



Learning Resources for Teachers

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INTRODUCTION

The Hope Trunk was created by educators as a classroom resource to be used as a pre-visit activity for students who are coming to the Oklahoma City National Memorial & Museum, or as a stand alone unit to teach students about the April 19, 1995, bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building and the lessons learned as a result. Through its education and outreach programs, the Memorial seeks to help students understand the impact of violence, the senselessness of using violence as a means to effect change and the importance of personal responsibility.

Although the exercises in this manual are grouped by school levels – elementary, middle and high school – resources included in the trunk are easily adaptable to existing curriculum at all levels in a variety of subject areas. Additional lesson plans are available on the Memorial's Web site, www.oklahomacitynationalmemorial.org.

Artifacts in the trunk are items that have been left on the Fence at the Memorial by visitors to the Outdoor Symbolic Memorial. The first Fence was installed to protect the site of the Murrah Building. Almost immediately, people began to leave tokens of remembrance and hope on the Fence. Those items now number more than 60,000. Some are preserved in our Archives and many are used for education and outreach in a variety of projects. More than 200 feet of the original Fence is part of the Outdoor Symbolic Memorial.



HOW TO BECOME A HOPE BEAR SCHOOL

1. Return to Oklahoma City National Memorial & Museum copies of some of the completed exercises from the trunk's *Learning Resources* book or others you developed using the trunk's contents.

Or

2. Return to Oklahoma City National Memorial & Museum exercises that you have developed in the areas of non-violent resolution of conflict situations, making your community a safer place to live, and/or developing a better understanding of and tolerance toward other cultures and religions.

HOPE BEAR SCHOOLS WILL

1. Keep the Hope Bear that came to your school in the trunk.
2. Receive a certificate from the Oklahoma City National Memorial & Museum formally proclaiming your school a Hope Bear School.
3. Be listed on the Memorial's website as an official Hope Bear School and a partner with the Memorial in fulfilling our Mission.



HIGH SCHOOL

TERMS TO UNDERSTAND

1. Federal
2. Unitary
3. Confederate
4. Democracy
5. Republic
6. Autocracy
7. Theocracy
8. Communism
9. Socialism
10. Capitalism
11. Sovereignty
12. Autonomy
13. Direct Election
14. Indirect Election
15. Divine Right
16. Right of Succession
17. Revolution
18. War Lords
19. Coup d'Etat
20. Mitigate

UNDERSTANDING OTHER CULTURES

OBJECTIVE: DEVELOPING GREATER UNDERSTANDING OF PEOPLE IN OTHER COUNTRIES, THE VARIANCES OF CULTURES, AND INTERNATIONAL INTERACTION

1. Choose a country that interests you.
2. Study the culture of this country to identify the similarities and differences between your culture and the study culture.
3. Make a list of the similarities with the culture of our country.
4. Make a list of the differences between your study culture and the culture of our country.
5. If you had a pen pal in your selected country, what would you need to avoid saying to show sensitivity to your pen pal's culture?
6. Identify ways in which the U.S. government interacts with your adoptive country's government.
7. In these interactions, is the U.S. sensitive to your adoptive government's culture? Give examples. Can you think of any reasons the U.S. might act in an insensitive way toward your adoptive country?
8. In these interactions, is your adoptive country sensitive to the needs and culture of the U.S.? Give examples. Can you think of any reasons your adoptive country might act in an insensitive way toward the U.S.?
9. Can you think of ways to mitigate the conflict of cultures between the U.S. and your adoptive country?

POLITICS AMONG NATIONS

OBJECTIVES: UNDERSTANDING OTHER CULTURES AND HOW TO DEVELOP PEACEFUL INTERACTION

Divide the class into 5 groups and assign one group to each of the following:

Western Europe

Eastern Europe and Russia

Latin America

Asia

Middle East

Each group should research and become familiar with the political, economic and cultural characteristics of its assigned area. *See Appendix A for additional information.*

Before continuing, each group should identify the various types of governmental systems and economic systems within its assigned area. If there is a religious impact, that should also be identified. It might be helpful to develop posters showing an outline of the area, nations within the area, and the primary political, economic and cultural characteristics.

1. Each group should share with the class the primary interactions between its assigned area and the U.S. Which U.S. policies are received favorably by the population of their assigned area? Which U.S. policies are received negatively by the population of their assigned area?
2. Using the results from the Pew polls, plot the data on one large grid. Compare the differing views of the U.S. by the various areas. Based on the students' research of their assigned area, have each group explain the poll results from its area.
3. Each group should recommend whether or not the U.S. and/or their regional governments should alter its/their foreign and military policies in the assigned area. If so, how? If not, why not?

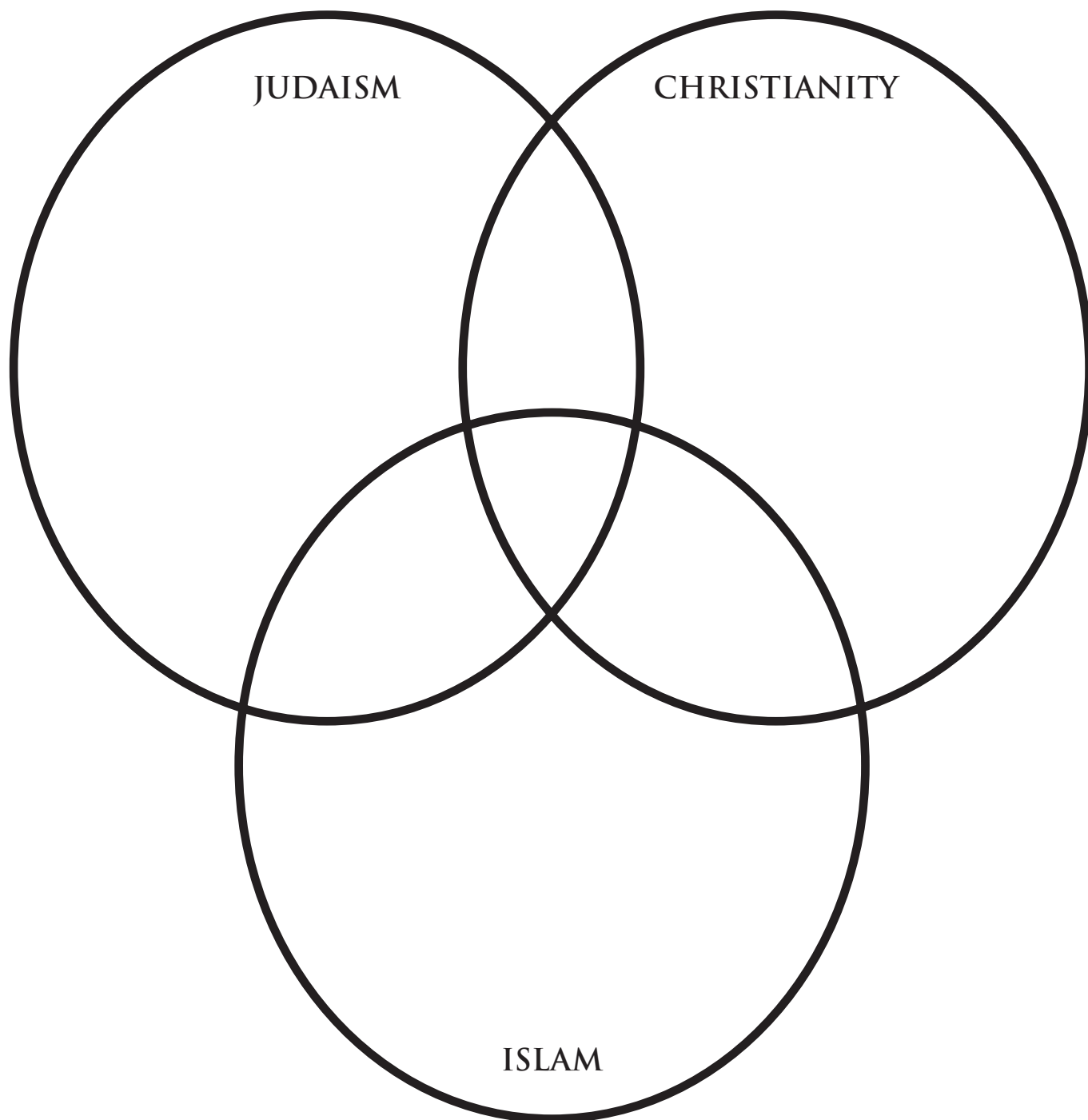
UNDERSTANDING VARIOUS RELIGIONS

OBJECTIVE: DEVELOP UNDERSTANDING AND TOLERANCE OF OTHER BELIEFS AND IDENTIFY EXTREMIST BELIEFS FROM MAINSTREAM BELIEFS.

Divide the class into 3 groups, with one group each assigned to Judaism, Islam, and Christianity.

1. Each group researches the following questions for its assigned religion: (a) Where in the world and when (dates) did this religion arise? (b) Who were the major leaders/prophets? (c) What are the major holy book/books? (d) What similarities are there to the other two religions? (e) What differences are there from the other two religions? (f) Where are these religions mainly practiced in the world today?
2. Using a grid or a Venn Diagram, each group should insert the data collected so that it provides a comparison of the various religions.
3. These three religions have functioned together for centuries. However, each has extremist elements that have caused friction among them. Learn what is meant by extremist group. Identify at least one extremist group in each religion, more, if possible.
4. What is the difference between **extremism** and **fundamentalism**?
5. How do the extremist groups differ in thought and policy from the mainstream movement in each religion?

VENN DIAGRAM



UNDERSTANDING “PERCEIVED INTERESTS”

OBJECTIVE: To understand that perceived interests appear to be reality, thus the governing agent for one’s actions; and, to understand that perceived interests may be impacted by expanding awareness of additional information.

Each individual and country functions on its perceived best interests. Perceived interests are sometimes synonymous with real interests, but not always. Sometimes policies that appear to fulfill perceived interests actually complicate future interactions with the subject country or surrounding countries. Therefore, in the long run, the policy might not be in the individual’s or country’s real best interest.

DISCUSSION TOPICS

With the class as a whole being the United States and continuing to function in the five assigned areas in which the students have already done research:

- I. For each of the following, discuss the actions or involvement by the U.S. and by your assigned area. In some cases, the U.S. and/or your assigned area may not have played any role.
 - a. Inquisition
 - b. Napoleonic Wars
 - c. U.S. Civil War
 - d. Rise of Zionist Movement
 - e. Balfour Declaration
 - f. Discovery of oil in the Middle East
 - g. The Holocaust
 - h. The creation of Israel
 - i. Six Day War (1967)
 - j. Involvement of U.S. in Vietnam (1963-1973)
 - k. Yom Kippur/Ramadan War (1973)
 - l. Formation of OPEC

- m. Russian invasion of Afghanistan (1979-1990)
 - n. Intifada
 - o. Entangling alliance in Europe from 1900-1914
 - a. The Bay of Pigs
 - p. The Cuban Missile Crisis
2. In what way/ways did the actions/policies of the U.S. and the actions/policies of your assigned area impact the goals of your region. Positively? Negatively? How?
 3. Was the action/policy implemented by the U.S. and by your assigned area in their best short-term interest?
 4. Was the action/policy implemented by the U.S. and by your assigned area in their best long-term interest?
 5. Did the action/policy implemented by the U.S. and by your assigned area fulfill their real interests as well as their perceived interests?
 6. Would you have suggested different policies, now that you have the advantage of hindsight? If so, what would they be?

Apply this to your own life. Give five examples of decisions that you have made in the last week. Were they in your perceived best interest? Were they in your real best interest?

Situation	Perceived Best Interest	Real Best Interest
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

THE POLITICS OF PERCEIVED SELF INTEREST LOOKING AT THE GULF WAR (1991)

OBJECTIVE: UNDERSTANDING THE ROLE OF NATIONAL NEEDS IN INTERNATIONAL INTERACTION.

On August 2, 1990, Iraq invaded Kuwait. Whatever Saddam Hussein's real reason for invading Kuwait, he portrayed his invasion as a first step toward a broader Arab union to restore the Arab world's glorious past. As the Western nations built an international coalition to oppose Iraq's aggression, some members of the Arab world were comparing Saddam Hussein with Saladin, the twelfth-century Muslim military leader who defeated European crusaders and liberated Jerusalem.

The Arab leaders understood that Saddam's ambitions could place their own regimes in jeopardy. However, they were hesitant to abandon the myth of Arab unity or take a position that could place them on the side of a Western military intervention against a fraternal Arab state, especially one with menacing military strength.

After a week of indecision in the Arab world, President Mubarak of Egypt called an emergency meeting of the Arab League in Cairo on August 10, 1990. The meeting was to find an Arab solution to the crisis in an effort to avert outside intervention.

Iraq refused to make any concessions on Kuwait. Its delegation to the Cairo summit even asserted that Baghdad's August 8 annexation of Kuwait gave it the right to control Kuwait's seat at the meeting.

The summit ended with twelve of the twenty-one Arab League members voting to send troops to Saudi Arabia to defend it against Iraq. Arab troops were to operate under Saudi command, distinct from Western contingents.

The Arab governments made their decisions according to their own perceived self-interests, not according to their feelings toward Kuwait or their desire to preserve Arab unity.

The wealthy Gulf states, which feared future annexation from Iraq, should the move into Kuwait succeed – Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates – followed Saudi Arabia's leadership and joined with the West in opposing Iraq. Oman, Somalia and Djibouti also joined their very influential and contiguous neighbor, Saudi Arabia. Egypt, which received extensive financial aid from the United States and which traditionally had been an Iraqi rival for Arab leadership, also sided with Saudi Arabia

and the West. President Asad of Syria joined the coalition despite longstanding differences with the United States. His personal enmity toward Saddam and his ambitions for Damascus to eclipse Baghdad as a power center in the Arab world made an Iraqi defeat a tantalizing prospect. Also, he was eager to improve relations with the wealthy Gulf states in hopes that they could replace dwindling Soviet financial support. Remember that the Soviet Union is struggling after a ten year war in Afghanistan [1979-1989]. Lebanon joined Syria in its vote. Morocco, with its close ties to Europe, voted with the West.

Iraq, Libya and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) voted to support Iraq. As a leader of a militarily powerful Arab nation confronting Israel and the West, Saddam had a strong appeal.

Jordan, Mauritania, and the Sudan voted with Saudi Arabia, with reservations.

Algeria and Yemen abstained. Tunisia did not attend the Cairo summit.

These governments had to weigh carefully their economic involvement and political support internationally with the popular sentiments of their domestic constituencies. Saddam had a strong appeal among major segments of the Arab population. Jordanians and Palestinians, in particular, rallied to support Saddam. And, pro-Iraq demonstrations were common in Yemen, Lebanon, Algeria, Libya, Tunisia and the Sudan. Demonstrations of support for Iraq were less common but did take place in Egypt, Syria and Morocco.

Note that the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and the willingness of Arab governments to pursue their own interests, even if it meant allying with foreign troops, demonstrated that pan-Arabism does not reflect Arab world realities. Even nations that share common linguistic, religious, historical and cultural roots can evolve into independent nations with widely different needs and objectives. The twenty-one members of the Arab League, an organization founded in 1945 on pan-Arabist principles (the principle that Middle East Arabs could unite to form a single nation), were divided by their ties to foreign powers, sectarian and ethnic compositions, levels of wealth and political aspirations.

This material was taken from THE MIDDLE EAST. *Congressional Quarterly*, 9th ed., (2000) Washington, DC, pp. 135-138.

1. Why did the United States react as it did to the invasion of Kuwait?
2. Was the U.S. response a result of its concern for Iraq's violation of Kuwait's sovereignty or were they responding as a result of their own national interests?
3. If so, what national interests led the U.S. to undertake the 1991 Gulf War?
4. What interests led Great Britain to become a major participant in the Gulf War?

Although the Saudis maintained a close relationship with the United States, from whom most of their military equipment has been purchased, before the Gulf War, Saudi Arabia had never consented to an American military presence within their borders. Their primary concerns centered around three issues: cultural differences, U.S. support for Israel, and the need to preserve the sanctity of Mecca and Medina. Can you explain these three concerns? Can you suggest ways to mitigate these concerns to make a U.S. presence in Saudi Arabia more palatable to the local population? Is it to the U.S. advantage to make our presence more palatable – or does it even matter?

UNDERSTANDING REAL INTERESTS VS PERCEIVED INTERESTS

OBJECTIVE: TO UNDERSTAND THE NEED TO REACH BEYOND INITIALLY PERCEIVED INTERESTS IN SEARCH OF REAL INTERESTS. ASSISTS IN DEVELOPING JUDGMENT.

Perceive – to regard as being such (i.e., perceived threats or perceived as a loser)

Real – not artificial, illusory or apparent

We teach our students in political science classes that people vote their interests. We explain the concept of interest groups and how each person aligns himself/herself with various interest groups based upon beliefs, needs and wants. It is generally accepted that people act upon these same interests. The purpose of this exercise is to try to help young people differentiate between perceived interests and real interests.

1. Identify an incident or movement from history.
2. Identify the primary participants in the action.
3. Identify the participants' perceived interests in the action.
4. Were their perceived interests their real interests? Did their perceived interests best represent their beliefs, needs and wants? If not, what were their real interests that would have better represented their beliefs, needs and wants?

Let's take an example from U.S. History: The Battle of the Little Big Horn, 1876.

The primary participants identified for our purposes in this exercise will be the U.S. Cavalry serving under General George Custer and the Sioux Nations and related tribes.

PERCEIVED INTERESTS

General Custer

1. Subdue the Native Americans quickly and with overwhelming force. Even massacre was acceptable as shown in his 1868 attack at the Washita during which he killed over one hundred Cheyenne, including Black Kettle, an admired chief.
2. General Custer had political aspirations and believed that making the plains safe for settlement in an era that espoused Manifest Destiny would provide him with a powerful platform.
3. There was a prevailing belief that the superior weapons and communication of the White Man made him almost invincible in his conflict with the Native Americans.
4. There was a general belief that the culture of the White Man made him so superior that he had an inherent right to bring it to the entire continent, whether it was appreciated or not by the Native Americans. The conquerors had right on their side, with no need to respect any other culture.
5. The gold in the Black Hills would make settlers rich and it was acceptable to violate the Sioux sacred grounds to take it because there was no respect for the Sioux culture. The culture of the settlers was the only religion of value.

The Sioux

1. The land belonged to everyone and could not be owned by any one group of people or any single individual. The Sioux had every right to occupy the piece of land they had chosen, and expected other tribes (including the white one) to respect their lands – particularly their sacred lands.
2. Native Americans had a long history of encroaching upon the lands occupied by other tribes. The struggle to protect their lands and culture from the White Man was only one more struggle in a long list of this same process.
3. The rights and rituals of the Native Americans had been violated again and again. The Sioux had every right to retaliate. In modern language, they were being occupied and abused.

4. They hated General Custer because he had been a major perpetrator in other violations against Native Americans.
5. They had been listening to their Spiritual Leaders who led them to believe that they could defeat the White Man.

Real Interests

General Custer

1. To stay alive, which meant not underestimating his battlefield opponents
2. Bringing peace to the plains that would last would and make it safe for settlers. This would have given him a much stronger platform for political aspirations.
3. To protect the men who served under him
4. For the sake of our nation, find a way to live side-by-side with the Native Americans.
5. To recognize that “right” is a fluid concept
6. To recognize that the behavior of the White Man was backing the Native Americans into a corner and lessening the potential for a peaceful solution.

The Sioux

1. To remember that the occupants of this land have been ever changing and to become a part of the change rather than an obstacle to it
2. To recognize the ultimate power of the White immigration and the futility of not finding a way to make it advantageous to their own people
3. To avoid actions that would enrage the Whites; rather to work at becoming a partner with them to bring prosperity to all parties in the area
4. To earn the respect of the White immigrants in an effort to get both parties to respect the sacred elements of the other. Violation of sacred beliefs is a sure spark to volatility.
5. To be wise enough to accept the inevitable

The Little Big Horn ended in a massacre. Could it have been avoided? Was there a better solution? Can you find a solution to the situation that faced both the U.S. Cavalry and the Sioux Nations in 1876 that would be both non-violent and, if not totally, at least somewhat acceptable to both parties?

Try this exercise on other incidents from history.

Try this exercise on local incidents.

Try this exercise on the Israeli/Palestinian conflict.

Ask your students to identify their perceived interests and then to reconsider them in a more long-term light. See if they still keep the same list of interests or if they begin to identify more significant interests in their lives.

UNDERSTANDING RESPONSIBILITY

OBJECTIVE: HELPING STUDENTS UNDERSTAND THEY ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THEIR OWN ACTIONS.

1. Who is responsible for your actions?
2. Why do you think you do what you do?
3. Think about the last time you did something that you later regretted.
Do you know why you did it? What should you have done instead?

Someone left a message on the chalk boards in front of the Oklahoma City National Memorial & Museum that read, “ Let there be peace and let it begin with you.”

1. Will this work?
2. Do you have any responsibility in making this a more peaceful world?
3. Can you expect peace to ever happen if you are waiting for someone else to make it happen?
4. Do you expect someone else to solve your problems?
5. Who can best solve your problems?
6. Do you know what the phrase “thinking outside the box” means? We fall into the habit of looking for known solutions and often fail to analyze the problem and develop creative solutions that might work better than the already known solutions. The phrase comes from the concept that we live in our comfortable and known space (our box) and hesitate to look outside the box for better solutions.

Following the American War for Independence, the colonials were hostile to the unitary form of government they had experienced under England. All power (sovereignty) lay with the central government, which they felt had been oppressive to them. So they chose the opposite of a unitary form of government and established the Articles of Confederation. The power (sovereignty) lay with each state, which left a very weak central government. It took only a few years to realize that this form of government was not sufficient to govern our country. However, the leaders of the various states were not willing to establish the strong central government that is the hallmark of a unitary form of government. What were they to do?

Thus began the great compromise/experiment of a federal form of government, one in which the central government was sovereign in designated areas and in which the states remained sovereign in designated areas. This is an example of thinking outside the box. Our country's early leaders looked carefully at the country's problems and found a creative solution that would meet the country's needs.

1. Can you find other examples in history when creative solutions have been found to problems that appeared to be insolvable?
2. Can you find an example in your school's or community's history when creative solutions were found to problems that appeared to be insolvable?
3. Can you find an example in your own life when creative solutions were found to problems that appeared to be insolvable? Did you have to compromise in this situation? Who was responsible for finding the right solution? Did you participate willingly in this compromise? Did you abide by your part of the compromise? Who is responsible for seeing that you keep your part of the compromise – you or the other party/parties in the agreement?

APPENDIX A

This material is an excerpt from an extensive report made available to the public through The Pew Research Center For The People & The Press. The entire report, *What the World Thinks in 2002*, may be viewed at www.people-press.org. We encourage students and instructors to read the full report.

GLOBAL GLOOM AND GROWING ANTI-AMERICANISM

Despite an initial outpouring of public sympathy for America following the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks, discontent with the United States has grown around the world over the past two years. Images of the U.S. have been tarnished in all types of nations: among longtime NATO allies, in developing countries, in Eastern Europe and, most dramatically, in Muslim societies.

Since 2000, favorability ratings for the U.S. have fallen in 19 of the 27 countries where trend benchmarks are available. While criticism of America is on the rise, however, a reserve of goodwill toward the United States still remains. The Pew Global Attitudes survey finds that the U.S. and its citizens continue to be rated positively by majorities in 35 of the 42 countries in which the question was asked. True dislike, if not hatred, of America is concentrated in the Muslim nations of the Middle East and in Central Asia, today's areas of greatest conflict.

Opinions about the U.S., however, are complicated and contradictory. People around the world embrace things American and, at the same time, decry U.S. influence on their societies. Similarly, pluralities in most of the nations surveyed complain about American unilateralism. But the war on terrorism, the centerpiece of current U.S. foreign policy, continues to enjoy global support outside the Muslim world.

While attitudes toward the United States are most negative in the Middle East/Conflict Area, ironically, criticisms of U.S. policies and ideals such as American-style democracy and business practices are also highly prevalent among the publics of traditional allies. In fact, critical assessments of the U.S. in countries such as Canada, Germany and France are much more widespread than in the developing nations of Africa and Asia.

U.S. IMAGE SLIPS

(Percent Favorable View of U.S.)

	1999/ 2000	2002	Change
<u>WEST EUROPE</u>			
Germany.....	78	61	-17
Great Britain.....	83	75	-8
Italy.....	76	70	-6
France.....	62	63	+1
<u>EAST EUROPE</u>			
Slovak Republic.....	74	60	-14
Poland.....	86	79	-7
Czech Republic.....	77	71	-6
Bulgaria*.....	76	72	-4
Ukraine.....	70	80	+10
Russia.....	37	61	+24
<u>CONFLICT AREA</u>			
Turkey.....	52	30	-22
Pakistan.....	23	10	-13
Uzbekistan.....	56	85	+29
<u>AMERICAS</u>			
Argentina.....	50	34	-16
Bolivia.....	66	57	-9
Peru.....	74	67	-7
Honduras.....	87	80	-7
Venezuela.....	89	82	-7
Brazil.....	56	52	-4
Mexico.....	68	64	-4
Canada.....	71	72	+1
Guatemala.....	76	82	+6
<u>ASIA</u>			
Indonesia.....	75	61	-14
South Korea.....	58	53	-5
Japan.....	77	72	-5
<u>AFRICA</u>			
Kenya.....	94	80	-14
Nigeria.....	46	77	+31

Countries where 1999/2000 survey data is available. Trends provided by the Office of Research, U.S. Department of State (Canada trend by Environics)

* Decline not statistically significant.

The war on terrorism is opposed by majorities in nearly every predominantly Muslim country surveyed. This includes countries outside the Middle East/Conflict Area, such as Indonesia and Senegal. The principal exception is the overwhelming support for America's anti-terrorist campaign found in Uzbekistan, where the United States currently has 1,500 troops stationed.

Sizable percentages of Muslims in many countries with significant Muslim populations also believe that suicide bombings can be justified in order to defend Islam from its enemies. While majorities see suicide bombing as justified in only two nations polled, more than a quarter of Muslims in another nine nations subscribe to this view.

U.S. image problems are not confined to Muslim countries. The worldwide polling conducted throughout the summer and fall finds few people, even in friendly nations, expressing a very favorable opinion of America, and sizable minorities in Western Europe and Canada having an unfavorable view. Many people around the world, especially in Europe and the Middle East/Conflict Area, believe the U.S. does not take into account the interests of their country when making international policies. Majorities in most countries also see U.S. policies as contributing to the growing gap between rich and poor nations and believe the United States does not do the right amount to solve global problems.

U.S. global influence is simultaneously embraced and rejected by world publics. America is nearly universally admired for its technological achievements and people in most countries say they enjoy U.S. movies, music and television programs. Yet in general, the spread of U.S. ideas and customs is disliked by majorities in almost every country included in this survey. This sentiment is prevalent in friendly nations such as Canada (54%) and Britain (50%), and even more so in countries where America is broadly disliked, such as Argentina (73%) and Pakistan (81%).

SUICIDE BOMBING IN DEFENSE OF
ISLAM JUSTIFIABLE?

	Yes %	No %	DK/Ref %
Lebanon.....	73	21	6
Ivory Coast.....	56	44	*
Nigeria.....	47	45	8
Bangladesh.....	44	37	19
Jordan.....	43	48	8
Pakistan.....	33	43	23
Mali.....	32	57	11
Ghana.....	30	57	12
Uganda.....	29	63	8
Senegal.....	28	69	3
Indonesia.....	27	70	3
Tanzania.....	18	70	12
Turkey.....	13	71	14
Uzbekistan.....	7	84	9

Asked of Muslim respondents only. This question not permitted in Egypt.

Similarly, despite widespread resentment toward U.S. international policies, majorities in nearly every country believe that the emergence of another superpower would make the world a more dangerous place. This view is shared even in Egypt and Pakistan, where no more than one-in-ten have a favorable view of the U.S. And in Russia, a 53% majority believes the world is a safer place with a single superpower.

The American public is strikingly at odds with publics around the world in its views about the U.S. role in the world and the global impact of American actions. In contrast to people in most other countries, a solid majority of Americans surveyed think the U.S. takes into account the interests of other countries when making international policy. Eight in ten Americans believe it is a good thing that U.S. ideas and customs are spreading around the world. The criticism that the U.S. contributes to the gap between rich and poor nations is the only negative sentiment that resonates with a significant percentage of Americans (39%).

RATING NATIONAL PROBLEMS

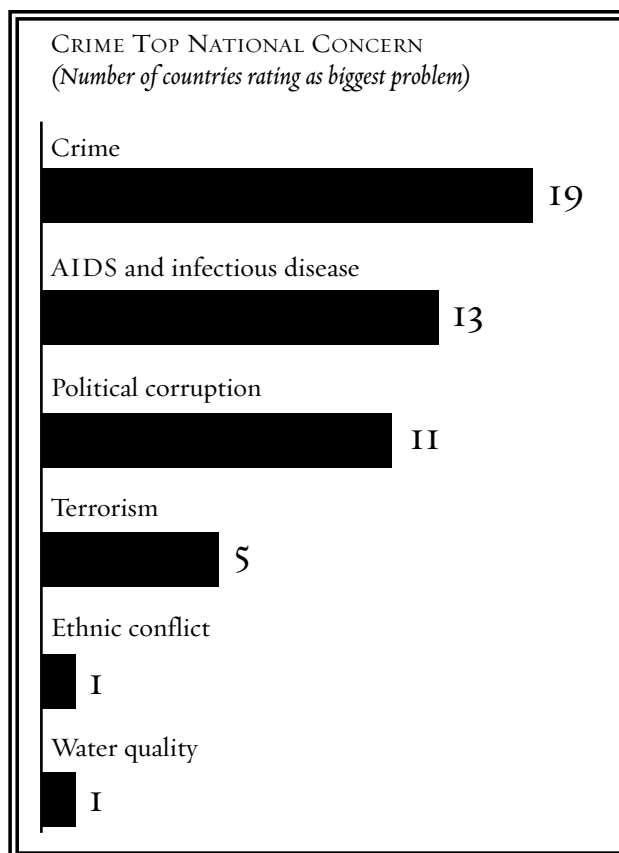
The broad range of issues afflicting global publics is also seen when people are asked to rate the importance of specific problems their country may face. In 19 of the 44 countries in the Global Attitudes survey, more people rate crime as a “very big problem” than any other issue. This is the case in most of Western and Eastern Europe, and in five of eight nations surveyed in Latin America.

Respondents in 13 nations rate AIDS and infectious diseases as the principal threats, especially in Africa where they are the number one concern in eight of ten countries surveyed. Corruption ranks a close third, with people in 11 countries saying it is their nation’s biggest problem. Ethnic strife is the greatest concern only in Senegal, water problems only in Jordan. And nowhere are immigration, emigration, moral decline or the quality of public schools seen as the principal national problem.

GLOBAL CRIME EPIDEMIC

There is nearly universal anxiety over crime. In fact, in every region but North America majorities in nearly every country cite crime as a “very big problem.” Only in Jordan, Canada, China and South Korea is crime seen as a lesser concern.

The extent of public anxiety about crime is most evident in Latin America. Roughly nine in ten respondents in Guatemala, Honduras and Argentina rate crime as a very big problem; no fewer than 65% in any country in the region view this as a major concern. This is consistent with the responses Latin Americans give when they are asked in an open-ended format to name their



CRIME (“very big” problem)	
MOST	%
South Africa	96
Bangladesh.....	96
Guatemala.....	93
Honduras	93
Argentina	88
India	86
Japan.....	85
Nigeria	84
Pakistan	84
Kenya.....	83
Philippines.....	83
LEAST	
Lebanon.....	49
Uzbekistan.....	49
United States	48
Germany.....	45
China.....	40
South Korea	35
Canada.....	26
Jordan.....	22

most pressing national problem. More Hondurans volunteer crime, particularly delinquency, than any other issue; it is the second leading concern in Mexico and Guatemala, where delinquency, robberies and vandalism are a problem.

TOP NATIONAL PROBLEMS *(Percent saying a “very big” problem in their country)*

	<u>Crime</u>	<u>AIDS & disease</u>	<u>Corrupt political leaders</u>	<u>Terrorism</u>	<u>Ethnic conflict</u>	<u>Poor drinking water</u>	<u>Moral decline</u>	<u>Poor quality schools</u>	<u>Immigration</u>	<u>Emigration</u>
<u>NORTH AMERICA</u>										
United States	48	42	46	50	30	17	49	41	37	9
Canada	26	31	32	19	12	18	29	25	21	20
<u>WEST EUROPE</u>										
Great Britain	61	30	21	23	30	7	33	32	46	12
France	76	68	50	65	44	49	41	47	36	14
Italy	71	68	61	71	50	49	63	36	55	27
Germany	45	33	43	45	30	13	30	37	30	33
<u>EAST EUROPE</u>										
Czech Republic	66	38	65	31	26	32	48	42	29	15
Slovak Republic	71	28	79	28	26	28	55	51	14	41
Bulgaria	72	30	60	21	10	20	39	23	5	58
Poland	80	37	70	45	19	13	36	14	12	22
Ukraine	67	66	63	33	24	45	40	33	19	39
Russia	75	63	61	65	41	35	47	29	14	12
<u>CONFLICT AREA</u>										
Egypt	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Jordan	22	23	23	15	9	32	27	27	13	16
Lebanon	49	42	81	40	74	46	61	44	61	46
Turkey	69	61	79	57	52	43	75	70	51	49
Uzbekistan	49	59	36	59	25	47	44	45	16	36
Pakistan	84	62	58	78	59	55	55	61	26	34
<u>LATIN AMERICA</u>										
Mexico	81	78	73	69	44	52	45	49	31	52
Guatemala	93	82	84	59	63	63	71	62	47	53
Honduras	93	93	84	62	49	66	74	71	59	63
Venezuela	65	69	58	62	27	36	43	49	26	28
Bolivia	69	66	70	58	42	37	43	46	35	36
Brazil	82	72	71	56	N/A	33	50	62	16	17
Peru	82	79	82	70	40	45	60	55	31	39
Argentina	88	71	90	65	N/A	45	77	66	38	58
<u>ASIA</u>										
Bangladesh	96	58	92	92	54	59	86	42	29	16
India	86	72	80	90	71	59	44	46	32	39
China	40	43	N/A	N/A	N/A	32	N/A	37	9	4
Indonesia	74	55	84	46	69	32	68	45	11	15
Vietnam	66	69	N/A	20	N/A	26	N/A	13	15	14
South Korea	35	30	75	15	28	38	38	28	10	11
Japan	85	54	85	68	20	47	66	40	21	12
Philippines	83	71	74	78	61	38	48	37	22	25
<u>AFRICA</u>										
Angola	79	87	74	49	47	70	48	70	32	35
Ivory Coast	82	87	68	63	56	62	49	57	41	28
Ghana	82	89	65	26	58	47	55	52	27	43
Kenya	83	94	84	42	52	48	56	43	28	37
Mali	70	83	75	29	49	62	69	82	27	32
Nigeria	84	83	88	65	76	66	59	65	35	42
Senegal	79	82	56	33	83	57	67	61	18	13
South Africa	96	96	75	43	52	53	59	59	63	52
Tanzania	71	88	65	27	34	42	57	36	23	19
Uganda	67	91	81	52	49	53	56	43	28	23

Certain questions not permitted in Egypt, China and Vietnam

LATIN AMERICA'S TERRORISM FEARS

A little over a year after Sept. 11, it is hardly surprising that half those surveyed in the United States (50%) say terrorism is a very big problem, ranking it above moral decline, crime or corruption. But concern over terrorism is even greater in countries where terrorist attacks have been part of life for years.

Nine in ten in Bangladesh (92%) and India (90%) and nearly eight in ten in Pakistan (78%) cite terrorism as a major issue. Terrorism concerns are even more widespread in Latin America, where majorities in every country identify it as a very important problem for the country. In other parts of the world, fear of terrorism varies from nation to nation. South Koreans and Canadians are among the least likely to rate terrorism as a major threat.

COMPETING CONCERNS

The level of concern over other national issues varies widely from region to region, and often within regions:

Education is seen as a major problem throughout Latin America, in much of Africa and in Pakistan and Turkey. On average, six-in-ten respondents in Latin America and more than half of Africans view poor schools as a top national concern. The Vietnamese, Poles and Bulgarians are the least worried about their schools.

Concern about moral decline is particularly high in countries with large Muslim populations, especially in Bangladesh (86%), Turkey (75%), Mali (69%) and Indonesia (68%). More broadly, the perceived breakdown in social moral order – as reflected in public concern about crime, political corruption and moral decline – is often sharply felt in 35 Muslim nations, where strong majorities are very troubled by this nexus of issues.

But these concerns also are widespread in many traditionally Catholic countries – Honduras, Guatemala, Argentina, Peru and Italy. Moral decline also is the second most cited major problem in the United States. In general, those least concerned about moral issues live in relatively secular societies, such as Canada, Great Britain and Germany. Ethnic conflict is a major concern in nations with a recent history of civil strife: Senegal (83%), Nigeria (76%), Lebanon (74%), India (71%), and Indonesia (69%). Racial, religious and ethnic tensions are less likely to be seen as a top national problem in major industrial societies.

Nevertheless, half of Italians and more than four in ten French cite ethnic discord as a major national concern, as do three-in-ten Americans, British and Germans. Jordanians (9%), Bulgarians (10%), Canadians (12%), Poles (19%) and Japanese (20%) are the least likely to think ethnic conflict is a big issue in their societies.

GREATEST DANGER TO THE WORLD

	<u>AIDS & Infectious disease</u>	<u>Relig.& Ethnic Hatred</u>	<u>Nuclear Weapons</u>	<u>Rich/Poor Gap</u>	<u>Pollution/ Environment</u>
<u>NORTH AMERICA</u>	%	%	%	%	%
United States	32	52	59	30	23
Canada	30	55	33	37	44
<u>WEST EUROPE</u>					
Great Britain	29	69	40	30	30
France	37	59	29	43	30
Italy	32	47	48	32	39
Germany	17	61	41	51	27
<u>EAST EUROPE</u>					
Czech Repub.	28	58	40	31	43
Slovak Repub.	24	44	50	41	37
Bulgaria	36	31	41	55	29
Poland	36	38	47	51	21
Ukraine	51	13	42	40	54
Russia	45	41	38	34	40
<u>CONFLICT AREA</u>					
Egypt	86	N/A	N/A	36	76
Jordan	36	52	33	42	37
Lebanon	22	72	49	34	22
Turkey	24	38	46	62	22
Uzbekistan	45	48	40	33	32
Pakistan	27	41	54	43	14
<u>LATIN AMERICA</u>					
Mexico	62	20	51	30	34
Guatemala	48	38	40	26	46
Honduras	77	22	35	19	46
Venezuela	56	32	57	34	20
Bolivia	49	33	39	37	39
Brazil	52	28	56	43	20
Peru	59	23	49	30	37
Argentina	39	27	40	58	28
<u>ASIA</u>					
Bangladesh	35	41	42	37	30
India	34	45	39	46	21
China	39	N/A	26	58	70
Indonesia	35	64	20	50	27
Vietnam	80	23	34	17	44
South Korea	24	28	30	43	73
Japan	19	38	68	19	55
Philippines	32	27	49	40	49
<u>AFRICA</u>					
Angola	79	17	51	24	24
Ivory Coast	68	43	41	32	16
Ghana	84	35	35	30	10
Kenya	89	19	21	62	9
Mali	67	33	41	45	12
Nigeria	61	67	20	36	16
Senegal	56	39	45	42	17
South Africa	90	20	38	31	19
Tanzania	87	30	32	26	21
Uganda	86	23	46	32	8

Here is a list of five dangers in the world today. In your opinion, which one of these poses the greatest threat to the world – the spread of nuclear weapons, religious and ethnic hatred, AIDS and other infectious diseases, pollution and other environmental problems, or the growing gap between the rich and poor? And which one poses the second greatest threat? Percent citing item as first or second greatest threat shown above. Certain questions not permitted in Egypt and China.

IV: GLOBAL PUBLICS VIEW THE UNITED STATES

The United States and its people are looked upon favorably by much of the world, despite substantial concern over U.S. international policies, its business practices and even its ideas about democracy. The United States is rated favorably by majorities in 35 of the 42 countries where the question was asked. But the U.S. is viewed only somewhat favorably in virtually all of these countries. Moreover, negative opinions of the U.S. have increased in most of the nations where trend benchmarks are available.

Opinion of the U.S. varies greatly around the world. More than eight-in-ten respondents in countries such as Venezuela, Ukraine, Ghana, Uzbekistan and the Philippines have a positive view of the U.S. Negative opinion of the U.S. is most prevalent in the Middle East/Conflict Area, but by no means is it confined to those countries. Roughly half of Argentines look upon the United States unfavorably, as do sizable minorities in countries ranging from the Slovak Republic to South Korea.

U.S. IMAGE AMONG ALLIES: POSITIVE, BUT LESS SO

America's image among its closest allies remains largely positive, although it has declined over the past two years. At least seven-in-ten in Great Britain, Canada and Italy, and roughly six-in-ten in France and Germany, still retain a favorable opinion of the United States. Yet relatively few people in these countries have strongly positive feelings toward the U.S. and favorable opinion has diminished among three of four major U.S. allies in Western Europe. The picture is similar in Eastern Europe, where solid majorities look favorably at the United States. But up to four-in-ten in the Slovak Republic dislike the U.S. and in four of the six Eastern European countries surveyed opinion of the U.S. has declined since 2000. Russia is an exception to this trend. Fully 61% of Russians have a positive opinion of the United States, a substantial increase from 37% two years ago.

OPINION OF U.S.: CANADA, EUROPE, CONFLICT AREA

	Fav	Unfav	DK Ref
<u>NORTH AMERICA</u>%%%	
Canada.....	72	27	3
<u>WEST EUROPE</u>			
Great Britain.....	75	16	9
Italy.....	70	23	7
France.....	63	34	2
Germany.....	61	35	4
<u>EAST EUROPE</u>			
Ukraine.....	80	19	2
Poland.....	79	11	10
Bulgaria.....	72	18	11
Czech Republic.....	71	27	2
Russia.....	61	33	6
Slovak Republic.....	60	39	1
<u>CONFLICT AREA</u>			
Uzbekistan.....	85	11	4
Lebanon.....	35	59	6
Turkey.....	30	55	15
Jordan.....	25	75	0
Pakistan.....	10	69	20
Egypt.....	6	69	25

MIDDLE EAST: DECIDEDLY NEGATIVE

Public opinion about the United States in the Middle East/Conflict Area is overwhelmingly negative. Even in countries whose governments have close ties with the United States, such as Jordan, Turkey and Pakistan, substantial majorities have an unfavorable view of the United States.

Fully three-quarters of respondents in Jordan, the fourth largest recipient of U.S. assistance, have a poor image of the United States. In Pakistan and Egypt nearly as many (69%) have an unfavorable view and no more than one-in-ten in either country have positive feelings toward the U.S. In Jordan, Pakistan and Egypt, the intensity of this dislike is strong – more than 50% in each country have a very unfavorable view.

Public perceptions of the United States in Turkey, a NATO ally, have declined sharply in the last few years. In 1999, a slim majority of Turks felt favorably toward the U.S., but now just three-in-ten do. As is the case in Pakistan, Jordan and Egypt, the intensity of negative opinion is strong: 42% of Turks have a very unfavorable view of the U.S. The same pattern is evident in Lebanon, where 59% have a poor opinion of the U.S.

Uzbekistan, a new U.S. ally in the fight against terror, is a notable exception to this negative trend. By nearly eight-to-one (85%-11%) Uzbeks have a positive opinion of the United States and more than a third (35%) hold a very favorable view of the U.S.

In Lebanon, Pakistan and Egypt, Muslims are more likely than non-Muslims to have an unfavorable opinion of the U.S. This is not the case in Jordan, where both Muslims and non-Muslims hold very unfavorable views of the U.S. In Uzbekistan, Muslims generally have a more positive opinion of the United States than do non-Muslims.¹

¹ Turkey was not included in the analysis because the population and survey sample are both more than 98% Muslim.

MIXED VIEWS OF U.S. ELSEWHERE

On balance, Latin Americans have a positive impression of the United States. This is particularly the case in Venezuela, Honduras and Guatemala, where eight-in-ten have a favorable opinion of the U.S. Solid majorities in Peru, Mexico and Bolivia assess the U.S. in positive terms.

Yet people in Latin America's two largest countries – Brazil and Argentina – have a decidedly mixed view of the U.S. Barely half of Brazilians now hold the United States in good stead, and America's image has declined sharply in Argentina. Just 34% of Argentines voice a favorable opinion of the U.S., down from 50% in 2000. Overall, in seven of the eight Latin American countries surveyed, favorable opinion has declined since 2000.

In Asia, there is strong support for the United States in Japan and the Philippines, both long-time U.S. allies. Yet South Koreans are much more skeptical despite that country's close military and economic ties with the U.S. More than four-in-ten South Koreans (44%) have an unfavorable opinion of the U.S.

Nearly half respondents in Bangladesh (47%) and more than a third in Indonesia (36%), where opinion has declined over the last two years, express an unfavorable opinion of the U.S.¹ America's image in India is also mixed, with a slim majority of Indians (54%) viewing the U.S. favorably.

Publics in Africa have a generally positive attitude toward the U.S. More than three-in-four in the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Mali, Ghana and Nigeria voice favorable opinions of the U.S., and majorities in the other countries agree.

OPINION OF U.S.: LATIN AMERICA, ASIA, AFRICA*

	Fav	Unfav	DK Ref
<u>LATIN AMERICA</u>%%%	
Guatemala.....	82	13	5
Venezuela.....	82	14	5
Honduras.....	80	5	15
Peru.....	67	19	15
Mexico.....	64	25	11
Bolivia.....	57	35	8
Brazil.....	52	32	16
Argentina.....	34	49	17
<u>ASIA</u> *			
Philippines.....	90	7	3
Japan.....	72	26	2
Vietnam.....	71	27	3
Indonesia.....	61	36	3
India.....	54	27	19
South Korea.....	53	44	3
Bangladesh.....	45	47	9
<u>AFRICA</u>			
Ivory Coast.....	84	16	0
Ghana.....	83	9	8
Kenya.....	80	15	5
Nigeria.....	77	11	12
Mali.....	75	20	5
Uganda.....	74	13	13
South Africa.....	65	28	8
Senegal.....	61	37	2
Angola.....	54	23	23
Tanzania.....	53	26	21*

*This question was not permitted in China.

¹ Interviewing was conducted in Indonesia before the terrorist bombing of the nightclub in Bali October 12, 2002

DEMOGRAPHICS OF DISCONTENT

In general, there is limited evidence to support the widely held view that poverty fuels discontent with the United States. There is only a clear correlation between low income or a sense of deprivation and anti-American feelings in roughly one-in-three countries surveyed.

This relationship is most apparent in Eastern Europe and the Middle East/Conflict Area. In these countries, people who are less well off economically are more likely than those who are more financially secure to dislike the U.S. Yet in Africa, Latin America and Asia, where poverty is widespread, the relationship between deprivation and anti-American sentiment is apparent in some countries but not others.

Age is often a factor in attitudes toward the United States, but its effect varies in different countries. Older people in Eastern Europe and Latin America, in particular, express more negative views of the U.S. compared with younger people in those regions. Yet in Canada, this age gap is reversed: 44% of Canadians below the age of 30 have an unfavorable opinion of the U.S. compared with just 20% of those age 50-64. This tendency of younger people to be more negative toward the U.S. is also true to a lesser degree in the Czech Republic, Bangladesh and South Korea.

FAMILIARITY INCREASES FAVORABILITY

Most of the respondents to this survey have not visited the United States. But an analysis of results from 21 of the nations surveyed shows that those who have traveled to the United States, or are in regular communication with Americans, have a more favorable opinion of the U.S. compared with those who have had no comparable exposure. This is even true in countries where many hold an unfavorable view of the U.S.: Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey and South Korea.

Not surprisingly, people from countries in closest proximity to the U.S. have the most frequent contact with Americans, through travel and direct communications. Nine-in-ten Canadians say they have visited the United States, as have sizable minorities of British (40%), Germans (25%), French (14%) and Japanese (25%). Many Latin American respondents say they stay in regular contact with someone in the U.S., including roughly half or more Guatemala, Mexico and Honduras. Even in countries where relatively few people have visited the United States – such as Vietnam, Senegal and Ghana – nearly 20% have regular contact with someone in the U.S.

‘AMERICA’ AND ‘AMERICANS’: LESS OF A DISTINCTION?

Historically, people around the world tend to have a more positive view of Americans than of the United States. But this distinction is fading, as respondents in only 13 of 43 countries surveyed expressed more positive attitudes about Americans than the U.S.

People in nearly every Latin American country assess “Americans” in the same terms or more negatively than they assess “the United States.” On the other hand, those in Canada, Asia and Western Europe (and to a lesser extent Eastern Europe) are still more likely to make this distinction. In these countries, respondents have more favorable reactions to Americans than to the United States.

In some parts of the Middle East/Conflict Area, people have higher esteem for Americans than they do of the U.S. This is especially the case in Jordan, where roughly half have a favorable view of Americans and just one-in-four say the same about America. But in Egypt, Pakistan and Turkey, views of Americans are nearly as negative as views about the United States itself.

OPINION OF U.S. AND AMERICANS: CONFLICT AREA		
	Favorable Opinion of U.S.	Favorable Opinion of Americans
CONFLICT AREA%%
Uzbekistan	.....85	.....83
Lebanon	.....35	.....47
Turkey	.....30	.....31
Jordan	.....25	.....53
Pakistan	.....10	.....17
Egypt	.....6	.....13

U.S. GOALS BACKED, UNILATERALISM DECRIED

In some ways, the war on terror provides a useful prism for analyzing opinion toward the United States. There is broad support for the U.S. goal of combating terrorism, with the notable exception of those countries in the Middle East/Conflict Area. Yet there is an equally strong global consensus that the United States disregards the views of others in carrying out its foreign policy.

MOST SEE U.S. ADDING TO RICH-POOR DIVIDE

In general, respondents to the global survey are more critical of U.S. policies than they are of U.S. values. In nearly every country surveyed, at least a plurality blames differences their country has with the United States on policy disputes rather than on fundamental differences over values. Again, this is true even in the Middle East/Conflict Area.

More specifically, there is a strong sense among most of the countries surveyed that U.S. policies serve to increase the formidable gap between rich and poor countries. Moreover, sizable minorities feel the United States does too little to help solve the world's problems.

These sentiments are not limited to poor countries or those with unfavorable opinions of the United States. In fact, in Germany, France and Canada, roughly 70% say U.S. policies serve to widen the global economic divide. There is less of a consensus on the U.S. role in solving world problems. Outside of Germany, relatively few say the United States does the right amount in this regard, but they disagree about whether the U.S. does too much or too little. Analysis indicates both sentiments are meant as criticisms of the U.S.

In Eastern Europe, as in Germany, more people believe the United States is doing the right amount to alleviate global problems. Solid majorities of Czechs and Slovaks say this, as do roughly half of Ukrainians and Germans. At the same time, most Eastern Europeans fault the U.S. for contributing to the gap between rich and poor nations.

Perhaps not surprisingly, criticisms of the U.S. role in the world resonate strongly in the Middle

U.S. DOESN'T SOLVE PROBLEMS AND INCREASES RICH/POOR GAP

	U.S. does too much/ too little*	U.S. increases gap
<u>NORTH AMERICA</u>%%	
Canada.....	68.....	68
<u>West Europe</u>		
France	74.....	69
Italy.....	60.....	58
Great Britain.....	60.....	53
Germany	47.....	70
<u>East Europe</u>		
Russia.....	54.....	53
Poland.....	52.....	49
Bulgaria	48.....	48
Slovak Republic	45.....	62
Ukraine.....	44.....	54
Czech Republic.....	38.....	54
<u>Conflict Area</u>		
Egypt	78.....	42
Lebanon.....	68.....	73
Jordan	63.....	70
Turkey	63.....	63
Pakistan	58.....	39
Uzbekistan.....	55.....	40
<u>Latin America</u>		
Venezuela.....	85.....	48
Bolivia.....	76.....	74
Mexico	74.....	55
Guatemala.....	69.....	55
Honduras	67.....	45
Argentina.....	65.....	67
Brazil	65.....	60
Peru	60.....	55
<u>Asia**</u>		
Indonesia	76.....	53
South Korea.....	65.....	67
Vietnam.....	64.....	63
Japan.....	60.....	69
India	59.....	46
Bangladesh.....	53.....	41
Philippines.....	44.....	33
<u>Africa</u>		
Nigeria.....	76.....	22
Angola.....	69.....	56
Kenya	67.....	24
South Africa.....	66.....	41
Ghana.....	65.....	31
Uganda.....	64.....	36
Mali	59.....	49
Tanzania	56.....	48
Ivory Coast.....	53.....	51
Senegal.....	46.....	49

* Includes those volunteering that the U.S. does "nothing"

**These questions were not permitted in China.

East/Conflict Area. Three-in-four Egyptians and roughly two-thirds in Lebanon, Jordan and Turkey are critical of America's role in solving the world's problems.

People in Latin American countries, many of which are struggling economically, are also critical of U.S. policies. A plurality in every country says those policies increase the gap between rich and poor, and in all Latin American countries majorities say the U.S. is not doing the right amount to solve world problems.

This same pattern is evident in the Asian and African countries surveyed. Overall these publics feel the U.S. does not do the right amount to solve world problems and adds to the gap between rich and poor countries. Two countries in Africa are important exceptions. In Nigeria and Kenya more people say U.S. policies lessen the gap between rich and poor countries (64% and 41%, respectively).

'AMERICANIZATION' REJECTED

In general, people around the world object to the wide diffusion of American ideas and customs. Even those who are attracted to many aspects of American society, including its democratic ideas and free market traditions, object to the export of American ideas and customs. Yet this broad-brush rejection of 'Americanism' obscures the admiration many people have for American culture and particularly U.S. science and technology.

Publics in every European country surveyed except Bulgaria are resentful of the American cultural intrusion in their country. The British have the most favorable view of the spread of American ideas, but even half of British respondents see this as a bad thing. Strong opposition to the spread of American customs and ideas is seen in France and Russia, where the number expressing an unfavorable opinion of the United States is relatively high.

In the Middle East/Conflict Area, overwhelming majorities in every country except Uzbekistan have a negative impression of the spread of American ideas and customs. Just 2% of Pakistanis and 6% of Egyptians see this trend as a good thing. Even in generally pro-American Uzbekistan, 56% object to the spread of American ideas and customs.

The sentiment also appears throughout Latin America and Asia (with the exception of Japan and the Philippines). In Argentina and Bolivia, two countries in which there is considerable antipathy toward the U.S., more than seven-

SPREAD OF AMERICAN IDEAS AND CUSTOMS

	Good	Bad	DK Ref
<u>NORTH AMERICA</u>%%%	
Canada.....	37	54	8
<u>West Europe</u>			
Great Britain.....	39	50	11
Italy.....	29	58	12
Germany.....	28	67	6
France.....	25	71	4
<u>East Europe</u>			
Bulgaria.....	36	32	33
Ukraine.....	35	58	7
Slovak Republic.....	34	60	7
Czech Republic.....	34	61	6
Poland.....	31	55	14
Russia.....	16	68	15
<u>Conflict Area</u>			
Uzbekistan.....	33	56	11
Lebanon.....	26	67	7
Jordan.....	13	82	5
Turkey.....	11	78	11
Egypt.....	6	84	10
Pakistan.....	2	81	17
<u>Latin America</u>			
Venezuela.....	44	52	4
Honduras.....	44	53	4
Guatemala.....	40	53	7
Peru.....	37	50	13
Brazil.....	30	62	8
Mexico.....	22	65	13
Bolivia.....	22	73	5
Argentina.....	16	73	11
<u>Asia*</u>			
Philippines.....	58	36	6
Japan.....	49	35	15
Vietnam.....	33	60	7
South Korea.....	30	62	8
India.....	24	54	22
Indonesia.....	20	73	7
Bangladesh.....	14	76	10
<u>Africa</u>			
Ivory Coast.....	69	31	0
Nigeria.....	64	31	6
Uganda.....	50	42	8
Ghana.....	47	40	13
South Africa.....	43	45	12
Kenya.....	40	55	5
Mali.....	35	61	4
Senegal.....	34	62	4
Angola.....	33	54	13
Tanzania.....	18	67	15

*This question was not permitted in China.

inten resent the spread of Americanism. And in Asia, the two countries that most object to American ideas are the predominately Muslim countries of Indonesia and Bangladesh.

In Africa, public attitudes are generally more pro-American. In Nigeria and the Ivory Coast, majorities say the spread of American customs and ideas is good. In most other African countries, only about half of respondents, at most, oppose the diffusion of American ideas. The exceptions are Tanzania, Senegal and Mali, where more than six-in-ten say that the spread of American customs and ideas is bad.

CRITICISMS OF U.S. BUSINESS PRACTICES

Many of the respondents in the global survey, taken after revelations of American corporate wrongdoing, expressed an aversion to U.S. business practices. This was especially the case among major U.S. trading partners, such as France, Germany and Canada. There is, however, more acceptance of the American way of doing business in Asia and in the emerging market economies of Africa.

In Eastern Europe, opinion is more favorable toward American business practices. But the Czech Republic, which has the region's most globalized economy, is a notable exception. Roughly half of Czechs have a negative view of U.S. business tactics, while 44% favor the American approach.

Opinion toward U.S. business practices is linked with underlying attitudes about the free market. Publics who believe people are not better off in a free market system are more likely to say they dislike the American way of doing business. This is particularly true in Europe and Latin America.

The Middle East/Conflict Area has a largely unfavorable view of American business mores. In line with their negative impressions of American democracy (and the U.S. generally), half or more in Jordan, Turkey and Pakistan say they dislike American business practices. Lebanon and Uzbekistan are exceptions, with majorities holding favorable opinions of American business practices.

AMERICAN IDEAS ABOUT BUSINESS PRACTICES

	Like	Dislike	DK Ref
<u>NORTH AMERICA</u>%%%	
Canada.....	34	56	11
<u>West Europe</u>			
Italy.....	39	43	18
Great Britain.....	37	44	18
Germany.....	32	58	10
France.....	23	73	4
<u>East Europe</u>			
Ukraine.....	58	23	18
<u>Slovak Republic</u>	52	40	8
Bulgaria.....	50	12	37
Poland.....	46	25	29
Czech Republic.....	44	47	9
Russia.....	41	30	29
<u>Conflict Area</u>			
Uzbekistan.....	76	11	12
Lebanon.....	65	28	7
Jordan.....	44	52	4
Egypt.....	34	46	20
Turkey.....	27	59	14
Pakistan.....	14	53	33
<u>Latin America</u>			
Honduras.....	67	23	10
Venezuela.....	64	31	4
Guatemala.....	63	25	12
Peru.....	47	30	23
Mexico.....	44	38	18
Brazil.....	34	51	15
Bolivia.....	32	56	12
Argentina.....	29	54	18
<u>Asia</u>			
Philippines.....	73	21	6
South Korea.....	59	32	10
Indonesia.....	54	38	7
India.....	50	17	33
Vietnam.....	45	52	3
Japan.....	40	40	20
China.....	36	24	40
Bangladesh.....	21	32	47
<u>Africa</u>			
Nigeria.....	85	7	8
Kenya.....	78	8	14
Ivory Coast.....	76	23	0
Ghana.....	70	11	19
Uganda.....	66	13	21
South Africa.....	60	22	18
Senegal.....	49	45	6
Mali.....	48	44	9
Tanzania.....	47	26	28
Angola.....	41	36	23

Majorities in three Latin American countries – Bolivia, Argentina and Brazil – dislike American ways of doing business. These same countries, including Mexico, also have the largest percentages that dislike American ideas about democracy. By contrast, majorities in Guatemala, Honduras and Venezuela like American ideas about business practices.

Majorities or pluralities in China, India, Indonesia, South Korea and the Philippines say they like American business practices. In Japan, a large U.S. trading partner, opinion is split – 40% like and 40% dislike American business practices. Opposition to American business practices is the greatest complaint about the U.S. made by the Japanese, who otherwise like most aspects of American society.

African countries generally hold favorable opinions toward American business practices. Pluralities in all 10 countries surveyed like American business practices, but there is especially strong support in Nigeria, Kenya and the Ivory Coast. Support is much lower in Mali (48%), Tanzania (47%) and Angola (41%).

OPINION OF U.S. LINKED TO VIEWS OF POLICIES

In general, antipathy toward the U.S. is shaped more by what it does in the international arena than by what it stands for politically and economically. In particular, the U.S.'s perceived unilateral approach to international problems and the U.S. war on terror play large roles in shaping opinion toward the U.S.

Those who think the U.S. does not take their country's interests into account when making international policy and those who oppose the U.S.-led war on terror are much more likely than others to have an unfavorable opinion of the U.S. This is particularly true in the Middle East/Conflict Area, Eastern Europe and Latin America.

Other attitudes are less closely linked with overall opinion of the United States. European and Asian publics that dislike American ideas about democracy are more likely to express an unfavorable opinion of the U.S., and vice versa. In Latin America, by contrast, attitudes toward American technology and scientific advances bear a strong relationship to opinion of the United States. And in Africa, attitudes toward American business practices affect overall opinion of the U.S.

U.S. OPINION AT ODDS WITH GLOBAL ATTITUDES

There is a great divide between global attitudes and public opinion in the United States. Americans generally think the export of their ideas and the actions of their government benefit the world, but people in most other countries disagree. Those in other countries dislike the spread of American influence and often say the U.S. creates more problems than it solves. These widely different views illustrate the gap between the American public and others, and may help explain why Americans are often surprised by global reactions to the U.S.

Americans generally support the actions of their government overseas and see these actions as multilateral. A large majority of Americans (75%) say the U.S. takes into account the interests of other countries when making international policy decisions. This is in sharp disagreement with people from most other countries. Similarly, while Americans almost unanimously support their government's struggle against terrorism (89% favor), opinion is much more divided elsewhere.

AMERICANS' VIEW DIFFERENT FROM OTHER MAJOR NATIONS

	U.S. considers others		
	Great Deal fair amount	Not much/ not at all	DK Ref
<u>NORTH AMERICA</u>	%	%	%
U.S.	75	20	5
Mexico.....	42	52	6
Brazil.....	37	55	8
Canada	25	73	2
Germany	53	45	2
Great Britain	44	52	3
Italy	36	58	5
France	21	76	2
Russia	21	70	9
Indonesia.....	41	49	10
India.....	38	31	31
South Korea.....	23	73	4
Japan.....	36	59	5
Egypt.....	17	66	17
Turkey.....	16	74	10

AMERICANS SEE POSITIVE U.S. ROLE

Nearly eight-in-ten Americans believe the United States helps solve global problems. Global publics disagree, though there is no consensus as to whether the United States does too much – as many French, Japanese, Indonesians and others believe – or does too little.

Americans are also much more likely than other publics to say U.S. policies have not increased the gap between rich and poor countries. Nearly half (47%) say U.S. policies have either had no effect on this gap or lessened it. Still, it is notable that a plurality of Americans (39%) believes the United States has added to the global economic divide.

Seven-in-ten Americans say that the United States should be promoting its ideas about democracy and business to the rest of the world. Clearly, there is less enthusiasm among the targets of these ideas. Likewise, six-in-ten Americans say the U.S. should be

promoting its business practices around the world, though many people in other countries give a lukewarm reception to those practices. And in contrast with the rest of the world, Americans believe, in general, that the spread of American ideas and customs around the world is a good thing – 79% see this is a good thing and 16% say it is bad.

For the most part, Americans feel much more favorably about exporting their culture than they do about welcoming other cultures. Half of the respondents in the U.S. sample say they like foreign music, movies and television, but a sizable minority of Americans say they dislike foreign cultural products. Generally, publics in other countries like American popular culture much more than Americans like foreign culture.

The one area where Americans and people in other countries agree is in their admiration of U.S. technology. Americans are great admirers of U.S. technology, an appreciation shared by people around the world. Nearly all Americans (94%) say they are proud of U.S. technological and scientific advances, an opinion that is shared – in varying degrees – around the world.