

Appendix

The Law of the Relationship between the State Immoral Action and Its Effect

By

Narong Sinsawasdi, Ph.D., July 21,2011

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1. Statement of the law

Immoral actions committed by a state, or a group of states, that cause suffering to peoples in other states, or cause suffering to the minority within the committing state, will bring corresponding effects to the leaders and people of the committing state or group of states. Immoral action included the apathy of the third state that does not collaborate in the immoral action, but does not voice their opposition to that immoral action, or come to help victims of that immoral action even though they can do something which can more or less constrain the immoral action. Several immoral actions that have not caused the effect may together cause one effect.

2. Definition of Key Concepts

2.1 Immoral action

An immoral action in this context is defined as action which a state will not want another state do to her, or to her minorities living in other states. Examples are:

- Military invasion into the territory of a weaker state to take some part, or the whole part

of the victim state territory.

-Military operations to achieve some gain against the will of people in other states such as forcing the victim state to legalize opium selling, or changing religious belief, or engaging in slave trading.

-Threat to use the armed force to make the victim state yield to the demand of the threatening state, such as forcing a victim state to trade with the threatening state.

-Using non-violent but unfair means to gain property and natural resources of other states.

-Secretly sabotage of economic, political, and social system of other nations.

-Applying cruel measures to suppress the minorities within a state who are asking for some basic human rights, such as freedom of religious worship.

2.2 Corresponding effect

The corresponding effect in this context is defined as the manner and intensity in which a state that carried out an immoral action will suffer sooner or later. Massacre will result in massacre. Property damage will result in property damage. The intensity of the suffering will not be less than the suffering sustained by the victim state or the minority within a state.

The corresponding effect may arise from human action such as a war. It may also arise from natural phenomena such as cyclone, flood, Earth-quake of **unusual intensity**. In many instances, the cause of corresponding effect may be the combining force of human and nature.

2.3 Timing of the effect

The effect may take place less than a year after the immoral action was carried out. It also may take place some years after the initial immoral action. In some case, the effect may take place many decades later. This fact makes it difficult to realize the relationship between the immoral action and its effect. However, careful observation can make it easier to see this connection.

2.4 People who suffer the effect

The people in the state that suffer the effect may be divided into two groups: those who suffer directly and those who suffer indirectly. If an earthquake hits an area of a state, people in that area will suffer directly: death, injuries, property damage. People of the same state in other area will indirectly suffer in many ways i.e. feeling sad, paying more tax for the rehabilitation of the disaster, or suffering some economic consequence from that disaster.

A possible explanation on this issue is a long one and can be found in the book **“Souls and the Universe: A Scientific Inquiry (Chapter: 12)”** by Narong Sinsawasdi.

3. Examples

Following examples were part of the data used by Narong Sinsawasdi to support the validity of the law of the relationship between the immoral action of a state and its effect:

Example I: The Massacre of a British Army on the Kyber Pass, in January 1842.

Immoral action

The action is known as the first Opium War between England and China, 1839-1842. Using an unjustifiable pretext, the British government ordered their armed forces and warships to attack China in 1839. The real motivation was to force the Chinese government to legalize opium trading. Finally, the Chinese government was forced to sign the Treaty of Nanking in 1842. This

treaty opened the way for the British to sell opium, bought from India, to the Chinese. In the same treaty, the Chinese government also was forced to cede Hong Kong to the British.(http://en.wikipedia.org/Opium_Wars).

Effect:

The British captured Kabul in 1839. The Afghans began to fight back. At the end of 1841 the British decided to withdraw their troops from Kabul. The British army of 4,500 troops, along with 12,000 working personnel, left Kabul on January 6, 1842. Their destination was the British garrison at Jalalabad which was 90 miles from Kabul. Along the way they were attacked by the Afghans and were eventually massacred near Gandamak on January 13. About a dozen high-ranking officers, including the commander, Major General William Elphinstone, were taken prisoners. The rest were killed, except an assistant surgeon, who managed to reach Jalalabad. (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Massacre_of_Elphinstone's_Army)

A related comment

William E. Gladstone, a member of the British Parliament at that time, commented that he wondered if there had ever been a war more unjust in its origin, a war more calculated to cover England with permanent disgrace.

Example II: the American civil war 1861-1864

Immoral actions

1.1 The conduct of slavery had been practiced in America from colonial period to the middle of the 19th century, especially in southern states.

1.2 Military invasion of Mexico in 1847 which ended up with American victory. After the war, Mexico had to cede a large portion of territory to the United States.

Effect:

Series of unguided circumstances eventually culminated in the American civil war between Northern states and Southern States from 1860 – 1865 with the victory of the North under President Abraham Lincoln. More than half a million Americans, both civilian and military, lost their lives. Property lost all over the country was enormous. President Lincoln was assassinated shortly after the war had been won by the North.

Some related comments

Joshua Giddings, a Democrat politician at the time of the Mexican-American war, called the war “an aggressive, unholy, and unjust war”. He said:

In the murder of Mexicans upon their own soil, or in robbing them of their country, I can take to part either now or here-after. The guilt of these crimes must rest on others. I will not participate in them, (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mexican-American_War)

Ulysses S. Grant fought in the war as a young army lieutenant. Later on he would become a U.S. President. He wrote in his Memoirs, published in 1885:

...For myself, I was bitterly opposed to the measure, and to this day regard the war, which resulted, as one of the most unjust ever waged by a stronger against a weaker nation.

It was an instance of a republic following the bad example of European monarchies, in not considering justice in their desire to acquire additional territory.

Grant related the Mexican-American war to the American Civil War. He wrote:

...The Southern rebellion was largely the outgrowth of the Mexican war. Nations, like individuals, are punished for their transgressions. We got our punishment in the most sanguinary and expensive war of modern times.

Example III: Franco-Prussian war, 1870

Immoral Actions:

In the middle of 19th Century, France under Napoleon III committed two major immoral actions: 1. Cooperated with England in waging the second opium war against China (1860) 2. Invade and took control a part of Vietnam in 1862.

Effect:

Franco-Prussian war took place during July 1870-May 1871. France lost this war. The French army casualties were: 138, 871 dead, 143,000 wounded, and 474, 414 captured. The country also had to cede Alsace and Upper Lorraine to Germany.

Example IV: The great Kanto Earthquake of 1923

Immoral Actions: Annexing Korea in 1910, and suppressing demonstrations for independence in March 1919. During the March 1919 demonstrations for independence which more than 2 million Koreans took part, 7509 Koreans were killed, 15, 849 suffered injuries , and more than 40,000 were arrested.(http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/March_1st_Movement)

Effect: An earthquake with the magnitude of 7.9 on the Richter scale struck the plain of Kanto on Honshu Island. Tokyo situated on this island. This deadliest earthquake ever struck Japan caused extensive damage and killed more than 100,000 people. (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1923_Great_Kant%C5%8D_earthquake)

Example V: Four European Powers and World War II

In this example many states involved in performing immoral actions, and suffered the effects.

Immoral actions:

1. Nazi Germany: persecuted the Jewish people ruthlessly; occupied Czechoslovakia in 1938; invaded Poland in 1939 which triggered WWII.
2. England and France: in order to avoid their own war, signed the Munich Agreement (October 1938) which paved the way for Germany to occupy Czechoslovakia. Germany, Italy, France, and England were the party in the Munich conference, but not Czechoslovakia.
3. The Soviet Union: signed the Treaty of non-aggression with Germany on August 23, 1939, which more or less helped Adolf Hitler to start WWII by invading Poland on September 1, 1939; invaded Poland on September 17 1939; Invaded Finland in November 1939; occupied Lithuania, Estonia, and Latvia in June 1940.

Effect: England and France had to declare war on Germany when Germany invaded

Poland on September 1, 1939 in violation of the Munich Agreement. Therefore, immoral action in selling off a weak state, Czechoslovakia, would bring an effect that the two countries had to suffer later. Germany invaded the Soviet Union in June, 1941. Both countries, after bullying many weaker states, fought each other and suffer greatly. Nazi Germany lost the war. War casualties of these four states were as follows:

Germany: 1,100,000 military deaths, 6,630,000 civilian deaths
The Soviet Union: 8,800,000 military deaths, 14,600,000 civilian deaths
England: 383,800 military deaths, 67,100 civilian deaths
France: 217,600 military deaths, 350,000 civilian deaths

(http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Munich_Agreement;
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_II_casualties)

Example VI: May 12, 2008 Sichuan Earthquake

Immoral action:

Chinese authority made a crackdown on Tibetan protesters in March 2008. A number of Tibetan Buddhism priests participated in the demonstrations. In the crackdown, more than 100 protestors were killed, and more than one thousand arrested.

(http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2008_Tibetan_unrest)

Effect:

On May 12, 2008, a deadly earthquake that measured 8.0 on Richter scale occurred in Sichuan province, China. It was the 21st deadliest earthquake of all time. Chinese official stated two months later that 69,197 people were dead, 374,176 injured, with 18,222 listed as missing.

4. A fact of nature

The law of the relationship between the state immoral action and its effect is a fact of nature, and not the statement concerning value. The forming of this law is based on empirical data. The method used is an inductive one – generalization from a small number of evidence. It is not easy to realize the connection between a state's immoral action and its effect. This is because the effect does not occur immediately after the action took place. However, careful studies would reveal this amazing relationship. Why is it so? The answer is that it is the fact of nature. It is the same as two atoms of hydrogen and an atom of oxygen combined to make a molecule of water. It is a fact of nature. Once understanding a fact of nature, mankind is normally able to apply the knowledge for their benefit. The same should be true with the law of the relationship between the state immoral action and its effect.

5. United nations implication

If the law of the state immoral action and its effect is applied to the United Nations, it can be interpreted as follows: **Citizens of the United Nations member have to be responsible for the immoral action in the name of the United Nations.**

It is true to say that, United Nations resolution should always be justified, because the organization acts for the benefit of every nation. However, there is no guarantee that it will be so in every case. Unwise judgment, incorrect data, or some powerful state lobby can lead to some UN immoral action. It is possible also that the United Nations, in the future, might not act to

prevent a weak state from the aggression of a more powerful state. Such a case is also an immoral action.

6. A more peaceful world

The more peoples of the world realize this fact of nature, the more peaceful the world would be. Why should it be more peaceful? One might ask. Reasons for a more peaceful world are:

- The government of any powerful state which realizes the effect of the state immoral action would not dare to commit an immoral action against a weaker state.
- The citizens of the powerful state who realize the effect of the state immoral action would not help their government to commit any immoral action against any weaker state.
- Peoples in any state who realize the effect of the state immoral action would not let their government to commit immoral action against the minorities within the state.
- States and peoples would voice their opposition of any state immoral action, even if they are not the victims of those wrong doings.

7.Prediction: The case of 2011 crisis in Libya

More studies concerning the validity of the law of the state immoral action and its effect are needed. A law should be able to make a correct prediction of relevant phenomena. I want to use it to predict the 2011 crisis in Libya.

There have been fighting going on between rebels and the Libya government force since February, 2011. The rebels alleged the corruption and dictatorship of the Libya government as the main cause of their attempt to overthrow the Gaddafi regime. Libya leader for more than 40 years, Mohammad Gaddafi, on the other hand, argued that rebels are the tool of foreigners who want to exploit Libya huge oil reserve. NATO had used superior air power to destroy Libya ground and air force. This is, as NATO said, to prevent the Libya government from hurting civilians.

I particularly interest in this crisis because it involves three nuclear powers (US, United Kingdom, and France) on one side, and a much weaker state (Libya) on the other side. The three powers have the support of NATO and a UN Security Council resolution to intervene in the crisis. The United States took the major role in this intervention. However, the African Union, consisting of 53 African states, opposed NATO action for over stepping the framework of intervention as stipulated by UN Security Council. Mohammad Gaddafi alleged that the rebellion was the plot of Western power to overthrow him to get Libya oil. Some NATO member such as Germany did not take part in the intervention.

If the three nuclear power, U.S., U.K., and France, and NATO intervened with good intention, correct information, and not over step the UN resolution, then it is not an immoral action. If they, on the other hand, had hidden agenda of wanting to get cheap oil, then it is an immoral action. If it is an immoral action, then they will face the effect sooner or later. In the near future, they will face natural disasters of an unexpected intensity. In the future, there will be a chain of events that will make them suffer the similar manner they inflicted to Libya. As for other nations, those nations who think that NATO intervention is immoral but have not expressed any disapproval, they too have committed immoral action, and will endure the effect to some extent. Two super powers, China and Russia, will suffer the effect more than other nations (in the case NATO intervention in Libya is immoral). This is because they are in the position to put constraint on NATO but have not done so.

One thing interesting I want to point out is that during the past April and May, 2011 tornadoes caused death to more than 500 Americans, which were more than the combining

deaths from tornadoes of the last ten years. This might be a mere coincidence, or a part of the effect from the intervention in Libya.

8. Conclusion

The most important objectives of this paper are:

- To inform peoples of the world the natural fact of the relationship between the state immoral action and its effect.
- To make peoples of the world realize that they are responsible for the immoral action of their government, and will suffer the effect even though they do not make the decision.
- To help making this world a more peaceful world.

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