the compass in our national unity.

[4] It is true that prior to 1914 the United States often had been disturbed by events in other Continents. We had even engaged in two wars with European nations and in a number of undeclared wars in the West Indies, in the Mediterranean and in the Pacific for the maintenance of American rights and for the principles of peaceful commerce. But in no case had a serious threat been raised against our national safety or our continued independence.

[5] What I seek to convey is the historic truth that the United States as a nation has at all times maintained opposition, clear, definite opposition, to any attempt to lock us in behind an ancient Chinese wall while the procession of civilization went past. Today, thinking of our children and of their children, we oppose enforced isolation for ourselves or for any other part of the Americas.

[6] That determination of ours, extending over all these years, was proved, for example, in the early days during the quarter century of wars following the French Revolution.

[7] While the Napoleonic struggles did threaten interests of the United States because of the French foothold in the West Indies and in Louisiana, and while we engaged in the War of 1812 to vindicate our right to peaceful trade, it is nevertheless clear that neither France nor Great Britain, nor any other nation, was aiming at domination of the whole world.

[8] And in like fashion from 1815 to 1914—ninety-nine years—no single war in Europe or in Asia constituted a real threat against our future or against the future of any other American nation.

[9] Except in the Maximilian interlude in Mexico, no foreign power sought to establish itself in this Hemisphere; and the strength of the British fleet in the Atlantic has been a friendly strength. It is still a friendly strength.

[10] Even when the World War broke out in 1914, it seemed to contain only small threat of danger to our own American future. But, as time went on, as we remember, the American people began to visualize what the downfall of democratic nations might mean to our own democracy.

[11] We need not overemphasize imperfections in the Peace of Versailles. We need not harp on failure of the democracies to deal with problems of world reconstruction. We should remember that the Peace of 1919 was far less unjust than the kind of “pacification” which began even before Munich, and which is being carried on under the new order of tyranny that seeks to spread over every continent today. The American people have unalterably set their faces against that tyranny.

[12] I suppose that every realist knows that the democratic way of life is at this moment being directly assailed in every part of the world—assailed either by arms, or by secret spreading of poisonous propaganda by those who seek to destroy unity and promote discord in nations that are still at peace.

[13] During sixteen long months this assault has blotted out the whole pattern of democratic life in an appalling number of independent nations, great and small. And the assailants are still on the march, threatening other nations, great and small.

[14] Therefore, as your President, performing my constitutional duty to “give to the Congress information of the state of the Union,” I find it, unhappily, necessary to report that the future and the safety of our country and of our democracy are overwhelmingly involved in events far beyond our borders.

[15] Armed defense of democratic existence is now being gallantly waged in four continents. If that defense fails, all the population and all the resources of Europe, and Asia, and Africa and Australasia will be dominated by conquerors. And let us remember that the total of those populations in those four continents, the total of those populations and their resources greatly exceeds the sum total of the population and the resources of the whole of the Western Hemisphere—yes, many times over.

[16] In times like these it is immature—and incidentally, untrue—for anybody to brag that an unprepared America, single-handed, and with one hand tied behind its back, can hold off the whole world.

[17] No realistic American can expect from a dictator’s peace international generosity, or return of true independence, or world disarmament, or freedom of expression, or freedom of religion—or even good business.

[18] Such a peace would bring no security for us or for our neighbors. “Those, who would give up essential liberty to purchase a little temporary safety, deserve neither liberty nor safety.”

[19] As a nation, we may take pride in the fact that we are softhearted; but we cannot afford to be soft-headed.

[20] We must always be wary of those who with sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal preach the “ism” of appeasement.

[21] We must especially beware of that small group of selfish men who would clip the wings of the American eagle in order to feather their own nests.

[22] I have recently pointed out how quickly the tempo of modern warfare could bring into our very midst the physical attack which we must eventually expect if the dictator nations win this war.

[23] There is much loose talk of our immunity from immediate and direct invasion from across the seas. Obviously, as long as the British Navy retains its power, no such danger exists. Even if there were no British Navy, it is not probable that any enemy would be stupid enough to attack us by landing troops in the United States from across thousands of miles of ocean, until it had acquired strategic bases from which to operate.

[24] But we learn much from the lessons of the past years in Europe—particularly the lesson of Norway, whose essential seaports were captured by treachery and surprise built up over a series of years.

[25] The first phase of the invasion of this Hemisphere would not be the landing of regular troops. The necessary strategic points would be occupied by secret agents and by their dupes— and great numbers of them are already here, and in Latin America.

[26] As long as the aggressor nations maintain the offensive, they—not we—will choose the time and the place and the method of their attack.

[27] And that is why the future of all the American Republics is today in serious danger.

[28] That is why this Annual Message to the Congress is unique in our history.

[29] That is why every member of the Executive Branch of the Government and every member of the Congress face great responsibility and great accountability.

[30] The need of the moment is that our actions and our policy should be devoted primarily—almost exclusively—to meeting this foreign peril. For all our domestic problems are now a part of the great emergency.

[31] Just as our national policy in internal affairs has been based upon a decent respect for the rights and the dignity of all of our fellow men within our gates, so our national policy in foreign affairs has been based on a decent respect for the rights and the dignity of all nations, large and small. And the justice of morality must and will win in the end.

[32] Our national policy is this:

[33] First, by an impressive expression of the public will and without regard to partisanship, we are committed to all-inclusive national defense.

[34] Second, by an impressive expression of the public will and without regard to partisanship, we are committed to full support of all those resolute people everywhere who are resisting aggression and are thereby keeping war away from our Hemisphere. By this support, we express our determination that the democratic cause shall prevail; and we strengthen the defense and the security of our own nation.

[35] Third, by an impressive expression of the public will and without regard to partisanship, we are committed to the proposition that principles of morality and considerations for our own security will never permit us to acquiesce in a peace dictated by aggressors and sponsored by appeasers. We know that enduring peace cannot be bought at the cost of other people's freedom.

[36] In the recent national election there was no substantial difference between the two great parties in respect to that national policy. No issue was fought out on this line before the American electorate. And today it is abundantly evident that American citizens everywhere are demanding and supporting speedy and complete action in recognition of obvious danger.

[37] Therefore, the immediate need is a swift and driving increase in our armament production.

[38] Leaders of industry and labor have responded to our summons. Goals of speed have been set. In some cases these goals are being reached ahead of time; in some cases we are on schedule; in other cases there are slight but not serious delays; and in some cases—and I am sorry to say very important cases—we are all concerned by the slowness of the accomplishment of our plans.

[39] The Army and Navy, however, have made substantial progress during the past year. Actual experience is improving and speeding up our methods of production with every passing day. And today's best is not good enough for tomorrow.

[40] I am not satisfied with the progress thus far made. The men in charge of the program represent the best in training, in ability, and in patriotism. They are not satisfied with the progress thus far made. None of us will be satisfied until the job is done.

[41] No matter whether the original goal was set too high or too low, our objective is quicker and better results.

[43] We are behind schedule in turning out finished airplanes; we are working day and night to solve the innumerable problems and to catch up.

[44] We are ahead of schedule in building warships but we are working to get even further ahead of that schedule.

[45] To change a whole nation from a basis of peacetime production of implements of peace to a basis of wartime production of implements of war is no small task. And the greatest difficulty comes at the beginning of the program, when new tools, new plant facilities, new assembly lines, and new ship ways must first be constructed before the actual materiel begins to flow steadily and speedily from them.

[46] The Congress, of course, must rightly keep itself informed at all times of the progress of the program. However, there is certain information, as the Congress itself will readily recognize, which, in the interests of our own security and those of the nations that we are supporting, must of needs be kept in confidence.

[47] New circumstances are constantly begetting new needs for our safety. I shall ask this Congress for greatly increased new appropriations and authorizations to carry on what we have begun.

[48] I also ask this Congress for authority and for funds sufficient to manufacture additional munitions and war supplies of many kinds, to be turned over to those nations which are now in actual war with aggressor nations.

[49] Our most useful and immediate role is to act as an arsenal for them as well as for ourselves. They do not need man power, but they do need billions of dollars worth of the weapons of defense.

[50] The time is near when they will not be able to pay for them all in ready cash. We cannot, and we will not, tell them that they must surrender, merely because of present inability to pay for the weapons which we know they must have.

[51] I do not recommend that we make them a loan of dollars with which to pay for these weapons—a loan to be repaid in dollars.

[52] I recommend that we make it possible for those nations to continue to obtain war materials in the United States, fitting their orders into our own program. And nearly all of their materiel would, if the time ever came, be useful in our own defense.

[53] Taking counsel of expert military and naval authorities, considering what is best for our own security, we are free to decide how much should be kept here and how much should be sent abroad to our friends who by their determined and heroic resistance are giving us time in which to make ready our own defense.

[54] For what we send abroad, we shall be repaid, repaid within a reasonable time following the close of hostilities, repaid in similar materials, or, at our option, in other goods of many kinds, which they can produce and which we need.

[55] Let us say to the democracies: “We Americans are vitally concerned in your defense of freedom. We are putting forth our energies, our resources and our organizing powers to give you the strength to regain and maintain a free world. We shall send you, in ever-increasing numbers, ships, planes, tanks, guns. This is our purpose and our pledge.”

[56] In fulfillment of this purpose we will not be intimidated by the threats of dictators that they will regard as a breach of international law or as an act of war our aid to the democracies which dare to resist their aggression. Such aid . . . such aid is not an act of war, even if a dictator should unilaterally proclaim it so to be.

[57] And when the dictators, if the dictators, are ready to make war upon us, they will not wait for an act of war on our part. They did not wait for Norway or Belgium or the Netherlands to commit an act of war.

[58] Their only interest is in a new one-way international law, which lacks mutuality in its observance, and, therefore, becomes an instrument of oppression.

[59] The happiness of future generations of Americans may well depend upon how effective and how immediate we can make our aid felt. No one can tell the exact character of the emergency situations that we may be called upon to meet. The Nation’s hands must not be tied when the Nation’s life is in danger.

[60] Yes, and we must all prepare—all of us prepare—to make the sacrifices that the emergency—almost as serious as war itself—demands. Whatever stands in the way of speed and efficiency in defense—in defense preparations of any kind—must give way to the national need.

[61] A free nation has the right to expect full cooperation from all groups. A free nation has the right to look to the leaders of business, of labor, and of agriculture to take the lead in stimulating effort, not among other groups but within their own groups.

[62] The best way of dealing with the few slackers or trouble makers in our midst is, first, to shame them by patriotic example, and, if that fails, to use the sovereignty of government to save government.

[63] As men do not live by bread alone, they do not fight by armaments alone. Those who man our defenses, and those behind them who build our defenses, must have the stamina and the courage which come from unshakable belief in the manner of life which they are defending. The mighty action that we are calling for cannot be based on a disregard of all things the worth fighting for.

[64] The Nation takes great satisfaction and much strength from the things which have been done to make its people conscious of their individual stake in the preservation of democratic life in America. Those things have toughened the fibre of our people, have renewed their faith and strengthened their devotion to the institutions we make ready to protect.

[65] Certainly this is no time for any of us to stop thinking about the social and economic problems which are the root cause of the social revolution which is today a supreme factor in the world.

[66] For there is nothing mysterious about the foundations of a healthy and strong democracy. The basic things expected by our people of their political and economic systems are simple. They are:

[67] Equality of opportunity for youth and for others.

[68] Jobs for those who can work.

[69] Security for those who need it.

[70] The ending of special privilege for the few.

[71] The preservation of civil liberties for all.

[72] The enjoyment . . . the enjoyment of the fruits of scientific progress in a wider and constantly rising standard of living.

[73] These are the simple, the basic things that must never be lost sight of in the turmoil and unbelievable complexity of our modern world. The inner and abiding strength of our economic and political systems is dependent upon the degree to which they fulfill these expectations.

[74] Many subjects connected with our social economy call for immediate improvement.

[75] As examples:

[76] We should bring more citizens under the coverage of old-age pensions and unemployment insurance.

[77] We should widen the opportunities for adequate medical care.

[78] We should plan a better system by which persons deserving or needing gainful employment may obtain it.

[79] I have called for personal sacrifice. And I am assured of the willingness of almost all Americans to respond to that call.

[80] A part of the sacrifice means the payment of more money in taxes. In my Budget Message I will recommend that a greater portion of this great defense program be paid for from taxation than we are paying for today. No person should try, or be allowed, to get rich out of the program; and the principle of tax payments in accordance with ability to pay should be constantly before our eyes to guide our legislation.

[81] If the Congress maintains these principles, the voters, putting patriotism ahead of pocketbooks, will give you their applause.

[82] In the future days, which we seek to make secure, we look forward to a world founded upon four essential human freedoms.

[83] The first is freedom of speech and expression—everywhere in the world.

[84] The second is freedom of every person to worship God in his own way—everywhere in the world.

[85] The third is freedom from want—which, translated into world terms, means economic understandings which will secure to every nation a healthy peacetime life for its inhabitants—everywhere in the world.

[86] The fourth is freedom from fear—which, translated into world terms, means a world-wide reduction of armaments to such a point and in such a thorough fashion that no nation will be in a position to commit an act of physical aggression against any neighbor—anywhere in the world.

[87] That is no vision of a distant millennium. It is a definite basis for a kind of world attainable in our own time and generation. That kind of world is the very antithesis of the so-called new order of tyranny which the dictators seek to create with the crash of a bomb.

[88] To that new order we oppose the greater conception—the moral order. A good society is able to face schemes of world domination and foreign revolutions alike without fear.

[89] Since the beginning of our American history, we have been engaged in change—in a perpetual peaceful revolution—a revolution which goes on steadily, quietly adjusting itself to changing conditions—without the concentration camp or the quick-lime in the ditch. The world order which we seek is the cooperation of free countries, working together in a friendly, civilized society.

[90] This nation has placed its destiny in the hands and heads and hearts of its millions of free men and women; and its faith in freedom under the guidance of God. Freedom means the supremacy of human rights everywhere. Our support goes to those who struggle to gain those rights and keep them. Our strength is our unity of purpose.

[91] To that high concept there can be no end save victory.

<http://voicesofdemocracy.umd.edu/fdr-the-four-freedoms-speech-text/>

What students already will know:

Appendix: What was the Cold War

The [Cold War](#) is the name given to the relationship that developed primarily between the USA and the [USSR](#) after [World War Two](#). The [Cold War](#) was to dominate international affairs for decades and many major crises occurred - the [Cuban Missile Crisis](#), [Vietnam](#), [Hungary](#) and the [Berlin Wall](#) being just some. For many, the growth in weapons of [mass destruction](#) was the most worrying issue.

Do note that USSR in 1945 was Russia post-1917 and included all the various countries that now exist individually (Ukraine, Georgia etc) but after the war they were part of this huge country up until the collapse of the Soviet Union (the other name for the USSR).

Logic would dictate that as the USA and the USSR fought as allies during [World War Two](#), their relationship after the war would be firm and friendly. This never happened and any appearance that these two powers were friendly during the war is illusory.

Before the war, America had depicted the Soviet Union as almost the devil-incarnate. The [Soviet Union](#) had depicted America likewise so their 'friendship' during the war was simply the result of having a mutual enemy - [Nazi Germany](#). In fact, one of America's leading generals, Patton, stated that he felt that the Allied army should unite with what was left of the Wehrmacht in 1945, utilise the military genius that existed within it (such as the V2's etc.) and fight the oncoming Soviet Red Army. Churchill himself was furious that Eisenhower, as supreme head of Allied command, had agreed that the Red Army should be allowed to get to [Berlin](#) first ahead of the Allied army. His anger was shared by Montgomery, Britain's senior military figure.

So the extreme distrust that existed during the war, was certainly present before the end of the war.....and this was between Allies. The Soviet leader, [Joseph Stalin](#), was also distrustful of the Americans after Truman only told him of a new terrifying weapon that he was going to use against the Japanese. The first Stalin knew of what this weapon could do was when reports on Hiroshima got back to Moscow.

So this was the scene after the war ended in 1945. Both sides distrusted the other. One had a vast army in the field (the Soviet Union with its Red Army supremely lead by Zhukov) while the other, the Americans had the most powerful weapon in the world, the A-bomb and the Soviets had no way on knowing how many America had.

So what exactly was the [Cold War](#)?

In diplomatic terms there are three types of war.

Hot War :

this is actual warfare. All talks have failed and the armies are fighting.

Warm War :

this is where talks are still going on and there would always be a chance of a peaceful outcome but armies, navies etc. are being fully mobilised and war plans are being put into operation ready for the command to fight.

Cold War :

this term is used to describe the relationship between America and the Soviet Union 1945 to 1980. Neither side ever fought the other - the consequences would be too appalling - but they did 'fight' for their beliefs using **client states** who fought for their beliefs on their behalf e.g. South [Vietnam](#) was anticommunist and was supplied by America during the war while North [Vietnam](#) was pro-Communist and fought the south (and the Americans) using weapons from communist Russia or communist China. In [Afghanistan](#), the Americans supplied the rebel Afghans after the Soviet Union invaded in 1979 while they never physically involved themselves thus avoiding a direct clash with the Soviet Union.

The one time this process nearly broke down was the [Cuban Missile Crisis](#).

So why were these two super powers so distrustful of each other?

America	Soviet Union
Free elections	No elections or fixed
Democratic	Autocratic / Dictatorship
Capitalist	Communist
'Survival of the fittest'	Everybody helps everybody
Richest world power	Poor economic base
Personal freedom	Society controlled by the NKVD (secret police)
Freedom of the media	Total censorship

This lack of mutually understanding an alien culture, would lead the world down a very dangerous path - it led to the development of weapons of awesome destructive capability and the creation of some intriguing policies such as MAD- Mutually Assured Destruction.

Causes of the Cold War in 1945

* American fear of communist attack

- * Truman's dislike of [Stalin](#)
- * USSR's fear of the American's atomic bomb
- * USSR's dislike of capitalism
- * USSR's actions in the [Soviet zone of Germany](#)
- * America's refusal to share nuclear secrets
- * USSR's expansion west into Eastern Europe + broken election promises
- * USSR's fear of American attack
- * USSR's need for a secure western border
- * USSR's aim of spreading world communism

This feeling of suspicion lead to mutual distrust and this did a great deal to deepen the [Cold War](#)

<http://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/causes%20of%20the%20cold%20war.htm>

<http://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/coldwar.htm>

An Overview of the Cold War (1945-1991)



ginger, Yahoo Contributor Network

Jun 16, 2006 "Share your voice on Yahoo websites. [Start Here.](#)"

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The Cold War (1945-1991) dominated international relations within a framework of political, economic, and military tension between the United States and the Soviet Union. The Cold War facilitated global leadership by the United States, and provided Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin and his successors with an enemy to justify their repressive regime. The Cold War helped legitimize an unrepresentative government and maintain the Communist Party in the Soviet Union (Kennedy, 1989; Kissinger, 1994).

In addition to its impact on the superpowers, the Cold War caused and perpetuated the division of Europe, and, within Europe, Germany. It also facilitated the reconstruction of Germany, Italy, and Japan into the international system following their defeat in World War II. The Third World especially felt the effects of the Cold War, which overlapped with the era of decolonization and national liberation in the Third World.

Emergence of the Cold War

The conception of superpower took place as a consequence of the imperial showdown that came to be known as the First World War. It was marked by the clash between Wilsonism and Leninism in the aftermath of two consequences of the global conflict, the entry of the USA into what had been a largely European affair, and the Russian Revolution, both Nicholas II's autocracy and Kerensky's democratic republic falling before the seizure of power by the Bolsheviks (Kennedy, 1989). From this beginning, Woodrow Wilson spoke out on behalf of the world's greatest power, with maximum publicity. As a consequence of the First World War, the USA became stronger. The Soviet Russian Republic was weakened by the reverses inflicted by Germany and its allies, then by a civil war compounded by foreign intervention (Crockatt, 1995).

World War II was the culmination of a series of events that changed the global distribution of power. Within the previous thirty-five years the world experienced two global wars, two revolutions-the Russian and the Chinese-the collapse of five empires-the Ottoman, the Austro-Hungarian, German, Italian, and Japanese-and the decline of two major imperial systems, the British and the French. The result was the end of the European era and the rise to dominance of two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union (Gates, 1996).

The expansion of Soviet power and influence into central and Eastern Europe alarmed US and Western leaders. The United States and its European allies feared that Soviet domination of Eastern Europe could limit access to needed markets, foodstuffs, and raw materials, as well as pose a security threat to Western Europe (Leffler, 1994) .

US leaders began to view the Soviet Union as a foe and to form a foreign policy that focused on containing the spread of Soviet power and communist influence. The Truman Doctrine of March 1947 called for the global containment of communism (Gates, 1996). New

government institutions reinforced the shift to a more activist foreign policy. The National Security Act of 1947 established the National Security Council to advise the president on foreign affairs and defense policy; created the Central Intelligence Agency to gather and analyze foreign intelligence and conduct covert operations; and created a Department of Defense to coordinate the activities of the branches of the US armed forces (Crockatt, 1995).

At the end of World War II, the USA became a more complete world power than at the end of the first, while the USSR was devastated a second time. The appearance of weapons capable of massive destruction started an arms race as the Soviet Union, Great Britain, and subsequently other nations sought to develop their own atomic weapons. The United States sought to maintain its lead in atomic capability (Kissinger, 1994). World War II also generated an anti-imperialism, and movements toward independence and national liberation in the Third World created tension in the postwar international system. Independence movements increased, especially throughout postwar Asia where the wartime spread of the Japanese empire had replaced Western colonial regimes (Leffler, 1994).

The Cold War also reinforced the traditional US determination to maintain an economic and strategic sphere of influence in Latin America. In a pattern common throughout the region, conservative groups and their military allies replaced reformist governments, banned communist parties, and repressed labor unions and peasant organizations (Walker, 1993).

The Korean War (1950-53) transformed the nature of the Cold War and world politics. Its initial impact was to solidify the division of the world into political, military, and economic spheres. Europe remained divided, and the arms race and competition in the Third World emerged as active aspects of the Cold War. Although the Soviets matched the United States in the development of nuclear weapons and made impressive advances in missile technology, the United States maintained its lead in the arms race (Walker, 1993).

The struggle of the Third World for political independence, economic justice, racial equality, and cultural respect became an increasingly important source of international tension and conflict during the 1950s. Fighting against Western control, Third World countries and movements challenged Western hegemony and provided an opportunity for the expansion of Soviet influence. Soviet-American competition in the Third World intersected with the arms race in 1962 to bring about the Cuban Missile Crisis. Despite impressive economic and

political gains by the Soviet Union, the United States remained the stronger of the two superpowers (Crockatt, 1995).

Changes in the balance of political forces both within and among nations took place throughout the Cold War and played a major role in initiating, prolonging, and finally ending the conflict (Gates, 1996). Anti-communism provided a framework for understanding a complicated world. US leaders regarded communism as a strategic threat because of its connections with Soviet power, and as an ideological and economic threat because of its hostility to private property and free markets. Anti-communist liberalism emerged that focused on communism's denial of political and civil rights. Anti-communism became a guiding principle of US foreign policy and a significant force in US domestic politics (Leffler, 1994). It provided an explanation for what was wrong in the world.

Decline of the Cold War

The collapse of communism as an ideology paralleled the decline in the Soviet strategic position. Highly regarded by many at the end of World War II, the appeal of communism and the Soviet model of development declined sharply in most of the world over the course of the Cold War. Repression in the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and the People's Republic of China (PRC) ruined communism's image. In the 1960s and 1970s some European communist parties attempted to reform themselves and to divorce communism from the reality of Soviet practice. These efforts failed to gain sufficient support to take leadership of world communism from the Soviet Union. The falling Soviet economy further discredited communism's appeal, as did growing international awareness of human rights and environmental abuses inside the Soviet Union, and Eastern Europe (Whitfield, 1991).

Economic changes restructured power relationships among nations. The inability of the Soviet Union's economy to compete with the West restricted its citizens' standard of living, threatened its national security, and ultimately eroded the legitimacy of the communist system. Although the roots of Soviet economic problems go back at least to the emergence of the Stalinist system in the late 1920s, military competition with the United States forced the Soviets to devote a larger share of their smaller gross national product to defense. The diversion of investment away from productive sectors and consumer goods ultimately undermined the Soviet Union's willingness and ability to compete with the United States and

to maintain its empire. Economic growth in the Soviet Bloc, which had risen in the late 1940s and the 1950s, began to slow in the early 1970s and never recovered (Kennedy, 1989; Kissinger, 1994).

The Soviets proved unable to turn conditions in the Third World to their advantage. The era of decolonization (1945-75) represented a window of opportunity for the Soviet Union and a window of vulnerability for the United States and its allies. Although communist parties eventually came to power in some Third World countries, these gains were marginal as most national liberation movements proved to be beyond the control of any outside power.

The Berlin Wall came down during 1989 and 1990, and free elections resulted in the ouster of Communist regimes. In late 1991 the Soviet Union was divided into republics. The Iron Curtain was abolished and marked the end of the Cold (Kennedy, 1989; Kissinger, 1994; LaFeber, 1999).

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Possible follow up/current event type writing for students to ponder:

Friday, Aug 31, 2012

Ten ways Americans have lost their freedom

Our struggle for liberty has become a fight against concentrated wealth



This article originally appeared on AlterNet.

Our most fundamental rights, to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, are under assault. But the adversary is Big Wealth, not Big Government as conservatives like to claim. Consider:

Life? The differences in life expectancy between wealthier and lower-income Americans are increasing, not decreasing.

Liberty? Digital corporations are assaulting our privacy, while banks trap us in indebtedness that approaches indentured servitude. The shrunken ranks of working Americans are being robbed of their essential liberties – including the right to use the bathroom.

The pursuit of happiness? Social mobility in the United States is dead. Career choices are increasingly limited. As for working hard and earning more, consider this: Between 1969 and 2008 the average US income went up by \$11,684. How much of that went to the top 10? All of it. Income for the remaining 90 percent actually went down.

These changes didn't just happen. Wealthy individuals and corporations made it happen – and they're still at it. Meanwhile, Corporate America's wholesale theft of your individual liberties has been rebranded as a fight for ... the corporation's individual liberty.

Corey Robin notes in the Nation that this conservative appeal to “economic freedom” has been met by Democrats who present themselves as “new Victorians,” standing for “responsibilities over rights, safety over freedom, constraint rather than counterculture.”

Not only is this politically and emotionally unappealing, it's demonstrably wrong. The Merriam-Webster Dictionary's definition of a "right" is "something to which one has a just claim: as the power or privilege to which one is justly entitled." Definitions of "liberty" include "the power to do as one pleases," "freedom from arbitrary or despotic control," "the positive enjoyment of various social, political, or economic rights and privileges," and "the power of choice."

Is *that* how you feel when you're dealing with your bank?

While the Right portrays popularly elected government as a faceless oppressor, large corporations and ultra-wealthy individuals – what we're calling "Big Wealth" — are trampling on our individual rights and liberties every day. We should be fighting for "economic freedom," as Corey Robin notes, and explaining how Big Wealth is crushing other fundamental liberties as well.

Here are 10 critical examples, drawn from the headlines and from our everyday lives.

1. Our American liberties end at the workplace door.

If you have a job, the Freedom Train stops at the workplace door. More employees are hired on a part-time or temporary basis to deny them rights and benefits. Many of your privacy rights are gone. Your employer can use your company computer to read your correspondence, and your company cell phone (if you have one) to track your movements.

Free speech? You can be fired for expressing political views online, even when you're not at work. As employment lawyer Mark Trapp told Bloomberg Business Week, the "freedom to speak your mind doesn't really exist in work spaces." Or, in some cases, outside it.

The longstanding right of workers to organize and form a union is also under assault. A corporate-funded group called ALEC, the American Legislative Exchange Council, is coordinating the loss of union rights for public employees. Governors and legislators are using budget shortfalls created by corporate misbehavior and tax cuts for the wealthy to argue that governments can no longer afford to honor union contracts.

Your rights don't even begin where your, er, bathroom breaks begin. As Mary Williams Walsh reported in the New York Times, "employees at lower rungs of the economic ladder can be timed with stopwatches in the bathroom; stonewalled when they ask to go; given disciplinary points for frequent urination; even hunted down by supervisors with walkie-talkies if they tarry in the stalls."

2. We're losing our "right to life" in many different ways — from birth through old age.

It's always striking when some of those who defend an unborn child's "right to life" ignore the fact that the United States ranks 49th in infant mortality, according to the latest statistics. Or in the fact that African American infant mortality is 2.5 that of Caucasians. Or that lower-income families of all ethnicities suffer much greater infant mortality in this country than their wealthier counterparts.

The next time you see another story about impoverished North Koreans and their seemingly mad dedication to their deluded leader and outmoded economic system, consider this: The average life expectancy for an African American in New Orleans is roughly the same as that of a North Korean. It's shorter than that of people in Colombia, Venezuela, of Vietnam. In our nation's capital, the life expectancy gap between African American and white males is more than 13 years.

For poor whites the story isn't much better. A 2005 study showed that life expectancy for poor white males in Appalachia and the Mississippi Valley is roughly the same as that of males in Mexico and Panama. They can expect to live nearly four and a half years less than average white male nationwide. Opportunities for an affordable education are disappearing — and education correlates closely with longevity.

Then there's Medicare. Studies showed that mortality among Americans aged 65 and older decreased by 13 percent after Medicare was created, and they spent 13 percent fewer days in the hospital. The corporate-funded right is sponsoring a plan to replace Medicare with a voucher system that will provide less coverage for older Americans' healthcare with each passing year. They also want to raise its eligibility age. The studies show that these proposals would result in increased loss of life and more hospital days for older Americans.

3. We've lost autonomy over our own bodies.

While Tea Partiers and Sarah Palin prattle about "death panels," many injured or ailing Americans enter a Kafka-esque maze of insurance executives, case managers, billing services, and customer service numbers with interminable hold times. Some of these processes were created as a legitimate response to physician overtreatment, itself encouraged by our privatized education and health financing systems. But they've turned into massive operations for delaying, frustrating, and thwarting attempts by patients and doctors to receive permission to provide necessary services.

Millions of Americans have to plead for needed treatment, then argue over a complex and error-prone system of copayments, deductibles, and medical bills denied for payment with incomprehensible explanations. If they're unable to devote hours to battling their insurer, or if they try and fail, they may then find themselves at the mercy of medical debt collectors whose own actions have been the subject of legal scrutiny and public criticism.

Long-standing assumptions built into our medical system deny virtually all Americans the right to affordable dental care, which is available in most other developed countries, while an antiquated and Puritanical attitude toward mental illness has been exploited to deny them adequate care for these conditions.

The right is attacking Medicare, one of our most popular government programs, and defending one of our nation's least popular institutions, HMOs. In fighting for Medicare Advantage's HMO subsidies and resisting wider access to public health insurance, they're using the language of freedom to rob Americans of the freedom to make their own medical decisions.

There are treatments which have unproven value, have unpleasant side effects, or which studies have shown to be over-used to provide financial gain to medical providers. People have a right to know that, and to be protected from this kind of abuse. But the denial of

covered services is an epidemic in American healthcare – and a massive assault on American freedom.

4. We're losing the ability to rise up from poverty, earn a decent living, or work in the career of our choice.

The periodic economic shocks caused by our banking system allowed employers to demand wage concessions while paying ever-increasing salaries and bonuses to their senior executives. The power of unions has been systematically eroded. The drive to provide ever-increasing tax cuts for the wealthiest Americans has led to a decline in government jobs, which has shriveled job opportunities in many lines of work.

The key to social mobility is education, and that doorway to opportunity has been steadily closing. A study from the National Center for Public Policy and Higher Education showed that, as the University of Virginia's Miller Center puts it, "Since the mid-1980s the costs of higher education in America have steadily shifted from the taxpayer to the student and family."

The study shows that during a period when median family income rose by 147%, college tuition and fees rose 439%. That's a tripling of education costs, in real dollar terms. The impact has been greatest on lower-income families. As the New York Times notes: "Among the poorest families — those with incomes in the lowest 20 percent — the net cost of a year at a public university was 55 percent of median income, up from 39 percent in 1999-2000. At community colleges, long seen as a safety net, that cost was 49 percent of the poorest families' median income last year, up from 40 percent in 1999-2000."

Some career options aren't even available anymore. Want to be a writer or reporter? Nearly 4,000 jobs in this area will disappear in this decade, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. A teacher? They're cutting those jobs back to help pay for tax cuts for the wealthy. Post Office employee? Ditto. The death of American manufacturing means that lower-income young people can't move into the middle class. Working-class kids can't even follow in their parents' blue-collar footsteps. They're falling behind their parents.

Those who have jobs find it increasingly impossible to lead a decent life. The US has a much higher percentage of low-income workers than most other developed countries. The New America Foundation observed that the share of middle-income jobs in this country has fallen from 52 percent to 42 percent since 1980, while the share of low-income jobs rose from 30 percent to 41 percent. The fundamental rights we were told we had as Americans – to choose our careers, find a job, and live a decent life if we worked hard – are disappearing rapidly.

5. We no longer have the right to personal time.

Most developed nations recognize that the right to the "pursuit of happiness" includes the ability to enjoy leisure time – in the evenings, on weekends, and on vacation. But each of these rights is being lost to the systematic reversal of gains that Americans first started making in the 19th century.

The US is one of the few developed nations that doesn't require employers to offer paid vacation time to their employees. Employees are increasingly unable to take the vacation time they've been promised. A survey published last May showed that many employees

find it difficult to take vacation time. Some said there's nobody to cover for them because of staff cutbacks. Others said they couldn't afford it, the result of the same wage stagnation which has enriched their bosses. Still more said they felt pressure from the boss not to take any time off.

A long-term study of 12,000 men with heart disease showed that those who took vacations lived longer. In a society where fewer and fewer people can take time off, that means more people are literally "working themselves to death."

And it's not just vacations, either. As Michael Janati noted in the *Washington Times*, "Americans are working approximately 11 more hours per week now than they did in the 1970's, yet the average income for middle-income families has declined by 13% (when adjusting for inflation)." Employers routinely use email and phone calls to intrude on workers' off hours.

Want to know what indentured servitude looks like? Look around.

6. We can't negotiate as free people with banks or corporations.

The buyer/seller relationship is no longer a transaction between free equals. Corporations routinely deprive us of vital information when we enter into a business relationship with them, aided by weak regulations and lax enforcement. Banks frequently hide balloon payments and other key loan provisions in complex and unreadable documents, for example, while bankers misrepresent the terms of the loan.

Many types of corporations are allowed to operate in as monopolies or near-monopolies, including cable television operators and health insurers. (Blue Cross of Alabama, for example, provides 90 percent of the health insurance coverage in the city of Birmingham.)

The combination of deceptive marketing and near-monopoly situations destroys the "free market," by any technical definition of the term. It denies us our freedom of choice and deprives us of our ability to negotiate our own contracts. And yet there's been a deafening silence from the libertarian movement, which has been commandeered by the Cato Institute and other institutions financed and controlled by large corporate interests.

Nowhere is our loss of liberty more apparent than in the banking industry, where MERS — the Mortgage Electronic Registration Systems — deprives Americans citizens and the courts of the ability to know who holds their mortgages or the terms of that contract. Total household debt is nearly 12 trillion dollars. Americans now owe more in student loans than they do on their credit cards, and new evidence shows that banks have been resorting to the same illegal tactics to collect credit card debt that they used on mortgages.

Want to fight back? You've lost that right. Banks control FICO and other credit-scoring agencies. Corporations walk away from bad loan deals with their banks all the time, or threaten to walk, simply because that loan is no longer in their financial interest. But even when bank customers were deceived by their banks, they have little recourse. If they don't pay back that unjust loan their credit scores will plunge and they'll lose their ability to borrow money, rent an apartment, even to get a job.

And it's not just banks. Corporations have used media manipulation and corrupted arbitration clauses to rob Americans of the right to sue even when they or their loved ones have been robbed, maimed, or killed by corporate greed and neglect. Instead, Americans have been forced to accept "arbitration clauses" from monopolistic forces that are heavily weighted in favor of the corporation. If they don't they're likely to be deprived of critical services like banking, power, and communications.

7. We're losing our right to live or travel where we want.

There are 16 million underwater homes in the United States, housing some 40 million people. These homeowners owe an estimated \$1.2 trillion in "underwater" real estate value that disappeared when the housing bubble burst.

The bankers to whom they owe more money created the bubble, and were wealthy beyond measure when it burst. These homeowners have been left holding the bag – and the debt, owed to the very people who misled them into taking out mortgages. The deception often included forgeries, lies about the loan's terms, and filing of false information.

While they pay these unjust debts – or foreclose and face the consequences of that action – these homeowners have lost the right to relocate to another town or city, even if they want to move in search of jobs that many of them lost after the bank-spawned financial crisis. Their debts make that impossible. Like citizens in the Soviet state, they must first ask permission of a cold and powerful bureaucracy – except that in their case it's their bank, not the State.

We're told that the early Bolsheviks charged prisoners' families for the bullets used to execute them. Americans are paying to prop up the banks that oppress them – through their taxes and their inflated debts. Meanwhile, many of these wealthy bankers in gated enclaves behind fences and guards. Would you like to get a glimpse of their lavish homes? You can't.

8. We've lost our right to privacy.

The CEOs of Facebook and Google have both said essentially the same thing: The age of privacy has ended. Get over it.

Privacy is supposed to be an essential right. Yet Americans who claim they'd defend it to the death cheerfully sacrifice it every day to play Mafia Wars. Or to search for a celebrity. Or to connect with high school classmates they never really liked anyway.

Internet companies sell our personal data for profit, often by using cookies on our computers to track our activity. Facebook sold users' video rental records. Google pulled Americans' personal information via WiFi when it created Street View. Apple iPhones were tracking and storing their owners' movements.

The government is already using corporate data, sometimes without subpoenas. Corporations have voluntarily allowed the government to use their technology to spy on citizens, included one reported case where the government placed a spy server at an ATT location to track the activities of its subscribers. There's a lot more that we don't know.

We were taught that a person's home is his or her castle. But our electronic devices have breached the castle walls, and have placed spies in our living rooms, dens ... and

bedrooms. Americans, especially conservatives, should be demanding that corporations give us back our privacy rights.

9. We're losing our right to participate in our society as informed citizens.

As Bill Moyers observed, "In 1984 the number of companies owning a controlling interest in America's media was 50 — today that number is six." Largely as a result of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 — a Republican bill signed by Democratic President Bill Clinton — this has eliminated many dissenting voices from the mainstream media and left a shockingly uniform political consensus in our media.

Polling shows that online media have increasingly overtaken newspapers as a source of information. But they also show that the vast majority of Americans still follow the news through television, which — when combined with newspapers and radio — means that corporate media still shapes our perception of current events. And their consensus can become positively Orwellian.

Tens of thousands of demonstrators took to the streets for the 2001 inauguration of George W. Bush, only to be subject to an almost-complete news media blackout. An estimated one million demonstrators jammed the streets of cities in the United States and worldwide on February 15, 2003, to protest the invasion of Iraq. But their presence was either ignored by the mainstream media or subject to an artificial illusion of "balance" through the extensive cutaway shots to pro-war supporters than often numbered in no more than the dozens.

Even more Orwellian is the sight of reporters at news outlets like the *Washington Post* — which has outsourced much of its financial reporting to an organization run by right-wing billionaire Pete Peterson — to use labels such as "extreme" and "fringe" to describe politicians and organizations who are advocated for policies which in some cases are supported by 75 or 80 percent of all Americans. This creates a false reality which supports our final loss of freedom:

10. We're losing the right to representative democracy.

On issue after issue, the wishes of most Americans are ignored or marginalized by the nation's political and media elite. Views that are held by most Republicans — and in some cases even by most Tea Party members — are dismissed as "extreme" inside the Beltway. While 75 percent of most Americans and 76 percent of Tea Party supporters opposed Social Security cuts to balance the budget, leaders in both political parties were meeting to negotiate those cuts. (They were scuttled by a fallout between President Obama and House Speaker John Boehner; similar cuts were being negotiated between Speaker Newt Gingrich and President Bill Clinton when the Monica Lewinsky scandal erupted.)

Most Americans want tighter control on US banks, and that's considered politically impossible. They want much higher taxes for millionaires, which is also dismissed. Meanwhile, the nation continues to pursue policies that benefit the most unpopular institutions in the nation, according to that Gallup poll: big corporations, HMOs, and Wall Street banks. The only thing on Gallup's list that's more unpopular than these three institutions? Congress.

The Cause of Liberty

We need to take back the language of freedom. Freedom's struggle is the struggle against Big Wealth. That's the right argument, and it's a winning argument. As John Adams said many years ago:

“Human nature itself is evermore an advocate for liberty. There is in human nature a resentment of injury, and indignation against wrong ... If the people are capable of understanding, seeing and feeling the differences between true and false, right and wrong, virtue and vice, to what better principle can the friends of mankind apply”

In the words of Corey Robin, “It's long past time for us to start talking and arguing about ... the principle of freedom.”

http://www.salon.com/2012/08/31/ten_ways_americans_have_lost_their_freedom/