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**TEXT 1: EAST AFRICA FOOD CRISIS 2011**

Into mid-2011, the world's worst food crisis is being felt in East Africa, in Ethiopia, Somalia and Kenya. Despite successive failed rains, the crisis has been criticized as avoidable and man-made. This is because the situation had been predicted many months before by an international early warning system. Both the international community and governments in the region have been accused of doing very little in the lead up to this crisis. In addition, high food prices have forced food out of the reach of many people, while local conflicts exacerbate the situation. As the international organization Oxfam describes: 12 million people are in dire need of food, clean water, and basic sanitation.

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**TEXT 2: RACISM**

Racism is also a very touchy subject for some people, as issues concerning free speech and Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights come into play. Some people argue that talking about supporting racial discrimination and prejudice is just words and that free speech should allow such views to be aired without restriction. Others point out that these words can lead to some very dire and serious consequences (the Nazi government policies being one example).

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**TEXT 3: DEMOCRACY**

Democracy as a system of governance is supposed to allow extensive representation and inclusiveness of as many people and opinions as possible for living in a fair and just society. Democratic principles run in line with the ideals of universal freedoms such as the right to free speech. Importantly, democracy supposedly serves to protect the mass, because fundamentally democracy is seen as a form of governance by the people, for the people. This is often implemented through elected representatives, which therefore requires free, transparent, and fair elections, in order to achieve legitimacy. The ideals of democracy are so appealing to citizens around the world, that many have sacrificed their livelihoods, even their lives, to fight for it. Indeed, our era of "civilization" is characterized as much by war and conflict as it is by peace and democracy. The twentieth century alone has often been called "the century of war".

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**TEXT 4: WOMEN'S RIGHTS**

Women's rights around the world are an important indicator to understand global well-being. Despite many successes in empowering women, numerous issues still exist in all areas of life, ranging from the cultural, political to the economic. For example, women often work more than men, yet are paid less; gender discrimination affects girls and women throughout their lifetime; and women and girls often are the ones that suffer the most poverty. Many may think that women's rights are only an issue in countries where religion is law, such as many Muslim countries. But reading this report about the United Nation's Women's Treaty and how an increasing number of countries are lodging reservations, will show otherwise. Gender equality furthers the cause of child survival and development for all of society, so the importance of women's rights and gender equality should not be underestimated.

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**TEXT 5: FLOOD AND ITS PREVENTION**

Water is vital to life. No animal or plant life can exist without it. The land will not yield without supply of adequate water. Yet the same water causes troubles and becomes a terror in the form of floods when the rivers overflow their banks due to excessive rains in their catchment areas. In India almost every year floods are common in one part of the country or the other. During rainy season our rivers are swollen and cause disastrous floods which cause heavy destruction to life and property. The swollen rivers



destruction of their course submerging large areas of lands. Floods cause extensive damage. The marooned people to be evacuated to higher and safer places. Those who cannot be transported, have to be supplied with food etc. through air dropping.

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**TEXT 6: REBUILDING HAITI**

On January 12th, 2010, everything about life in Haiti was forever changed by a devastating 7.0-magnitude earthquake. Hundreds of thousands of people lost their lives. 1.5 million people were left homeless. Thanks to donors like you, we've been able to help more than 2,500 families move into homes. Since the earthquake, we've also employed 8,000 people and helped protect more than 115,000 people from deadly cholera. Marie Virtile and her 12-year-old daughter were among those still living in a tent made of plastic tarps a year and a half after the earthquake. Her prayers were answered the day a World Concern staff member came across her tent. She interviewed Marie and determined she qualified for a new home. Marie cried tears of joy, thanking God that help had come.

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**TEXT 7: THE IMPORTANCE OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

English is one of the most important languages in the world. It can even be said to be the single most important language. Yes, other languages are important too, but not for the same reasons as English is important. English is important because it is, maybe, the only language that truly links the whole world together. If not English, the whole world will not be united as it is today. The other languages may be important for their local values and culture. English can be used as a language in any part of the world. This is because at least a few people in each locality would know the language. Though these people might not have the same accent as others, the language at least will be understandable. There are various reasons for the importance of English language. They are listed as follows: Travel, Education/studies, same country, correspondence and internet.

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**TEXT 8: EFFECT OF MUSIC ON YOUNG CHILDREN**

Children have a natural love for music. They love a good tune with an energetic beat. It's amazing what music can do for a kid. As a powerful stimulant, music can alter your child's mood instantly and create new bonds and memories. We all have our personal stories of using music to calm a colicky baby or playing a favourite lullaby to put a little one to sleep. Music can also make time fly away on a long car ride. And, let's not forget the role that music plays at parties! Music is very much deep-rooted in our everyday culture. Without it, our lives wouldn't be the same. Music is ever present at school. Music is an inherent part of our nature and who we are in so many ways. Our experiences with music start in early childhood and unquestionably last a lifetime.

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**TEXT 9: THE IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION**

What would you do if you were not allowed to get an education? You couldn't read or write. The biggest part of growing up is making the right choices that benefit you in the future. The idea is to get an education so you can choose a career, have hope, and reach your goals and dreams. Education is powerful because without it, early civilizations would have struggled to survive and thrive as a culture. It is important that adults trained the young of their society in the knowledge and skills they would need to master and eventually pass on. When cultures began to extend their knowledge beyond the basic skills of



communicating, trading, gathering food, religious practices, etc, formal education, and schooling, eventually followed. Schooling in this sense was already in place in old times.

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**TEXT 10: IMPORTANCE OF TRAVEL AND TOURISM**

Whenever we think of travel, we get images of spending our leisure time at a place, which is far from the hustle and bustle of our normal life, a place which is unique in its own way. But today, travel and tourism is related not only to holidaying but has also emerged as one of the major industries of the world and generator of jobs. It is the nation's third largest retail sales industry. The economic, social and cultural benefits that tourism brings to the local community are commendable. In India there are many places that attract tourists and hence there are some requirements to promote tourism. First and foremost, there should be a peaceful atmosphere in the country. Secondly, there should be enough facilities for accommodation, transportation and sufficient tourist attractions.

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**TEXT 11: THE SACRIFICE OF THE HOSTAGE**

Obi knew the sad story of Ikemefuna who was given to Umuofia by her neighbours in appeasement. Obi's father and Ikemefuna became inseparable. But one day the Oracle of the Hills and the Caves decreed that the boy must be killed. Obi's grandfather loved the boy. But when the moment came it was his matchet that cut him down. Even in those days some elders said it was a great wrong that a man should raise his hands against a child that called him father.

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**TEXT 12: TRADITIONAL PRACTICES**

"You cannot marry the girl," he said quite simply.

"Eh?"

"I said you cannot marry the girl."

"But why, Father?"

"Why? I shall tell you why. But first tell me this. Did you find or tried to find out something about the girl?"

"Yes."

"What did you find out?"

"That they are *osu*."

"You mean to tell me that you knew, and you ask me why?"

"I don't think it matters. We are Christians." This had some effect, nothing startling though. Only a little pause and a slightly softer tone.

"We are Christians," he said. But that is no reason to marry an *osu*."

"The Bible says that in Christ there are no bond or free."

"My son," said Okonkwo, "I understand what you say. But this thing is deeper than you think."

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**TEXT 13: A EUROPEAN VIEW OF AN AFRICAN INTELLECTUAL**

Mr Green turned to Obi and said: "You know, Okonkwo, I have lived in your country for fifteen years and yet I cannot begin to understand the mentality of the so-called educated Nigerian. Like the young man at the University College, for instance, who expects the government not only to pay his fee and fantastic allowances and find him an easy, comfortable job at the end of his course, but also to pay him what he intended. It's absolutely incredible. I think Government is making a terrible mistake in making it so easy for people like that to have so-called university education. Education for what? To get as much as they can for themselves and their family. Not in the least interested in the millions of their countrymen who die every day from hunger and disease."

Obi made some vague noises.

"I don't expect you to agree with me, of course," said Mr Green, and disappeared.

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## Docs à portée de main

### TEXT 14:

"Our experience here in Dixie with such depraved types of Negroes has shown that only the death penalty, inflicted in public and dramatic manner, has any influence upon their peculiar mentality. Had that nigger Thomas lived in Mississippi and committed such a crime, no power under Heaven could have saved him from death at the hands of indignant citizens...  
Down here in Dixie we keep Negroes firmly in their places and we make them know that if they so much as touch a white woman, good or bad, they cannot live".

### TEXT 15:

#### A TERRIBLE CRIME IN A RACIST ENVIRONMENT

"Crimes such as the Bigger Thomas murders could be lessened by segregating all Negroes in parks, playgrounds, cafés, theatres, and street cars. Residential segregation is imperative. Such measures tend to keep them as much as possible out of direct contact with white women and lessen their attacks against them.

"We of the South believe that the North encourages Negroes to get more education than they are organically capable of absorbing, with the result that the northern Negroes are generally more unhappy and restless than those of the South. A psychological deterrent can be attained by conditioning Negroes so that they have to pay deference to the white person with whom they come in contact. This is done by regulating their speech and actions. We have found that the injection of constant fear has aided us greatly in handling the problem."

### TEXT 16:

#### THE JOB MARKET SHRINKS

"I came for work. There is no work where I come from. And here, they say, there is much work."

"Where will you work?"

"In the mines. It is a man's work."

Leah shook her head and poured herself a drink.

"The mines are no good, Xuma, later on you cough and then you spit blood and you become weak and die. I have seen it many times. Today you are young and you are strong, and tomorrow you are thin and ready to die."

"All work is like that."

"No.... Listen Xuma, I like you, I can make you powerful. I am powerful here."

For a long while they looked at each other, then Leah smiled her full smile and shook her head.

"Well, you are a man with the dumbness of a man... Come, I will show you where you can sleep."

"I have no money," Xuma said.

"No. But you are strong and you will pay me later, heh?"

"yes."

"And maybe I will need a strong man sometimes and you will help."

"Maybe."

### TEXT 17:

#### VILLAGE SOLIDARITY

The travelers collected their bundles from under the benches across the lorry where they had been sitting, and bent to avoid the roof which had sheltered them. From the enclosed cabin in front the driver jumped down.

"Where on earth are we? He asked, rudely as he was tired and angry at having lost his way. "Where is this Godforsaken spot?"

The villagers were shocked but they answered politely enough. "This is Nananomkrom. You are welcome." We have not much to offer but would be glad if you stay the night."

The driver was puzzled and uneasy for he had never visited the village before although he knew all the district well. He turned to his passengers who were grouped together by a house. "I am afraid we shall have to stay here for the night. I do not know the road well and there is a storm coming on. At any rate I am too tired to go farther."

Stools were found and water was taken from the tall pottery water coolers to give to the visitors.



**TEXT 18: SHOULD GIRLS ALSO GO TO SCHOOL?**

As she sat down he asked, "Where is our daughter, Unoma?"  
"She is over the kitchen house, plaiting the mats."  
"Why?" he asked angrily. "Why is she learning to make mats when others are learning the alphabet? Does she want to be like you and me, who have eyes but cannot see?"  
Udego could not understand what was all this about. She looked bewildered.  
"But she is only a girl", Udego replied. "Your son Chimezie will go to school when he is older."  
"A girl!" he shouted. "What has that got to do with going to school? Whether she is a boy or a girl, Unoma must go to school, and so will all children of mine! I do not want them to be blind like you and me; to have eyes and not being able to read the markings on a book; to have clever hands and not be able to write! Is that life, tell me, are you alive or dead?"

**TEXT 19: A PLAN TO CATCH DRUG SMUGGLERS**

Tonight, when we hear the sound of the engine, we must switch on the lights. I am sure that's what the sailors would have done. We need someone stationed at each light ready to switch it on and off. Then a group of us will run up to the aeroplane and capture the pilot."  
"You have made a mistake, Kaoni. There were only eight strangers, so they could not have switched on all the lights at once or switched them off. If they all go on together, the man who drives the aeroplane- what do you call him, the pilot- may fly again."  
"That is true, Suna," agreed Kaoni. "We must act just as the sailors would have done, so we need eight men to rundown the airstrip and switch the lights on and off." ...  
"Good," agreed Suna. "We must now go back to the village, organize ourselves and wait for tonight."

**TEXT 20: WHAT'S YOUR OPINION ABOUT SMOKING?**

Peter: "I propose to ban tobacco. It would be done in three stages. First, tobacco taxes would be sharply increased and tobacco commercials would be banned. Then smoking in public places would be forbidden, and all the tobacco companies would be nationalized by the Government. Finally, all the factories would be closed and the sale of tobacco would be a crime."

Smoking is a very bad habit. It should be banned. Thousands of people die of cancer while the big tobacco companies are spending a fortune on advertising. Money should be spent on improving people's lives instead of ruining them. And smokers are very selfish people. There's a "No Smoking" sign in our library but a lot of people ignore it. How can normal people enjoy reading when their eyes are full of smoke?"

Joanna: "I smoke about fifty cigarettes a day. I'm not ashamed of it. In my job there's a lot of nervous tension. Smoking helps me to relax. People talk about cancer. Life's full of risks. I might die in a car accident tomorrow. People should enjoy the present instead of worrying about the future."

**TEXT 21: WHAT'S YOUR OPINION ABOUT SMOKING?**

Richard: "I gave up smoking last year, but it wasn't easy. It seems I can't refuse a cigarette without making some excuse. Yet most of the smokers I know wish they could give it up. Few of them really enjoy it; they only do it for the image."

William: "Doctors say there might be a link between excessive smoking and cancer. They also say overeating causes heart disease and overwork causes stomach ulcers. Will the Government ban eating and working? Of course not. People must be free to make their own decisions. The Government already interferes far too much in our private lives."



Councillor Pauline: "These slums\* must be removed. They are a danger to public health. Most of them don't have baths. Some of them don't even have toilets. They're built so close together that if a fire broke out hundreds of people might be killed. Furthermore they are bad for the image of our town. As soon as the area has been cleared, it can be redeveloped as a really smart residential district. Our scheme calls for ten apartment blocks to be built. Each block will accommodate 50 families. The families whose houses are pulled down will be offered new apartments at cost price.\*\*"

Councillor John: "Modern apartment blocks are ugly. They would be quite out of keeping with the traditional style of the district. Quite apart from that, we can't afford to spend so much money. What if we couldn't sell all of the apartments? We could lose a lot of money. It would be much cheaper and a lot more practical to repair the old houses."

A slum: un bidonville; A cost price is the price it costs to make something, without adding any benefit.

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TEXT 23:**WOMEN'S RIGHTS**

Theodora: "What's the role of women in society today? First, as toys for men to play with – naïve and charming. Second, as unpaid servants of despotic husbands – hardworking and obedient. Third, as factories for producing children. This propaganda is maintained throughout society, from nursery to university, from sports to politics. Nowhere are women given the same status as men. Nowhere are they allowed to think. How can we fight this discrimination? First, by refusing to be played with. Second, by refusing to be enslaved by marriage. Third, by refusing to have children. Finally we must use political force to get equality of opportunity in employment and education. Women must regain their self-respect."

Muriel Green: "I really enjoy being a wife and a mother. I have two lovely little boys and I have a good husband who works hard to pay for everything we need. When he comes home after work he's tired and he has a right to expect the house to be clean and the dinner to be ready. I couldn't do his work and he certainly couldn't do mine. We're both happy with our work. Women's liberation should stop interfering."

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TEXT 24:**GENDER ISSUES**

Martin Kent: "Until I find a job that pays me more money than my wife is getting now, I will do all the housework. Some men might laugh at me, but I'm quite happy with this arrangement. And of course it leaves me so much free time for hobbies. They say that housework is a woman's job. That's stupid. If a woman has a skill and can get a good salary, she should work. Anyway, men always do their own housework while they're single."

Ben Jones: "Housework is a woman's job. Men have more important things to do. I let my wife do a part-time job because we need the money, but I still expect her to keep the house clean and to have all my meals ready on time. Every man has a right to expect that. Even though I don't have a job right now, I still have to eat. A wife's duty is to be there to look after her husband."

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**TEXT 25:****ALCOHOLISM**

Drunkenness has become a serious problem. We've got to do something about it. Firstly, we must prohibit the sale of alcohol to people who are already drunk, under-age, or driving. If such people are served at a bar, the bartender should be held responsible and the bar's licence should be withdrawn. Secondly, pubs should not be allowed to offer parking for their customers' cars and motorbikes, since this encourages drunken driving. I agree with Sergeant Hawke, the law treats drunk far too kindly. Finally, all people who commit crimes while drunk should be held fully responsible for their act.

**TEXT 26:****SPORT AND MONEY**

Professional sport is played for money-lots of money. One team tries to beat the other- as in football, or one person tries to beat another in a tennis match or golf tournament. Why do they really want to win? Not just to show they are better, stronger and fitter, but usually -and this is most important, to make a lot of money- sometimes many thousands of pounds. The losers often get little or nothing for playing the same game. They work as hard and play as long. Is this fair? Wouldn't it be better to have professional sport where winners and losers make the same money? In other words where winning or losing the game itself is more important than the money you make, where it is only a competition of fitness and skill and not about money?

**TEXT 27:****ARE WE DIFFERENT?**

We all like to think we are different from other people. But many of us spend a lot of time and money making sure we look the same. We want to wear clothes that are in fashion, we want to look 'right'. But who decides what is 'right'? What is in fashion? Very often a film star, a T V or a pop star wears something and starts a fashion. Also clothes manufacturers- the people who make clothes- decide what clothes they want people to wear next year, then make and sell millions of them to shops. People think they have a choice, but in fact the big stars and the manufacturers chose for them.

**TEXT 28:****SPORT AND HEALTH**

Marathons are hard on the heart. but recent deaths of long-distance racers are the exception rather than the rule.

It's one of the more puzzling ironies of exercise — tragic news of people dying during or after completing a marathon. In 2009, four runners died during half-marathons in San Jose, California and Detroit, and last year, two runners died at the Philadelphia Marathon, one at the finish line and another about a quarter-mile from completing the race, all from apparent sudden heart attacks.

Isn't running supposed to improve your fitness and lower your risk of succumbing to cardiac arrest?

**TEXT 29:****SPORT AND HEALTH**

Whether or not the marathon participants had some underlying heart weaknesses is not clear, but Baggish notes that these heart conditions are relatively rare, and that for most people, the benefits of exercise, including marathons, outweigh the risks. Determining whether you have a potentially hazardous heart condition should become an important part of preparing for long-distance running, he says, and anyone considering running in a marathon should start with a visit to his doctor. "Your individual risks depends on how many risk factors for heart disease you may have, including hypertension, high cholesterol, whether you smoke, and if you have a family history of heart disease," he says. "



TEXT 30:

WHAT IS GLOBALIZATION?

Globalization is a process of interaction and integration among the people, companies, and governments of different nations, a process driven by international trade and investment and aided by information technology. This process has effects on the environment, on culture, on political systems, on economic development and prosperity, and on human physical well-being in societies around the world. Globalization is not new, though. For thousands of years, people—and, later, corporations—have been buying from and selling to each other in lands at great distances. For centuries, people and corporations have invested in enterprises in other countries. In fact, many of the features of the current wave of globalization are similar to those prevailing before the outbreak of the First World War in 1914.

TEXT 31:

THE MEDIA

From speech to Internet videoconferencing, humans have always found ways to communicate. Nowadays, the media—a catchall term that encompasses the various ways in which entities communicate with others—isn't just a convenience, it's practically a necessity. It is almost impossible to travel anywhere, for example, without knowing how to read; and it could be very difficult to constantly keep in touch with faraway friends and family without telephones or the Internet.

But the obvious conveniences of media also come with potential drawbacks. Mass media outlets can efficiently communicate information to large groups of people, but can also mislead the public by conveying certain perspectives while omitting others. Personal media tools, such as blogging, can counteract this by allowing individuals to broadcast their opinions, but this could also result in the dissemination of unreliable information.

TEXT 32:

WHAT IS GLOBALIZATION?

Globalization is deeply controversial, however. Proponents of globalization argue that it allows poor countries and their citizens to develop economically and raise their standards of living, while opponents of globalization claim that the creation of an unfettered international free market has benefited multinational corporations in the Western world at the expense of local enterprises, local cultures, and common people. Resistance to globalization has therefore taken shape both at a popular and at a governmental level as people and governments try to manage the flow of capital, labor, goods, and ideas that constitute the current wave of globalization.

TEXT 33:

SMOKING HABITS PASSED FROM FATHER TO SON, MOTHER TO DAUGHTER

Children of parents who smoke are more likely to smoke themselves than other children, but according to a new study published in the journal *Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics*, the genders of those involved can make all the difference. Maria Loureiro and her colleagues from the Universidade de Santiago de Compostela (USC) in Spain found that smoking habits are generally passed from mother to daughter, and from father to son, rather than from other configurations.

"Fathers transmit their smoking habits to a statistically significant level to their sons, and the same is true of mothers and daughters," said Loureiro. "However, if a mother smokes it does not seem to impact on the probability of her son smoking, and similarly a father that smokes does not affect his daughter."



TEXT 34:

#### NO WAY TO HIDE TRUTH: CELL PHONE DOES CAUSE TUMOR

Long-term exposure to electromagnetic radio waves at certain strengths does cause brain tumors. Just like in the case of cigarette smoking, which nobody realized could damage your health until the era where lung cancer caused by regular smoking showed up. Such warnings about the dangers from electromagnetic radio waves from cell phones have been around for some years now. But the reporting has not been very widespread because of the attempt to hide this truth from those who hold the stake, which is certainly the cell phone industry (manufacturers).

Dr. George Carlo is among the first scientists who warned the public about this danger. He refused a billion-dollar bribe from the cell phone industry who told him to keep quiet about the research results that he conducted. Take a look at his website.

[www.naturalnews.com/024633\\_cell\\_phone\\_health\\_WHO.html#ixzz1PcV3PeaP](http://www.naturalnews.com/024633_cell_phone_health_WHO.html#ixzz1PcV3PeaP)

TEXT 35:

#### WHY SO MANY RUNAWAY CHILDREN?

Can anyone imagine how much a mother suffers when her daughter runs away? It is a nightmare. Why did she leave? I cannot understand it. She was such a sweet and happy girl and very young. "Where is she tonight? Is she warm? Is she hungry? Is she lonely? I love her so much. There is no one I can talk to, there is nothing I can do but wait.

Every time the phone rings my heart leaps. But she doesn't call and there is no news. I have prayed for her safety and for the strength to see this through. I keep imagining that at any moment she will walk through the door. I think of so many crazy things as I try to deaden the pain. Oh, dear God, bring my little girl home."

TEXT 36:

#### WHEN CHILDREN HAVE CHILDREN

"He SEEMED like something out of a fairy tale," a young woman we will call Sharon recalls bitterly. "He used to tell me all the time that he loved me and that if a girlfriend of his ever got pregnant, he would never leave her. "One day Sharon visited her doctor to check out what she thought was appendicitis; it turned out that she was three months pregnant.

"I called my boyfriend immediately," Sharon recalls. His reaction?

"You have to get an abortion! Just get rid of it."

The fairy tale had become a nightmare. In the United States, women under 20 years of age account for a third of all legal abortions. Moral considerations aside, the decision to have an abortion often proves to be a difficult one to live with.

TEXT 36:

#### SHALL WE ABORT?

"Believe me," recalls one woman who had an abortion, while just a teenager, "it hurts to know that I was the cause of a murder, a murder for which the victim will never know how sorry I am."

"School-age girls who become pregnant come from all socioeconomic classes and from both public and private;

The fairy tale of having a lover becomes a nightmare overnight, when you fall pregnant. In the United States, women under 20 years of age account for a third of all legal abortions. Moral considerations aside the decision to have an abortion often proves to be a difficult one to live with.

Abortion in schools concern all races, all faiths, and all parts of the country, rural and urban."



**TEXT 37:****CHILD LABOUR**

At one time the labour of children was exploited by unscrupulous employers who hired youngsters to work from sunup to sundown at wages far lower than those paid to adults. A movement to stop child labour began about 1900 when four percent of all non-agricultural jobs in the United States were held by children of 10 to 15 years old. All income was family income, and among immigrants and poor families, children were expected to contribute. Scrawny children mined coal, rolled cigars, tended spinning machines or assisted glass blowers. Child labour was so common that 60 to 75 percent of the children spent their days at such work. A great outcry arose against this national shame, and states began to enact laws restricting employment of children and requiring them to attend school.

**TEXT 38:****FAIR PLAY ANY MORE?**

The prevailing principle in sport today is victory at all costs, and according to the new values of today, this means everything – from violence both on the field and in the stands to the violence caused by fans before and after the game, from doping and its lethal effects to unfairness and unscrupulousness. The sporting spirit, so-called fair-play, seems to have become a thing of the past. Will it ever return? Judging by what is said, people hope so, but the facts are anything but encouraging.

**TEXT 39:****DO WE CARE FOR OUR ENVIRONMENT?**

City dwellers are well aware of pollution and the defiled environment. They see it in uncollected garbage, in litter carelessly left on the streets, and in crude graffiti on public buildings. They smell it in the choking fumes from dense traffic and in the acrid smog that plagues some cities.

Perhaps that is why many who live in cities try on occasion to spend time in the countryside. They enjoy feeling their lungs with clear air, perhaps even drinking crystal-clear water from a mountain stream. Others like to go to the beach and relax on the sand or cool off with a pleasant dip in the ocean. Wait a minute, though! Dirt and pollution lurk there too!

**TEXT 40:****CHILD LABOUR**

"If you have weapons, take them home; if you do not have them, please do not seek to get them. We cannot solve this problem through retaliatory violence. We must meet violence with non violence. Remember the words of Jesus: "he who lives by the sword will perish by the sword". We must love our white brothers. No matter what they do to us, We must make them know that we love them. Jesus still cries out in words that echo across the centuries: "Love your enemies; bless them that curse you; pray for them that despitefully use you. This is what we must live by. We must meet HATRED WITH LOVE.

**TEXT 41:****PAINTINGS WORTH A THOUSAND WORDS**

Addis Ababa's children have joined the battle against HIV/AIDS in a unique way: painting street murals to express the gravity of the situation. Some 20 children aged 12 to 18 worked for 10 days without pause, anxious to get their message across in time for ADF 2000. Said Astrat Derege, spokesperson of the children enrolled at a local art school: "We are pleased that our parents are interested in what we are doing. Our objective is to make everybody understand that AIDS is a menace to humanity, particularly Africans."