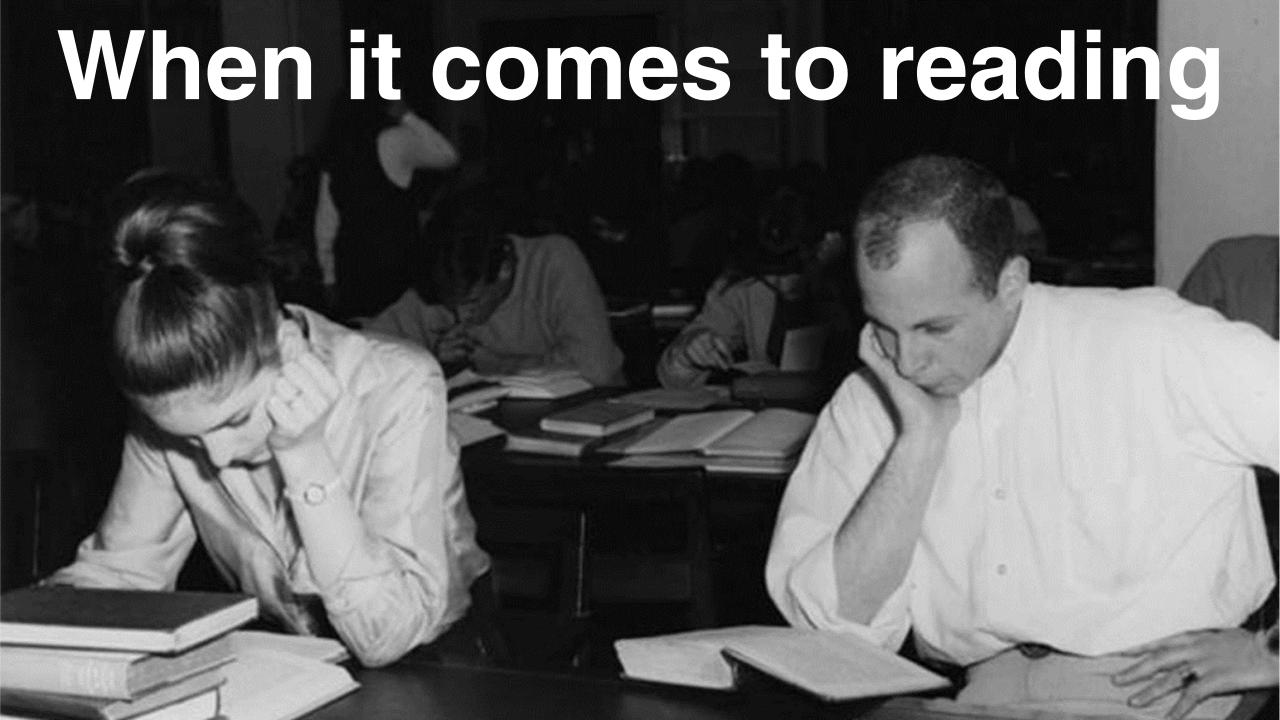


## Reading

to become acquainted with or look over the contents of (something, such as a book)





We're not in Kansas anymore

"Each medium, independent of the content it mediates, has its own intrinsic effects which are its unique message." -Marshall McLuhan



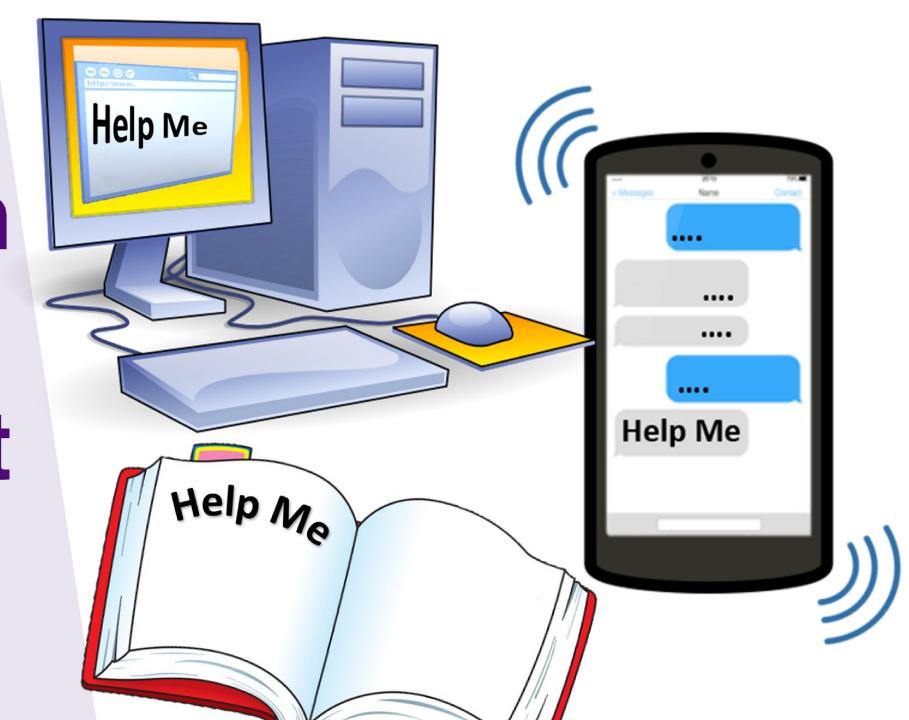


"We human beings are not just the product of what we read, but how we read."

-Maryanne Wolf

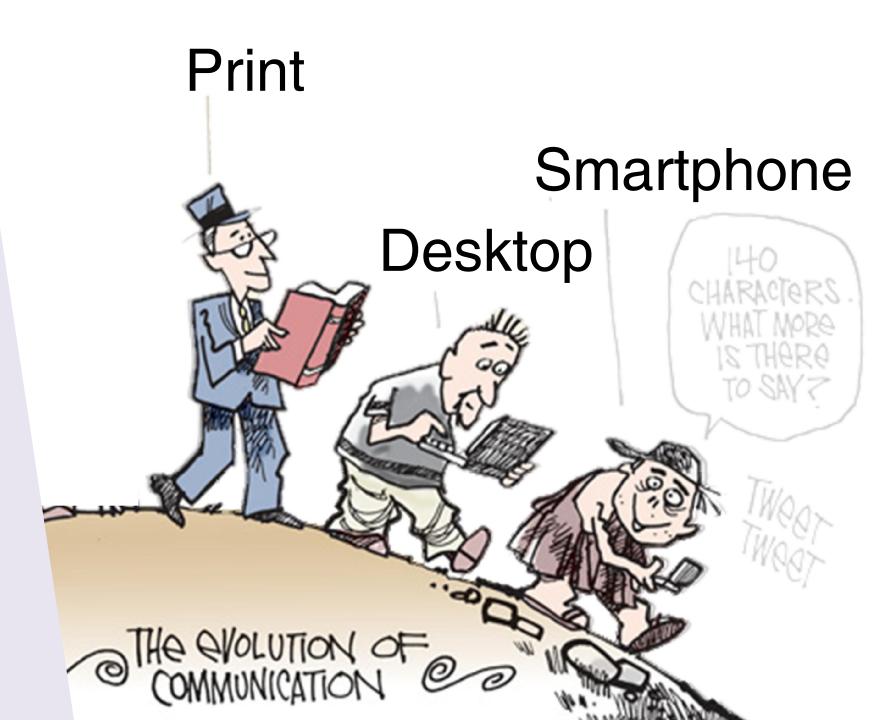
# Medium Affects Content



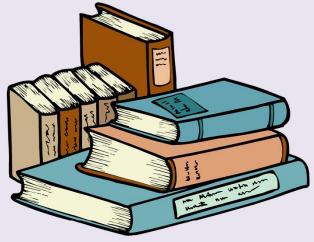


# Medium Affects Reading





# Print Deep Reading

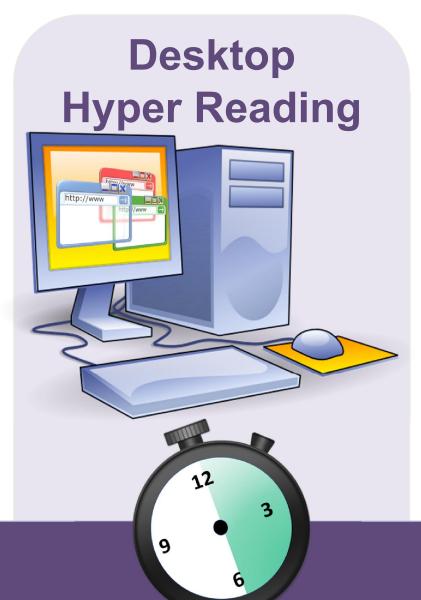




### **Print**







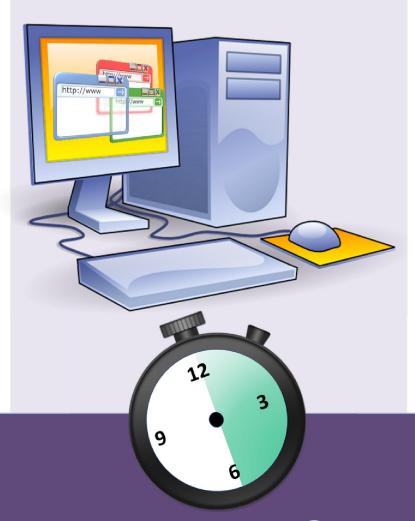
NONLINEAR

### **Print**





### **Desktop**



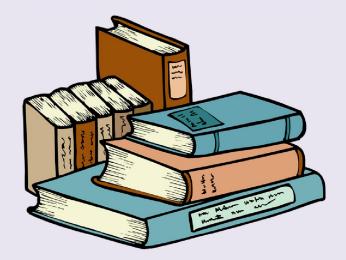
## Smartphone Utility Reading





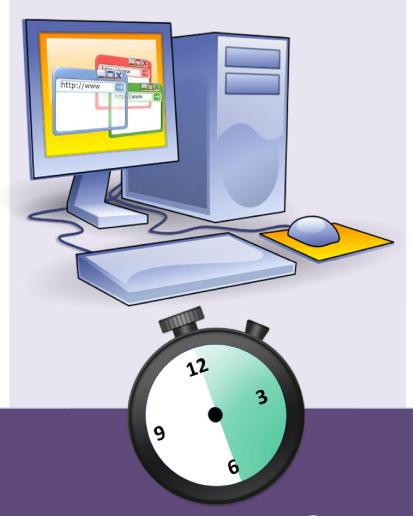
**NONLINEAR** 

### **Books**





### **Pages**

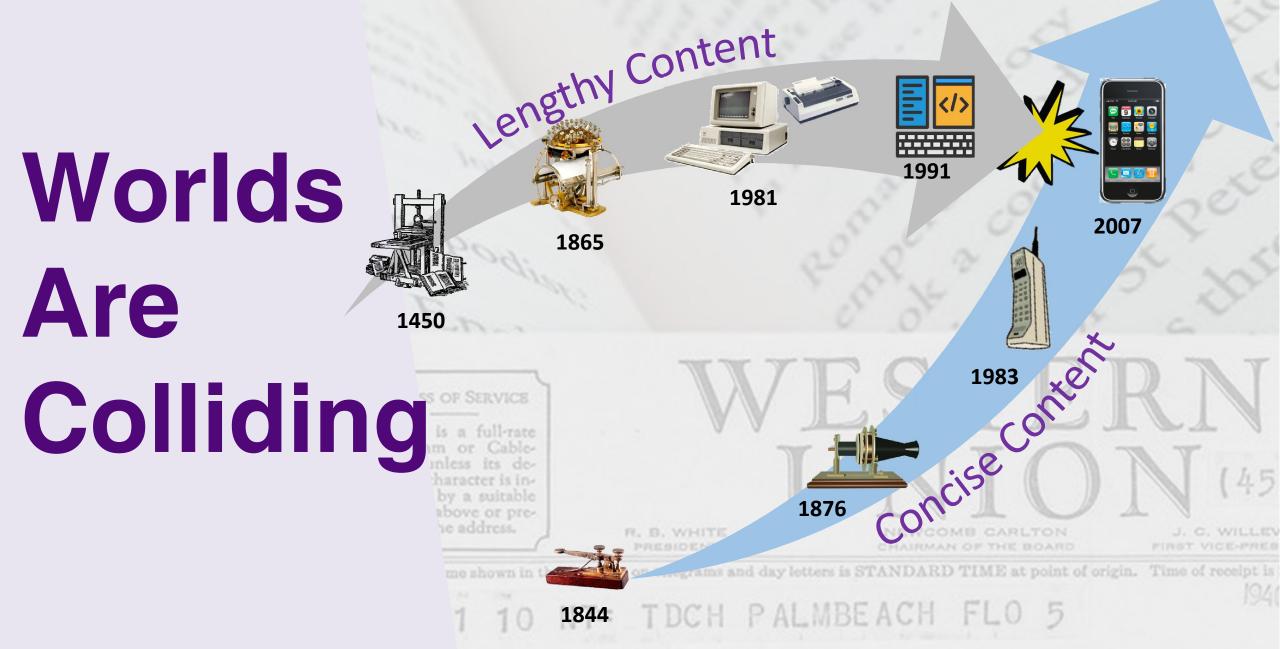


### Messages

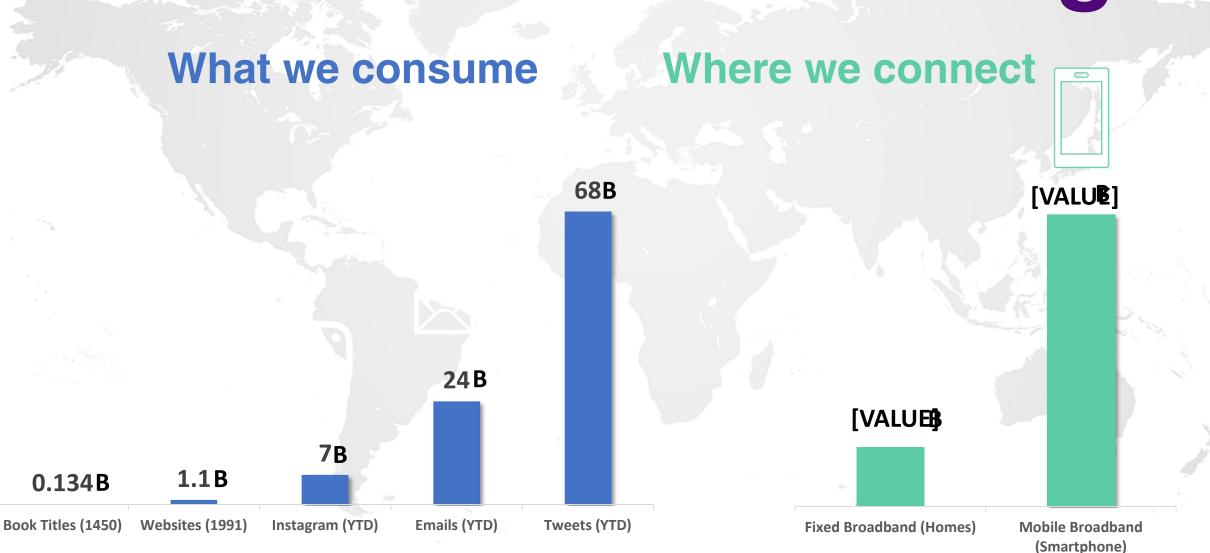




**NONLINEAR** 



## Nonlinear and Messages





### The Stakes

Capitalism implies competition. With the emergence of large corporations and cartiels—i.e. the advent of monopoly capitalism—this competition assumed a new dimension. It became qualitatively more political-oceanomic, and therefore military-economic. What was at stake was no longer the fast of large-times representing some tens of thousands of pounds or broaden or thousand of dilitars. At stake new were industrial and Inaconomic to the work of the competition of the

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The Meaning of the Second World War 15

expitalist economy and the rest them to the pursuit of — or a remotion to — one of committee the construction of Latin America, achieved purely by construction of the construction of Latin America, achieved purely by construction of the construction of Latin America, achieved purely by construction warfare and with relatively managing and military involvement, was not a feasible paradigm for entablishing world rule — any more than Top's or Helfer's military machines were all the Britain soon after the read of the Front World Was to accompt to the construction of the construction

Equally, there is not the slightest pood of any limitation on the war sims of Japan. Germany or the USA, the real challengers of the status quo in the Second World War. Yeay saily on the Tasaka Memorandum established that for the Japanese army, the conquest of Chan was only a stepping-stone to the enoquest of world lageroney, which would be achieved after crushing US remissace. \*Indeed, Japan's allicance with Germany could be only temporary, and remained fingle and ineffectual throught the war, for it was seen as provisional thorus with a future energy. \*Holder, The Meaning of the Second World War 13

Yet the creation of colonial empires following the international thrust of capital proved to be only a temporary answer to the problem of the growing disproportion between development of the productive forces and the political form within which this development had taken place: the nation-state. 'Given the poverty and low growth rates of the colonies, their demand for manufactured goods was inherently limited; they were hardly a substitute for the lucrative markets to be found in the industrial countries themselves. whose systematic closure - via the high tariffs on imported goods and capital increasingly imposed by the end of the nineteenth century - accelerated the colonial drive. At the same time the fact that the world had become divided relatively early on, to the especial advantage of the Western rim of the European continent, meant that later industrial powers (USA, Germany, Russia, Japan) had little space to expand overseas. Their prodigious development issued in a powerful challenge to the existing territorial arrangements. It upset the concomitant balance of political and economic power. The growing conflict between the burgeoning productive forces and the prevailing political structures could less and less be contained by conventional diplomacy or local military skirmishes. The power coalitions which this conflict fostered merely exacerbated it, ensuring that it would reach exploding point. The explosion occurred with the First World War.

The in the supprising that the first move in questioning the state questioned that have been used by Germany, which had assumed to the proper and hence was in a point of all the large and hence was in a point of the proper and hence was in a point of the proper and hence was in a point of the proper and hence was in a point of the proper and hence was in a point of the proper and hence was in a point of the proper and hence was in a point of the proper and hence was in a point of the proper and hence was in a point of the proper and hence was in a point of the proper and hence was a proper and hence where the proper and hence was a proper and hence where the proper and hence was a proper and the proper and hence was a proper and hence where the proper and hence was a proper and hence where the proper and hence was a proper and hence where the proper and hence was a proper and hence was a proper and hence where the proper and hence was a proper and hence where the proper and hence was a proper and hence where the proper and hence was a proper and hence where the proper and hence was a proper and hence where the proper and hence was a proper and hence where the proper and hence was a proper and hence where the proper and hence was a proper and hence where the proper and hence was a proper and hence where the proper and hence was a proper and hence where the proper and hence was a proper and hence where the proper and hence where t

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military comeback inevitable.

The point has been made many times that the Second World War was a logical and inevitable outcome of World War One. But the link between the two is commonly reduced to the anti-German clauses of the Versaille Treaty, and especially the foolish policy of reparations on which the French bourgeoise was particularly insintent. In truth, although the terms of the pace settlement certainly helped to exacerbate the political, military and above all concerning conflicts that dominant descriptions of thirdings and psycol the

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able, since the latter was resolved at all costs to prevent the transformation of China into 1 pagenese colony or dependency. At a deeper level, the American-Jayanese conflict was fuelled by the grave economic crusis of 1929-32 in both countries. It flowed from the perception that a long-term solution insvalved a decisive break with economic indationism (a shift from growth contented on the home market), and hence the need to achieve for enself (or desy others) strategic insertion in the world market via laggement over a substantial part of the world, as a necessary step on the path to

world dominance."
So the second act of the imperialist drama unfolded seconding to
the inner logic of the world capitalist system. Once again the stake
was the international hegemony of one imperialist power, to be
won and maintained by an active combination of military conquest
or pressure and economic domination or plunder - the exact mix
depending on the relative strength on weakness of the individual
contestants, deriving from such inner constraints as the level of
economic development and the character of political institutions.
On the eve of the Second World War these powers were the USA,
Germany, Japan and Brisian, with France and Italy playing the

role of secondary allies, lacking the strength to be real contenders. It might be objected that the above characterization of the stakes of WWII is too sweeping and does not correspond to the real course of events, which reveal much more limited ambitions on the part of the warring powers; that one ought to distinguish more sharply between causes and effects, and differentiate the aggressors from those states which entered the war in self-defence. Was not the Second World War simply a concatenation of regional conflicts whose origin lay in the peculiarities of German and Japanese politics, inducing a rupture in what otherwise would have been a peaceful evolution of the world economy towards what Kautsky had termed 'ultra-imperialism'? In this view, Japan's drive was limited to the creation of an East-Asian and Pacific zone of influence and German expansionism to parts of Europe, North Africa and the Middle East. The British bourgeoisie's desire to retain its imperial possessions can then be cleared of responsibility for Japanese or German militarism, and US goals vis-a-vis Asia and Africa, not to speak of Europe, can be seen as more modest and benign in essence than the policy of armed conquest sprouted by German and Japanese fascism.

However, this objection misunderstands the role which interimperialist wars have played in the internationalization of the

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of State, put it quite bluntly in 1942: 'Leadenhip in 2 new system of international relationships in trade and concession effairs will devolve largely upon the United States be of our great economic strength. We should assume this less hip, and the responsibility that goes with it, primarily for a of pure national self-interest."

British imperialism, even if it indeed had already chewed to move than it could digest, it by no means cased jockeying for more positions. Its intervention in East Africa, mopping up of the Italian colonial empire, liquidation of the French enclaves in the Italian colonial empire, liquidation of the French cackaves in the Italian colonial empire, liquidation of the French cackaves in the Italian was so that the evident purpose of making Greece a stepping store for the creation of British client states in Eastern Earope of placing the French satellites which had emerged in 1918, various attempts at power politics in Latin America (took as the buchtarian towards and the Italian Control of the Italian Cont

It the era of imperialism, even a quest for regional zones of influence presupposes a readiness to fight on a world scale. The logic of this emerges in the military directives and decisions of the

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But if the meaning of the Second World War, his that of its predecessor, can be grauped only in the context of the imperialist drive for world domination, its significance lies in the fact that it was the ultimate treat of the relative strength of the competing imperialist states. Its outcome determined the particular pattern of the world accumulation of capital for a whole period. In the world organised by expital based on nation-states, was in for mechanism for the final resolution of differences. For although military power in north en olly kined of pressure which a capitalist state can bring to bear upon its rivals, nevertheless it is the highest form of power; the potential or examilus of arment might to impose its will is the decisive proof of an imperialist state's superiority. Therefore, what we are dealing with here in the capitaly of each of the beliggreens to 18

use military force in a notationed way and more nucessfully than in to apponents, which in turn depend on the ability of each state to mobilize all necessary resources, human as well as material, for victory. Consequently, was no this scale are the supperme tool the solidity of the social order and its economic health, as they are of the policiant stamins of the ruling classes and their leaderships.

So far as the latter are concerned, the central issue is the ability of the bourgeoisie to reign in its own back yard, above all over its native working class. In the final analysis, imperialist expansion expresses an insatiable thirst for surplus value, its production and realization - the snowball dynamic of capital accumulation. But qualitatively increased surplus-value production is possible only through a specific relationship with wage labour, a subordination of the working class to capital. Hence a strategic integration of the working class in the metropolitan centres is a necessary component of the imperialist countries' ability to pursue the struggle for world dominance. The world that emerged from the 1914-1918 war was at least partially shaped by the unprecendented rise in working-class self-organization and self-confidence, especially in Europe but also in the USA, during the quarter century that preceded it. The attitude of the working class to imperialist wars was therefore of importance not only to the ruling classes, but also to the future of the working class itself. The historic debate which took place among the parties of the Second International between 1907 and 1917 - a debate which started before the war (though at a time when the warring alliances were already in place) and continued right through it - linked the question of the forthcoming war to a wider discussion on whether the workers' organizations should be instruments of reform of the bourgeois order or its grave-diggers. When the war started, and after initial nationalist euphoria had evaporated amidst hunger, death and destruction, the social truce broke under its impact right across the continent.

Mutinine in the French, German, Austrian and Russian armine; bruger marches and strikes in factories; the overthrow of Tsarion in Russis; the dissolution of Austria-Hungary; the overthrow of the Ottoman substanct; the addication of the German Kaiser; the advent of revolution in the cities of Central, East and Southeasters Europe; and finally the successor of the Boshevik-Ind revolution in Russia – these represent the many varied attempts by the exploited populations of this part of Europe and Asia to find alternative solutions to captalism's intensitying structural crisis and to the war-proces anarchy of the international order entablished by the

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Capitalism implies competition. With the emergence of large cor

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tens of thousands of pounds or hundreds of thousand of dollars. At

competition assumed a new dimension. It became qualitatively

The Meaning of the Second World War 15

noning the second of the secon countries of Latin America, achieved largely by economic warfare and with relatively marginal military sevolvement, was not a feasible paradigm for establishing world rule - any more than The Carte of the C

> the way they treated the Jewish people or the people of Poland or the Soviet Union, exceptional circumstances of the unfolding war

Equally, there is not the slightest proof of any limitation on the war sims of Japan, Germany or the USA, the real challengers of the status quo in the Second World War. Very early on the Tanaka Memorandum established that for the Japanese army, the conquest of China was only a stepping-stone to the conquest of world hegemony, which would be achieved after crushing US resistance.\* Indeed, Japan's alliance with Germany could be only temporary, and remained fragile and ineffectual throught the war, for it was seen as a provisional truce with a future enemy." Hitler's

thrust of capital proved to be only a temporary answer to the problem of the growing disproportion between development of the productive forces and the political form within which this development had taken place: the nation-state. 'Given the poverty and low growth rates of the colonies, their demand for manufactured goods was inherently limited; they were hardly a substitute for the lucrative markets to be found in the industrial countries themselves. whose systematic closure - via the high tariffs on imported goods and capital increasingly imposed by the end of the nineteenth century - accelerated the colonial drive. At the same time the fact that the world had become divided relatively early on, to the especial advantage of the Western rim of the European continent, meant that later industrial powers (USA, Germany, Russia, Japan) had little space to expand overseas. Their prodigious development issued in a powerful challenge to the existing territorial arrangements. It upset the concomitant balance of political and economic power. The growing conflict between the burgeoning productive forces and the prevailing political structures could less and less be contained by conventional diplomacy or local military

point. The explosion occurred with the First World War. It is not surprising that the first move in questi quo should have been made by Germany, which industrial leadership of Europe and hence challenge a colonial share-out favourable to I force of arms. The prospect of the contines German domination, with all its implication colonies and other dependent states, was a or only to those most immediately affected, lik Russia, but also for the non-European por United States. In the event, US intervention Entente proved decisive in the defeat of Gern

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understanding of the meaning of the coming w The struggle for hagemony in the world will by possession of the Russian space. Any ide siculton (for Germany) as long as it do ntinent . . . If we are masters of Europe, it dominant position in the world. If the (Bro

collapse today through our arms, we would t

Russia would take India, Japan East Asia and

American imperialism was also consciou become the world leader. The decision he

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United States had itself generously contrib-

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also its supply of raw materials. For the United S

to be the lever which would open the whole of the world market a

world resources to American exploitation." Cordell Hull, the US

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The Meaning of the Second World War 13

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instructive to look beyond strictly European iar relationship developing between China, which would eventually lead to the Pacific and the USA collaborated in the suppression in China. In 1905 the Russo-Japanese peace fer US auspices. In the First World War n ally of the United States and the other two interests in the Far East: Britain and adly treated by the Paris Peace Conference n Naval Agreement of 1922. Hence the fact olicy gradually embarked upon a course of rent from that of German imperialism y any 'humiliation' imposed on her by her he contrary, the target of the Japanese war most populous country in the world. Japan's uria in 1931, and the all-out war it unleashed

The Meaning of the Second World War 17

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So the second act of the imperialist drama unfolded according to the inner logic of the world capitalist system. Once again the stake was the international hegemony of one imperialist power, to be won and maintained by an active combination of military conquest or pressure and economic domination or plunder - the exact mix depending on the relative strength or weakness of the individual contestants, deriving from such inner constraints as the level of economic development and the character of political institutions. On the eve of the Second World War these powers were the USA, Germany, Japan and Britain, with France and Italy playing the role of secondary allies, lacking the strength to be real contenders.

It might be objected that the above characterization of the stakes of WWII is too sweeping and does not correspond to the real course of events, which reveal much more limited ambitions on the part of the warring powers; that one ought to distinguish more sharply between causes and effects, and differentiate the aggressors from those states which entered the war in self-defence. Was not the Second World War simply a concatenation of regional conflicts whose origin lay in the peculiarities of German and Japanese politics, inducing a rupture in what otherwise would have been a peaceful evolution of the world economy towards what Kautsky had termed 'ultra-imperialism'? In this view, Japan's drive was limited to the creation of an East-Asian and Pacific zone of influence and German expansionism to parts of Europe, North Africa and the Middle East. The British bourgeoisie's desire to retain its imperial possessions can then be cleared of responsibility for Japanese or German militarism, and US goals vis-a-vis Asia and Africa, not to speak of Europe, can be seen as more modest and benign in essence than the policy of armed conquest sprouted by German and Japanese fascism.

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use military force in a sustained way and more successfully than its opponents, which in turn depends on the ability of each state to mobilize all necessary resources, human as well as material, for victory. Consequently, wars on this scale are the supreme test of the solidity of the social order and its economic health, as they are of the political stamina of the ruling classes and their leaderships.

So far as the latter are concerned, the central issue is the ability of the bourgeoisie to reign in its own back yard, above all over its native working class. In the final analysis, imprialist expansion expresses an insatiable thirst for surplus value, its production and realization - the snowball dynamic of capital accumulation. But qualitatively increased surplus-value production is possible only through a specific relationship with wage labour, a subordination of the working class to capital. Hence a strategic integration of the working class in the metropolitan centres is a necessary component of the imperialist countries' ability to pursue the struggle for world dominance. The world that emerged from the 1914-1918 war was at least partially shaped by the unprecendented rise in working-class self-organization and self-confidence, especially in Europe but also in the USA, during the quarter century that preceded it. The attitude of the working class to imperialist wars was therefore of importance not only to the ruling classes, but also to the future of the working class itself. The historic debate which took place among the parties of the Second International between 1907 and 1917 - a debate which started before the war (though at a time when the warring alliances were already in place) and continued right through it - linked the question of the forthcoming war to a wider discussion on whether the workers' organizations should be instruments of reform of the bourgeois order or its grave-diggers. When the war started, and after initial nationalist euphoria had evaporated amidst hunger, death and destruction, the social truce broke under its impact right across the continent. Mutinies in the French, German, Austrian and Russian armies;

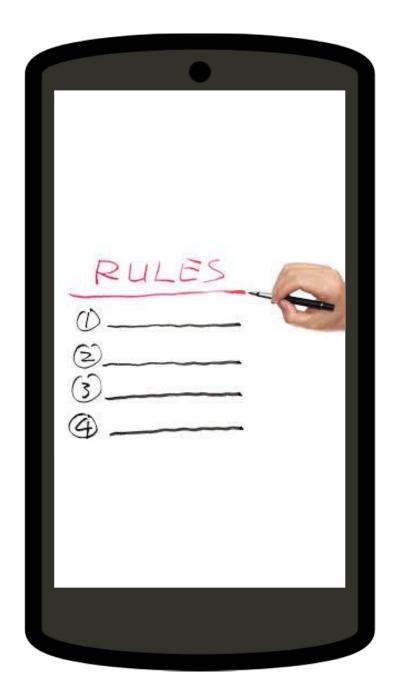
hunger marches and strikes in factories; the overthrow of Tsarism in Russia; the dissolution of Austria-Hungary; the overthrow of the Ottoman sultanate; the abdication of the German Kaiser; the advent of revolution in the cities of Central, East and Southeastern Europe; and finally the success of the Bolshevik-led revolution in Russia - these represent the many varied attempts by the exploited populations of this part of Europe and Asia to find alternative solutions to captalism's intensifying structural crisis and to the war-prone anarchy of the international order established by the

geographical constraints and military requirements sartially dictated these lines of expansion. But underlying these constraints and considerations was the inner logic of imperialism, which can be seen quite clearly in the planning councils of the warring states. Oil, rubber, copper, nickel, tin, manganese, iron ore, cotton, etc. had to be secured: sea-lanes had to be kept open to ship these home; workers and forced labour had to be mobilized, housed and fed; exports had to be expanded and foisted upon refuctant clients; foreign competitors had to be dragooned into partnerships or simply absorbed; opponents' exports had to be cut and their populations starved. The war indeed showed itself to be nothing but the continuation of politics by other means. \*\*

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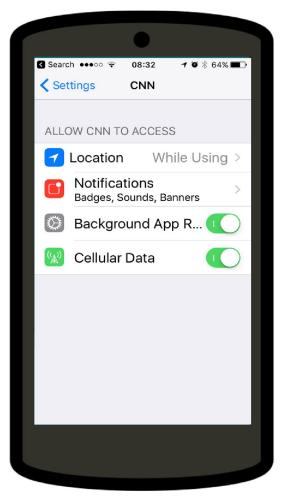
## Smartphones Have Rules



## 1st Rule

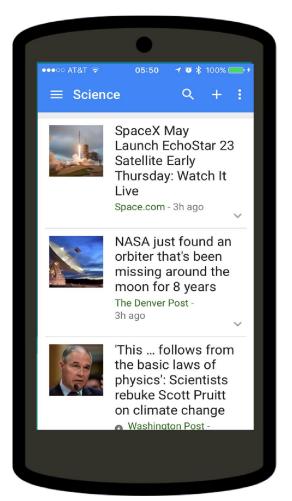
# Users Control the Medium





## 2<sup>nd</sup> Rule

# Preview & Search for Content

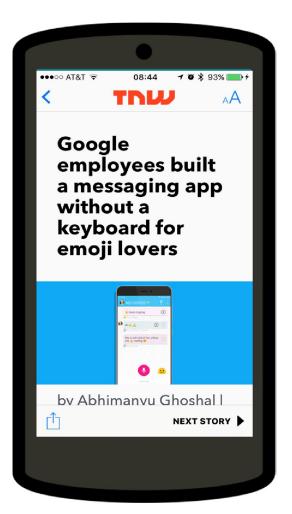


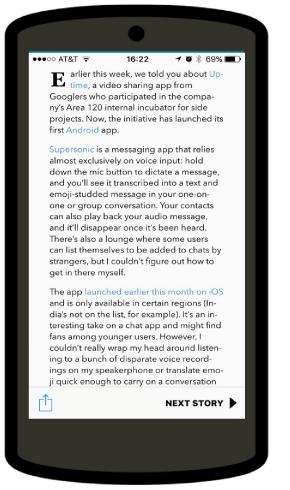


Images, headlines and summaries provide guideposts

## 3<sup>rd</sup> Rule

# Minimize Content Scrolling





Short-form (< 1000 words) is prevalent on smartphones

## 4<sup>th</sup> Rule

# Send Relevant Information





The Stakes

Capitalism implies competition. With the emergence of large cor

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dominate the economy of whole continents through capital investment, preferential trade agreements, currency regulations and political hegemony. The aim of the war was the subordination not only of the less developed world, but also of other industrial states whether enemies or allies, to one begemonic power's priorities of capital accumulation. In this perspective US domination of the countries of Latin America, achieved largely by economic warfare and with relatively marginal military involvement, was not a feasible paradigm for establishing world rule - any more than Tojo's or Hitler's military machines were sufficient in themselves for that purpose. For the USA, an economic power par excellence, this meant building up a powerful navy and forcing Britain soon after the end of the First World War to accept parity on the seas just as Japan would insist on parity with Britain and USA and hereby torpedo the Washington agreement a decade and a half later. World hegemony, in other words, can be exercised only through a combination of military strength and economic superior-Naturally, it cannot be known what precise combination Germany or Japan would have adopted in the event of ultimate victory: but it would certainly have been some such combination rather than a reliance on sheer brute force. In occupied Europe instance, the French, Belgian, Dutch or Dunish bourgeoisies from the way they treated the Jewish people or the people of Poland or the Soviet Union, exceptional circumstances of the unfolding war

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Yet the creation of colonial empires following the international thrust of capital proved to be only a temporary answer to the problem of the growing disproportion between development of the productive forces and the political form within which this development had taken place: the nation-state. 'Given the poverty and low growth rates of the colonies, their demand for manufactured goods was inherently limited; they were hardly a substitute for the lucrative markets to be found in the industrial countries themselves, whose systematic closure - via the high tariffs on imported goods and capital increasingly imposed by the end of the nineteenth century - accelerated the colonial drive. At the same time the fact that the world had become divided relatively early on, to the especial advantage of the Western rim of the European continent, meant that later industrial powers (USA, Germany, Russia, Japan) had little space to expand overseas. Their prodigious development issued in a powerful challenge to the existing territorial arrangements. It upset the concomitant balance of political and economic power. The growing conflict between the burgeoning productive forces and the prevailing political structures could less and less be contained by conventional diplomacy or local military skirmishes. The power coalitions which this conflict fostered merely exacerbated it, ensuring that it would reach exploding point. The explosion occurred with the First World War.

It is not surprising that the first move in questioning the status quo should have been made by Germany, which had assumed the industrial kadenship of Europe and hence was in a posichallenge a colonial share-out favourable to Britain so force of arms. The prospect of the continent's of German domination, with all its implications a colonies and other dependent states, was a colonies. But also fee the non-Burope United States. In the event, US int

Entente proved decinive in the defe-Yet World War One in no way 'w between economy and politics w Germany was defeated, but no from the race for world leaden door for a new arrival: socialis solidation of Bohshevik power i leading to the appearance of i countries and Italy; the gree which produced a massive shall to the left in the victor countries themselves at its clase – these changed the whole meaning of international warfare for the bourgeoise. From the outset the new arrangement between victors and vanopished was neembaded by the desire of the ruling classes to prevent the spread of revulution, especially to Germany. American, British and even French imperialists dd not dure completely to disarm their German competions, lest the German working class take power. Indeed, between Newmber 1918 and Grotobe 1923, the Britished was the only real force defending the weakened capitalist order in Germany. The contradiction of Versalles was that the victors wanted to weaken German capitalism without really disarming it and while keeping its industrial power intent. This made its and while keeping its industrial power intent. This made its

military comeback inevitable.

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(S.A., which would eventually lead to the Pacific and the USA collaboration in the suppression in China. In 1995 the Russo-Japanese peace US suspices. In the First World War of the United States and the other two least in the Far East: Britain and teat by the Paris Peace Conference Was Agreement of 1922. Hence the fact shallly emburked upon a course of team the of German imperiations to from the of German imperiations to them the of German imperiations to the target of the Japanese war to concurry in the world. Japan's L, and the all-out war is unknowled one conflict with the USA inevitation of conflict with the USA inevitation of the conflict of the confli

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able, since the latter was resolved at all costs to prevent the transformation of China into a Japanese colony or dependency, at deeper level, the American-Japanese conflict was faciled by the grave economic crisis of 1923-25 in both counters. It flowed from the perception that a long-term solution involved a decisive break with economic isolationism; at shift from growth contered on the home market), and hence the need to achieve for oneself (or deep others) strategic insertion in the world market via begronning over substantial part of the world, as a necessary step on the path to world dominance.<sup>1</sup>

So the second act of the imperialist drama unfolded according to the inner logic of the world capitalist system. Once again the side was the international begenomy of one imperialist power, to be won and maintained by an active combination of military conquest or pressure and economic domination or plunder - the exact mix depending on the relative strength or weakness of the individual contextants, deriving from such inner constraints as the level occonomic development and the character of policical institutions. On the eve of the Second World War these powers were the USA, Germany, Japan and Britain, with France and Italy playing the role of secondary allies, lacking the strength to be real contenders.

It might be objected that the above characterization of the stakes of WWII is too sweeping and does not correspond to the real course of events, which reveal much more limited ambitions on the part of the warring powers; that one ought to distinguish more sharply between causes and effects, and differentiate the aggressors from those states which entered the war in self-defence. Was not the Second World War simply a concatenation of regional conflicts whose origin lay in the peculiarities of German and Japanese politics, inducing a rupture in what otherwise would have been a peaceful evolution of the world economy towards what Kautsky had termed 'ultra-imperialism'? In this view, Japan's drive was limited to the creation of an East-Asian and Pacific zone of influence and German expansionism to parts of Europe, North Africa and the Middle East. The British bourgeoisie's desire to retain its imperial possessions can then be cleared of responsibil for Japanese or German militarism, and US goals vin-a-vis Asia and Africa, not to speak of Europe, can be seen as more modest and benign in essence than the policy of armed conquest sprouted by German and Japanese fascism.

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American imperialism was also conscious of its 'destiny become the world leader. 'The decision he (Roosevelt) made 1940, on his own authority and without clarion calls, involved th commitment of the United States to the assumption of reso bility for nothing less than the leadership of the world." The breakdown of the world economy in the late 1920s, to which the United States had itself generously contributed, and the creation of exclusive trading blocs (the largest of which centered on the British sterling area) imperilled not only America's markets but also its supply of raw materials. For the United States the war was to be the lever which would open the whole of the world market and world resources to American exploitation. Cordell Hull, the US Secretary of State, put it quite bluntly in 1942: 'Leadership towards a new system of international relationships in trade and other economic affairs will devolve largely upon the United States because of our great economic strength. We should assume this leadership, and the responsibility that goes with it, primarily for reasons of pure national self-interest."

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In the era of imperialism, even a quest for regional zones of influence presupposes a readiness to fight on a world scale. The logic of this emerges in the military directives and decisions of the

stages. Already in November 1940, ons the need to capture the Canary Azores and West Africa, because of ris-a-vis the USA. Iraq and Iran were of the Caucasion operations, and Direcextends German war plans as far as scerns, Iceland, the Apores, the Cape of Dakar were all seen by US strategists nquest of Europe and a line of defence to be held against possible German attack." Roosevelt was convinced in 1940 that 'if Britain fell, a disastrous war for the United States would be inevitable, (for) Germany would attack the Western hemisphere, probably at first in Latin America, as soon as she assembled a sufficient naval force and transport and cargo fleet (not too long a process with all the shipbuilding facilities of Europe at Germany's disposal) and Japan would go on the rampage in the

To be sure, geographical constraints and military requirements partially dictated threa lines of expansion. <sup>10</sup> But underlying threa constraints and considerations was the inner lagic of imperalism, which can be seen quite clearly in the planning councils of the warring states. Oil, rubber, copper, nickel, in, mangement, iron ore, cotton, etc. had to be secured; see lanes had to be kept open to ship three home; workers and forced labors had to be enbisized, housed and fed; exports had to be expanded and foisted upon refluctant clears; foreign competitors had to be dragonosed into partnerships or simply absorbed; exponents' exports had to be can and their populations starved. The war indeed solved sheef! to be nothing but the continuation of politics by other means. <sup>18</sup> But if the meaning of the Second World War, like that of its

But if the meaning of the Second World War, like that of its predecensor, can be grauped only in the context of the imperialist drive for world domination, its significance lies in the fact that it was the ultimate text of the relative strength of the competing imperialist states. Its outcome determined the particular pattern of the world accumulation of capital for a whole period. In the world organised by expital based on nation-unten, was in the mechanism for the final resolution of differences. For although military power in north en olly kind of pressure which a capitalist state can bring to bear upon its rivals, nevertheless it is the highest form of power; the potential or examilus of a mend might to impose its will in the decisive proof of an imperialist state's superiority. Therefore, what we are dealing with here in the capitaly of each of the beliggreens to 18

use military force in a sustained way and more successfully than its opponents, which in turn depends on the ability of each state to mobilize all necessary resources, human as well as materials to victory. Consequently, wars on this scale are the supreme test of the solidity of the social order and its economic bealth, as they are of the political stamina of the ruling clauses and their headerships.

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### The Stakes

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Equally, there is not the slightest proof of any limitation on the war aims of Japan, Germany or the USA, the real challengers of the status quo in the Second World War. Very early on the Tanaka Memorandum established that for the Japanese army, the conquest of China was only a stepping-stone to the conquest of world hegemony, which would be achieved after crushing US resistance.\* Indeed, Japan's alliance with Germany could be only temporary, and remained fragile and ineffectual throught the war, for it was seen as a provisional truce with a future enemy." Hitler's

Yet the creation of colonial empires following the international thrust of capital proved to be only a temporary answer to the problem of the growing disproportion between development of the productive forces and the political form within which this development had taken place: the nation-state. 'Given the poverty and low growth rates of the colonies, their demand for manufactured goods was inherently limited; they were hardly a substitute for the lucrative markets to be found in the industrial countries themselves, whose systematic closure - via the high tariffs on imported goods and capital increasingly imposed by the end of the nineteenth century - accelerated the colonial drive. At the same time the fact that the world had become divided relatively early on, to the especial advantage of the Western rim of the European continent, meant that later industrial powers (USA, Germany, Russia, Japan) had little space to expand overseas. Their prodigious development issued in a powerful challenge to the existing territorial arrangements. It upset the concomitant balance of political and economic power. The growing conflict between the burgeoning productive forces and the prevailing political structures could less and less be contained by conventional diplomacy or local military skirmishes. The power coalitions which this conflict fostered merely exacerbated it, ensuring that it would reach exploding point. The explosion occurred with the First World War.

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So the second act of the imperialist drama unfolded according to the inner logic of the world capitalist system. Once again the stake was the international hegemony of one imperialist power, to be won and maintained by an active combination of military conquest or pressure and economic domination or plunder - the exact mix depending on the relative strength or weakness of the individual contestants, deriving from such inner constraints as the level of economic development and the character of political institutions. On the eve of the Second World War these powers were the USA. Germany, Japan and Britain, with France and Italy playing the

role of secondary allies, lacking the strength to be real contenders. It might be objected that the above characterization of the stakes of WWII is too sweeping and does not correspond to the real course of events, which reveal much more limited ambitions on the part of the warring powers; that one ought to distinguish more sharply between causes and effects, and differentiate the aggressors from those states which entered the war in self-defence. Was not the Second World War simply a concatenation of regional conflicts whose origin lay in the peculiarities of German and Japanese politics, inducing a rupture in what otherwise would have been a peaceful evolution of the world economy towards what Kautsky had termed 'ultra-imperialism'? In this view, Japan's drive was limited to the creation of an East-Asian and Pacific zone of influence and German expansionism to parts of Europe, North Africa and the Middle East. The British bourgeoisie's desire to retain its imperial possessions can then be cleared of responsibility for Japanese or German militarism, and US goals vin-a-vin Ania and Africa, not to speak of Europe, can be seen as more modest and benign in essence than the policy of armed conquest sprouted by German and Japanese fascism.

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ruliar relationship developing between China, A, which would eventually lead to the Pacific d the USA collaborated in the suppression China. In 1905 the Russo-Japanese peace 75 suspices. In the First World War of the United States and the other two ests in the Far East: Britain and ned by the Paris Peace Conference ement of 1922. Hence the fact illy emburked upon a course of rom that of German imperialism tion' imposed on her by her

the target of the Japanese war ous country in the world. Japan's 1, and the all-out war it unleashed

The Meaning of the Sound World War 13

able, since the latter was resolved at all costs to prevent the transformation of China into a Japanese colony or dependency. At a deeper level, the American-Japanese conflict was fuelled by the grave economic crisis of 1929-32 in both countries. It flowed from the perception that a long-term solution involved a decisive break with economic isolationism (a shift from growth centered on the

home market), and hence the need to achieve for oneself (or deny others) strategic insertion in the world market via hegemony over a substantial part of the world, as a necessary step on the path to world dominance.1

So the second act of the imperialist drama unfolded according to the inner logic of the world capitalist system. Once again the stake was the international hegemony of one imperialist power, to be

won and maintained by an active combination of military conquest or pressure and economic domination or plunder - the exact mix depending on the relative strength or weakness of the individual contestants, deriving from such inner constraints as the level of economic development and the character of political institutions. On the eve of the Second World War these powers were the USA, Germany, Japan and Britain, with France and Italy playing the

role of secondary allies, lacking the strength to be real contenders. It might be objected that the above characterization of the stakes of WWII is too sweeping and does not correspond to the real course of events, which reveal much more limited ambitions on the part of the warring powers; that one ought to distinguish more sharply between causes and effects, and differentiate the aggressors from those states which entered the war in self-defence. Was not the Second World War simply a concatenation of regional conflicts whose origin lay in the peculiarities of German and Japanese politics, inducing a rupture in what otherwise would have been a peaceful evolution of the world economy towards what Kautsky had termed 'ultra-imperialism'? In this view, Japan's drive was limited to the creation of an East-Asian and Pacific zone of influence and German expansionism to parts of Europe, North Africa and the Middle East. The British bourgeoisie's desire to retain its imperial possessions can then be cleared of responsibility for Japanese or German militarism, and US goals vis-a-vis Ania and Africa, not to speak of Europe, can be seen as more modest and benign in essence than the policy of armed conquest sprouted by German and Japanese fascism.

However, this objection misunderstands the role which interimperialist wars have played in the internationalization of the

The Meaning of the Second World War 17

Second World War's opening stages. Already in November 1940, hemisphere, probably at first in Latin America, as soon as she (not too long a process with all the shipbuilding facilities of Europe at Germany's disposal) and Japan would go on the rampage in the

To be sure, geographical constraints and military requireme partially dictated these lines of expansion." But underlying these constraints and considerations was the inner logic of imperialism. which can be seen quite clearly in the planning councils of the warring states. Oil, rubber, copper, nickel, tin, manganese, iron ore, cotton, etc. had to be secured: sea-lanes had to be kept open to ship these home; workers and forced labour had to be mobilized, housed and fed; exports had to be expanded and foisted upon refuctant clients; foreign competitors had to be dragooned into partnerships or simply absorbed; opponents' exports had to be cut and their populations starved. The war indeed showed itself to be

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But if the meaning of the Second World War, like that of its ensor, can be grasped only in the context of the imperials drive for world domination, its significance lies in the fact that it was the ultimate test of the relative strength of the competing imperialist states. Its outcome determined the particular pattern of the world accumulation of capital for a whole period. In the world organised by capital based on nation-states, war is the mechanism for the final resolution of differences. For although military power is not the only kind of pressure which a capitalist state can bring to bear upon its rivals, nevertheless it is the highest form of powthe potential or actual use of armed might to impose its will is the decinive proof of an imperialist state's superiority. Therefore, what

use military force in a sustained way and more successfully than its opponents, which in turn depends on the ability of each state to mobilize all necessary resources, human as well as material, for victory. Consequently, wars on this scale are the supreme test of the solidity of the social order and its economic health, as they are of the political stamina of the ruling classes and their leaderships.

So far as the latter are concerned, the central issue is the ability of the bourgeoisie to reign in its own back yard, above all over its native working class. In the final analysis, imperialist expansion expresses an insatiable thirst for surplus value, its production and realization - the snowball dynamic of capital accumulation. But qualitatively increased surplus-value production is possible only through a specific relationship with wage labour, a subordination of the working class to capital. Hence a strategic integration of the working class in the metropolitan centres is a necessary component of the imperialist countries' ability to pursue the struggle for world dominance. The world that emerged from the 1914-1918 war was at least partially shaped by the unprecendented rise in working-class self-organization and self-confidence, especially in Europe but also in the USA, during the quarter century that preceded it. The attitude of the working class to imperialist wars was therefore of importance not only to the ruling classes, but also to the future of the working class itself. The historic debate which took place among the parties of the Second International between 1907 and 1917 - a debate which started before the war (though at a time when the warring alliances were already in place) and continued right through it - linked the question of the forthcoming war to a wider discussion on whether the workers' organizations should be instruments of reform of the bourgeois order or its grave-diggers. When the war started, and after initial nationalist euphoria had evaporated amidst hunger, death and destruction, the social truce broke under its impact right across the continent.

Mutinies in the French, German, Austrian and Russian armies; hunger marches and strikes in factories; the overthrow of Tsarism in Russia; the dissolution of Austria-Hungary; the overthrow of the Ottoman sultanate; the abdication of the German Kaiser; the advent of revolution in the cities of Central, East and Southeastern Europe; and finally the success of the Bolshevik-led revolution in Russia - these represent the many varied attempts by the exploited populations of this part of Europe and Asia to find alternative solutions to captalism's intensifying structural crisis and to the war-prone anarchy of the international order established by the

Hitler's Directive No.18 mentions the need to capture the Canary and Cape Verde islands, the Azores and West Africa, because of their strategic importance vis-a-vis the USA. Iraq and Iran were mentioned as further goals of the Caucasion operations, and Directive No.24 of 5 March 1941 extends German war plans as far as Australia. "Echoing these concerns, Iceland, the Azores, the Cape Verde Islands and the port of Dakar were all seen by US strategists as necessary for the reconquest of Europe and a line of defence to be held against possible German attack." Roosevelt was convinced in 1940 that 'if Britain fell, a disastrous war for the United States would be inevitable, (for) Germany would attack the Western membled a sufficient naval force and transport and cargo fleet

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logic of this emerges in the military directives and decisions of the

The Stakes

Capitalism implies competition. With the emergence of large cor

porations and cartels - i.e. the advent of monopoly capitalism - this

competition assumed a new dimension. It became qualitatively

more politico-economic, and therefore military-economic. What Whatifikwe transform

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into only of the less developed world, but also of other industrial states whether enemies or allies, to one begennonic power's priorities of capital accumulation. In this perspective US domination of the countries of Latin America, achieved largely by economic warfare and with relatively marginal military involvement, was not a feasible paradigm for establishing world rule - any more than Coin's or Hitler's military machines were sufficient in themselves. or that purpose. For the USA, an economic power par excellence, after the end of the First World War to accept parity on the seas just as Japan would insist on parity with Britain and USA and thereby torpedo the Washington agreement a decade and a half through a combination of military strength and economic superior messages

resistance." Indeed, Japan's alliance with Germany could be only temporary, and remained fragile and ineffectual throught the war,

Yet the creation of colonial empires following the international thrust of capital proved to be only a temporary answer to the problem of the growing disproportion between development of the productive forces and the political form within which this development had taken place: the nation-state. Given the poverty and low growth rates of the colonies, their demand for manufactured goods was inherently limited; they were hardly a substitute for the lucrative markets to be found in the industrial countries themselve whose systematic closure - via the high tariffs on imported goods and capital increasingly imposed by the end of the nineteenth century - accelerated the colonial drive. At the same time the fact that the world had become divided relatively early on, to the especial advantage of the Western rim of the European continent, meant that later industrial powers (USA, Germany, Russia, Japan) had little space to expand overseas. Their prodigious deve lopment issued in a powerful challenge to the existing territorial arrangements. It upset the concomitant balance of political and economic power. The growing conflict between the burgeoning productive forces and the prevailing political structures could less and less be contained by conventional diplomacy or local military skirmishes. The power coalitions which this conflict fostered merely exacerbated it, ensuring that it would reach explodingpoint. The explosion occurred with the First World War.

It is not surprising that the first move in questioning the status quo should have been made by Germany, which had assumed the industrial leadership of Europe and hence was in a position to challenge a colonial share-out favourable to Britain and France by force of arms. The prospect of the continent's unification under German domination, with all its implications for the future of the colonies and other dependent states, was a matter of concern not only to those most immediately affected, like Britain, France or Russia, but also for the non-European powers: Japan and the United States. In the event, US intervention on the side of the Entente proved decisive in the defeat of Germany.

Yet World War One in no way 'solved' the growing contradict between economy and politics within the capitalist world. T Germany was defeated, but not so decinively as to eliminate from the race for world leadership. And the war had opene door for a new arrival: socialist revolution. The victory and solidation of Bolshevik power in Russia; the revolutionary fer leading to the appearance of Soviet power in the other defe countries and Italy; the generalized revulsion against the

collapse today through our arms, we would not be its heirs, since Russia would take India, Japan East Asia and America Canada."

American imperialism was also conscious of its 'destiny' to

become the world leader. 'The decision he (Rossevelt) made in

1940, on his own authority and without clarion calls, involved the

ommitment of the United States to the assumption of responsi

bility for nothing less than the leadership of the world." The

breakdown of the world economy in the late 1920s, to which the

United States had itself generously contributed, and the creation

of exclusive trading blocs (the largest of which centered on the

British sterling area) imperilled not only America's markets but

also its supply of raw materials. For the United States the war was

to be the lever which would open the whole of the world market and

world resources to American exploitation." Cordell Hull, the US

Secretary of State, put it quite bluntly in 1942: 'Leadership

towards a new system of international relationships in trade and

other economic affairs will devolve largely upon the United States because of our great economic strength. We should assume this

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acing the French satellites which had emerged in 1918, various

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If more than it could digest, it by no means ceased jockeying for

easons of pure national self-interest."

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The Meaning of the Second World War 13

which produced a massive shift to the left in the victor countries themselves at its close - these changed the whole meaning of nternational warfare for the bourgroisie. From the outset the new arrangement between victors and vanquished was overshadowed by the desire of the ruling classes to prevent the spread of revoution, especially to Germany. American, British and even French imperialists did not dare completely to disarm their German competitors, lest the German working class take power. Indeed, between November 1918 and October 1923, the Reicksweit was the only real force defending the weakened capitalist order in Germany. The contradiction of Versailles was that the victors wanted to weaken German capitalism without really disarming it and while keeping its industrial power intact. This made its

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a have been made by Germany, which had a strial leadership of Europe and hence was in a positional lenge a colonial share-out favourable to Bréain and France porce of arms. The product of the continent's unification and ferman dominate to the least string and the future of to olonies and of the dependent and the same and of concern of

by to those most immediately affected, like Drian, Fra

a, but also for the non-European powers: John se

sections. Communication of the second order and test. In the event, US intervention on the second order and test.

So far as the laster are concerned, the experiments of the brougenous to receive in the brougenous translated them for enoughts valve, the prediction — the secondard dynamic of capital accuracy to the secondard of the seconda

Mutations in the French, German, Austrian and Ramina area bangar manches and strikes in factions, the verifitive of Tarisi in Ramia, the dissolution of Austrian Hungary; the overthow the Ottoman submante, the abdication of the German Kainer; a advent of revolution in the cities of Central, Tanz and Southeave Europe; and finally the success of the Bothswin-Ide revolutions. Ramia—these represent the many varied attempts by the explain populations of this pare of Europe and Axia on final alternation solutions to capatilants's intensitying structural crisis and to the warposses assembly of the international order entablished by the vPub ARS

1.3 - WWI: Germany Defeated

European powers: Japan and the United States. In the event, US intervention on the side of the Entente proved decisive in the defeat of Germany.



countries and Italy; the generalized revulsion against the war

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strial leadership of Europe and hence was in a post

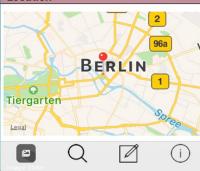
Capitalism implies competition. With the emergence of large cor

**〈** ≡ vPub ARS

3.3 - Crowd Never Cheered

people were resigned to the war, accepting it as a fatality they could not prevent. But passive resignation was a far cry from enthusiastic support. And that was something largely absent from any country at the war's outset.

### Location



notwithstanding.\*

Equally, there is not the slightest proof of any limitation on the var aims of Japan, Germany or the USA, the real challengers of the stantage on the Steood World War. Very sately on the Teasold Modified War. Very sately on the Teasold Modified War. I want on the stood World War. The stood of the standard world beginness, which would be achieved after coulding US world language, which would be achieved after crushing US resistance. \*Indeed, Japan's alliance with Germany could be only streptoray, and eremanded faught the war.

141 the creation of collobus enspires following the international trivial of capital growed to be only a temporary assers to the problem of the growing disproporation between development of the productive forces and the political form wishis which this development had taken place; the nation-state. "Given the poverty and low growth rates of the collottes, their demand for manufactured goods was inherently limited, they were hardly a substitute for the locations of the collottes, their demand for manufactured goods was inherently limited, they were hardly a substitute for the location of the industrial countries themselves, whose systematic closurer — via the high tarells on superied goods and capital increasingly supposed by the end of the unstreasing continued to the control of the temporary and control of the temporal advantage of the Western rim of the European outsiness, cannot that later industrial powers (USA, Germany, Bussia, Japan) had limit space to expand overteen. Their prodigious development issued in a powerfall challenge to the existing seriorial arrangements. It upset the concominant balance of political and continued powers. The growing conflict between the burgoning productive forces and the prevailing political structures could limit and less be contained by consectional dipleasancy or hear distillance between the development size of the power coultions which that coulties featured acressy exacerbaned of, exacerbaned which that coulties featured servely exacerbaned is, exacerbing that it would rare the probability.

point. The explosion occurred with the Frant World War."
It is not superprising that the first move in questioning the state
que should have been made by Germany, which had assumed it
industrial leadership of Europe and hence was in a position is
challenge a colonial share-out favourable to Britain and France is
there of arms. The prospect of the continent's unification unide
German domination, with all ins implications for the future of an
colonies and other dependent states, was a matter of observed
colonies and other dependent states, was a matter of observed
Russia, but also for the non-European powers: Jayah and th
United States. In the event, US intervention on the vide of the
Extent States. In the event, US intervention on the vide of the

Yet World War One in no way "solved" the growing contradiction between economy and policies within the capitalist world. True, Ceremany was defeated, but not so decinisely as to eliminate her from the race for world leadenship. And the war had opened the door for a new arrival: socialist revolution. The victory and consolidation of Bohhevik power in Russia; the revolutionary ferment leading to the appearance of Soviet power in the other defeated countries and Tably: the generalized revolution against the war

14

The array of the a

American imperialism was also conscious of its 'density' is become the world leader. 'The decision in (Rhousevil) issue in 1940, on his own authority and workout clarion calls, involved the commitment of the United States to the assumption of responsibility for nothing less than the leadership of the world. 'The breakdown of the world cosmony in the late 1920s, to which the United States had itself generously contributed, and the creation of exclusive trading bloot (the largest of which control on the British starting area) imperiled not only America's nowless had also its supply of raw materials. For the United States the war was to be the lever which would open the whole of the world nowless as world resources to American exploitation.' Corolds Hall, the war was to be the lever which would open the whole of the world nowless as world enources to American exploitation.' Corolds Hall, the war world enources to American exploitation.' Corolds Hall, the state world enources to American exploitation if the world nowless and other economic affairs will devolve largely upon the United States because of our great economic strength. We should amount headership, and the responsibility that goes with it, primarily for reasons of more national well interests."

As for British imperialism, even if it indeed had already chewed, if more than it could digent, it by so means ceased jockeying for not positions. Its intervention in East Africa, mopping up of the alian colonial empire, liquidation of the French enclaves in the actual experimental empire, liquidation of the French enclaves in the exe East, heavy hand lad upon Iran, preparation of a Bulkan vasion with the evident purpose of making Gresce a stepping one for the creation of British client starts in Easters Europe-placing the French satellites which had emerged in 1918, various memors as rower politics in Latin America (much as the backstain-news).

We can attach maps...

which produced a massive shift to the left in the victor countries themselves at its close — these changed the whole massing of international wardare for the housepointe. From the outset the new arrangement between victors and sanquished was overshadowed by the desire of the ruling clasms to prevent the spread of revolution, especially to Germany. American, British and even French imperialists did not date completely to disarm their German competitors, but the German working class take power. Indeed,

imperialists did not dave consplerely to disaron their German conpections, lost the German working class state power. Indeed, her wern November 1918 and October 1923, the Richtwolf-was the only real force defending the weakned capitatist order in Germany. The contradiction of Versailles was that the victors wanted to weakned German capitalism without really disarroning it and white keeping its industrial power intact. This made its military conceivable nervisible.

War was a logical and inevitable outcome of World War One. But the link between the two is consmoly reduced to the anti-German clauses of the Versaillen Yearly, and especially the foolish policy of reparations on which the French beorginoise was particularly insistent, In truth, although the terms of the peace settlement certainly helped to exacerbate the political, military and above all economic conflicts that deminated the twenties and thories and pared the way to Will, they did not owner these publishers – any more than redden' glassing by the Austrian, Rousan, German or

In this respect it is instructive to look beyond strictly European

Object Store

course, which can be the governor and the planning councils of the warring states. Oil, rubber, coper, nickel, fin, managemen, me over, comme, etc. Bad to be secured; as a times had to be keye open shigh; then there, whether and forced labour had to be made to be substituted bround and feed; expores had to be expanded and fointed upon reflection clients, foreign competitors had to be caused by participating or animyly absorbed; opportunity apports had to be caused their populations starved. The war indeed showed inself to be solving but the continuation of politics by other means. \*\*

But if the meaning of the Second World War, like that of an preference, can be grasped only in the context of the importalise drive for world domestation, an significance less in the fact that is was the ultimate test of the relative strength of the competing importalist states. Its outcines determined the particular patterns of the world accumulation of capital for a whole period. In the world expressed by capital based on antice sisters, was in the mechanic able, since the latter was resolved at all come to prevent the traformation of China into a Japanese colony or dependency. In deeper level, the American-Japanese conflict was footfelled by grave economic crisis of 1929-32 in both countries. It flowed for the perception that a long-term solution insolved a decision, the with economic isolationsms (a shift from growth contered on home market), and hence the need to achieve for consell of out-them; strangic insertion in the world market via hagemony on substantial part of the world, as a recentage step on the path

So the second act of the imperialist drama unfolded according to the inner logic of the world capitalist system. Once again the stake was the international legenomous of one imperialist power, to be wen and enaistained by an active combination of mildary conques or pressure and economic domination or plander – the exact mis depending on the relative strength or weakness of the individual contextants, deriving from such inner constraints as the level of economic development and the character of political institutions. On the eve of the Second World War these powers were the USA. Germany, Japan and British, with France and Italy playing the

It might be objected that the above characterisation of the stakes if WWII is too sweeping and does not correspond to the real owner of events, which reveal much more limited ambitions on the part of the warring powers; that one ought to distinguish more sharply between causes and effects, and differentiate the agreemen from those states which entered the war in soll defends. Will also the states which entered the war in soll defends.

those sizes whose encored the war in services become World War simply a concatenation whose origin lay in the peculiarities of politics, inducing a requirer in what otherspeaceful evolution of the world economy had termed "what singerical evolution of the world economy had termed "what simple of the creation of an East-Asian influence and German suparassiminist to particular the similar of the creation of an East-Asian influence and German suparassiminist to particular the similar of the creation is important possessions can then be compared to the similar of the simila

However, this objection miss imperialist wars have objected

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So far as the latter are concerned, the conSo far as the latter are concerned, the contactive working class. In the final analysis, imperulate expanse
expresses an installable them for surplive value, in production as
realization — the snowball dynamic of capital accumulation. In
qualificatively increased surplive value, capital accumulation. In
qualificatively increased surplive value graduation as possible on
through a specific relationship with wage labour, a subordinate
of the working class to capital. Hence a strategic integration of it
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of the imperulate countries "ability to pursue the straggle for wer
dominance. The world that emerged from the 1916-1918 war w
at least partially shaped by the unpercendenced rise in weaking
class sid organization and self-confidence, especially in Euro
post also in the USA, during the quarter century that preceded
if The attritude of the working class to imperulate ware was therefor
of importance not only to the rading classes, but also the hetures
the working class statiff. The historic debate which soil pla
among the parties of the Second International between 1907 a
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Mutatines in the French, German, Austrian and Ramina arrows, burger manches and strikes in factories, the overthers of Tasini in Russia; the dissolution of Austria-Bungary; the overthers of Tasini in Russia; the dissolution of Austria-Bungary; the overthers of the Ottoman substants: the addication of the German Kaiser, the advent of revolution in the cities of Central, East and Bunthesiums Europe; and finally the successor of the Boldshovik-like revolution in Russia – these represent the many varied attempts by the explaints populations of this part of Europe and Asia to final alternative solutions to capations's intensitying structural crisis and to the war-genome anarchy of the international code entitlidited by the

### 1.1 - Capitalism

Capitalism implies competition. With the emergence of large corporations and cartels — i.e. the a...

### Cancel

### Show Me!

answer to the problem of the growing disproportion between development of the productive forces and the political form within which this development had taken place: the nation-state. Given the poverty and low growth rates of the







countries and Italy; the generalized revulsion against the war

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a proved to be only a temporar the growing disproportion between devel

we forces and the political form within which this a nad taken place: the nation-state. Given the poverty are wth rates of the colonies, their demand for manufactured go in inherently limited; they were hardly a substitute for the luci

pment issued in a powerful challenge to the existing ungements. It upset the concomitant balance of

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tive forces and the prevailing political structures of he solidity of the social order and contained by conventional diplomacy or loc The power coalitions which this cor-

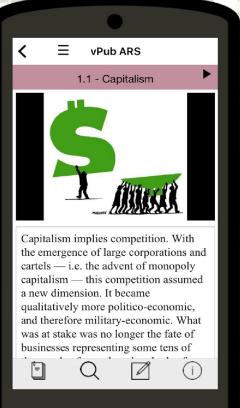
## Nonlinear



**Preview** 



Linear vPub ARS 1.1 - Capitalism



Read

**Spatial** 

vPub ARS 1.2 - Power Coalition World Colonial Empires, 1900 1.1 - Capitalism Capitalism implies competition. With the emergence of large corporations and cartels — i.e. the a... Cancel Show Me! answer to the problem of the growing disproportion between development of the productive forces and the political form within which this development had taken place: the nation-state. Given the poverty and low growth rates of the

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## Journals

Self-contrast and hoppings 170

themselves, and also to ask their associates to participate in the study. The oriend notion new for the 200 questionnesses distributed was 65%, with 123 questionnesses (96.62%) out of the total 130 questionnesses network being employed in the analysis. (The data of seven proposalsom were not included in the analysis due to a large number of

### Breshn

### Professors analysis

Mount and standard deristions of the first towards variables are presented in Yable II. The mean of subjective lapproxes  $(M=4.90,\,525-0.99)$  in this comple is force than the mean reported by Lyubonizedty and Ross (1999) in a US high school comple (M=0.15,~SD=0.79) for individuals who ware classified as extremely happy individuals. Participants' grades, level of access, martial mates, discational level, and age group had no significant flicit on subjective happiness. The results of the sliability analysis indicated that all four measures had acceptable levels of internal consummery (for terials subsection for Crosback's alphani-

Intercerelations among the four research variables were analyzed to safeguard the radiaty of regression completed independent variables. The results from the correlational analyses are presented in Table III. In terms of the three independent variables, the results showed only one significant low bivariant desting that these variables may be somewhat frond among subjective happiness independent self-construit = 23 and subjective happiness self-romination = -38.

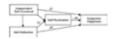
As perlamonary analyses indicated a significant An priminary analysis advanced a significant contribution between independent self-construit and subjective lagrances, a path connecting analysis and conference and subjective lagrances was added to the lagrendessed model presented in Figure 1. In order to investigate whether independent self-construid correlates with subjective lappuses be-cause of the influence of the cognitive variables. ediedectes and reli-runteries, or whether independent self-construit, self-reflection, and selfremaration have an independent influence on subbetween the variables of amonot (\$61, 2004). To estimate the direction and magnitude of the paths in the model presented in Figure 1 and to test the three meanth hepotheses, a sorten of these engression analmos wore carried out. Figure 2 pressure the path model with the estimated regression coefficient

(Beta values) associated with the hypothesised paths The results showed that independent self-con-struct had only a direct effect on subjective happiness (F-21). Self-reflection had a direct effect on adjustice happeness ( $\beta = 2\%$ ) and an indirect effect facingly self-commutes. (path =  $34 \times -36$ ). To an online application of the Sobid tox developed by Preacher and Leonardelli (2001) was used. The mouth subsated the appaleant mediating note of self-manuscion in the nintro between self-enforce-and subsative happeness (Sobel not statistic--2.7%, p < PU). The three predictor varieties accounted for 19.80% of the variance in subsective

happeness (p < N), with soft-commution being the strongest productor of subjective happeness accounting for 9.00% of the total variance (p. c. 2001). Solf-reduction was a riginal case productor of self-remination accounting for 9.40% of the

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Assentian Journal of Psychology, Vol. 80, No. 3, Documber 2008, pp. 127-134.

### Independent self-construal, self-reflection, and self-rumination: A path model for predicting happiness

### IRINA ELLIOTT' & SUZANNE COKER'

punnland Price Serves, Control Reptin Office, Berkhampton, and <sup>1</sup>Control Quantiland University, School of Psychology & Bestelege, Berkhampton, Quantiland, Assirular

was record theory of Impyritions complication the mechanism inspect of cognitive and mechanisms for excess on the instination from of their Impyrition. This study associated a path mechanism for the cognitive remarks, all collections and soli interes as mechanism factors between an antisymmetric office-meaning and authorities happeners. On the handred and mechanism and solid control improvements by handred and mechanism of the solid control and authorities happeners. One handred and mechanisms are solid controlled to the solid c remains a melecular destructive and melecular description of the content and tradeport trappents. Not installed and tradeport description are produced as processing the processing of the content objects despress, endipolated self-contents, that offices and offices and offices and offices are not found to be affected by a reflective, and offices and offices are not found to be affected by a subspection of the processing of high brok of happiness, the posts of self-reflection are that it may trigger self-commution which has determined

scritahed by the emergence of positive perchelogy with its facus on the realistics of human nature (Stolden & King, 2011). The general consumus is that although to some dispres objective situational factors (such as income, health, ago, and martial status) influence people's purceptions of their happiness, ultimately, happiness is a subjective phenom-ence, with subsective fedings, thoughts, perceptions, Locae, & Smoth, 1999, Holler, Watson, & Euro, 2004;

### A contract theory of happiness

The subsective perspective on happiness is reflected in one of the most development in research on happeness, a construct flavor. According to a construct flavor, happeness is determined by what people make of their experiences; that is, the war construct and appropriat the world around them Santomento, 2000). In the respect, a communically relevant cognitive and merinational processes a mediating the effects of purson and situation factors on the necessarion of humanous

process (e.g., read computers, decembe reduction, self-reflection, and self-remination) are those which lead to bedonic consequences, that is they have the potential to either promote or undermine a positive view of the self. For example, throlling on the negative in relation to the well and depressed most is a well-documented phe-nominos (Notes-Hodissina, McRish, & Laron, 1997, Notes-Hodissina & Morrow, 1993, Notes-Hodroma, Parker, & Larves, 1990; From the perspective of a construct theory, self-remounted understant the individual's paragraphs of their

### 138 I Elbert dr S. Cohe

Similarly, happy individuals have been found to be less prome to engage in self-reflection, or to think short and analyse one's thoughts, feelings, and real-raise of their actions (Lyahomania), 2001). Monorous, in experimental studen aerolong audiodusts who display extremely high or extremely low demonstrated that when happy people were induced to self-reflect, their behaviour matched the behaviour of unhappy individuals, whereas when unhappy individuals were prevented from engaging in self-softentiese, their behaviour matched the behaviour of happy people. This suggests that similar to the shows, the bedonic consequences of self-reflection may be detrimined to the individual's perceptions of

r happiness. The question mixed in the study in which personality characteristics may predispose people to self-orfect, or self-rammate. The asswer to this question may reads in differences between indexdush in terms of how they not thermolyes (indepen-dust from others or connected to others). These differences are referred to as the desinction between independent and introdependent self-construit Markus & Kitaruma, 1991)

### Independent surses introdependent all'unertrade

According to Markon and Exteriora (1991), those with an independent self-construit define themselves in tensor of amortial attributes such as train, abilities, values, and preferences. In contrast, those with an tome of their relationships with others. Markon and Kitayama argued that differences between indepen-dent and introdependent self-concepts lead to differest consequences for a number of cognitive and expressed the assumption (Ches, Nober, & Novemen, 1999; Karman, 2002; Pean, Mallim,brodt, & Sunski, 2001; but also industed that three differences in cognitive and motivational processes may be related to subscure well-being Gross, Geors, & Moren, 2005, Krean & Bond, 1997). This reggers that the distinction between inde-

metrational processes, which, in turn, may influence indendral differences in happiness. From the per-spective of a construit theory, the mediating impact of cognitive and motivational processes on happiness is related to the bedone consequences of these son for the individual's self-estrom.

In this respect, the present study was designed to investigate the negative hed-onic consequences associsted with the two cognitive variables, self-inflaction. Figure 1. Puls more protoning extractive becomes

and self-communication as mediating factors between an independent self-constraid and happiness. Another aim of this study was to assess the direct and indirect authorizes of self-erflection on subjective bappiness. For those purposes a path model as presented in Figure 1 was constructed.

Markon and Kitayama (1991) argued that althrough independent and investmendent self-constrain an professioner in indeedualistic and effectivence cultures, respectively, indeeduals within a given society can be less or more independent or interdependent. (The distinction between individualistic and collections: ascistic artists to the opent to which the value of the individual takes precedence over, or in sacrificed to the mosh of others.) Moreover, Hackman, Ellis, Johnson, and Staley (1999) demonstrated that independent and interdependent self-construit orientations are two sepa genel separately

Markon and Kinamana (1991) around that for those with an independent self-control knowledge about the self-in more important and elaborated flux-knowledge about the other, one's internal abilities, feelings, and throughts are therefore highly accomplisis memory Monover, for those with an independent self-construit, in comparison to those with an interdependent self-construit, self-enters in based on internal artefactor, which facilitates meritration to stress more self-knowledge. This massers that indenduals with a highly developed independent self-contrast may be more prime to from on themselves when reflecting on their life. For exampie, in Batton, Pults, Schootmale, and Padoanc's (1997) study, the shall in purception of pre-social behaviour as less absolute as a result of self-effection was greater for individuals who couplassed the importance of self-knowledge over relationships with reform. Therefore, a higher level of an independent soft-construed as an individual variable may lead to



motivated to maintain a positive view of the self, they employ different strategies to do so. For those with an independent construit a positive view of the self-anythra necking information that subances internal attributes as their self-extens is based on an ability to expens inner qualities. In contrast, having selfstellutes that are store positive should be he control to the intendependent self, as the self-extent of those with the intendependent self is based on the ability to fir as and to maintain harmony in relationshaps with others. This suggests that individuals with a highly developed independent self-constraid will be instrumed to aread dwelling on the negative in relation to the self. Thursdoor, a higher level of an

The role of the self-attentive process (the propos-sity to attend to one's thoughts and feelings) in perchelogical well-being appears to be controversial n nosanik literature (Trapnell & Campbell, 1999) On the one hand, studen indicate that the selfattentive process products greater tell-american and more accurate self-knowledge (Marco & Swann, 1997), which is considered essential for psychologic of seath. On the other hand, the self-streets process has been found to be associated with ground lends of depression, attacts, and neurolates (foruman, 2004). Trapnell and Campbell (1999) labelled these contradictory findings as the "sol stroops on paradox" (p. 196). According to Tropnell and Campbell, the nell-stroops paradox can be modified by attributing negative and positive rationals of the self-attentive process to two independent factors within the self-attentive process snaton and reflection, respectively

independent self-construit as an independent variable

ment lead to less self-communities.

Attributing clear-cut positive rescenses to self-reflection, however, contradicts the findings of reportmental studies on happiness mentioned above a address. Batton at al. (1987) domonstrated that solf-reflection can undermine altrainte behavious Moreover, the clear-cut independence of reflectiv and numerative processes appears to be questionable considering that in a number of experimental studie connecting runnisation and psychological well-being, self-runnisation was induced through generic self-ratherion (e.g., Lyubomirsky & Noton-Hocksome, 1997). In a similar vein, a study reported by Nobia Hirofounta et al. (1997) reggerte a presible causa lak berson self-refection, self-ramination, and psychological web-being, with self-refection leading self-remination over time and as a result to greate Approved most. Therefore, groups will enflorten that he associated with greater self-remanation.

Thus, haved on the detraction between audi-

provious nocurch associating self-reflection and selfremination with subjective bappiness and well-being.

it was bepotherized that (a) a higher independent self-construed would be associated with greater selfrummation and less happiness, and (c) greater selfnumeration would lead to less happeness.

Self-contract and Suppleme 129

### Designan

Participants were 123 residents of Rockhampton in Control Questioland (female, e = 87, mate, e = 34, mining, n = 2). Participants ranged in agr from 18-82 years (3d = 36.50, 5D = 15.50). Table I process the say group, education level attained, married status, and income level of the participants.

The Subscittor Higgsman Acade (NSES, Lymbossissiste &

dust consider themselves bappy and consists of low stoms with T-point Libert type response forman. Tata I. Descriptor des «Compres-

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| Malon                                | 24.7  |     |
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| Miles San Stil, 700                  | 67.6  |     |
|                                      |       |     |

Thus, future research should explore the possibility Daniel E. Bancon, R. A. Larves, R. L. & Gratia, S. (1987) of mediating factors operating between self-reflection and self-remination.

This study provides empirical exposit for a construid theory of happiness in that individual differences in hedmically relevant cognitive processes of self-reflection and self-runnination exort a significant influence on the individual's perception of subjective harmone. The indendual's responsity to self-order registers to automate, however, was not found to be affected by an independent self-constrail as had been predicted based on the independent virus provingendent self-construct theoretical framework.

The results of this study suggest that meaningful soff-reflection may be beneficial for people who do not empy high levels of happiness. Although selfreflection has the potential to ascrowe happiness, that study highlights the posits of self-enfaction in that it subjective happiness provides find for future resourchem and inscreption in search of more comprehensive

### Acknowledgements

This study was conducted by the first author under the supervision of the co-author in partial fulfillment of the requirements of a Buckelor of Psychology. The first author wishes to thank Professor Kevin Roman at Costral Questioland University for his support over the period in which this article was written, Margaret Karkwood, Desley Stubbons, Jole Mann, and Bruce Elliot for their contributes to data collection for

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## Journals

Assentian Journal of Psychology, Vol. 80, No. 3, Documber 2008, pp. 127-134.

Independent self-construal, self-reflection, and self-rumination: A path model for predicting happiness

IRINA ELLIOTT' & SUZANNE COKER'

Quantieral Polici Servici, Control Region Office, Bioblesoptine, and <sup>4</sup>Control Quantieral Detection, School of Psychology and Sociology, Bioblesoptine, Quantieral, Australia

Abstract is consistent of happens explained for molaring impact of cognition and monotonical processes on the individual's accounted force; and the contract of the contract o

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The subsective perspective on happiness is reflected in one of the recent development in research on happeness, a construct theory. According to a construct theory, happeness is determined by what people make of their experiences, that is, the way they construe and anterpret the world around them

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Historically niferent organizer and motivational processes (e.g., social comparison, disconance reduction, self-enfortun, and self-cumunation) are these which lead to bedome consequences, that is, they have the potential to other promote or undermine a positive view of the self. For example, and depressed most is a well-documented phe-monson (Notes-Hecksons, McReds, & Laron, 1997, Notes-Hecksons & Mostow, 1993, Notesperspective of a contribut theory, self-emissation may be destinated to happiness an focusing on the suggests are relation to the self-may detect from a positive view of the self, which, as turn, may undersine the individual's perceptions of their

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personally characteristics may prolique people to not effect or soll-enumers. The answer to this equestion may aroule as differences between indu-duals in turns of how they not thermolyte (indepen-dent from others or connected to others). These differences are referred to as the detinction between independent and annelspendent self-contrasts

According to Markon and Exterioras (1991), those with an independent self-constroal define themselves in terms of amount attributes such as train, abilities, set consequences for a number of cognitive and three defenders in cognitive and motivational recover may be related to extractive well-being Gross, Geor, & Moren, 2007, Krean & Bond, 1997). This suggests that the distinction between inde-

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and not committee at medium of the two services as independent self-constrail and happiness. Another am of this study was to amon the devot and underect influences of self-reflection on subjective happiness. For those purposes a path model on presented in

Meltor and Kitayama (1991) argued that althroghmadependent and amothependent self-constraint are prodominant in individualistic and collectivate cultures, respectively, andershaal within a given society can be less or more independent or atter-Monoror, Hackman, Elin, Johnson, and Staley (2970) demonstrate, gaste, program, and Policy (2970) demonstrated that undependent and inter-dependent self-constraint extensions are two sepa-ners constraints and augmented that the productive expeciation of those two variables should be general-

Markon and Kinemana (1997) assembled at the those with an independent self-contrast knowledge about the self-in most important and claborated than knowledge about the other, one's internal abilities, forlings, and foreign are function highly according to the common Methods of the foreign and the self-control, in comparison to those with an aeroshpondost will-construct, self-consum is based. on internal artefactor, which facilitates meritration to obtain more soft-knowledge. This suggests that individuals with a highly developed independent self-control may be more prose to focus on themselves when reflecting on their life. For exampin, in Barron, Pults, Schromenhe, and Parlamer's (1987) study, the shall in prospines of per-social substitute in less abstitute in a result of self-self-schion was greater for individuals who complained the relices. Therefore, a higher level of an independent

that although people with both solf-constructs are



employ deficient strategies to do so. For those with an independent construit a positive view of the self-terologs seeking information that enhances internal expens inner qualities. In contrast, having selfattributes that are store positive should be less constant to the areas store positive should be less constant to the attributes unit, as the self-extense of those with the introdeposadout self in based on the philips to fir as and to assume harmony as relationships to the action of the second self-extenses between the relationships to relationships to the second self-extenses to the self-ex stigs with others. This suggests that individuals with a highly developed independent will-construit will be motivated to aread abrolling on the negative in relation to the soff. Therefore, a higher level of an independent self-construit as an individual variable

may lead to less self-examination.

The role of the self-offentire process (the proposity to attend to one's thoughts and feelings) in psychological well-being appears to be continuousla in research literature (Enquell & Campbell, 1992). On the one hand, makes industry that the cell-atesticative pressure pressures goates roll american and more accurate will knowledge (Marco & Swann, cal growth. On the other hand, the self-attent alteraption parades." (p. 200). According to Trapucli and Campbell, the self-alteraption parades can be modeled by attributing negative and positive returnes of the self-attentive process to two

remeaton and reflection, respectively.

Attributing clear-cut postery extremes to self-reflection, however, community the findings of connecting runnisation and psychological well-being, self-estimation was induced through generic self-reflection (e.g., Lyubomindey & Noles-Horisoms, Hodroms et al. (2007) suggests a possible causal toward most. Therefore, groups will reflective

unination with solitority bappiness and well-being

Self-contract and baseions: 129

Participates were 123 resolute of Reckhampton in Cannid Questoland (Smale, n = 87, male, n = 94, moving, n = 2). Participates ranged in agric from 14 -82 years (3d = 98.5n, 50> 18.3c). Table I process

The Subscitts Happiners Scale (NSS), Lyubomirake &

dush counder themselves happy and comme of four items with 7-point Libert type response formats.

| Demographic residelic        | -     |      |
|------------------------------|-------|------|
|                              |       |      |
| Apr                          |       |      |
| SR-34 years                  | 24.0  |      |
| 25 - 94 years                | 95.0  | 87   |
| 47-194 (man                  | 39.4  |      |
| 47 years and over            | 9.9   |      |
| Montey                       | 3.6   |      |
| Kinstr                       |       |      |
| Males                        | 25.1  |      |
| Femilia                      | 70.7  | 87   |
| Montey                       | 2.6   |      |
| Eduction                     |       |      |
| Primary school               | 3.6   |      |
| 1 - F programmentally school | 16.77 | - 1  |
| 5 - 4 mark recreated wheel   | 35.4  | 39   |
| T-4 years secondary school   | 09.5  | 24   |
| Technood/made                | 33.0  | 100  |
| Yurtaer                      | 74.5  | 10   |
| Monte                        | 2.4   |      |
| Blamed meter                 |       |      |
| Regin                        | 10.1  | - 1  |
| Marrad                       | 39.0  |      |
| De lum                       | 9.3   | 14   |
| Supermed                     | 4.0   | - 4  |
| Denmand                      | 53.6  | 10   |
| Watered                      | 3.4   | - 7  |
| Burno (bri yan)              |       |      |
| Low than \$11,000            | 22.4  |      |
| \$31,000 - \$20,000          | 29.1  | 24   |
| \$21,000 - \$70,000          | 15.4  | 10   |
| \$14,000 - \$40,000          | 105.6 | - 14 |
| \$41,000 - \$10,000          | 8.1   |      |
| \$50,000 - \$60,000          | 8.0   | -    |
| Miles than \$10,000          | 17.0  | 33   |
| Messag                       | 0.0   | -    |

Self-contrast and happener \$10

themselves, and also to ask their associates to participate in the study. The overall notates note for the 200 questionnesses distributed was 65%, with 123 questionnesses (54-65%) out of the total 130 questionnesses motioned being ampliced in the included in the analysis also to a large number of

were classified as extremely happy andreadusis. Participant' gender, level of accesse, marital rates, had acceptable levels of internal consistency (for

Intercentriations among the first research variables were analysed to satisficated the relicity of regression analyses in case of multicollinearity, that is, highly comdeted independent variables. The results from the correlational analyses are presented in Table III. In terms of the three independent variables, the results showed only one significant low hivestory desting that these variables may be somewhat construct - 23 and subjective happiness/self-remination - - 34.

An priminary analysis and and a significant contributes in theorem independent self-construit and analysis in a part connecting and product and collection beginning over added to the hypothesis of model presented in Figure 1.

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(8-21). Self-enfection had a direct effect on (F=21). Bell effection had a direct offset of adjustive lappears (F=25) and an infarest effect through adf-ramination (path=31 x=36). To estimate whether the indexest offset was significant, as colline application of the Solid test developed by Proacher and Leonardeth (2011) was used. The

Penche and Leonardis (2011) was used. The number selected the significant mechanic and of side-minimizes in the infation between side effectives and subjective beginners (Med) was strated -2.78,  $p \in 201$ . The flower productor satisfation assumed for 110-76; of the strates on subjective happeners ( $p \in 20$ ), with self-minimizes their flow temperature of subsective happeners assuming for 9.00%, of the total resinant (p. c. 200). Self-reflection was a significant products

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Phone, F., Rosson, H. A., Lavon, H. J., & Godin, S. (1987).

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Background Method







## Journals

Asstralar Journal of Psychology, Vol. 80, No. 3, Documber 2008, pp. 127-134.

Independent self-construal, self-reflection, and self-rumination: A path model for predicting happiness

IRINA ELLIOTT' & SUZANNE COKER'

Quantiend Police Service, Control Rigion Office, Eichtsampton, and 'Control Quantiend University, School of Psychology and Society, Eichtsampton, Quantiend, Americka

Abstract of a control force) of happens confusion for confusing separat of capation and excentential pressures on the advantage of a control force) of the happens. The early constituted a pull-mail of which has two capation results, as if indication and all presidents and soft of the participants of the happens. The early confusion happens are constituted as generated as generate

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The subsective perspective on happiness is reflected in one of the recent development in research on happeness, a construct theory. According to a construct theory, happeness is determined by what people make of their experiences, that is, the way

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remeator and reflector, respectively.

Architetag charcost posters outcomes to self-reflection, however, communics the findings of aportmental studen on happeness mentioned above, is addition, Euton et al. (1987) demonstrated that self-reflection can undermine altrainte behaviour. Moreover, the clear-cut independence of reflective considering that in a number of experimental studies connecting runnitation and psychological well-being, self-communities was induced through generic self-reflection (e.g., Lyubomirsky & Nicket-Hocksons, 1997). In a similar vote, a study reported by Nodon Hodisons et al. (1997) suggests a possible cound lask between self-enfection, self-numericus, and psychological well-being, with self-orfoction leading will executation over time and as a result to greater toward most. Therefore, greater self-reflection

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Self-contract and baseions: 129

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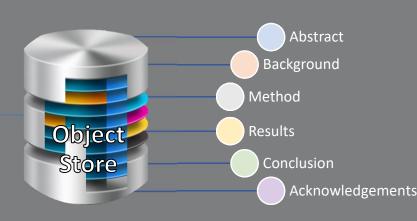
Self-contrast and hominer 115 Phone, E., Bancon, R. A., Lavon, R. J., & Golfe, S. (1987).

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Independent of self-construal... Published: December 2008 Irina Elliott & Suzanne Coker Abstract. A construal theory of happiness emphasises the mediating impact of cognitive and motivational processes on the ndividual's perceptions... Exploring poor sleep, mental... Published: December 2008 Marina L. Zochil, Elinar B. Thorsteinsson Abstract. University students experience



## Journals

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remeation and reflection, expectively.

Attributing clear-cut positive outcomes to self-reflection, however, communic the findings of reportmental studies on happiness mentioned above. In addition, Batton et al. (1987) demonstrated that self-reflection can undermine altrainte behaviour. Moreover, the clear-cut independence of reflective considering that in a number of experimental studies connecting runnitation and psychological well-being, self-communities was induced through generic self-reflection (e.g., Lyubomirsky & Nicket-Hocksons, 1997). In a similar vote, a study reported by Nodon Hodisons et al. (1997) suggests a possible cound lask between self-enfection, self-numericus, and psychological well-being, with self-orfoction leading will executation over time and as a result to greater toward most. Therefore, greater self-reflection

provious research associating self-enfection and selfunination with subjective happiness and well-being.

Self-contract and baseions: 129

Participates were 123 residents of Reckhampton in Cosmid Questioland (Strade, n = 97, male, n = 94, minoing, n = 27). Participates ranged in age from 14— 83 years (3d = 98.50, 522 – 15.31). Table I process

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dust consider themselves happy and constent of four items with 7-point Libert type response forman.

### Self-contrast and happiness \$110

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Intercentilations among the four research variables were analysed to safeguard the radidty of regression comdeted independent variables. The results from the combitional analysis are presented in Table III. In terms of the three andependent variables, the results showed only one significant low breating desting that these variables may be somewhat Comment of the first barriers and the formatter

An printmenty analysis industrial a regionate contribution between independent self-construed and subjective happenent, e-path contenting independent and contenting and periodical and subjective happenent was added to the happenent model presented in Figure 1.

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Penche and Leonardis (2011) was used. The number selected the significant mechanic and of side-minimizes in the infation between side effectives and subjective beginners (Med) was strated -2.78,  $p \in 201$ . The flower productor satisfation assumed for 110-76; of the strates on subjective happeners ( $p \in 20$ ), with self-minimizes their flow temperature of subsective happeners assuming for 9.00%, of the total resinant (p. c. 2001). Soll collection was a captalicase products

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theory of happiness in that individual differences in influence on the individual's perception of subsective happines. The andersheaf's proposity to tell enthers or sulf-standards, proposity to tell enthers or sulf-standards, however, was not found to be affected by an independent soff-construit as had been producted based on the undependent consu-

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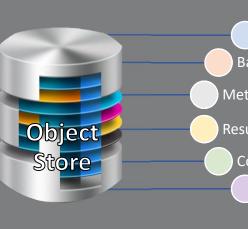
Self-contrast and hominer 115

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More, D. G. (2007). The Stands, Stands, and Sade of Ingger

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Abstract Background Method Results

Conclusion

Acknowledgements

## Journals

Asstralar Journal of Psychology, Vol. 80, No. 3, Documber 2008, pp. 127-134.

Independent self-construal, self-reflection, and self-rumination: A path model for predicting happiness

IRINA ELLIOTT' & SUZANNE COKER'

Quantierd Price Servin, Control Report Office, Britisaspine, and <sup>4</sup>Control Quantierd University, School of Psychology ad Societyp, Britisaspine, Quantieral, Australia

Abstract is consistent of happens explained for molaring impact of cognition and monotonical processes on the individual's accounted force; and the contract of the contract o

arritationd by the emergence of positive psychology with its fixes on the resilience of business nature Obsidies & King, 2001). The general consistence of that although to some degree observes situational factors (such as messure, health, age, and method status) influence people's perceptions of their happi-ness, alterately, happiness is a subjective phenom-erom, with enhancing design, thoughts, perceptions, and evaluations of the situation cross more apportuni-tion the automore trail Control, 2020. Deserv. Subthan the situation molf (Argele, 2001), Donner, Sub, Lucie, & Smith, 1999, Holler, Watson, & Elec, 2004;

The subsective perspective on happiness is reflected in one of the recent development in research on happeness, a construct theory. According to a construct theory, happeness is determined by what people make of their experiences; that is, the way

mediating the effects of pursua and utrastica factors.

reduction, self-reflection, and self-commutation) are these which lead to bedome consequences, that is, they have the potential to other promote or undermine a positive view of the self. For example, and depressed most is a well-documented phe-monson (Notes-Hecksons, McReds, & Laron, 1997, Notes-Hecksons & Mostow, 1993, Notesperspective of a contribut theory, self-emissation may be destinated to happiness an focusing on the suggests are relation to the self-may detect from a positive view of the self, which, as turn, may undersine the individual's perceptions of their

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ion prone to engage in self-reflection, or to think duals who display extremely high or extremely low trick of Suppassion, Lyubomarsky and Rose (1999) dominates and that when Suppy people were induced to self-reflect, their behaviour matched the behaviour Cushappy individuals, whereas when unhappy indeedsals were prevented from engaging in self-effectives, their behaviour matched the behaviour of happy people. This suggests that similar to the

personally characteristics may prolique people to not effect or soll-enumers. The answer to this equestion may aroule as differences between indu-duals in turns of how they not thermolyte (indepen-dent from others or connected to others). These differences are referred to as the detinction between independent and annelspendent self-contrasts

According to Markon and Kitamana (1990), those and consequences for a number of cognitive and three defended in cognitive and motivational recover may be related to extractive well-being Gross, Geor, & Moren, 2007, Krean & Bond, 1997). This suggests that the distinction between inde-

pendest and anted-pendest self-constrain can be a source of audituded differences as cognitive and of cognitive and theritesternal processes on happened of cognitive and theritesternal processes on happened in related to the hedroic consequences of those processes for the individual's self-colorum. In this respect, the processes study was designed to investigate the negative hedroic consequences assu-

cisted with the two cognitive variables, self-reflections. Pages 1. Pub most protoning natures become

and self-reminurion as mediating factors between an and not committee at medium of the two services as independent self-constrail and happiness. Another am of this study was to amon the devot and underect influences of self-reflection on subjective happiness. For those purposes a path model on presented in

Meltor and Kitayama (1991) argued that althroghmadependent and amothependent self-constraint are prodominant in individualistic and collectivate cultures, respectively, andershaal within a given society can be less or more independent or atter-Monoror, Hackman, Elin, Johnson, and Staley (2970) demonstrate, gaste, program, and Policy (2970) demonstrated that undependent and inter-dependent self-constraint extensions are two sepa-ners constraints and augmented that the productive expeciation of those two variables should be general-Markon and Kinemana (2007) around that for those

with an independent self-contrast knowledge about the self-in most important and claborated than knowledge about the other, one's internal abilities, forlings, and foreign are function highly according to the common Methods of the foreign and the self-control, in comparison to those with an aeroshpondost will-construct, self-consum is based. on internal artefactor, which facilitates meritration to pin, in Barron, Pults, Schromenhe, and Parlamer's (1987) study, the shall in prospines of per-social substitute in less abstitute in a result of self-self-schion was greater for individuals who complained the relices. Therefore, a higher level of an independent

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may lead to less self-examination.

The role of the self-offentire process (the proposity to attend to one's thoughts and feelings) in psychological well-being appears to be continuousla in research literature (Enquell & Campbell, 1992). On the one hand, makes industry that the cell-atesticative pressure pressures goates roll american and more accurate will knowledge (Marco & Swann, cal growth. On the other hand, the self-attent shoupton paradra" (p. 186). According to Trapnell and Campbell, the self-shoupton paradra can be moded by attributing negative and positive returnes of the self-attentive process to two

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Architetag charcost posters outcomes to self-reflection, however, communics the findings of connecting runnintees and psychological well-being, self-essimation was induced through general self-reflection (e.g., Lyubominity & Noton-Horisoma, Hodrom et al. (1997) supports a possible causal topseed most. Therefore, greater self-reflection

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Self-contract and baseions: 129

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| Apr                             |      |     |
| SR-SK years                     | 24.0 |     |
| 25 - 84 man                     | 96.0 |     |
| 47-16 poet                      | 39.4 |     |
| 47 years and over               | 9.9  |     |
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| Males                           | 25.7 | - 1 |
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| Supermed                        | 4.0  |     |
| Decemb                          | 53.6 |     |
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| Burmcler cost                   |      |     |
| Low then \$10,000               | 22.0 |     |
| BILLION - BOUNDS                | 10.7 |     |
| \$20,000 - \$20,000             | 15.4 |     |
| \$10,000 - \$40,000             | 22.4 |     |
| \$80,000 - \$50,000             | 4.1  |     |
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| More than 200,000               | 17.5 | 3   |
|                                 | 21.0 |     |
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Self-control and happener \$110

themselves, and also to ask their associates to participate in the study. The overall notates note for the 200 questionnesses distributed was 65%, with 123 questionnesses (54-65%) out of the total 130 questionnesses motioned being ampliced in the analysis. (The data of seven respondents were not included in the analysis also to a large number of

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were classified as extensely happy individuals. Participants' grades, level of accesse, marital status, had acceptable levels of internal consistency (for

Intercerelations among the four research variables were analysed to safiguated the radicity of regression completed independent variables. The results from the combitional analysis are presented in Table III. In terms of the three andependent variables, the results showed only one significant low breating desting that these variables may be somewhat Comment of the first barriers and the formatter

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### Thus, future recently should explore the possibility

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## Journals

Asstralar Journal of Psychology, Vol. 80, No. 3, Documber 2008, pp. 127-134.

Independent self-construal, self-reflection, and self-rumination: A path model for predicting happiness

IRINA ELLIOTT' & SUZANNE COKER'

Quantieral Polici Servici, Control Region Office, Bioblesoptine, and <sup>4</sup>Control Quantieral Detection, School of Psychology and Sociology, Bioblesoptine, Quantieral, Australia

Abstract of a control force) of happens confusion for moduring separat of cognition and monomous for accounts of an abstract of fine framework for the confusion of a processor of fine framework for the confusion of a fine framework for the confusion of a fine framework for the confusion of a fine portugues of a professor and reduced a generation of support as control control reduced as generated as genera

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Self-contract and baseions: 129

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| Money                         | 1.5   |     |
| Sinds                         | 10.00 |     |
| Male                          | 26.7  |     |
| Francis                       | 50.7  | - 1 |
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| Printer wheel                 | 2.4   |     |
|                               | 2.7   |     |
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| Money<br>Barnet natur         | 2.4   |     |
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| Steph                         | 10.1  | -   |
| Morad                         | 76.0  |     |
| De lune                       | 8.3   |     |
| Separated                     | 4.0   |     |
| Decard                        | 13.4  |     |
| Watered                       | 1.4   |     |
| Burmc(br) year!               |       |     |
| Low State Stripers            | 48.4  |     |
| \$11,745 - \$20,760           | 29.7  |     |
| \$31,005 - \$10,000           | 95.4  |     |
| \$10,00 940,00                | 25.4  |     |
| \$41,000 - \$10,000           | 4.1   |     |
| Bachas - Brohas               | 4.7   |     |
| Miles San Stil, 1991          | 27.0  |     |
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Self-contrast and happiness \$110

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were classified as extremely happy individuals. Participants' gender, level of accesse, marital status,

Intercentilations among the four research variables were analysed to safeguard the radidty of regression comdeted independent variables. The results from the combitional analysis are presented in Table III. In terms of the three andependent variables, the results showed only one significant low breating dicating that these variables may be wonevhall contrast - 25 and subjective Supplementally

An priminary analysis and and a significant contributes in theorem independent self-construit and analysis in a part connecting and product and collection beginning over added to the hypothesis of model presented in Figure 1. remention have an independent influence on subbetween the variables of process (\$50, 2006). To (8-21). Self-enfection had a direct effect on (F=21). Bell effection had a direct offset of adjustive lappears (F=25) and an infarest effect through adf-ramination (path=31 x=36). To estimate whether the indexest offset was significant, as colline application of the Solid test developed by Proacher and Leonardeth (2011) was used. The

Penche and Leonardis (2011) was used. The number selected the significant mechanic and of side-minimizes in the infation between side effectives and subjective beginners (Med) was strated -2.78,  $p \in 201$ . The flower productor satisfation assumed for 110-76; of the strates on subjective happeners ( $p \in 20$ ), with self-minimizes their flow temperature of subsective happeners assuming for 9.00%, of the total resinant (p. c. 2001). Soll collection was a captalicase products

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theory of happiness in that individual differences in influence on the individual's perception of subsective happines. The andersheaf's proposity to tell enthers or sulf-standards, proposity to tell enthers or sulf-standards, however, was not found to be affected by an independent soff-construit as had been producted based on the undependent consu-

The results of this study suggest that meaningful soff-reflection may be beneficial for people who do not empy high levels of happeness. Although selfstudy highlights the perils of self-exfection in that it on and insuration in search of more comprehensive

This study was conducted by the first author under Costral Questioland University for his support over Ellest for their constitutes to day reflection for

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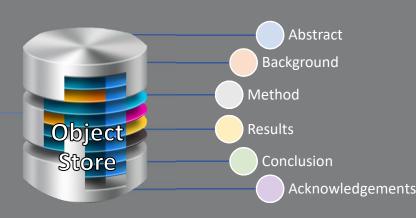
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59% ■ ndependent self-construal, self-reflection (A) (B) (M) (R) rina Elliott & Suzanne Coker irst published: December 2008 DOI: 10 1080/00049530701447368 Cited by (CrossRef): 20 articles olume 60, Issue 3, Pages 127-134 Queensland Police Service, Central Region Office, Rockhampton, Queensland, sustralia, Email: irina@police.qld.gov.au http://orcid.org/0000-0002-1825-0097 (5) http://orcid.org/0000-0002-1825-0097





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