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victory without Him? So the faithful put their trust in God." . . .

12. Bless your body with some verses of the Quran [done by reading verses into one's hands and then rubbing the hands over whatever is to be blessed], the luggage, clothes, the knife, your personal effects, your ID, your passport, and all of your papers.

13. Check your weapon before you leave and long before you leave. (You must make your knife sharp and you must not discomfort your animal during the slaughter.) . . .

The Second Step

When the taxi takes you to (M) [this initial probably stands for *matar*, airport in Arabic] remember God constantly while in the car. . . .

When you have reached (M) and have left the taxi, say a supplication of place ["O Lord, I ask you for the best of this place, and ask you to protect me from its evils"], and everywhere you go . . . smile and be calm, for God is with the believers. And the angels protect you without you feeling anything. Say this supplication: "God is more dear than all of his creation." And say: "O Lord, protect me from them as you wish." And say: "O Lord, take your anger out on them [the enemy] and we ask you to protect us from their evils." And say: "O Lord, block their vision from in front of them, so that they may not see." And say: "God is all we need, he is the best to rely upon." . . .

All of their equipment and gates and technology will not prevent, nor harm, except by God's will. The believers do not fear such things. The only ones that fear it are the allies of Satan, who are the brothers of the devil . . . [and who] who are fascinated with Western civilization, and have drunk the love [of the West] like they drink water. . . .

Whoever says, "There is no God but God," with all his heart, goes to heaven. The prophet, peace be upon him, said: "If you put all the worlds and universes on one side of the balance, and 'No God but God' on the other, 'No God but God' will

weigh more heavily." You can repeat these words confidently, and this is just one of the strengths of these words. . . .

Also, do not seem confused or show signs of nervous tension. Be happy, optimistic, calm because you are heading for a deed that God loves and will accept [as a good deed]. It will be the day, God willing, you spend with the women of paradise. . . .

The Third Phase

When you ride the (T) [this initial probably stands for *tayyara*, airplane in Arabic], before your foot steps in it, and before you enter it, you make a prayer and supplications. Remember that this is a battle for the sake of God. . . . When the (T) moves, even slightly, toward (Q) [unknown reference], say the supplication of travel. . . .

And then it takes off. . . . Pray for yourself and all of your brothers that they may be victorious and hit their targets and [unclear] and ask God to grant you martyrdom facing the enemy, not running away from it, and for him to grant you patience and the feeling that anything that happens to you is for him. . . .

When the confrontation begins, strike like champions who do not want to go back to this world. Shout, "Allahu Akbar" ["God is great"], because this strikes fear in the hearts of the non-believers. . . . Know that the gardens of paradise are waiting for you in all their beauty, and the women of paradise are waiting, calling out, "Come hither, friend of God." They have dressed in their most beautiful clothing.

If God decrees that any of you are to slaughter, you should dedicate the slaughter to your fathers . . . because you have obligations toward them. . . . If you slaughter, do not cause the discomfort of those you are killing, because this is one of the practices of the prophet, peace be upon him. . . .

Then implement the way of the prophet in taking prisoners. Take prisoners and kill them. As Almighty God said: "No prophet should have prisoners until he has soaked the land with blood. You want the bounties of this world [in exchange

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for prisoners] and God wants the other world [for you], and God is all-powerful, all-wise." . . .

. . . When the hour of reality approaches, the zero hour . . . wholeheartedly welcome death for the sake of God. Always be remembering God. Either end your life while praying, seconds before

the target, or make your last words: "There is no God but God, Muhammad is his messenger."

Afterward, we will all meet in the highest heaven, God willing. . . .

And may the peace of the God be upon the prophet.

The Wealth and Poverty of Nations

One of the greatest challenges for historians of the recent past is making sense of the combination of recent economic, political, technological, and cultural changes described by *globalization*, a word with several layers of meaning. It refers, first of all, to a world of free trade, open markets, and capitalist competition in which goods, services, and capital flow across seamless international borders. It also refers to a world in which a remarkable series of technological breakthroughs—computers, communications satellites, fiberoptic cable, and especially the Internet—have destroyed the barriers of time and space. It refers, finally, to a world of increasing cultural homogeneity in which tastes in music, art, architecture, personal dress, and countless other areas of life have become increasingly standardized and, for better or worse, westernized.

Historians agree that globalization represents an acceleration and intensification of trends that have been a part of world history for thousands of years. Where it will take us is impossible to predict. Its supporters see universal benefits from worldwide economic growth, strengthened democracies through better-informed citizenry, increased capacity to deal with global environmental problems, and even a heightened sense of human community. Its detractors, of which there are many, see a widening divide between haves and have-nots, dangerous political transitions, the triumph of an ethos of corporate greed, and a bland uniformity in world culture. Whichever side is correct, understanding the roots and meaning of globalization will be a primary challenge for future historians.

Economic and Social Development in a New Era of Globalization

118 • WORLD BANK, WORLD DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

The statistics in the following tables enable us to draw some conclusions about short-term economic and social developments during the recent era of intensified globalization. The data were compiled by the World Bank, one of many international organizations concerned with alleviating world poverty by encouraging economic development. Founded at the Bretton Woods Conference in New Hampshire in 1944,

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the World Bank uses funds subscribed by member nations (today numbering 186) to make loans to governments and private businesses for projects that further economic development. Although most loans at first were allocated for post-World War II reconstruction projects, since the 1950s the bank has supported projects mainly in developing nations.

Since 2000, the World Bank has sought to contribute to achieving the so-called Millennium Development Goals adopted by 189 member states of the United Nations in September 2000. Designed to “free all men, women, and children from the abject and dehumanizing conditions of extreme poverty,” the eight goals to be achieved by 2015 are eradicating extreme poverty and hunger; achieving universal primary education; promoting gender equality and empowering women; reducing child mortality; improving maternal health; combating HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases; ensuring environmental sustainability; and developing a global partnership for economic development.

Since 1978, the World Bank has published annually its *World Development Report*, which contains commentary on development strategies and statistics on economic, demographic, fiscal, and educational trends. Since 2001, most of the statistical data have been published separately as *World Development Indicators*. The World Bank draws on a wide range of sources for the information in its annual reports, including reports from governments, U.N. agencies, and nongovernmental organizations. Inevitably, in any given year, some data may be missing due to a nation's refusal to cooperate or its inability to do so because of conflict or natural disaster. In the accompanying tables, the use of a dash (–) shows that no data are available. Furthermore, many factors affect the reliability of the data, including weak statistical methods used by some governments, differences in coverage, and disagreements over key definitions. Despite such difficulties, the data allow us to make broad comparisons over time.

Of the more than 100 nations covered in the World Bank reports, 29 have been included in the following tables. They represent all the world's regions and range from some of the world's poorest states to the some of the richest. The tables provide data on eight topics:

1. Population
2. Per capita Gross National Income (GNI), a number calculated by dividing the country's population into the Gross Domestic Income, which is calculated by adding a country's Gross Domestic Product (the value of all goods and services produced within a country in a given time) and net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from non-resident sources. In other words, income produced by a U.S.-owned company in Mexico counts toward the U.S. GNI, but not income produced by a Japanese-owned company in the U.S. Such information gives a broad idea of a country's standard of living but is not necessarily an accurate gauge of the prevalence of poverty. For this, further information about wealth distribution would be needed.
3. Life expectancy

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4. Infant mortality. This measures the number of infants per one thousand who die before their first birthday.
5. Literacy of adults aged 15 years or older. Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write simple sentences about one's daily life experiences.
6. Per capita energy consumption, a number calculated by converting a country's total energy consumption into the equivalent of the energy produced by 1 kilogram of oil, and then dividing it by the country's population.
7. Percentage of population with access to improved sanitation facilities, defined as those capable of preventing human, animal, and insect contact with human waste. They may range from simple, protected pit latrines to flush toilets with connection to a sewer system.

QUESTIONS FOR ANALYSIS

1. What population trends are revealed in the tables?
2. To what extent do the tables reveal uneven development among the world's major regions?
3. Does the information in the tables suggest that the gap between rich and poor nations is getting larger or smaller?
4. For those nations that have not achieved significant economic progress, what insights do the tables provide into reasons for their lack of success?
5. What information do the tables provide on the relationship between economic growth and environmental quality?
6. On the basis of the information in the tables, would it appear that things are getting better or worse for humankind?

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World Bank Statistics		Population (millions)		GNI per Capita (U.S. dollars)			Life Expectancy at Birth		
		1976	1990	2008	1976	1990	2008	1960	1977
								1960	1977
Zimbabwe	6.5	9.8	12	115	550	640	45	44	45
Congo, Democratic Republic	25.4	37.3	64	150	140	220	40	46	49
Ethiopia	28.7	51.2	81	208	100	120	36	39	57
Sierra Leone	3.1	4.1	6	320	200	240	37	46	49
Uganda	11.9	16.3	32	420	240	220	44	53	54
Haiti	4.7	6.5	10	450(2005)	150	370	42	51	59
Mali	5.8	8.5	13	580	100	270	37	42	49
Ghana	10.1	14.9	23	630	580	390	40	48	58
India	620.4	849.5	1140	1,040	150	350	43	51	65
Nigeria	77.1	115.5	151	1,170	380	290	39	48	48
Egypt	38.1	52.1	82	1,800	280	600	46	54	72
Indonesia	135.2	178.2	227	1,880	240	570	41	48	69
Syria	7.7	12.4	21	2,160	780	980	48	57	76
China	835.8	1,337.7	1,325	2,542	410	370	53	64	71
Guatemala	6.5	9.2	14	2,680	630	900	47	57	74
Thailand	43	55.8	67	3,670	380	1,420	51	61	72
South Africa	26	35.9	49	5,820	1,340	2,560	53	60	53
Brazil	110	150.4	192	7,300	1,140	2,680	57	62	76
Chile	10.5	13.2	17	9,270	1,050	1,770	57	67	82
Mexico	62	86.2	106	9,990	1,090	2,010	58	65	78
Poland	34.3	38.2	38	11,730	2,860	1,790	66	71	80
Korea, Rep.	36	42.8	49	21,530	670	5,400	54	63	83
Israel	3.6	3.9	7	24,720	3,920	9,700	69	72	83
Italy	56.2	57.7	60	35,460	3,050	18,520	69	73	85
Japan	112.8	123.5	128	38,130	4,910	26,930	68	76	86
Canada	23.2	26.5	33	43,460	7,510	20,440	71	74	83
United Kingdom	56.1	57.4	61	46,040	4,020	16,190	70	73	82
United States	215.1	250	304	47,930	7,890	22,240	70	73	81
Switzerland	6.4	6.7	8	55,510	8,850	33,160	71	74	85

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World Bank Statistics (continued)

	Adult Literacy Rate (% over 15 years old)				Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births			
	1974	1990	Male		1970	1990	2008	
			2008	Females				
Zimbabwe	—	63	94	89	96	51	62	
Congo, Democratic Republic	15	61	—	—	141	126	126	
Ethiopia	—	—	—	—	158	124	69	
Sierra Leone	15	21	52	29	197	163	123	
Uganda	25	48	86	82	109	114	85	
Haiti	20	53	—	—	141	105	54	
Mali	10	32	35	18	204	139	103	
Ghana	25	60	66	50	111	58	51	
India	36	48	75	51	137	83	52	
Nigeria	—	51	—	—	139	120	96	
Egypt	40	48	75	58	158	66	20	
Indonesia	62	77	95	89	118	56	31	
Syria	53	64	90	77	96	30	14	
China	—	73	97	91	69	37	18	
Guatemala	47	55	80	69	100	58	29	
Thailand	82	93	96	92	27	26	13	
South Africa	—	—	90	88	79	45	48	
Brazil	64	81	90	90	95	56	22	
Chile	90	93	99	99	78	18	7	
Mexico	76	87	95	91	72	36	15	
Poland	98	—	100	99	33	15	6	
Korea, Rep.	92	96	*	*	51	8	5	
Israel	84	—	*	*	20	10	4	
Italy	98	95+	99	99	30	9	3	
Japan	99	95+	*	*	13	5	3	
Canada	98	95+	*	*	19	7	6	
United Kingdom	98	*	*	*	19	8	5	
United States	99	*	98	99	20	9	7	
Switzerland	99	95+	*	*	15	7	4	

* = Literacy rates above 95%

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World Bank Statistics (continued)

	Per Capita Energy Consumption (kilograms of oil equivalent)			Access to Improved Sanitation Facilities (% of population)		
	1965	1990	2007	1990	2006	2006
Zimbabwe	441	889	759	44	44	46
Congo Democratic Republic	74	326	345	16	16	20
Ethiopia	10	308	290	4	4	11
Sierra Leone	100	—	—	—	—	11
Uganda	36	—	—	29	29	33
Haiti	24	219	286	29	29	19
Mali	14	—	—	35	35	45
Ghana	76	353	415	6	6	10
India	100	375	529	14	14	28
Nigeria	34	725	722	26	26	30
Egypt	313	551	840	50	50	66
Indonesia	91	575	845	51	51	52
Syria	212	895	958	81	81	92
China	178	760	1,484	48	48	65
Guatemala	150	498	620	70	70	84
Thailand	82	742	1,553	78	78	96
South Africa	1,744	2,581	2,807	55	55	59
Brazil	286	933	1,239	70	70	77
Chile	652	1,048	1,851	84	84	94
Mexico	605	1,456	1,750	56	56	81
Poland	2,027	2,705	2,547	—	—	—
Korea, Rep.	238	2,171	4,586	69	69	—
Israel	1,574	2,486	3,059	96	96	—
Italy	1,568	2,586	3,001	100	100	—
Japan	1,474	3,546	4,019	100	100	100
Canada	6,007	7,509	8,169	100	100	100
United Kingdom	3,481	3,619	3,464	100	100	—
United States	6,535	7,664	7,766	100	100	100
Switzerland	2,501	3,545	3,406	100	100	100

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