Table of Contents

See Appendix ENVAL – Enhanced Value & Looting Summary

"Their home world is a place called Earth, located in a fairly uninteresting part of the galaxy. We have never bothered much of that area before. Had little military or strategic value. But as a culture grew decadent, it becomes intrigued by art, by trinkets like eccentricity. And the humans had art and trinkets and eccentricity to spare."

– Londo Mollari, Babylon 5, "In the Beginning" (1998) **[1]**

Centauries Past: The Centauri in Babylon 5 are not from Alpha Centauri, our closest neighbor (their name arose from a misunderstanding during First Contact). There are in fact dozens of stars that bear the name "Centauri" in some part. Babylon 5, like Star Trek, has been pointed out to be inconsistent as to distances and locations, and the actual homeworld of the Centauri was never specified, but it is clear they are not from Alpha Centauri. However, despite the seemingly vast distances in the series and oversized claims of the Centauri Republic, they are hardly a 'galactic empire' of any scale, see previously opening discussion, Stage Illusions, 1 The Sidereal Stage, p. 107, *supra*. Even Babylon 5 was staged on a small soapbox in the local stellar park.

"It is not from the benevolence of the butcher, the brewer, or the baker that we expect our dinner, but from their regard to their own interest." – Adam Smith

Getting Along: And if you kill the butcher,**[2]** the brewer and the baker because they don't agree with you and/or won't obey laws and pay taxes, who will provide your dinner? If you kill the blacksmith, who will provide your weapons and armor? If you kill them all, who will people your military and government, what will your sons and daughters rule over? Thus, sovereignty is more than just force, or appeal to force, it is a cooperative arrangement and the best cement for that arrangement is economic benefits and security from invasion (in their radical Maoist reform, divorced from reality, the Khmer Rouge never understood this).

- ✓ Thus, citizens and subjects are not slaves to the ruling elite.

The early Roman Republic experienced the Conflict of the Orders and the *Secessio Plebis* (about 500 B.C. to 287 B.C.) in which the Plebeians struggled to wrest rights and self-governance from the Patricians (before they gave into bread & circuses). In our time, labor unrest (coal miners, dock workers) has brought down the communist governments of Poland, the Soviet Union and Apartheid South Africa, and caused difficulties in mainland China and South Africa in the last decades. And there are thousands of other historical examples, such as the Edict of Fontainbleau or the Alhambra Decree where religious intolerance cost great nations flights of skilled labor, children and wealth.

- ✓ From this perspective then, slavery and other forms of forced labor (and tributes), are an attempt to end-run this sovereignty relationship, to have absolute power, by co-opting the population with the apparent material benefits of slavery.

- ✓ See previous discussions of Conversion, Pacification and Slavery, 2 and 3 Order and 6 Combat and Sovereignty and Legitimacy, 2 and 3 Government Titles, *supra*.

- ✓ This is the *natural limit* to the military and police forces who apply the legitimized physical violence:

3 Commerce – The Opium Wars

- ▪ "In 494 BC Rome was at war with three Italic tribes (the Aequi, Sabines and Volsci), but the Plebeian soldiers advised by Lucius Sicinius Vellutus refused to march against the enemy, and instead seceded to the Sacred Mount outside Rome. A settlement was negotiated and the patricians agreed that the plebs be given the right to elect their own officials. The Plebeians named these new officials Plebeian Tribunes (*tribuni plebis*)." – from Wikipedia, "Conflict of the Orders," captured February 12, 2019.

The instant downfall of a government is when the military and police actively side with the protestors, this is what happened in Romania in 1989 when Minister of Defense Vasile Milea died, the Ceaușescu government claimed it was suicide, but the army believed he had been murdered or executed, and went over to the revolution, marching on the government buildings.

"Kant argued that any action taken against another person to which he or she could not possibly consent is a violation of perfect duty interpreted through the second formulation. If a thief were to steal a book from an unknowing victim, it may have been that the victim would have agreed, had the thief simply asked. However, no person can consent to theft, because the presence of consent would mean that the transfer was not a theft. Because the victim could not have consented to the action, it could not be instituted as a universal law of nature, and theft contradicts perfect duty."

– Wikipedia article, "Categorical imperative," captured July 21, 2018

Looting: Looting is triggered by activation of the Commerce Power for the purpose of Load RPs (not Unload RPs) or allowing alien Cargo Ships to Load RPs at a Conquered Colony. This is a special exception of sorts, in this case, the Conquered Colony is not considered a sovereign colony for the purpose of RPs Loaded to Cargo Ships. It is thus that some positions may make a business of Looting colonies to obtain the '*enhanced value*' when the 'alien' RPs are Loaded.

- ✓ Looting is a Disruption Event at a Conquered Colony, regardless of the amount taken. The Disruption Check (see Hagar's Faucet, 2 Disruption, p. 278, *supra*) is triggered by a Commerce Power Load RPs activation at the Conquered Colony. This can occur multiple times if the Conquered Colony is Looted on more than one Regular Turn.

RPs loaded from a Conquered Colony to *any* Cargo Ship (regardless of owner) are not subtracted from the Treasury, instead, they are subtracted from the colony. When resources are Loaded to any Cargo Ship from a Conquered Colony, Industry and other installations on the Conquered Colony are destroyed equal to the *unenhanced value* of the RPs loaded to Cargo Ships.

- ✓ Looting is therefore *not* limited to the GDP of the Conquered Colony (see Uploading, 2 Commerce, p. 1199, *supra*). Whether or not RPs can be Loaded by Looting a Conquered Colony beyond the value of Industry, installations and enhancements on the target colony is a judgment on the part of the Concierge.

- ✓ It is normally assumed that there is a 1:1 correlation between RPs loaded from Looting and destruction of the colony being Looted, however, the Concierge could use an Intervention to change the correlation *for story purposes*.

✓ Looting is antithetical to Reverse Engineering *alien technology* (see 3 Technology, p. 712, *supra*) at that colony or planet. This can be distinguished from a colony which has simply been abandoned (e.g., see Resources from Special Planets, 2 Taxation & Census, p. 307, *supra*). Looting or warfare destruction can be measured in the Quality of Contact assigned by the Concierge for later Reverse Engineering attempts.

Some or all of the population of the colony that are not Loaded onto Colony Ships in the same Regular Turn, will perish as the infrastructures of their civilization are destroyed by Looting (this does imply or require loss of Maximum Habitability or Habitability Class of the colony planet). The Concierge will make a determination as to the fate and loss of populations, taking into consideration the Habitability Class of the planet. Loss of populations can trigger multiple Disruption Checks on the Conquered Colony, see Peaches for Mad Molly and Mars Bombing Run, 2 Disruption, pp. 273-274, *supra*.

✓ Looting on this scale will cause the collapse of a complex society (*à la* Joseph Tainter, this was discussed in various places previously). Loss of population is also an issue that bumps up against the previous discussion of slavery (see The Chain About Your Neck, 3 Order, p. 546, *supra*); are populations being lost on the colony because they are loaded as slaves or harvested for food for the conquerors? Or just mindless apocalypse? There is game-story potential here.

The loss of population from looting will likely be announced via Special Bulletin. <u>The Conquered Colony is not checked to see if obeys the Power Activation</u>! As noted in Alieney Apostasy, 3 Disruption, p. 283, *supra*, ships engaged in Looting may also contract *apostasy*, e.g.:

✓ "It had taken Rome centuries to sink into sloth and apathy – the Goths and Vandals became decadent within a few generations. Like so many rude conquerors before and since, the barbarians paid the historic penalty of acquiring the vices as well as the loot of a fallen empire. Only a hundred years after Châlons the last great Ostrogothic king, Baduila, found it necessary to remind his people of the sturdy and warlike virtues of their ancestors. His efforts were in vain and the Ostrogoths perished by the thousand before the invading horse-archers from Constantinople. The northern Italian plain became so depopulated as a result that the Lombards moved in without a struggle." – Lynn Montross, <u>War Through the Ages</u> (3rd Ed., 1960), p. 93.[3]

➢ <u>Black Market</u>: Loading RPs from a Conquered Colony is always considered the same as Loading RPs from an **alien colony** (see Back End Loading and Packing It In, 2 Commerce, both p. 1200, *supra*). Marketing cannot be used for Loading Looted RPs; Loading RPs from Looting must have the *enhanced value* established by die roll at the time of the Loading. The Concierge will not prejudge.

✓ There is some grey area here for judgment. Humans are humans everywhere on Earth, but the cultural and resource differences between East and West made the Silk Road and oceangoing trade valuable business, such that the Europeans forcefully overran Africa, India, and the coast of China causing much bad history that echoes today. The rule above also does not strictly account for Naturalized colonies that are Conquered or Lost Colonist Primal States. The Concierge must exercise judgment.

The *enhanced value* range of the Black Market may be much wider than the *enhanced value* of normal **alien** RPs when Unloaded to a sovereign colony; the value may be wildly inflated

or next to worthless, boom or bust, but more likely the former. This represents, in some sense, the value of things Looted that would not have normally been available for Loading in normal Commerce, it may also represent the vastly superior amount of 'stuff' represented by Looted RPs as opposed to normally-Loaded RPs. Or maybe the new alien subjects are a delicacy on your planets?

Looted RPs (Loaded at *enhanced value* by the recipient Cargo Ship) may be subsequently Unloaded at *enhanced value* at another **alien colony** per the normal rules (see Cha Ching!, 2 Commerce, p. 1203, *supra*). This is another case of possible *double enhanced value*.

- ✓ There are some potentially trickish issues that will require judgment of the Concierge. For example, if Looted RPs were attempted to be later Unloaded at an **alien colony** owned by the previous owner of the Conquered Colony or had the same Native Population Type as the Looted colony? Like for example, pirates loot New York City then their ships arrive in Charleston, North Carolina trying to trade or sell the loot? Has something like that happened in history? Count on it.

- ✓ Imagine a sci-fi story where First Contact begins with an alien merchant ship coming to Earth looking to sell? Cargo Ships could Unload RPs to a planet occupied by a Minor Race if they can legally move to the system and if the Concierge agrees (on behalf of the Minor Race). There have been movies of alien slave starship revolts (*à la* the Amistad case) that came to Earth creating a First Contact situation (e.g., Alien Nation (1988) and District 9 (2009)). Anyway, how would we know that the cargo they are trying to sell isn't looted or stolen? You can bet that would be in the story.

➢ Boudicca's Revolt: According to the account of Cassius Dio, written generations after the events, the uprising of the Celtic Iceni and Trinovantes tribes led by Queen Boudicca were caused by Roman predatory lending practices that were leveraged into confiscation of property and daughters.

- ✓ Tactius, who was 5 or 6 years old at the time of the uprising, wrote a starkly different version of the historical events, blaming the events on annexation of the Iceni Kingdom by the Roman Emperor, rape of Boudicca's daughters, flogging of Boudicca, and abuse and displacement of the Trinovantes Celts by Roman colonizers.

- ✓ The two versions are not entirely incompatible or mutually exclusive – both could be more or less true, but the major details of each version are notably absent in the other. They emphasize different causes. It is unlikely however, that Cassius Dio attempted to justify or whitewash the history of the uprising in favor of the Romans; his causes don't place the Romans on any better moral or legal ground than the different reasons given by Tactius.

The competing histories of the Celt uprising of 60 A.D. provide historical examples. What is more interesting is the Celts rampage suggests that theirs was a cultural war against the Romans with the intent of destroying all Roman people, places and artifacts; it was total existential war by the Celts. Boudicca's Revolt (60 A.D.) then is very much like the diaspora Jewish revolts on Cyprus and Cyrenaica (Libya) 55 years later (Kitos War, 115 A.D.).

- ✓ The problem with Boudicca's (or Boadicea's) Revolt is that it was easy while she had a rampaging mob of warriors and their families moving across south England. They simply overwhelmed lightly-defended Roman towns and burned them after looting.

They even ambushed a relieving Roman Legion (as the Jews did during the Bar Kokhba Revolt 72 years later, 132-136 A.D.). But she failed when confronted with a test of generalship. There is nothing in the legend of her as a heroine that suggests that she possessed the slightest sense of generalship, she was not, for example, Queen Zenoba (whom even Emperor Aurelian complemented). She made no preparations, and did not think critically about the terrain[4] or the enemy's or her own army's abilities and limitations. She may have even bought into the mystic reputation that was growing around her. The Celts she led were not substantially different than those led by Vercingetorix over a century earlier and the results were the same. Had the Romans not defeated them in battle, Boudicca's force might have melted away shortly afterward due to logistical difficulties (based on the size reported), tribal rivalries, and the character of Celtic warriors. But the Romans' pride was hurt by the burning of three colonies and the loss of a Legion, and they wanted to make an example.

- ▪ On the other side of this disaster was probably a famine and economic hardship for the rebels: While the armies with women and children were rampaging through Roman colonies, who was tending the farms? And in addition to enormous numbers killed (particularly men), they also lost wagons and everything they brought with them. Unlike the Roman legionnaires, the rebels were not soldiers, they were farmers.

➢ The Sack of Rome (454 A.D.): Pope Leo I, alone, met the Vandal King Genseric (who was an Arian Christian) on the road to Rome in 454 A.D. with a message. He convinced the Vandal King to not harm any Roman citizens or destroy the city in exchange for being allowed to sack Rome. Did Rome, through its citizens and government, agree to be looted? Or was it that the Vandal King was going to loot Rome anyway – as they had so many other places – and the Pope using his authority, through a poor bargaining position, obtained a most Christian concession from the Arian Christian Vandals?

There is a grey area here where it is possible for participants in GGDM to agree to or acquiesce to conquest and Looting of colonies. As discussed in Greys Diplomacy, 1 Diplomacy, p. 1097, *supra*, the Concierge neither sees nor controls the 'informal diplomacy' of the game which is expressed by in-game Power Activations of the positions. There are many such things that happened throughout history – the ceding or exchange of peasant villages, castles, marrying off daughters for political or diplomatic gain, dynastic considerations – that offend modern sensibilities for which the participants of the game will need to decide whether *they* will engage in similar behaviors behind the scenes through informal diplomacy.

- ✓ This reinforces the point – the necessity – of the Concierge not being involved in position diplomacy when it does not require an activation in the game – participants should not be concerned that the Concierge does not approve of their game actions or agreements (and the Concierge should avoid being in that position anyway).

➢ The Sack of Magdeburg (1631 A.D.): After the Sack of Magdeburg (1631), which the Pope commended as a victory over 'a nest of heretics,' Count Pappenheim wrote, "All of our soldiers became rich," and compared the desecration of Magdeburg to the Destruction of Jerusalem. The Imperial Commander Pappenheim was probably quite relieved that it was over; rich soldiers are happier and easier to control than frustrated, bored, starving soldiers.

- ✓ On the other side, Otto von Gericke, Burgomeister, reported, "In addition to all this, quantities of sumptuous and irreplaceable house furnishings and movable property of all kinds, such as 📖s, manuscripts, painting, memorials of all sorts ... which money could not buy, were either burned or carried away by the soldiers as booty. The most magnificent garments, hangings, silk stuffs, gold and silver lace, linen of all sorts, and other household goods were bought by the army sutlers for a mere song and peddled about by the cart load all through the archbishopric of Magdeburg and in Anhalt and Brunswick. Gold chains and rings, jewels and every kind of gold and silver utensils were to be bought from the common soldiers for a tenth of their real value…" Doubt-less, most of this sudden ill-got wealth was shortly squandered away.

It is surprising that this is not treated more realistically in fantasy-war and adventure-fiction stories where epic destruction, sacks and looting occur so often; the best example of merce-naries and looting in fantasy I recall is Elizabeth Moon's (a former Marine Corps officer) saga The Deed of Paksenarrion, which is a gritty, detailed, low-magic fantasy story about a mercenary company in a fantasy medieval setting. I was in the Marines stationed in Oki-nawa, Japan when I read this book in 1988 (got it at the PX bookstore) and I was impressed with her description of, for example, drill formations using twelve-foot long pikes; being in the Marines, I was very attuned to marching and drill formations at that time, but we, of course, had 7 lb. rifles, just over 3 feet long (compare to an American Revolution musket, which was about 5.5 ft. long and weighed 20 lbs.).

- ✓ Looting is not the same as genocide, though the two can overlap and merge – looting all of the atmospheric equipment from a domed city on a Hostile Class planet is the same as genocide. See discussion of the Sack of Brandenburg Tor (Andromeda TV series), Brandenburg Tor, 6 Combat, p. 1025, *supra*. Mongol sacks were usually massacres intended to inspire terror and implement slavery of the survivors, see the story of the Republic of Novgorod and of Kiev in Surviving the Horde, 5 Combat, p. 1016, *supra*. Practically, there is no difference between the Sack of Magdeburg by a Catholic army in 1631 ("A census conducted in 1632 listed only 449 inhabitants. Much of the city remained rubble until at least 1720." – Wikipedia, "Sack of Magde-burg") and the Sack of Kiev by the Mongol army in 1241.

➤ The Sack of Baghdad (1258 A.D.): The Mongol sack of Baghdad in 1258 bears similarity to what happened in Kiev (see Surviving the Horde, 5 Combat, p. 1016, *supra*) but possibly with much greater cultural consequences – the loss of irreplaceable books, inventions, and art equals the loss of the Library of Alexandria, and far exceeds the cultural damage to Kiev, or the damage the Habsburgs did to Rome in 1527 (see Unintended Consequences, 2 Entropy, p. 236, *supra*) or to Magdeburg (*ut supra*), the loss is probably comparable only to the Fourth Crusade's Sack of Constantinople in 1204 (see Manzikert, 2 Construction, pp. 671-672 and Bulwark of the Past, 2 Eras, p. 773, *supra*). Such events can and frequently do cause com-plex societal and civilization collapse within Joseph Tainter's definition, in Islamic histories, it is the end of the Golden Age.

- ✓ "Hulagu began his campaign in Persia with several offensives against Nizari groups, including the Assassins, who lost their stronghold of Alamut. He then marched on Baghdad, demanding that Al-Musta'sim accede to the terms imposed by Möngke on the Abbasids. Although the Abbasids had failed to prepare for the invasion, the Ca-liph believed that Baghdad could not fall to invading forces and refused to surrender.

Hulagu subsequently besieged the city, which surrendered after 12 days. During the next week, the Mongols sacked Baghdad, committing numerous atrocities and destroying the Abbasids' vast libraries, including the House of Wisdom. The Mongols executed Al-Musta'sim and massacred many residents of the city, which was left greatly depopulated. The siege is considered to mark the end of the Islamic Golden Age, during which the caliphs had extended their rule from the Iberian Peninsula to Sindh, and which was also marked by many cultural achievements." – from Wikipedia article, "Siege of Baghdad (1258)," captured October 25, 2019.

✓ "The Mongols looted and then destroyed mosques, palaces, libraries, and hospitals. Priceless books from Baghdad's thirty-six public libraries were torn apart, the looters using their leather covers as sandals. Grand buildings that had been the work of generations were burned to the ground. The House of Wisdom (the Grand Library of Baghdad), containing countless precious historical documents and books on subjects ranging from medicine to astronomy, was destroyed. Survivors said that the waters of the Tigris ran black with ink from the enormous quantities of books flung into the river and red from the blood of the scientists and philosophers killed." *Id.*

✓ "Some historians believe that the Mongol invasion destroyed much of the irrigation infrastructure that had sustained Mesopotamia for many millennia. Canals were cut as a military tactic and never repaired. So many people died or fled that neither the labour nor the organization were sufficient to maintain the canal system. It broke down or silted up. This theory was advanced by historian Svatopluk Souček in his 2000 book, A History of Inner Asia." *Id.*

➢ Duality of Understanding: From the lamented discussion of the losses of material cultural inheritance, one might conclude that I (and others of my ilk, like historians) care more about the loss of books, art, buildings, and inventions than the murder of thousands of people or of individual atrocities. This is the duality of understanding. Throughout GGDM, I have emphasized that population is the foundation of civilization; GGDM is about the population, it was built from deduction of structures not found in any other source for the purpose of simulating population as more than just numbers and income generation (see The Problem of Immersion, 1 Culture, p. 352, *supra*). For this purpose, GGDM has Aspects, Proficiencies, Faculties, Colleges, Institutes, Government Titles, Public Space, Reformations, Kairotic Moments, Writs, Fuzzy Groups, Constructural Elements *und so weiter*.

But we are mortal. Culture is that which is passed from generation to generation and that includes intellectual works of all types and traditions. Their loss is like Sisyphus who was at the top of the mountain, finding himself back at the bottom of the mountain so he pushes the boulder back up the steep mountainside again and again. On the one hand, you have the living population of *now*, which *is* civilization, but equally on the other, is the material (and non-material) cultural heritage which is what sets humanity apart from the billions of generations of other species on Earth.

✓ This has, of course, happened thousands of times on equal or lesser scale across the globe and across *all of history*. The historical examples given in GGDM are mainly from Western civilization, because that is naturally (and unapologetically) what I know best; it is the same issue that attaches to 'world' military histories in the West, which are mostly Western military histories (e.g., Lynn Montross, Dupuy & Dupuy)

with some mention of events in other parts of the world. There is really a language-cultural barrier to learning pre-Columbian history of the 'non-Western' parts of the world, one stumbles over names in non-Romantic languages and over cultural beliefs and traditions that are unfamiliar and actions that are sometimes hard to understand.

"Though the Dutch had been transporting porcelain, lacquer ware, silks and plants to Europe for several generations, a seemingly insurmountable problem inhibited the establishment of genuinely great commercial ventures with China. Except for gold and silver, the Manchus wanted few things that Europe could offer. Until the English East India Company was able to dump Indian cottons and opium into China, the great tea trade remained in its infancy, emerging only at the end of the eighteenth century."

– Raymond Birn, Crisis, Absolutism, Revolution: Europe 1648 to 1789 (2nd Ed., 1992), p. 163

The Opium Wars: There are some nuances beyond the basic assumptions of the Loading and Unloading rules that economics will introduce to the game. An example is the British 19th Century opium trade in China. Originally, the European traders were bringing boatloads of silver to China, first from Europe, then from colonies in Africa and India, to trade for China's excess production of silk, lacquer wares, art porcelain, spices, rice and anything else of value, to be transported back to Europe and sold for silver. This caused a silver drain in Europe for a time, and China became wealthier still from the accumulation of the world's silver; consequently, much of the stolen gold and silver from the New World flowed through Europe and southeast through Asia along the sea and land trade routes.

Then the British – the world's first drug cartel – began transporting opium and cotton from India to China, selling opium there for silver and then using the silver to buy the items valued in the West. This changed the equation, China went from trading its excess production for silver, to trading silver and valuable products for *addictive and consumable* opium.[5] The silver was flowing out of China and China was getting, in exchange for its tradable goods, something that it did not really want or understand: a massive opium problem.[6] Sound familiar? The Chinese diaspora of the 19th and 20th Centuries brought opium use to the West Coast of the United States.[7] Thus, Loading and Unloading cargo and populations are areas ripe for Concierge Interventions.

✓ The Christian heterodox theocracy The Heavenly Kingdom of Nanjing officially banned opium, controlled Shanghai and other southern ports, and was not cooperative in trade discussions with Westerners. Thus it is likely that the growing opium problem in China was not an insignificant factor in the causes of the Taiping Rebellion (the cynical might note that fanatical heterodox Christianity simply replaced opium...) who called the Qing "demons" and sought to rid China of its "demons," (and not just the Qing, who let in the foreigners, but also Buddhism and Confucianism) and their ban on opium trade may have led to eventual European intervention on behalf of the Qing Dynasty. Despite the Heavenly Kingdom's attempt to ban opium, *generally, opium was associated with Christianity throughout China*, and both with foreign traders and missions; the general view being that the West had bullied and disrespected Chinese culture and sovereignty, forcing opium and Christianity on China.

➢ <u>Dirty Business</u>: While the British may have been the world's first global drug cartel, there is one important difference – it was a drug cartel backed by a sovereign navy and expeditionary forces with global hegemony. China realized it had a drug problem, combined with many other factors – including rejection of Christian missionaries – became increasingly hostile toward Westerners and trade. The Opium Wars were caused by Britain's increasing demand to freely trade opium in China (e.g., William Jardine), various incidents of cultural xenophobia by Chinese and attempts to reassert Chinese sovereignty.

✓ "Starting in the mid-1700s, the British began trading opium grown in India in exchange for silver from Chinese merchants. Opium – an addictive drug that today is refined into heroin – was illegal in England, but was used in Chinese traditional medicine. However, recreational use was illegal and not widespread. That changed as the British began shipping in tons of the drug using a combination of commercial loopholes and outright smuggling to get around the ban. Chinese officials taking their own cut abetted the practice. American ships carrying Turkish-grown opium joined in the narcotics bonanza in the early 1800s. Consumption of opium in China skyrocketed, as did profits.

The Daoguang Emperor became alarmed by the millions of drug addicts – and the flow of silver leaving China. As is often the case, the actions of a stubborn idealist brought the conflict to a head. In 1839 the newly appointed Imperial Commissioner Lin Zexu instituted laws banning opium throughout China. He arrested 1,700 dealers, and seized the crates of the drug already in Chinese harbors and even on ships at sea. He then had them all destroyed. That amounted to 2.6 million pounds of opium thrown into the ocean.... Angry British traders got the British government to promise compensation for the lost drugs, but the treasury couldn't afford it. War would resolve the debt. But the first shots were fired when the Chinese objected to the British attacking one of their own merchant ships. Chinese authorities had indicated they would allow trade to resume in non-opium goods. Lin Zexu even sent a letter to Queen Victoria pointing out that as England had a ban on the opium trade, they were justified in instituting one too." – Sebastien Roblin, "The War That Made Asia: How the Opium War Crushed China," The National Interest, February 17, 2017.

England was also starting to see the effects of opium addiction and there were many who were opposed – led by future Prime Minister Gladstone who had seen the effect of opium on his sister – to using Britain's military force to enforce opium trade upon China and felt that it was a dirty business. Ultimately, the Opium Wars culminated in the capture of Beijing in 1860 by a combined French-British expeditionary force of 18,000 men (half a world away from Europe) and burning of the Summer Palaces of the Chinese Emperor who fled.

✓ So, if you are following this, the Western powers (the Ever Victorious Army, 1860-1864 was led and trained by American and European officers) helped the Quing defeat the Taiping rebellion in large part because the Heavenly Kingdom banned opium trade – and while this was still going on (Nanjing was not captured until 1864) – the Western powers went to war with the Quing who were also trying to ban the opium trade and stop the spread, eventually capturing Beijing in 1860 and burning the Summer Palaces. Hegemony of opium. Don't trust Westerners, they are twofaced.

Chinese historians call this the "Century of Shame."[8] This is an example for GGDM in how trade can become war and ripple into vast, unfathomable cultural and political effects.

✓ "It's hard to over-emphasize the impact of the Opium Wars on modern China. Domestically, it's led to the ultimate collapse of the centuries-old Qing Dynasty, and with it more than two millennia of dynastic rule. It convinced China that it had to modernize and industrialize. Today, the First Opium War is taught in Chinese schools as being the beginning of the 'Century of Humiliation' – the end of that 'century' coming in 1949 with the reunification of China under Mao. While Americans are routinely assured they are exceptional and the greatest country on Earth by their politicians, Chinese schools teach students that their country was humiliated by greedy and technologically superior Western imperialists. The Opium Wars made it clear China had fallen gravely behind the West – not just militarily, but economically and politically. Every Chinese government since – even the ill-fated Qing Dynasty, which began the 'Self-Strengthening Movement' after the Second Opium War – has made modernization an explicit goal, citing the need to catch up with the West." – Sebastien Roblin, "The War That Made Asia: How the Opium War Crushed China," The National Interest, February 17, 2017.

   ▪ Notice again the "romantic narcissism" *ut supra*: "While Americans are routinely assured they are exceptional and the greatest country on Earth by their politicians, Chinese schools teach students that their country was humiliated by greedy and technologically superior Western imperialists." Echoes Alan Wolfe (2016), see feature quote in 3 Colleges, p. 487, *supra*.

✓ The Japanese were aware of what happened in China in 1860. This, in conjunction with the Perry Expeditions, led to the Meiji Restoration in 1868 and the 20th Century history of China, Japan, and the Pacific Rim. One must consider the militarization of Japan, opening of Japan to the West, to be in reaction to what happened to China.

   ▪ The Japanese-language tiaga drama series (with English subtitles) Yae no Sakura (2013) in Episode 1 mentions as part of the dialogue the humiliation of China in the First Opium War (1839-1842) and what could happen to Japan. The series begins in 1851 with national heroine Niijima Yae as a 6-year old girl, just a few years before the Second Opium War and two years before Perry's Expedition, which arrives at the end of Episode 1.[9]

➢ Onomatopoeia: Fiction imitates history; this historical process has been repeated in science-fiction trope. For example, in Birthright: The Book of Man, it was a human tactic to find a substance that was addictive to the local sapient alien population of a planet targeted for conquest, and then dump that substance on the market through trade deals. In the Andromeda television series ("Pitiless as the Sun" (2001)), the methane-breathing Pyrians became fatally addicted to ammonium-phosphate fertilizer that they got in trade with the human subspecies Inari. The powerful, technologically advanced Pyrians then became hostile to trade and interdicted trade routes to block the contraband substance from reaching their worlds again.

✓ Merriam-Webster online dictionary at *onomatopoeia*: **1:** the naming of a thing or action by a vocal imitation of the sound associated with it (such as buzz, hiss), **2:** the use of words whose sound suggests the sense. Basically, imitation, parroting.

The Opium Wars are featured in GGDM because they provide a good example of interrelationships of culture, war, trade, sovereignty, hegemony and are an important event in shaping the history of the 20ᵗʰ Century. Not only are the Opium Wars a good example in GGDM, but discussion of the subject is also profoundly educational from a current issues perspective. Throughout GGDM, I have used historical examples as supplemental commentary highlighting or complementing the rules and sandbox aspects of GGDM. I could have created examples out of pure fiction (I do use examples from popular science-fiction – fiction takes on a level of 'reality' by being popularized in video), but in the realism sense of modernity, the fictional examples would not have been as compelling as the history that shaped our world. Historical examples then (accepted facts, see Five Types of Facts, 1 Dreamtime, p. 135, *supra*), add the 'realism' to GGDM, making it relevant to the conversation of our current civilization. Plato would have created idealized mythical dialogue to make the same points.

- ✓ "In 'The Awakening of Asia' (1954) ... [Eric] Hoffer discusses the reasons for unrest on the continent. In particular, he argues that the root cause of social discontent in Asia was not government corruption, 'communist agitation,' or the legacy of European colonial 'oppression and exploitation,' but rather that a 'craving for pride' was the central problem in Asia, suggesting a problem that could not be relieved through typical American intervention. For centuries, Hoffer notes, Asia had 'submitted to one conqueror after another.' Throughout these centuries, Asia had 'been misruled, looted, and bled by both foreign and native oppressors without' so much as 'a peep' from the general population. *Though not without negative effect, corrupt governments and the legacy of European imperialism represented nothing new under the sun.* Indeed, the European colonial authorities had been 'fairly beneficent' in Asia. ... According to Hoffer, however, Communism in Asia was dwarfed by the desire for pride. To satisfy such desire, Asians would willingly and irrationally sacrifice their economic well-being and their lives as well.

  Unintentionally, the West had created this appetite, causing 'revolutionary unrest' in Asia. The West had done so by eroding the traditional communal bonds that once had woven the individual to the patriarchal family, clan, tribe, 'cohesive rural or urban unit,' and 'religious or political body.' Without the security and spiritual meaning produced by such bonds, Asians had been liberated from tradition only to find themselves now atomized, isolated, exposed, and abandoned, 'left orphaned and empty in a cold world.' Certainly, Europe had undergone a similar destruction of tradition, but it had occurred centuries earlier at the end of the medieval period and produced better results thanks to different circumstances. Hoffer notes that 'the resentment of the weak does not spring from any injustice done them but from the sense of their inadequacy and impotence.' In short, the weak 'hate not wickedness' but themselves for being weak. Consequently, self-loathing produces explosive effects that cannot be mitigated through social engineering schemes, such as programs of wealth redistribution. In fact, American 'generosity' is counterproductive, perceived in Asia simply as an example of Western 'oppression.'" – from Wikipedia article, "Eric Hoffer," captured November 29, 2018 (emphasis added).

  - ▪ "We were liberated from the fold, that's all." – The Who, "Won't Get Fooled Again" (1970). They probably read Eric Hoffer's books.

That is to say, they came upon the Existential Void without the protection of their traditional culture. Opium addiction was the short solution for many then and now.

> *"In the laboratory, we call this the six-degrees-of-separation-from-cancer rule: you can ask any biological question, no matter how seemingly distant – what makes the heart fail, or why worms age, or even how birds learn songs – and you will end up, in fewer than six genetic steps, connecting with a proto-oncogene or tumor suppressor."*
>
> – Siddhartha Mukherjee, M.D., Columbia University Medical Center, author of <u>The Emperor of All Maladies: A Biography of Cancer</u> (2010)

<u>Spheres in Six Degrees</u>: Interstellar colonization creates a nearly infinite expanding 'world.' Commerce creates links that 'shrink' the world. The GGDM setting is a nascent interstellar civilization; the course of the game might be described as a contest between an expanding and shrinking world as forces create the first interstellar civilizations. The "six degrees of separation" are at issue. For example, could any two citizens of an interstellar civilization with far flung colonies be connected by Frigyes Karinthy's famous "six degrees of separation"?[10]

For the first generation or two, it is possible that any citizen on a newly founded colony would be separated by no more than six degrees from any citizen on the origin world from which the colony ships departed. But over a period of time, it is likely that only the elites and the privileged few travelers in a nascent interstellar civilization would continue to be separated by six degrees or less, like colonist and immigrants to the Americas drifted from the original European families.

But, what if, in a more established interstellar setting, populations move freely via commercial transport, where travelling from colony world to colony world on business, vacation, for a night out on the stars, is like a flight from New York to Paris? What if interstellar communications rose to the level of an interstellar internet? Did you check your Spacebook page today?

- ✓ **Doctor Who:** So, what, do you think that's how spring begins? With a group message on Tree Facebook? Do you think they send texts to each other? – Dr. Who, "In the Forest of the Night" (2014).

Six Degrees of Separation is a function of removal of distance:

- ✓ "William Wilson's location theory tries to give an explanation for the widening poverty and inequality gap. With rise of new technologies in recent decades, the new communication methods have allowed us to process and transmit information over great distances. This has, in a sense, destroyed distance. Distance no longer hinders communication as much as it used to. As a result, many businesses have relocated out of the inner city to the suburbs. Sadly, this leaves many ethnic communities stranded in the deindustrialized inner city. They are unable to take part in the sudden shift to information-based and service-based industry jobs." – captured from Wikipedia article, "Fractal City," March 8, 2018, citing two William Wilson, <u>The Truly Disadvantaged: The Inner City, the Underclass, and Public Policy</u> (1987).

Though subject of criticism and controversy, William Wilson's removal of distance idea plays into the larger 'spatial justice' spectrum of Edward Soja (see Spatial Injustice, 3 Entropy, p. 246, Soja feature quote, 2 Government Titles, p. 599, Never Achievable, 3 Expansion, p. 908, *supra*).

3 Commerce – The Opium Wars

➢ <u>Where's Norman?</u>: *Interesting identity question*: When did the Normans in England stop being the Normans? For example, Kidwelly Castle (Carmarthenshire, Wales) was besieged in 1403 by Welsh revolutionaries supplemented by soldiers from France and Brittany. The castle was relieved and avoided capture by the arrival of a 'Norman' army and was rebuilt on instruction from Henry V.

England was at that time engaged in the Hundred Years War, and led by Lancastrian Henry V who had a claim to the French throne (through his wife Catherine of Valois, daughter of Charles the Mad, and the Treaty of Troyes), and who won a huge victory over the French at the Battle of Agincourt in 1415 using Welsh longbows, temporarily uniting the two kingdoms under his infant son, Henry VI. Histories and depictions of the Battle of Agincourt rarely, if ever, reference Henry V's army of 1415 as a 'Norman army,' rather, in that context, they are referred to as the English army (though unruly, troublesome local Norman knights are mentioned) vs. the French army, echoing subsequent history.

In 1136, the Normans were defeated at the Battle of Crug Mawr along the Welsh coast near Cardigan by an outnumbered Welsh force that employed about 2,000 long bowmen to pelt the Norman force (including Flemish mercenaries) with devastating fire at 200+ yards. Earlier in the year, the Princess Gwenllian ferch Gruffydd had been executed following the defeat of a Welsh army near Kidwelly Castle, and her husband, father and brothers took out their vengeance against the Normans at Crug Mawr. But the Normans were insatiable, and while they were trying to subdue Wales, they also invaded Ireland in 1179; there were significant contacts between Wales and Ireland, probably the Irish supported the Welsh.

But apparently, contemporary accounts of the Norman Invasion of Ireland in 1179 (just 113 years after the Battle of Hastings) do not refer to 'Normans,' but to 'English' invaders:

  ✓ "In contemporary or near-contemporary sources, the invaders are overwhelmingly described as English. This was because they were vassals of the king of England, and not because they were culturally Anglo-Saxon. *Expugnatio Hibernica* almost always describes them as English; so too does *The Song of Dermot and the Earl*, a source which uses the term 'English' about eighty times, whilst using 'French,' 'Flemings,' and 'Normans' in only one particular line. Despite the modern employment of terms such as 'Normans,' 'Anglo-Normans' (itself an eighteenth-century construct), and 'Cambro-Normans,' contemporary sources virtually never use 'Norman' in an Irish context. Irish sources usually describe the men as 'foreigners' and 'grey foreigners,' or else as Saxain ('Saxons' or 'English'). In consequence, it is apparent that contemporaries regarded the incomers as English, despite the fact that they were not exactly such." – from Wikipedia article, "Norman Invasion of Ireland," October 3, 2019.

Thus, in the Irish context, the Normans were already 'English' just over a century after the Battle of Hastings (1066) in which the Norman William the Conqueror defeated and killed the Saxon king, Harold Godwinson. The Norman lords (the Hiberno-Norman lords) in Ireland carved out their own fiefdoms and quickly lost cultural identity, intermarrying with local Gaelic women, the FitzGeralds of Kildare ruled by proxy, and were mostly ignored and forgotten by the English court in London until they involved themselves in scheming with Yorkist. This eventually prompted the Tudor invasion of Ireland after 1500 (and no one referred to the Tudors as Normans) which were resisted by the previous 'Hiberno-Norman' families.

- ✓ In the context of GGDM and in science-fiction trope generally, at what point after colonization and possible long isolation, are populations on exoplanets (or even in our solar system) descended from Earth no longer referred to as Earthers, Earthlings, or Terrans? Science-fiction writing has been ambivalent on this point, preferring mostly to use the term 'human,' unless the sociocultural-sociopolitical context demands it.

- ✓ This, of course, relates to the Human Drift-course discussion in 3 Entropy, p. 246, *supra*; removal of distance and shrinking of the 'sphere' by commerce, maintaining a homogenized culture works against the quick or eventual loss of cultural-ethnic group identity in far-flung interstellar settings.

➤ <u>Homogenized Milk</u>: I watched a video on YouTube of the Royal Marines Marching Band in a parade through Glasgow, Scotland (unknown date). They were playing the Colonel Boogie. There was no difference at all between Glasgow, Scotland and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; they might as well have been marching through center city Pittsburgh in 2018. The buildings looked the same, the store fronts looked the same – they even marched past a Subway restaurant (a ubiquitous sight in Pittsburgh currently). The traffic lights and banners hanging off of streetlight poles. The people dressed and the cars looked the same as Pittsburgh, it was overcast just like Pittsburgh would be on any given day, people were wearing light jackets and hoodies suitable for a little rain and coolness, most with no hats. The band uniforms were not greatly different than USMC dress blues, except for the pith helmets. And the pavement – when the band turned a corner at an intersection, I happened to notice the – um – pavement condition, and it looked just like any intersection in center city Pittsburgh. Such is the homogenization of cityscapes in the Anglosphere.

- ✓ I remember seeing a news report around the late 1990s that made this similar point, that a mall or commercial-retail area in Kansas looked just like any one you might find in Georgia or Texas. The homogenization of American landscapes and the disappearance of regional niches and variations has been made possible by media, commercialization, prime farmland turned into cookie-cutter malls and residential developments, consumer economy, the internet, and the dominance of large chain stores and restaurants which have made everything look the same-ness. Some find this reassuring, others disturbing; e.g., those who like the natural uneven look of natural wood paneling and furniture vs. those who like the uniformity of manufactured artificial surfaces such as Formica countertops or stainless steel appliances.

It is an interesting vision to imagine that in some sort of a pan-galactic culture the Public Spaces and Diplomatic Spaces of the interstellar races will merge into a new Public Space for the pan-galactic civilization, or more likely, that a Public Space will form for the pan-galactic civilization in which all of the preceding Public Spaces and Diplomatic Spaces form a complex dimensional 'sub-network' linked emergently to each other and to the pan-galactic? This has been a running theme in GGDM mentioned specifically in Sides of the Coin, 4 Government Titles, p. 630, Pan-Galactic Civilization, 2 Diplomacy, p. 1121, and Pan-Galactic People, 5 Diplomacy, p. 1155, *supra*.

➤ Dreamspheres: Other than the elaborate government-corporate conspiratorial deception which placed them there (and the wasteful fact that it required so much time and energy to transport the sleepers to Station 42 when it could have been done without leaving), it is difficult to see why the Rhea colony simulation in the movie Cargo: Space is Cold (2009) was so

bad? It looked pretty darned good to me, and clearly Dr. Portman was very sad at having to leave and at what she was about to do.

This may be the actual solution to the Fermi Paradox, that any sufficiently advanced species simply places themselves inside a perfect simulation, a never-ending dream, instead of going out to the stars and colonizing (especially if their planet is deteriorating). And perhaps the majority of the population even forgets. Sort of like The Matrix (1999) movie. If you think there is something wrong with that solution (as the movie writers seemed to, but didn't really explain well), we'd better start forming the arguments now, because some very smart people think that the universe might be a simulation or hologram, and like a Rosicrucian secret for reformation of mankind, they have been letting it leak out slowly for the rest of us to absorb.

- ✓ Some big Hollywood movies have recently explored the idea of a perfect future for humanity being a virtual reality simulation (notice this never occurred in ST:OS or even Star Wars) and it's hard to answer Why Not. While our technology is not there yet, what if aliens offered it to us (this might be a great story idea)? Would we be more suspicious than if a human corporation or AI we invented offered it? The perfect VR simulation idea overall seems similar to recreational drug use without (as many) consequences. If we have not yet convinced ourselves of Why Not use recreational drugs (despite the long catalog of personal and social consequences) how could we ever say no to living inside a perfect simulation while our physical bodies are suspended in sleep, or withering, dead, or even non-existent and the Earth returns to nature? If this is the answer to the Fermi Paradox, then no one else has found the Why Not either. If they never bother to look outside or have forgotten, they wouldn't notice us or even care. Maybe FTL is actually accomplished by merging the perfect VR dreamspheres of alien civilizations and that is where everybody is at?

  - ▪ See Alissa Wilkerson feature quote from her review of the movie Ready Player One (2018) in 1 Corporations, p. 1241, *infra*. Why Not?

"So what is a 'cosmopolitan'? It's a cousin to 'elitist,' but with a more sinister undertone. It's a way of branding people or movements that are unmoored to the traditions and beliefs of a nation, and identify more with like-minded people regardless of their nationality. ... In the eyes of their foes, 'cosmopolitans' tend to cluster in the universities, the arts and in urban centers, where familiarity with diversity makes for a high comfort level with 'untraditional' ideas and lives."

– Jeff Greenfield, "The Ugly History of Stephen Miller's Cosmopolitan Epithet," Politico Magazine, August 3, 2017

Endnotes.

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[1] Commentary & Citation: It seems likely that the Great Maker (aka J. Michael Straczynski as his mother named him) must have been aware of (maybe read) current theory on social collapse especially as the Centauri Republic seems vaguely inspired by the late Roman Empire, e.g.:

- ✓ "This argument is strongly reminiscent of that of Shephard Clough, who suggested that weakness and collapse can be caused by diverting resources from investment in capital to expenditures on art and knowledge. As more resources are devoted to artistic achievement, the share available for creating economic

well-being diminishes, as does the society's strength. Thus the elements that define 'civilization' lead to its demise. The collapses of Egypt in the First Intermediate Period, and of Rome, are explained accordingly (Clough, 1951: 3-7, 52-53, 143-59, 261)." – Joseph Tainter, <u>The Collapse of Complex Societies</u> (1988), pp. 55-56.

[2] <u>Commentary</u>: I heard many times in my youth that prostitution is the oldest profession. I guess that depends on whether one considers marriage a form of prostitution – something I also heard much in my youth. But in any case, hunter, shaman/medicine man, chief and **butcher** must all be a very close second.

[3] <u>Commentary</u>: A fun alternate game option to try: There is a 2% chance per Turn Cycle elapsed so far in the game that each Aspect exposed will be a Sloth-Apathy Aspect instead of the one desired by the position. That means that by Turn 40, there will be an 80% chance of getting a Sloth-Apathy Aspect. Each change in Government Title reduces the chance by 20% on the Regular Turn immediately following the change, per Government Title changed. Sloth-Apathy Aspects probably shouldn't be used as a trigger for a Kairotic Moment (see Critical Mass, 3 Kairotic Moments, p. 1438, *infra*) – but that might be interesting too! But it could also overwhelm the game eventually.

[4] <u>Commentary</u>: The Roman use of defensive terrain at the Battle of Watling Street – creating a narrow front with woods on either side, and using missile weapons against vastly numerically superior opponents – is very similar to the English use of defensive terrain at the Battle of Agincourt, fourteen centuries later.

[5] <u>Commentary</u>: Opium use began in China in the 15th Century, but at that time, opium was rare and expensive, and thus a novelty good for the extremely wealthy. The British opium trade with China, beginning two centuries later, flooded China's coastal area with opium, which was often mixed with tobacco, making it cheap and available for addiction. Some years just before 1850, the German Lutheran Missionary, Karl Friedrich August Gützlaff (aka Charles Gutzlaff) was the victim of a scam by alleged Chinese Christian converts who were opium addicts, and his local Bible printer. His converts sold new copies of the New Testament he had given them free for use in proselyting missions inland, back to the printer for opium money, who in turn, resold them back to Gutzlaff's mission.

[6] <u>Commentary</u>: Joe was a time traveler. He bought coffee at the grocery store before time-jumping to an alternate medieval world, where he sold the coffee at great profit. With his profits, he was able to buy a coffee plantation and eventually a coffee-processing factory back in his original world. With this, he was able to regularly supply his medieval customers with coffee, made enormous profits, and became King Joe, the wealthiest king that medieval world had ever seen (and a very wealthy man in his own world as well, draining gold and valuables from the medieval economy for coffee). By edict, every subject over the age of 8 was required to drink coffee every day and the only supplier of coffee was King Joe and the coffee sellers became the aristocracy and King Joe's oligarchy. Thus, a cup of coffee became known as a Cup of Joe. Coffee became associated with wealth, intelligence and vitality. Wars of conquest were launched to open new markets to coffee consumption-by-edict and galleys became sailing ships. King Joe died of heart arrhythmia when his highly agitated subjects revolted over spilled beans.☺

[7] <u>Citation</u>: "There is nothing new in the world except the history you do not know." – Harry S. Truman, 33rd President of the United States of America.

[8] <u>Commentary</u>: When you understand the Century of Shame and the Chinese Communist Revolution, the situation in Hong Kong in 2019 is not surprising. Hong Cong is a symbol of the Century of Shame and the West is unwilling and unable to enforce the guarantees of the 'one country/two systems' agreements that created the SAR because the balance of power has shifted. China's actions in Hong Kong are in part to show that the West is impotent in Chinese internal affairs. Most *would not think* that the Hong Kong problem there is related to the opioid problem here.

[9] <u>Commentary</u>: I thought I was watching a movie, which is how it is listed on Amazon Prime Video. At some point, I realized the story was moving too slowly for a 72-minute movie. At the end, I figured out it was only the pilot episode of a 50-episode annual series; Amazon only had the first episode (but it was very good!).

- ✓ Cf. Game of Thrones had 73 episodes over 8 seasons, and I have only seen the first episode of that series too. The thought of 73 Machiavellian body-count episodes is daunting, though in my youth of 25 years ago, I happily watched all 110 episodes and all 5 television movies of Babylon 5. I guess I am old now.

[10] <u>Commentary</u>: I am 'separated' from Pat Benatar by only a few degrees: I personally know (as in FTF) someone who lives in Los Angeles (in a section populated with music big wigs) who met and befriended Pat Benatar's daughter in 2019. It's 'so what?' totally meaningless braggadocio to know someone who personally met and is 'friends' with the daughter of some famous singer.   But I'm a fan, I bought her Live from Earth album in vinyl when I was 14 (still have it) and I saw her in concert once at the Pittsburgh Regatta, so it was kind of interesting for a *moment*.

3 Commerce – The Opium Wars