

### CHAPTER 3

#### HYPOCRISY OF THE UNITED STATES: THE SLAP ON ITS OWN FACE

In the field of human rights the U.S. sets the standards as well as monitors violations of other nations; however, at the same time the U.S is the primary violator of human rights. The discrepancy between its standards and its violations presents serious obstacles to greater progress. It seems as though the United States has taught the world about the human rights, but has now forgotten what it has taught. Of course it would be naïve to assume that the United States' commitment to human rights was ever entirely perfect. However, claiming to be the champion promoter of human rights should make the U.S. responsible for a true commitment according to Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Conversely, the United States has shown the global community that it's more active in *violating human rights and the rights of other states*.

The U.S. has often been heavily criticized for advancing its own interest and double standards. For example, they generally exempt close allies from criticism regardless of their abuses. This severely undermines the overall credibility of the U.S. human rights policy. Moreover, the U.S. has not ratified various international human rights related treaties, has tortured suspected terrorists, has invaded other countries such as Iraq, without being authorized by the United Nations. Many innocent people living in invaded countries have died while mass media is used to deceive the global community. Furthermore, the U.S.' corporations commonly abuse laborers for the sake of higher profits. However, these are just a few examples of how the U.S. falsely claims to be a champion of human rights. Deeper inspection will acknowledge why the U.S. claim to be a champion in human rights is exaggerate and undeserved. Seven prominent cases are worth being studied and analyzed.

### **A. The U.S. opts out of international human rights treaties**

As mentioned the United States had a central role in the creation of the United Nations and the drafting of Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The catalog of human rights in the Declaration was modeled in part from the U.S. Bill of Rights. However, the U.S. participation in international human rights treaties, covenants, and declarations adopted by the UN member states is minimal. Withdrawal from, The Treaty Banning Antipersonnel Mines, Kyoto Protocol on the environment, International Criminal Court on global justice, Biological Weapons Treaty, International War Tribunals, Land Mines Treaty, The Anti-ballistic Missile Treaty, Chemical weapon commission, and the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)—are examples of how opting out of human rights agreements has been prominent for the U.S.

The U.S. has *failed* to ratify many key international treaties and several treaties that were signed were designed to exempt the U.S. from international standards.<sup>1</sup> The “signature” is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval, but does not establish bounding consent. However, it means authentication and expresses the willingness to continue the treaty-operational process. The signature qualifies the signatory state to proceed to ratification. It also creates an obligation to refrain from acts that would defeat the purpose of the treaties.

The U.S. has signed but not ratified the following treaties<sup>2</sup>:

- International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)
- Convention on the Rights of The Children (CRC)

The U.S. has not signed or ratified the following<sup>3</sup>:

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<sup>1</sup> Joe Stork, “Human Rights and U.S. Policy,” *Journal of the Foreign Policy in Focus* 4, no.8 (March 1999): 1-3, <http://www.fpif.org/briefs/vol4/v4n08hrts.html>.

<sup>2</sup> Anup Shah, “The USA and Human Rights,” *Global Issue: Social, Political, Economic, and Environmental Issue That Us All*, August 21, 2002, <http://www.globalissues.org/article/139/the-usa-and-human-rights>.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

- Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
- Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR
- Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture
- Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (1951)
- Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (1954)
- Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (1961)
- International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.

Even though other countries have not ratified and/or signed these agreements, the U.S. seems to stand out. It could be argued that since *U.S. already has a strong Constitution* there is no reason to ratify; however, for this very reason, it would be a more responsible decision for the U.S. to ensure that these agreements are ratified.<sup>4</sup>

### **B. Transparent selectivity**

Since the end of the Second World War, fundamental human rights has become an expanding international concern and the U.S. has played a leading role in this trend, but this role has been fraught with tension (Stork. 1999). Assertions that human rights are central to the U.S. foreign policy are undermined by Washington's reluctance to criticize violations of some countries, by implying that the U.S. justice system can not be improved upon, and by failing to abide by international standards while interfering with the sovereignty of other countries. For example, the U.S. trampled Iraq because of human rights violations and played the central role in imposing UN sanctions on Libya (from 1992 until 1999)<sup>5</sup>; on the other hand, it blocked sanctions against Israel, Turkey, and other allies that were seriously abusing human rights. Moreover, Libya, Iraq, Sudan, and Iran were criticized for their

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<sup>4</sup> Because of that irresponsibility on human rights treaties and convention, in May 2001, the U.S. as a founding member of the Commission on Human Rights, was voted off from the international panel.

<sup>5</sup> *Malta Media*, "Malta and Libya: Close Friends Caught in the Storm," 2000, <http://www.maltamedia.com/news/lockerbie/lockerbie-maltalibya.shtml>.

atrocious human rights violations and were de-legitimized by the U.S. On the other hand, Israel and Egypt which account for 91% of the U.S. military around the world and Saudi Arabia which is a major U.S. weapons purchaser —were isolated to face mild and indirect forms of public rebuke even it partake a similar violation (Stork. 1999). In other words, the U.S. has used its leading role in order to punish their enemies and benefit their allies. This “transparent selectivity” undermines efforts of the international community to strengthen the human rights movement, and it also undermines the U.S. claim to be the champion promoter of this movement.

China was also a target for criticism by the U.S. for its human rights violations. On the other hand, China is also the most vocal nation in attacking U.S. hypocrisy. Xinhua news agency of China reported on March 13, 2008 that, “the U.S. has criticized more than 190 countries and regions, including China, about their human rights violations, but mentions nothing about its own problems.” If the United States truly cares about protecting human rights, it must do so sincerely and in a more equal manner.

### **C. Secret agency: CIA covert operations**

Some Leaders of the United States have well-understood and have been genuinely concerned about the issue of freedom. For example, President Franklin Roosevelt hit upon the idea of defending “four freedoms”; that are, freedom of speech, freedom of religious, freedom from fear, and freedom from want.<sup>6</sup> In that historic speech to Congress on January 6, 1941, the President described these freedoms as inevitably entailing the supremacy of human right everywhere. However, as time passed, and other presidents took power, these ideals of freedoms have gradually faded away. This is evident by the violation of CIA covert operations, or “secret agency” of the U.S. that has violated basic human rights in every form and manner.

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<sup>6</sup> Conor Gearty, “Human Rights: America’s Lost Ideal,” *Journal of the Tablet* (November 2004), [http://www.lse.ac.uk/collections/humanRights/articlesAndTranscripts/Americas\\_Lost\\_Ideal.pdf](http://www.lse.ac.uk/collections/humanRights/articlesAndTranscripts/Americas_Lost_Ideal.pdf).

The CIA gathers intelligence from diverse sources around the globe and uses this information to facilitate the policy making process of State Departments such as the Department of Defense. However, the CIA's contribution to the U.S. government is more than that. Though most CIA activities are kept secret, it is well known that assassinations, abductions, rendition, torture, and sometimes murder are regular functions. Operations are often instructed by the U.S. President and frequently involve matters of protecting national security. The dark side of CIA operations is that it intervenes in the sovereignty of other countries and further violates the rights of people from these countries.

### **Intervention of Other Countries' Sovereignty**

Many forms of covert actions are pursued by the CIA in order to intervene in the sovereignty of countries around the world. For example, assassinations of leaders; air strikes; media propaganda; and various other activities performed in territories without consent. In this section, two case studies of intervention by the CIA in the affairs of other nations will be described.

An air strike over other country: This covert action aimed to Assassinate Ayman Muhammad Rabaie al-Zawahiri, an extremist Muslim leader and prominent leader of al-Qaeda.<sup>7</sup> This plot occurred on January 13, 2006 when CIA launched an air strike on Damadola, a village of Pakistani near the border of Afghanistan. CIA believed that Ayman al-Zawahiri lived in that village. Unfortunately, the air strike killed many civilians but not Ayman al-Zawahiri, because he was not among the civilians. This led to a strong protest against the U.S. by the Pakistani government. From this CIA operation three arguments are raised. First, did the CIA carefully investigated whether Ayman al-Zawahiri was there or not before launching an air strike? How could the most advanced intelligence agency in the world fail to make sure Ayman al-Zawahiri was present. Second, did the CIA receive consent from the Pakistani government to kill Ayman al-Zawahiri? Third, does the CIA have the

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<sup>7</sup> According to the report by al-Qaeda member, Ayman al-Zawahiri has worked for al-Qaeda group since its establishment. He is often known as the "lieutenant" to the head of al-Qaeda, Osama Bin Laden.

authority to act since Ayman al-Zawahiri is a Pakistan citizen, or does only the Pakistani government have the authority? It's undeniable that this covert operation violated the sovereignty of Pakistan. Some legal experts argued that since Ayman al-Zawahiri is listed as a terrorist, CIA action was justified. If that were the case, the CIA could assassinate whoever they put on their list, wherever they want. Does this make sense?

CIA abduction scandal: Apart from air strikes and assassination, CIA also engages in kidnapping. This occurred in Milan Street, Italy, on February 17, 2003 where Abu Omar, the former imam of Milan's main mosque, mysteriously disappeared. Apparently, Abu Omar was suspected of helping to build a terrorist network in Europe and recruiting volunteers to fight in Iraq. After 9/11, when the "war against terrorism" was launched, all people suspected of being terrorists were apprehended, searched, and abused by the CIA.

People witnessed Abu Omar being kidnapped on the way to a Milan mosque for noon prayers. He was grabbed from the sidewalk by two men, sprayed in the face with a chemical, and stuffed into a van. People suspect he was taken to Egypt, imprisoned, and tortured. Because of this incident, Italy's Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi questioned the U.S. about respect for Italian Sovereignty.<sup>8</sup>

The case raises a question under international law, "Did the U.S. violate Italy's sovereignty by abducting Abu Omar?" No international law permits action like that in a foreign country; therefore, Prime Minister Berlusconi had every right to criticize U.S. violations.

### **Violation of Human Rights**

The fundamental conceit of the Bush administration's war on terrorism was that heavy-handed interrogation is necessary in order to protect the American

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<sup>8</sup> *AFP*, "Italy demands US respect sovereignty after alleged CIA kidnapping," July 1, 2005, <http://www.mywire.com/pubs/AFP/2005/07/01/917182?extID=10037&oilID=229>.

people, and that there are no repercussions for torturing suspected terrorists.<sup>9</sup> According to Article 5 and 7 of the UN Declaration; “no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.” Torture is universally regarded as a violation of international law.

Other techniques used consist of rendition, the use of drugs, water-boarding, mock-executions, restraint positions, and even murder. *Rendition* refers to a process under which the CIA transports suspected terrorists, sometime called “ghost prisoners”—to other prisons where harsh tactics are employed to obtain information: for example, Egypt, Guantanamo Bay, Iraq, and Afghanistan.

The *use of drugs* refers to the drug called Lysergic Acid Diethylamide or LSD which CIA usually uses with the suspected terrorists during the interrogation process. LSD is a major drug grouped into a class of drug known as hallucinogens or psychedelics.<sup>10</sup> This LSD can cause auditory and visual hallucinogen, paranoia or dream-liked states. It is a very powerful drug; only 0.010 mg. can produce some effect. This drug is used to make suspects confess.

*Water-boarding* is where a suspect is strapped to an inclined board with a cloth over his or her face while water is poured over the cloth to cause a drowning sensation until the suspects confess. *Mock execution* is where a suspect has a gun pointed at his or her head, and random firing into the air, while being interrogated. The *restraint position* is where suspects have their hands and feet tied behind their back and left lying on their stomach, this often results in death asphyxiation. These last three methods leave no bodily scars, but cause severe psychological harm that may haunt victims for the rest of their lives.

The next three cases are examples of how the CIA preserves the U.S. national security at the expense of people’s lives. The first case has to do with the CIA preventing individuals from freely expressing thoughts in public. The second case is about the CIA’s use of LSD on its own employee who was suspected of being

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<sup>9</sup> Jason Vest, “Intelligence-CIA Veterans Condemn Torture,” *National Journal*, November 19, 2005 (rev. 2007), <http://nationaljournal.com/about/njweekly/stories/2005/1119nj1.htm>.

<sup>10</sup> Hallucinogen or psychedelic is the symptom of perception distortion. It alters the user’s mood, thought, or perceptions.

a security risk to the agency. The last case is about Khaled el-Masri who suspected to be a terrorist because his name is similar to another terrorist.

“DELETED” by the CIA: The case is about the book written Victor Marchetti called, “The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence.” Marchetti had served as a staff officer in the Office of the Director of the CIA from 1966-1969.<sup>11</sup> During these three years Marchetti became knowledgeable about CIA operations, became discourage about working for such an organization, and decided to resign from the CIA in late 1969.

Marchetti’s intention was to write a book that revealed criminal action of the CIA in order to draw attention to their actions. Unfortunately, in the hope of concealing its mistakes, the CIA censored statements implying negative actions of the CIA on the claim of it being a national security risk.<sup>12</sup> CIA required that everything he writes on the subject of intelligence must be first censored by the CIA. Therefore, this causes some paragraph or some page is deleted. However, with his intention to reveal CIA’s covert actions, his book was finally published. One paragraph of this book stated:

*“For example, a military intelligence unit assigned to Bangkok, Thailand, as late as 1971 was trying to entrap Soviet KGB officers, recruit local spies, and even was attempting to run its own agents into China through Hong Kong. Little or none of this activity was being cleared with the CIA. Similarly, in*

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 .....**DELETED**.....  
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 ..... *at virtually every level.”*

This case shows how CIA violates the right of individual who has a freedom to think or express what they want. Nevertheless, the other two cases are much worse than this

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<sup>11</sup> He held such position as special assistant to the Chief of Planning, Programming, and Budgeting, special assistant to the Executive Director, and executive assistant to the Deputy Director. See V. Marchetti and J. D. Marks, “The Cult of Intelligence,” in *The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1974).

<sup>12</sup> Sometime, it deletes the whole page. See Marchetti and Marks, “The Cult of Intelligence.”



CIA's uses of LSD: This case happened to Frank Olson, a former CIA scientist at a biological weapons research center in Fort Detrick, Maryland. Olson researched anthrax and other toxins, while some of his colleagues were involved in mind control drugs and torture techniques. In November 1953 Olson decided to resign from the CIA because of his speculation that the U.S. was using germ weapons in the Korean War. The CIA believed that Olson would reveal what he knew about CIA activities and therefore overdosed him with LSD. Not long after, Olson was flown to New York City for the treatment of mental illness, at the hand of a CIA doctor.

He checked into the Statler Hotel under the supervision of a CIA doctor, Richard Lashbrook. Olson called his wife and told her that he was feeling better and would be home the next day. However, that same night, he was found dead on the street 10 floors below. That CIA doctor claimed that Olson had thrown himself through a window. Without mentioning a thing about the LSD, the U.S. government reported his death to family members as “simply” a tragic suicide. Furthermore, the manager of that hotel, Armond Pastone, discovered that a phone call from Olson's hotel room had made to somewhere in Long Island. The only words were, “Olson's gone”. It's easy to hypothesize that the CIA unhesitatingly terminates people who may be a threat to U.S. national security.

“Khaled el-Masri” Not “Khaled al-Masri”: In late December 2003, Khaled el-Masri had an argument with his wife in their hometown of Neu-Ulm, Germany. Then, he decided to get away for a while, so he bought a bus ticket for Skopje, Macedonia. However, at the Macedonia border, immigration officials asked him for a passport and detained him without explanation. Other agents later interrogated him and pressed him to admit that he was a member of al-Qaeda. Khaled el-Masri protested that he was innocent, but he was still kept under guard in Macedonia for three weeks. In late January 2004, he was beaten, stripped, shackled and flown to Afghanistan. There, he was deprived of water and interrogated repeatedly. In May 2004, he was flown to the Balkan and dumped near an Albanian border checkpoint, where guards returned his passport and cash. He recalled that the people who captured him spoke English with an American accent. Khaled el-Masri's

attorney investigated to find the he was abducted because his name is similar to the al-Qaeda suspect “*Khaled al-Masri*”, who played a crucial role in carrying out the September 11 attack.

This story started with a very small misunderstanding among the immigration officials in Macedonia border, but the consequence is the painful of one man who has nothing involves with the terrorism. This is another example of how careless CIA is. It not made a careful investigation whether this man is the one who it's searching for or not. More badly, when Khaled el-Masri's lawyer had asked the U.S. embassy in Berlin for an explanation of what happened, but has received no response. This is another example of a person who was tortured by the CIA for the sake of U.S. security.

#### **D. Invasion of Iraq and Afghanistan as “war on terror” missions**

The Iran-Contra Affair is the most publicized political scandal in which the United States illegally sold arms to Iran in order to finance the rebel Contras guerrillas group to fight against the Nicaraguan government. According to the Human Rights Report to the U.S. Department of State, the support for the Contras *violated the obligation not to intervene with the sovereignty of another state*. Apart from supporting guerillas group in Iraq, the U.S. troops also has a high-profile in abusing Iraq prisoners.<sup>13</sup> It was reported that since the invasion in 2003, 660,000 Iraqis have died, of which 99 percent were civilians, according to Xinhua news agency of China report. U.S. troops have also killed many innocent civilians in the anti-terrorism war in Afghanistan. The Washington Post reported on May 3, 207 that as many as 51 civilians were killed by U.S. soldiers in one week.

During these two wars, the Bush administration completely violated the Geneva Convention concerning treatment of prisoners by torturing and killing suspects during interrogation. Furthermore, United Nations official Asma Jahangir wrote to the U.S. ambassador three times asking for a complete list of all suspected cases of Iraqi death while in custody (BBC News, May 12, 2004). The Bush

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<sup>13</sup> Consulate General of the People's Republic of China in Houston, “U.S. Report a Satire of Human Rights ‘promotion’ in world,” *News & Views*, May 19, 2004, <http://houston.china-consulate.org/eng/nv/t112625.htm>.

administration overlooked what had been asked by Jahangir. According to the 2004 annual U.S. Human Rights report, “The United States pledged to continue to push for improve human rights, including halting torture and promoting freedom of the press and religion” (New York Times newspaper, May 20, 2004). Obviously, the United States attempted to interfere in the internal affair of other countries under its excuse of promoting democracy and human rights. This should never be accepted by the international community. The question is, “Is the United States a qualified “world human rights judge” as it always claims.”

### **E. Guantanamo Bay: The U.S. detention center**

The United States maintains a detention center at its military base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba and its executive branch controversially asserts that prisoners held there are not subject to constitutional protections. Prisoners generally do not receive trials and detention is indefinite.<sup>14</sup> The U.S. argues that even if detainees were entitled to Prisoner of War (POW) status, they would not have the right to see their lawyer, access to courts to challenge their detention, or the opportunity to be released prior to the end of hostilities. They claim that nothing in the Third Geneva Convention provides POWs such rights. However, nobody has ever previously declared war on an abstract concept (*terror*), and it is still questionable whether the Geneva Convention applies in this case.

A delegation of UN Special Rapporteurs to Guantanamo Bay reported that interrogation techniques used in the detention center amount to degrading treatment in violation of the ICCPR and the Convention Against Torture. In 2005, Amnesty International expressed alarm at the erosion in civil liberties since the 9/11 attacks. According to Amnesty International: *"The Guantanamo Bay detention camp has become a symbol of the United States administration's refusal to put human rights and the rule of law at the heart of its response to the atrocities of 11 September 2001. It has become synonymous with the United States executive's pursuit of unfettered power, and has become firmly associated with the systematic denial of*

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<sup>14</sup> *Wikipedia Encyclopedia*, s.v. “Human Rights I the United States,” [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human\\_rights\\_in\\_the\\_United\\_States](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_rights_in_the_United_States).

*human dignity and resorts to cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment that has marked the USA's detentions and interrogations in the "war on terror".*<sup>15</sup>

Amnesty International also condemned the Guantanamo facility as "the gulag of our times", which raised heated conversation in the United States. The purported legal status of "*unlawful combatants*" in nations currently holding detainees under that name has been the subject of criticism by other nations and international human rights institutions including Human Rights Watch and the International Committee of the Red Cross.

### **F. Media manipulation**

"Freedom of information" is often part of a legislative framework providing for open government. For instance, meetings of government agencies and other advisory committees should be opened to public scrutiny or acceptance.<sup>16</sup> A claim of U.S. freedom of information is *quite liberal* and not always provides citizens with truthful information. The Bush administration and corporate media combined to disseminate misinformation and disinformation. Furthermore, the Bush administration manipulated public opinion through the media, spending up to \$254 million in four years to spread positive propaganda about his policies (Washington Post, January 31, 2005). Propaganda is generally accepted as an attempt to manipulate a whole population's thoughts, attitudes, and beliefs by a variety of means. Its intention is to push forward the official line of thought, not free exchange of opinion. *Propaganda makes fact become myth, lies become truths.*

Apart from providing misinformation and disinformation through several media outlets, the U.S. also prevents certain journalists from revealing the facts about the government. This consequently leads to the question about the "freedom of speech", a basic freedom stated by Franklin Roosevelt. The United States tied with Myanmar to rank sixth in the world for unfair imprisonment of journalists. In 2005

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<sup>15</sup> *Wikipedia Encyclopedia*, s.v. "Human Rights in the United States,"

<sup>16</sup> Patrick Birkinshaw, *Freedom of Information* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1996), 166.

the United States and Myanmar each jailed five journalists without being charged with a specific crime.

It's unfair to say that all media in the United States has been manipulated by the government since some newspapers, such as the New York Time, specifically focus on human rights violations by the United States. Nevertheless, the U.S. government still has much influence through various media outlets.

### **G. Failure to protect the rights of children**

Houston Chronicle reported that a survey by the United Nations concerning the 21 rich countries showed that, though the U.S. was the world's richest nations, it's ranked only 20<sup>th</sup> in the overall well-being of its children.<sup>17</sup> Agricultural work is the most hazardous and least protected area of employment open to children in the U.S. Hardworking children are often exposed to dangerous pesticides, working in fields still wet with poison, with no opportunity to wash their hands before eating lunch. These conditions make the child labors risk dehydration and other disease. They suffer injuries from sharp knives, accidents with heavy equipments, and sometime falls from ladders. Only 55 percent of these children will be given an education and graduate from high school.<sup>18</sup>

Child laborers face persistent wage exploitation and fraud from employers. One third of those interviewed by Human Rights Watch revealed that their earning were significantly less than minimum wage. Some even earned only two or three dollars an hour (Human Rights Watch. 2000). What's surprising is that, even the Fair Labor Standard Act (FLSA) supports the violation of child's rights. FLSA allows employers to employ children at a younger age than the U.S. law allows; and there is no limit to the number of hours a child may work in the agriculture business. The FLSA does not require overtime pay for agricultural work, but it does for other

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<sup>17</sup> Xinhua News, "U.S. Human Rights Violations Exposed," *China Daily.Com.CN*, March 13, 2008, [http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2008-03/13/content\\_6533121.htm](http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2008-03/13/content_6533121.htm).

<sup>18</sup> Tucker Lee, "Fingers to the Bone: United States Failure to Protect Child Farm Workers," Human Rights Watch World Report 2000, [http://www.hrw.org/legacy/reports/2000/frmwkr/frmwkr006.htm#P1666\\_10412](http://www.hrw.org/legacy/reports/2000/frmwkr/frmwkr006.htm#P1666_10412).

occupations. Law enforcement is discriminate and apparently abuses the rights of laborers who should be protected.

### **H. The U.S. corporations and the violation of worker's rights**

Apart from the government that plays a major role in abusing human rights, corporations are also involved in violating human rights. Human Rights Watch has also criticized that labor situations in the U.S. Even though the U.S. provides a better standard of living and opportunity than most counties, it does not mean it frees from problems.

Famous corporations like Nike and Coca-Cola live in a world of competition and are driven to maximize profit; sometime they even have to hire paramilitaries to intimidate or kill labor union leader to avoid the stir up of labor demonstration against the companies over unfair conditions. Another example is how tobacco industries are moving into Asia; persuading a multitude of people to smoke and then sit back and collects money while the people are left wit smoking related diseases and death. Furthermore, Multinational companies like Nestle have created milk substitutes and promote their products in developing countries as a replacement for breast feeding. This consequently leads to negative health effects on babies. In 1995 State of the World's Children Report of UNICEF described how millions of children needlessly died from lack of breast milk during the first six months of life. UNICEF and the World Health Organization came up with a code of conduct to ensure responsible advertising while promoting substitute products. 118 countries accepted this code, but unsurprisingly the United States did not. *Is this an economic concern or a concern for human interests?*

These human rights violations are a few examples that dismiss the U.S.'s argument as a champion for human rights. The hypocrisies of the U.S. are evident, and, since they are the world superpower and claim to be the world's big brother, there must be some repercussion; such as condemnation from international communities. The next question is, "What are the overall rationales behind that inconsistency between what the United States claim to be and what it does?"