



OUT OF THIS WORLD
for **QUALITY**
and **FLAVOR**

CHIQUITA BANDED BANANAS





Chiquita Banana

PRESENTED BY
TECHNICOLOR



USE PROTECTION.



FIGHT AIDS.



I don't know about you but this kinda sucks



EATING MEAT
GOT YOU DOWN?

Get It Up!

GO VEGETARIAN

Alicia Mayer for
PETAAsiaPacific.com

Dan Koeppel

BANANA

The Fate of the Fruit
That Changed the World



Are bananas man made?

History of Bananas

Banana is supposed to have originated in Malaysia around 2000 B.C.

The original wild banana that existed during this time was **not** sweet and needed cooking before being consumed.

The banana as we know today was known to no one until the 1836 AD.

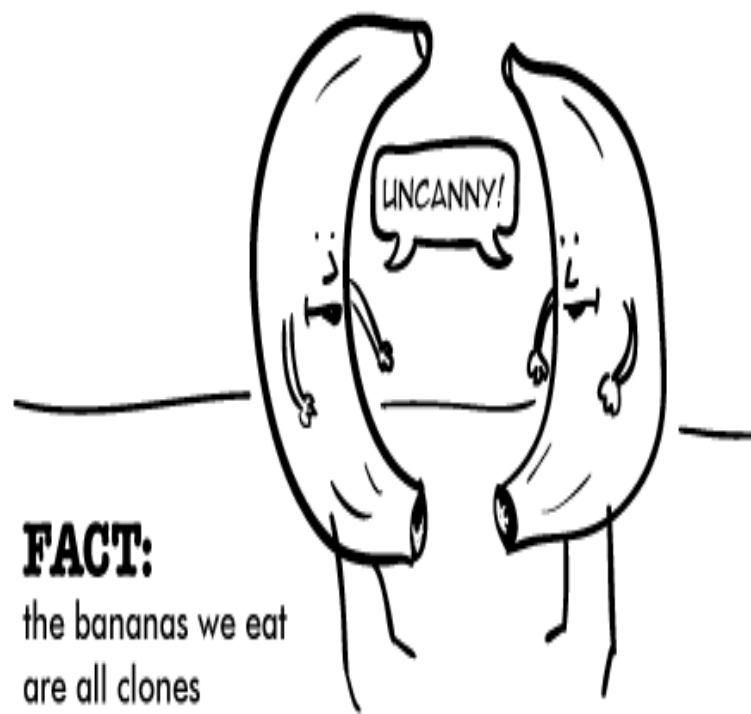
It was during this year that a Jamaican, Jean Francois Poujot produced the mutant yellow sweet banana from the crossing of the green and red cooking bananas (modern day plantains). Once he tasted this sweet banana which could be eaten raw without cooking he quickly initiated cultivation of this new variety and owing to the new mutants sterility this was done by using offshoots from the base of the plants. Thus was born the sweet bananas of today.

the original wild banana



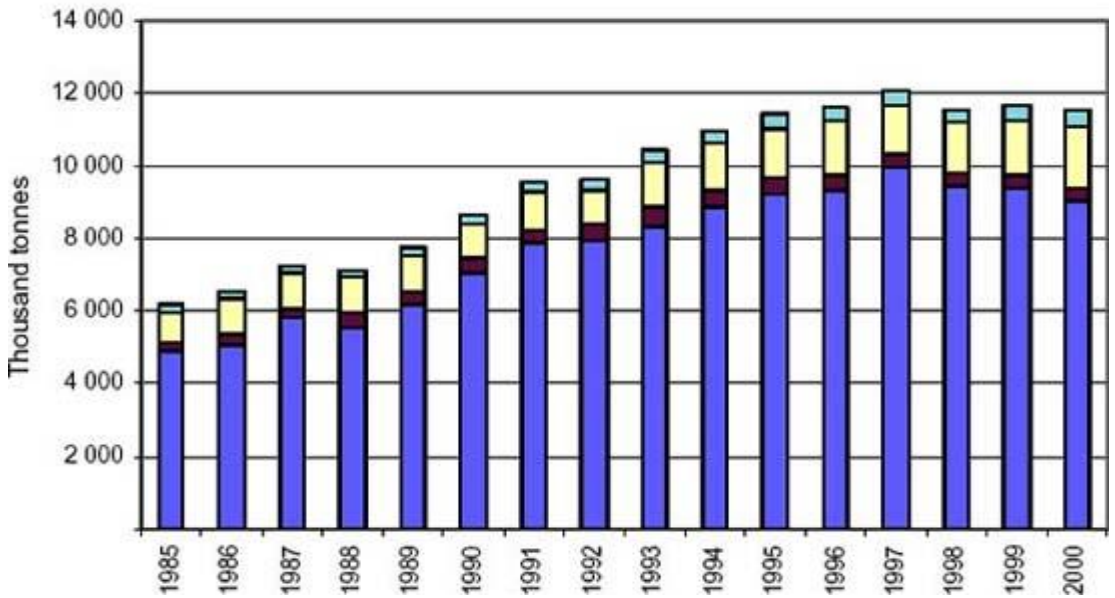
the banana we know today





FACT:
the bananas we eat
are all clones

■ Latin America ■ Caribbean ■ Far East ■ Africa



BANANA REPUBLIC

Adventures in Amnesia, the small backward Third World nation with hearts of silver and mines of gold

Q: How can you tell if your country is a banana republic?

A: When domestic spying...



... TORTURE ...



... A RICH-POOR GULF ...



... SECRET PRISONS ...



... CORRUPTION ...



... DENIAL OF CIVIL RIGHTS ...



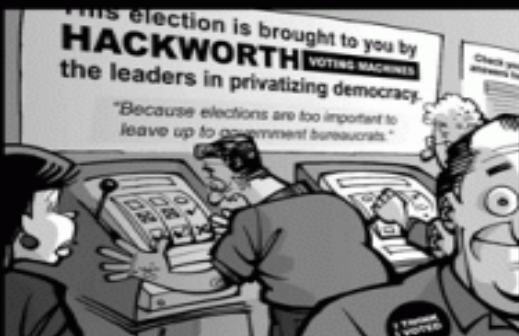
... PROPAGANDA ...



... MILITARISM ...



... AND FIGHTY ELECTIONS ...



WHAT CAN YOU DO?! GO SHOPPING! THE ONLY THING NECESSARY FOR US TO TRIUMPH IS FOR GOOD PEOPLE TO DO NOTHING!

... ARE NO LONGER SHOCKING.

KIKKOTOONS.COM

Human Health Effects:

- 4 — Known or Probable Carcinogens
- 7 — Suspected Hormone Disruptors
- 2 — Neurotoxins
- 5 — Developmental or Reproductive Toxicants

Pesticide Residues Found in Bananas:

What Pesticide?

Thiabendazole	63.7%
Imazalil	26.0%
5-Hydroxythiabendazole	7.4%
Azoxystrobin	4.2%
o-Phenylphenol	2.0%
Pyrimethanil	1.5%
Oxamyl oxime	1.1%
Chlorpyrifos	0.4%
Myclobutanil	0.3%
Bitertanol	0.2%
Carbendazim (MBC)	0.2%
Carbaryl	0.1%



symptoms of chronic poisoning

CENTRAL NERVOUS & AUTONOMIC SYSTEMS

In-coordination; fits; unsteadiness; numbness; tingling; acute depression; symptoms that mimic recognized neurological diseases, neurobehavioral deficits in children; Parkinson's disease

HAEMATOLOGICAL & IMMUNE SYSTEM

Anaemias; clotting problems; white cell depression; leukaemia; non-Hodgkins lymphoma

HEART & CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

Chest pains; circulatory failure; heart musculature

ENDOCRINE SYSTEM

Suppression of adrenal cortex; hypothyroidism; hyperglycaemia; suppression of endocrine function; breast cancer; testicular cancer; adrenal cortex

REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM

Sterility; foetus malformation; stillbirth; spontaneous abortion

EYES, EARS, NOSE & THROAT

Conjunctivitis; rhinitis; sore throat; eye damage

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

Asthma; burning and irritation; lung damage; Skin persistent dermatitis (especially of hands); eczema

GASTRO-INTESTINAL SYSTEM

Odd taste in mouth; weight loss; internal bleeding

LIVER

Disruption of enzyme systems; low tolerance to chemicals and alcohol; chemical hepatitis; jaundice

URINARY SYSTEM

Kidney damage

MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM

Muscular tenderness; low muscle strength; muscle cramps







How the banana relates to contemporary Issues

- “Artificially” produced food
- “staple” food
- “marketed” by the media
- “Monoculture” agriculture
- “Endangered species”- biodiversity
- Chemically contaminated
- Corrupted governments
- Control by Multinational corporations
- Transportation- energy
- Teaches safe sex





TOPICS

- Media
- Population overshoot
- Ecological footprint / sustainability
- Peak oil/ energy
- Water resources
- Food
- Environment/ biodiversity
- Social Justice
- Biodiversity
- Conflict /terrorism
- The “good life”
- Systems thinking



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Contemporary Issues (or the “Doomsday class”)

Holyoke High School

Assessment



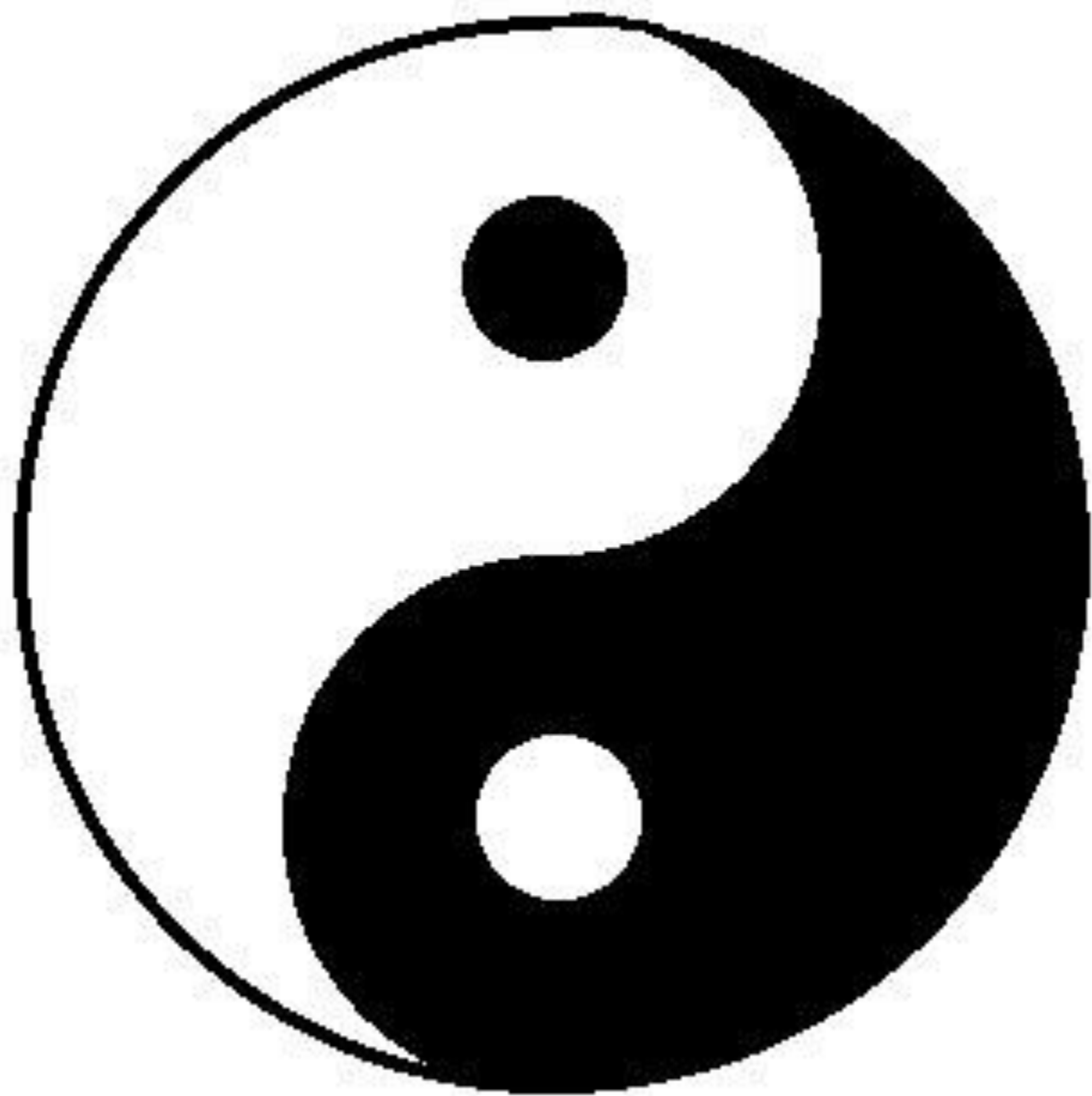
- Daily class participation
 - attitude
- Maintaining a notebook portfolio*
 - Complete, organized, creative
- Maintaining an agenda
 - Daily objectives
- Weekly current events homework*
 - iceberg model format
- Weekly objectives quiz
 - Three daily objectives from week
- Midterm and final exam



* outside class

Each Unit consists of.....

- Lecture notes
- Guided reading
- Activity
- Video
 - Sometimes more than one of each.....



What are contemporary issues?

A current events class and more...

- Global Issues
- System thinking
- Sustainability/Sustainable solutions
- Worldview with mind toward social justice

Psychology
Physiology
Anthropology
Sociology
Biology
Meteorology
Geology
Demography
History
Political science
Communication

Facing the Future



People and the Planet

...and what you bring to it.

- What are important issues to you?
- What's going on in our community?
- How are people confronting and solving problems here?



Global Issues



- Effect wide area of planet; across political and social boundaries- transnational or transboundary
- Large number of people and environments
- Long lasting, persistent
- Interconnected



Global Issues

Thematic area

Issues

- Global economy
 - International trade, financial stability, poverty and inequity, foreign aid, debt relief, international migration, food security, intellectual property rights
- Global Human Development
 - Universal education, communicable disease, humanitarian emergencies, hunger and malnutrition, refugees
- Peace and security
 - Arms proliferation, armed conflict, terrorism, removal of land mines, drug trafficking, crime, disarmament, genocide

Thematic area

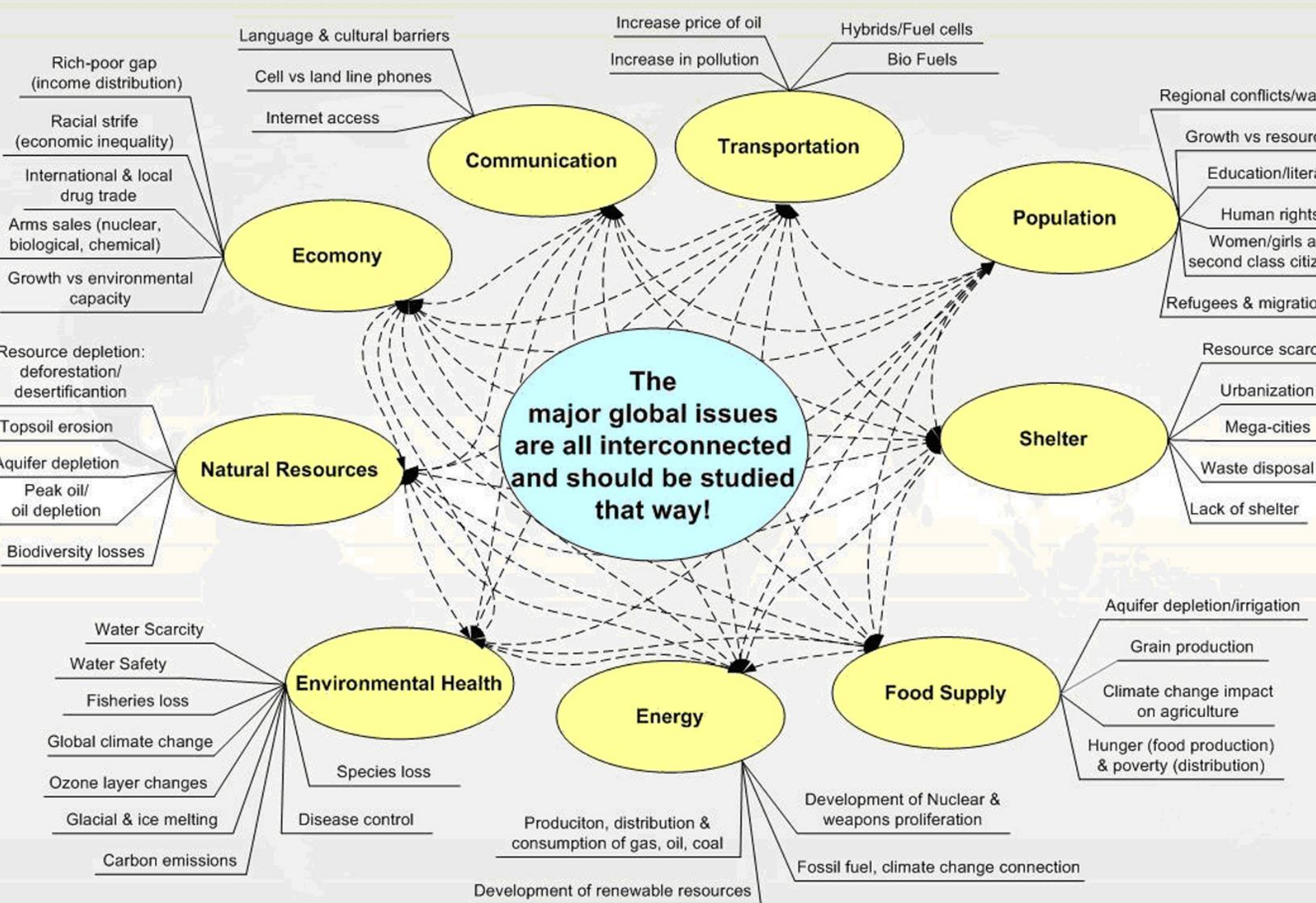
Issues

- Global environment and natural resources

- Climate change, deforestation, safe water, biodiversity, land degradation, sustainable energy, loss of fisheries

- Global Governance

- International law, multinational treaties, conflict prevention, human rights, U.N., global compacts



GLOBAL ISSUES MOBILE

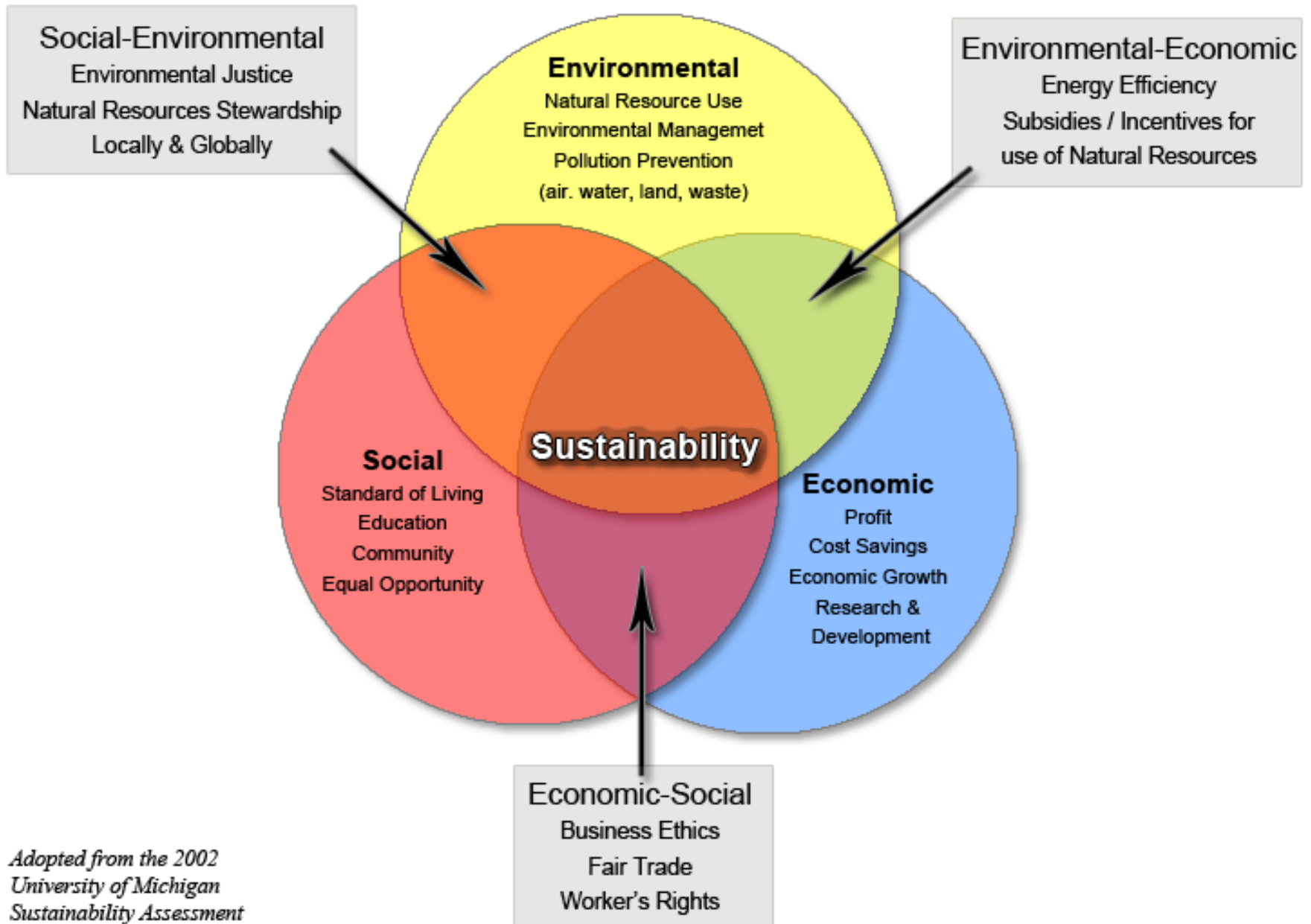




SUSTAINABILITY

is to meet the needs
of the present without
compromising the
ability of future
generations to meet
their own needs.

The Three Spheres of Sustainability



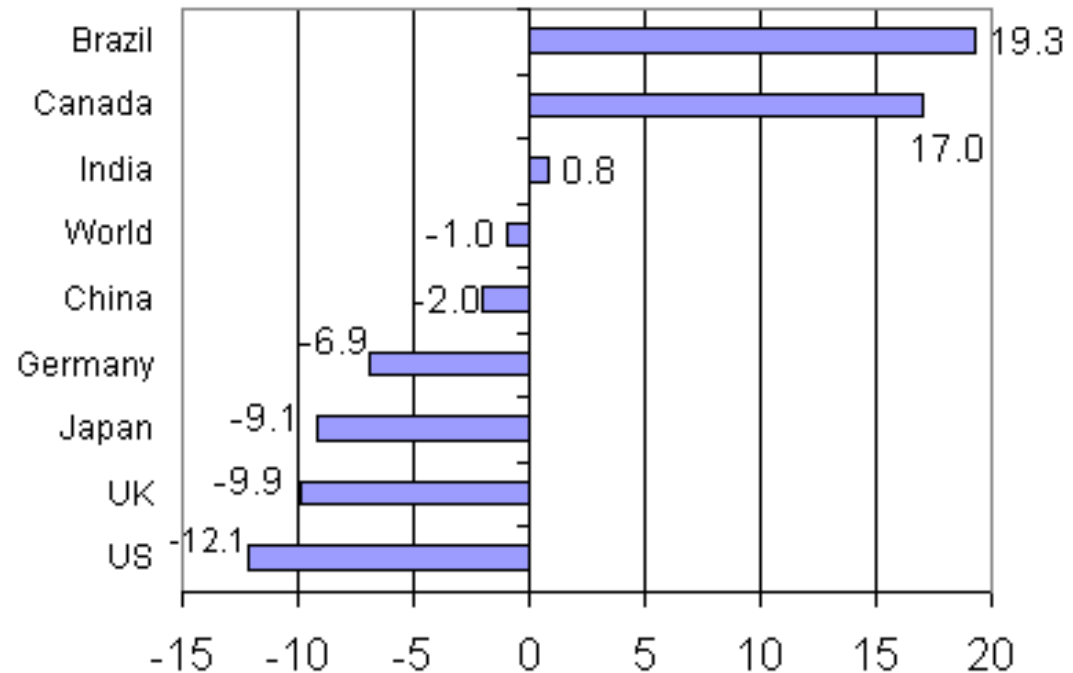
*Adopted from the 2002
University of Michigan
Sustainability Assessment*

Definition and components of an ecological footprint

- **The area of the Earth's productive surface that it takes to produce the goods and services necessary to support a person's lifestyle.**
 - **Oxygen—green plants**
 - **Food- farm and pasture**
 - **Water-domestic, industrial, agricultural**
 - **Fiber-clothes, wood, upholstery**
 - **Energy- transportation, domestic, industry**
 - **Infrastructure- roads, hospitals, water facilities**
 - **Waste disposal- burn, bury, dump at sea**
 - **Recreation- FUN!**



Biological Reserve/Deficit
(acres/person)



Biodeficit

WWF International. Living Planet Report 2006

http://www.panda.org/news_facts/publications/living_planet_report/index.cfm

How much beyond the bioproductive capacity of the planet an organism or group of organisms uses to maintain its lifestyle

terms

- **Measure of sustainability**- ecological footprint
- **Predictor of sustainability**- $P \times A \times T = \text{Impact (footprint)}$ (population, Affluence, Technology) called IPAT
- **Renewable resources**- resource that replace themselves—ie; wood
- **Nonrenewable resources**- resource that are finite, will run out- ie; oil
- **Environmental Scarcity** – limited amount of resource in a geographic area
- **Structural Scarcity**- unequal distribution of goods and services

Systems thinking

- Linear- cause and effect
- Systems- causes and effects (seeing the “whole”)
- Seeing the complex web of interconnectedness between issues
 - healthy competition, sharing of ideas
 - **Critical thinking:** evidence, credibility, multiple perspectives, scope, solution-oriented, sustainable
 - Intended and unintended consequences
- **Leverage points-** where we can intervene in systems to make most changes
- **Examples of systems:** economic, cultural, political, environmental, energy, human rights, health, food, conflict/peace

and concept mapping

Lateral thinking

Synerctics

Brainstorming

TRIZ and ASIT

Overcome obvious solutions with unwanted side effects

Use various supporting tools and methods

Surprise others and have fun



CREATIVE THINKING



SYSTEM AS A CAUSE

Don't accuse others

To find a problem cause, uncover the systems' structure first

Seek for opportunities to learn and change

Hard structure

Soft structure

Mental mo

Policies



SCIENTIFIC THINKING

Quantify and measure

Formulate and test hypotheses



10 KM VIEW

Overcome an influence of situation

Expand your perception

Try to see both trees and forest

Problem boundaries

Time

In time

In space

In strength

Action and reaction need not to be necessarily closely linked



NONLINEAR THINKING

Use policies as a leverage

Small change - big effect



CLOSED-LOOP THINKING

Find loops of causal relationships

Search for feedbacks in both policies and mental models

Reinforcing

Balancing

SYSTEMS THINKING SKILLS

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vojtko@vivasystems.cz
<http://www.vivasystems.cz>
Based on thoughts of Barry Richmond and George Richardson



OPERATIONAL THINKING

Think in the same way as things are already happening

Be consistent in units of measurement



DYNAMIC THINKING

Search for recurrent patterns of behaviour over time

Don't overestimate events

Think in continuous terms

Try to perceive impacts of small changes



Systems Thinking

Your Ability To See Things As a Whole

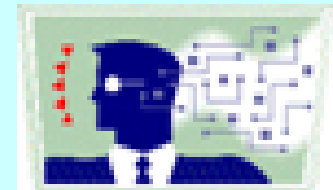
Systems thinking

is your ability to see things as a whole (or holistically) including the many different types of relationships between the many elements in a complex system.

Complex System Rules of Thumb

By Gene Bellinger

- ✓ Everything is connected to everything else
- ✓ You can never do just one thing
- ✓ There are no simple solutions and final answers
- ✓ Every solution creates new problems
- ✓ "Obvious solutions" do more harm than good
- ✓ Loose systems are often better
- ✓ Look for high leverage points
- ✓ Nature knows best



Systems Thinking

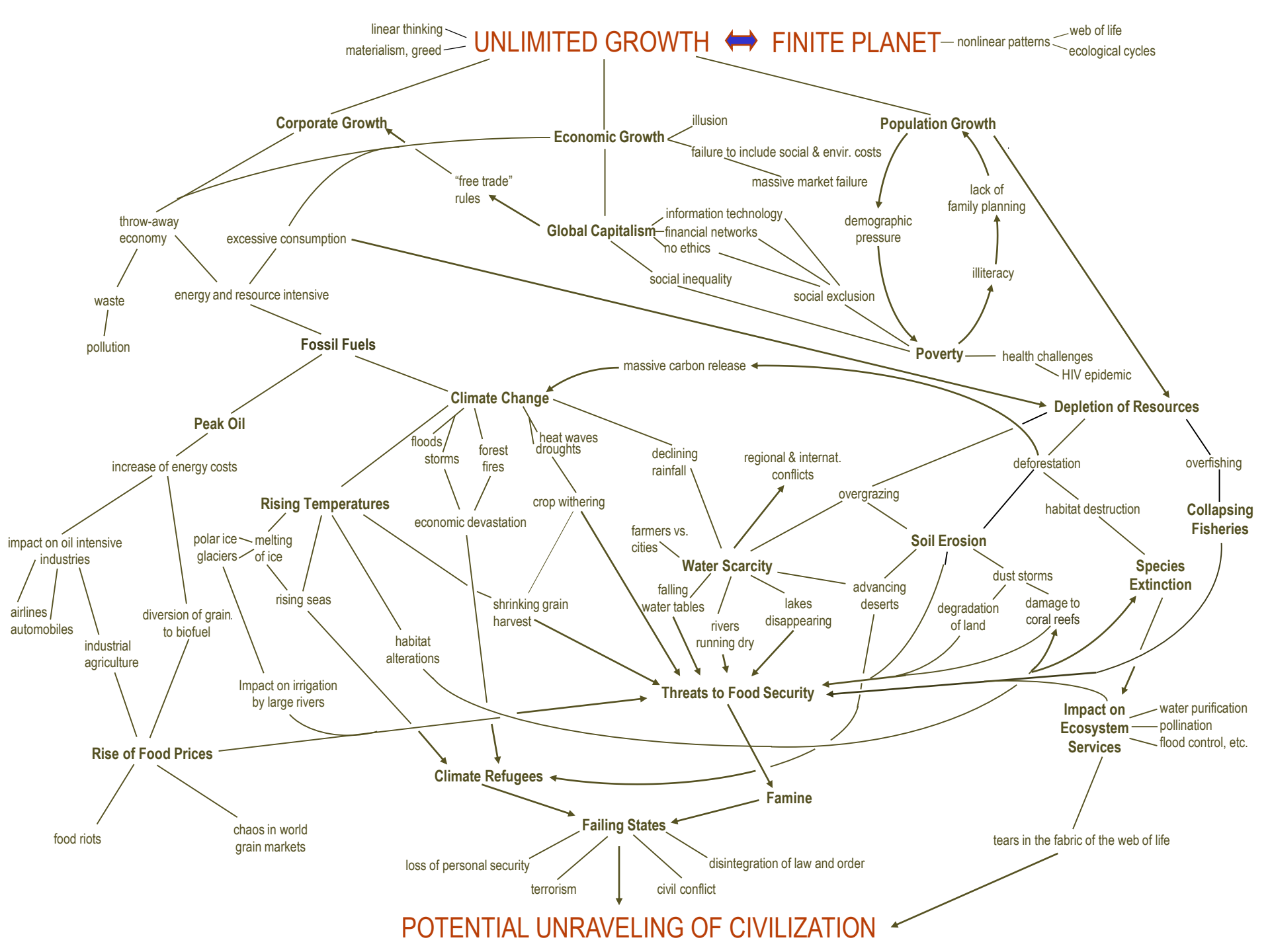
dealing with the whole system and thinking about how things interact with one another

Systematic Thinking

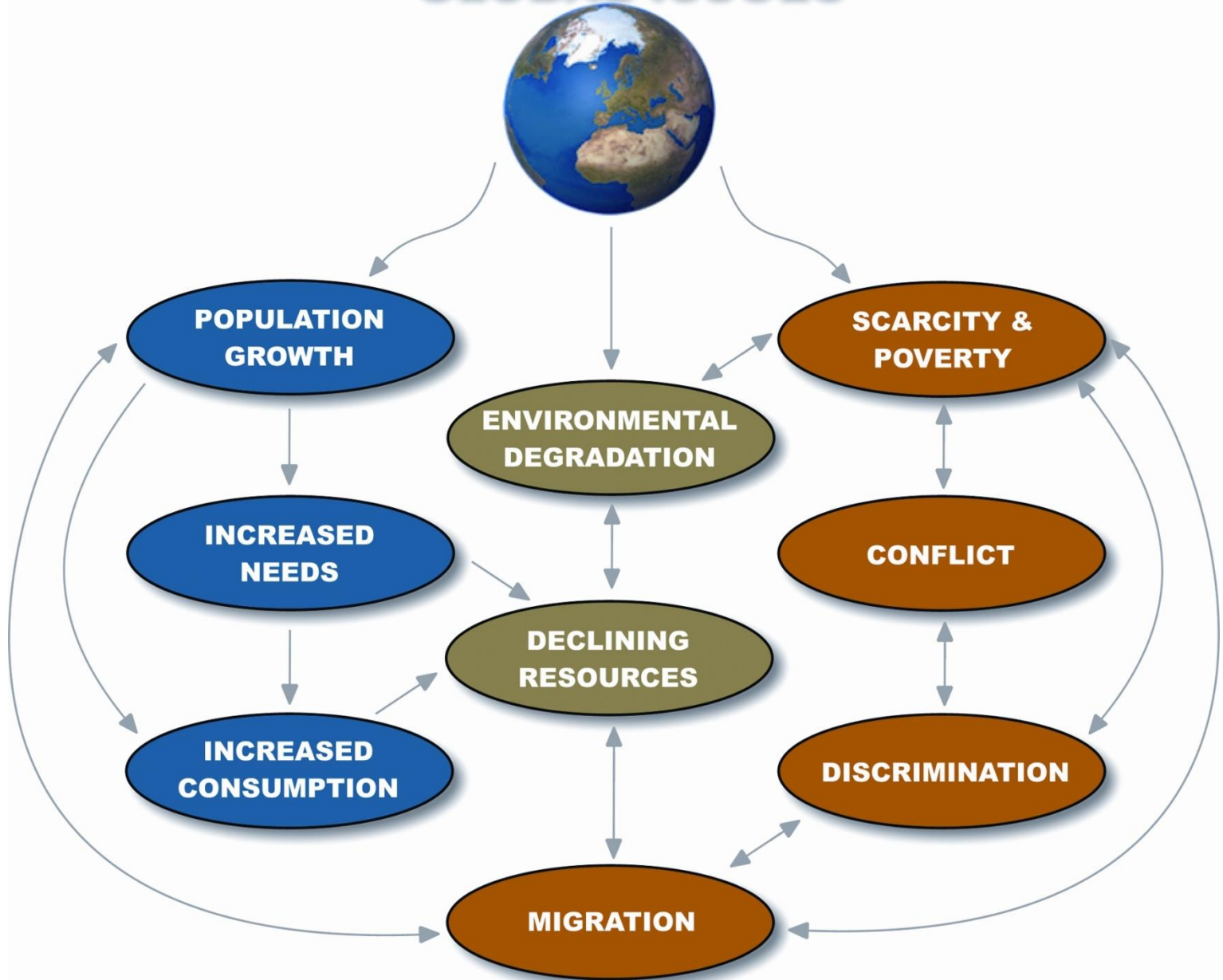
thinking methodically

Systemic Thinking

combining analytical and synthetic thinking



GLOBAL ISSUES



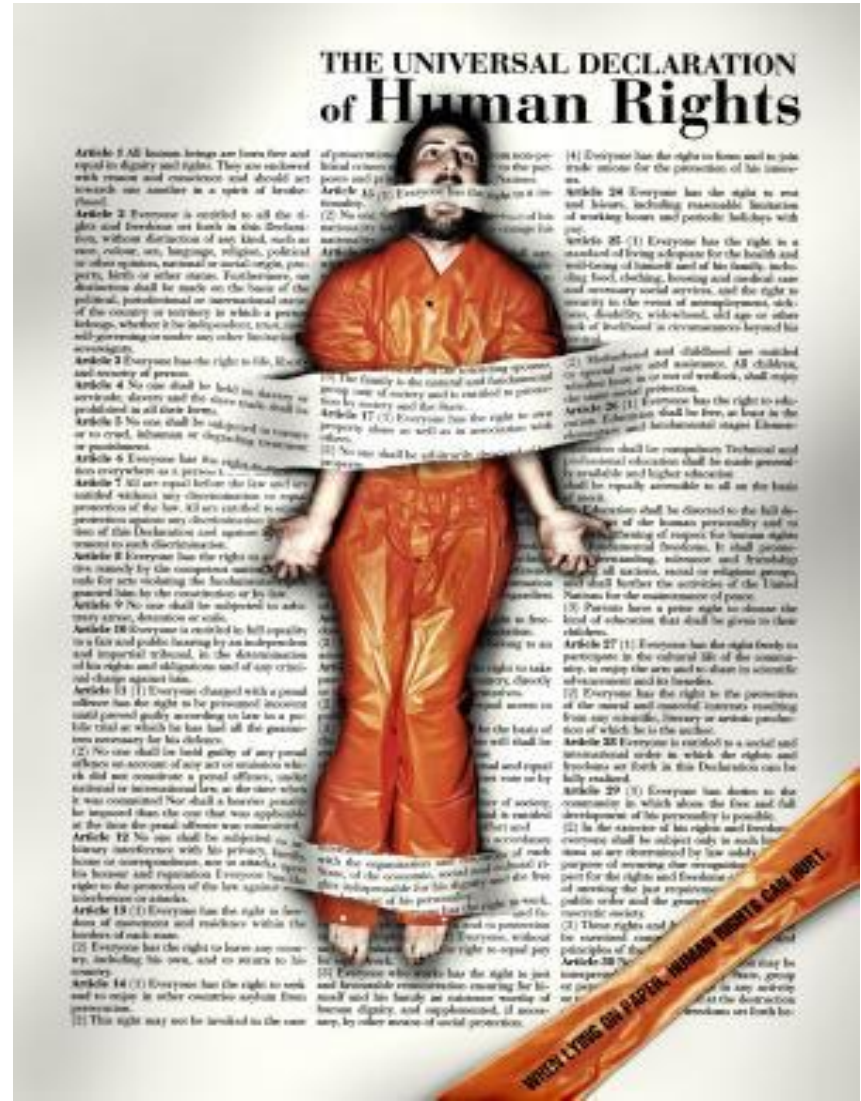
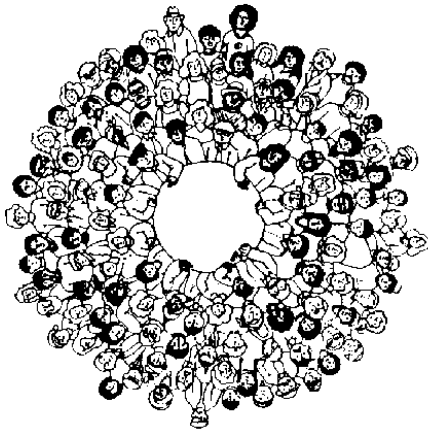
...each day brings further evidence that the ways we use energy strengthen our adversaries and threatens our planet.

To the people of poor nations, we pledge to work alongside you to make your farms flourish and let clean waters flow; to nourish starved bodies and feed hungry minds. And to those nations like ours that enjoy relative plenty, we say we can no longer afford indifference to the suffering outside our borders; nor can we consume the world's resources without regard to effect. For the world has changed, and we must change with it.

Barack Obama
January 20, 2009

Social Justice

- Fairness
- “...all men are created equal”
- Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- Quality of life



Global Issues- vocabulary

Developed / Industrial / Rich / Western / Modern / First World- U.S., Canada, Western Europe, Australia

Developing / Third World / Poor- rest of the world

Poverty- poor; 60% of world's population lives on less than \$2 dollars a day

Migration / Immigration / Emigration: migrant/ refugee-People moving influenced by “push and pull factors”

Globalization- Free movement of goods, people and ideas

Worldview- your personal and cultural beliefs about other people and cultures of the world.

Personal solutions- things individuals can do

Structural solutions- things government, NGOs or corporations can do; usually address underlying problems

Subsidies- tax money given to certain businesses to encourage something believed beneficial

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Value of all goods and services in a country

Genuine Progress Indicator (GPI) Value of all goods+ nonmaterial resources (volunteer work, housework, childcare, etc.) - negative (crime, pollution, etc.)

Purchasing Power Parity (PPP)- What you can buy in different places based on a certain amount of money