No civilization has lasted forever. There is a **clock of civilization**. The thesis of “Civilization Clash” was brought upon public attention by the political scientist Samuel P. Huntington. What is a Civilization Clash? Is it rare as we may think? What is its difference with Social Revolution?

“The French historian Lucien Musset, studying the Barbarian invasions of the Roman Empire, argues the civilization of Medieval Europe emerged from a synthesis between the Graeco-Roman world and the Germanic civilizations penetrating the Roman Empire. The Roman Empire did not fall, did not decline, it just **transformed but so did the Germanic populations which invaded it** To support this conclusion, besides the narrative of the events, he offers linguistic surveys of toponymy and anthroponymy, analyzes archaeological records, studies the urban and rural society, the institutions, the religion, the art, the technology.” *(Decline of the Roman Empire, Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia; last modified on 31 May 2014 at 16:53.)*

Civilization Clash leads to a **more profound modification** of a society than a social or politico-social revolution does. However, I still disagree with the historian. The Roman Empire **did fall**, but it did not happen through a **war of interest** between two advanced civilizations or countries, like it was for the destruction of Carthage by Rome, or the defeat of the Central Powers during World War I. To understand this, I am going to speak of the three entities: war of interest, social revolution and civilization clash.

**A) World War:** World War I, military conflict, from 1914 to 1918, that began as a local European war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia on July 28, 1914; was transformed into a general European struggle by declaration of war against Russia on August 1, 1914; and eventually became a **global war involving 32 nations**. Twenty-eight of these nations, known as the Allies and the Associated Powers, and including Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, and the United States, opposed the coalition known as the Central Powers, consisting of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria. The immediate cause of the war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia was the assassination on June 28, 1914, at Sarajevo in Bosnia (then part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire; now in Bosnia and Herzegovina), of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir-presumptive to the Austrian and Hungarian thrones, by Gavrilo Princip, a Serb nationalist. The **fundamental causes** of the conflict, however, were rooted deeply in the European history of the previous century, particularly in the **political and economic policies** that prevailed on the Continent after 1871, the year that marked the emergence of Germany as a great world power.

**Causes of the War:**

1. **Nationalism:** The French Revolution and the Napoleonic era had spread throughout most of Europe the ideology (the body of ideas reflecting the social needs and
aspirations of an individual, a group, a class, or a culture of political democracy, with the resulting ideas that

a) people in a political, social and economic areas (nation, province, state, town, etc.) have the right to social equity and equality, and to effective participation in the government of their area

b) and, consequently, to independent governments in that area (nation, province, state, town, etc.).

1. **Imperialism**: The policy of extending a nation's authority by territorial acquisition or by the establishment of economic and political hegemony over other nations. The principal field for the European policies of economic expansion was Africa, and on that continent colonial interests frequently clashed.

2. **Military Expansion**: Great Britain, influenced by the expansion of the German navy begun in 1900 and by the events of the Russo-Japanese War, developed its fleet under the direction of Admiral Sir John Fisher. The war between Russia and Japan had proved the efficacy of long-range naval guns, and the British accordingly developed the widely copied dreadnought battleship, known presently as the Destroyer.

Although often used interchangeably, the terms democracy and republic are not synonymous. Both systems delegate the power to govern to their elected representatives. In a republic, however, these officials are expected to act on their own best judgment of the needs and interests of the country. (*Democracy,* Microsoft(R) Encarta(R) 98 Encyclopedia. (c) 1993-1997 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.)

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Europe Before and After World War I: After World War I, the map of Europe changed a great deal. Under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, Germany gave up territory to Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, and Poland. Those countries, as well as Romania and Yugoslavia, received land from Austria-Hungary, which existed no more. Most Arab lands, formerly part of the Ottoman Empire, were placed under French and British rule.

The map of Europe changed again recently with the breakdowns of Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and The Soviet Union (USSR).

(*World War I,* Microsoft(R) Encarta(R) 98 Encyclopedia. (c) 1993-1997 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.)
An Euler diagram showing the relationships between various multinational European organisations and agreements:
1. the Eurozone with 18 member states using the same currency, the euro
2. the European Union, a larger diagram including the Eurozone and 10 other member states that participate in the EU's Internal Market without having adopted the euro
3. the European Economic Area, again a larger diagram, including
   - the European Union, except 1,
   - and 3 other member states of the European Free Trade Association that are allowed to participate in the EU's Internal Market without being members of the EU; they have adopted all legislation related to the single market, except laws on agriculture and fisheries.
4. the Council of Europe, the largest diagram including all the European states
5. the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) is also another free trade organisation between 4 European countries that operates in parallel with – and is linked to – the European Union (EU); 3 of them have since then joined the European Economic area
6. the Customs Union, the smallest diagram, also a 3rd free trade organization between 3 former states of the broken Soviet Union

Those organizations are a good prevention against world wars (due to clash between politico-socio-economic interests) and civilization clashes (mostly due to poverty, these days), by promoting mutual economic progress and association on large contiguous areas, such as a continent.

B) Revolution: forcible, pervasive, and often violent change of a social or political order by a sizable segment of a country's population. Revolution is the most extreme political option of a dissenting group, a course taken generally when more moderate and legal attempts to achieve recognition or reform have failed. Even when fomented by a political minority, revolutions usually reflect a general climate of discontent. Whether occurring spontaneously, which is rare, or through careful planning, revolutions depend for their success on crucial timing, the fostering of popular support, and the nucleus of a new governmental organization. In modern history, perhaps the most important revolution, in terms of its contagious effect on other nations, was the American Revolution, although some historians would define it as a war of independence rather than a revolution. A war of independence is an armed struggle by one nation against an alien colonial power; it need not lead to revolutionary changes but only to an indigenous government in a sovereign state. (*Revolution,* Microsoft(R) Encarta(R) 98 Encyclopedia. (c) 1993-1997 Microsoft Corporation.)
C) Civilization Clash: In a Civilization Clash, the changes are not only in the social or politico-socio-economic order or in the redistribution of power between the factions in the society. They affect also the:

A. **Culture** of a particular time or group of people. Culture includes the
   
   1. *beliefs*,
   2. *behavior*,
   3. *language*,
   4. *entire way of life*,
   5. *customs and traditions*,
   6. and *technology* *(The body of knowledge available to a civilization that is of use in fashioning implements, practicing manual arts and skills, and extracting or collecting materials)*(American Heritage Dictionary)*technology affects and can change all the other parts of culture.*

B. **Population**: the total number of inhabitants, in a specified area, and made of particular
   
   1. *race (S)*,
   2. *social classes*,
   3. or *social groups*. 
Population study as a discipline is known as demography. **Demography** is concerned with the

1. **size**, 
2. **composition** (race[s], social groups, social classes) 
3. and **geographical distribution** of populations; 
4. their **patterns of change** over time through
   - births (rate of birth),
   - deaths (rate of deaths),
   - and **migration** or **immigration** (importance and rate); 
5. and the determinants (causes) and **consequences of such changes**.

Population studies yield knowledge important for planning, particularly by governments, in fields such as health, education, housing, social security, employment, and environmental preservation. Such studies also provide information needed to formulate **government population policies, which seek to modify demographic trends in order to achieve economic and social objectives.**

A Civilization Clash does not only lead to the **merging of populations affecting the demographical field**; it can also lead to the **collapse** (burst) of a nation to give way to new ones or a new one. In a civilization clash, two things can happen:

A) **elements of another culture are added** and, if it is compatible, **multiculturalism follows** (Criticism of multiculturalism; From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia; last modified on 4 July 2014 at 00:58.) You can read it about seven paragraphs below.

B) **elements of a culture are lost**; when this happens, if the lost elements are more advanced than the ones of the other culture that replace them, **dark ages follow**: “In history and sociology “**Dark Ages**” (historiography), is the concept of a period of **intellectual darkness** and **economic regression** that occurred in Europe following the **collapse of the Western Roman Empire**” and the **onset of the Middle Ages** which characteristics were.

   a) In western Europe prevalence of essentially a **primitive social culture**, albeit one uniquely superimposed on the complex, elaborate culture of the Roman Empire, which was never entirely lost or forgotten.
b) **Fragmentation of Authority**

- **Rudimentary administration of justice by Seignorialism**: Under this system, the great landowners exercised their power over the coloni, or settlers on their lands, whether in free or in bondage; …and they often acquired political jurisdiction by grant or usurpation of immunity from the imperial government.

- **Feudalism**: feudalism was characterized by the granting of fiefs, chiefly in the form of land and labor, in return for political and military services—a contract sealed by oaths of homage and fealty (fidelity). The grantor was lord of the grantee, his vassal, but both were free men and social peers, and feudalism must not be confused with seignorialism, the system of relations between the lords and their peasants in the same period.

Ref.: Dark Ages; From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia; last modified on 17 June 2014 at 08:23 - "Middle Ages," Microsoft(R) Encarta(R) 98 Encyclopedia. (c) 1993-1997 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved - http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dark_Ages_(historiography

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**The Dark Ages Timeline**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>Events</th>
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| 150   | The world's populations begin to fall  
Over the course of 250 years, Rome's population dropped from about 65 million to 50 million. Some people believe this was because of a global cold front that swept the earth. |
| 300   | The Roman Empire begins to decline  
The Romans slowly lost their control of the empire as other, stronger groups moved through the area. There were many battles, and the Romans were defeated. |
| 400   | The people scattered through the lands  
As the Roman Empire fell apart, the new groups of people scattered across the land. They were uneducated or poorly educated people who spoke different languages, and they replaced the more civilized Romans. |
| 500   | The Byzantine Empire continues to rule  
In spite of the fighting going on around Western Europe, the Byzantine Empire continued to hold their land for another 200 years. |
| 600   | The Bulgarians begin expanding their kingdom  
The Bulgars led attacks along the Black Sea and began establishing a powerful rule. |
| 500   | A rise in Islamic victories  
Muslim people began moving into what had been Roman territory in the past. Their influence spread quickly and they took over many lands. |
| 600   | Western Europe begins to see improvement  
Historical records show that the temperatures began to warm up, and crops began to grow. The population and farms saw an increase. |
| 700   | Education begins to rise again  
Life settled down some, and after the fighting and death of so many people, those who were left began to focus on education once again. |
| 800   | The people fall into a new pattern of life  
As the weather warmed, the people fell into a regular way of life. Lands were split into 1 acre blocks of land, and they were farmed. |
| 850   | Italy is split into many lands  
Italy went through a time of turmoil. The north was ruled by the Franks, and the south was ruled by the Muslim people. |
| 850   | Charlemagne takes charge  
Charlemagne led the Frankish people through Italy, and then continued west. He established what became France, and he helped spread Christianity. |
| 865   | The Vikings invade Britain  
A Viking army moved into Britain and took over the island. They eventually established the Kingdom of England. |
| 927   | The Bulgarian Orthodox Church  
The Bulgarians established the first European national church of the age with the Bulgarian Orthodox Church. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1000</th>
<th><strong>The abacus was brought to Europe</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Muslim nations had developed the abacus for mathematics, and as more Muslim people migrated west, they brought their teachings with them.</td>
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</table>

<table>
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<tr>
<th>1000</th>
<th><strong>Christianity is on the rise</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>As Christianity spread through the lands, the people began to settle down. The lands settled firmly into their own kingdoms, and the fighting died down for a time. It was considered the end of the &quot;Dark Ages&quot;.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Dark Ages Timeline; SoftSchools.com; © 2005-2014

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The first picture describes the Western (blue) and Eastern (red) Roman Empires. The second one describes the building of modern Europe after the fall of the empire, due to large and successive migrations of barbaric European tribes. (Decline of the Roman Empire, Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia; last modified on 31 May 2014 at 16:53.)
Migrant populations in the Roman Empire: Franks, Goths, Vandals, Huns & Anglo-Saxons

It is precisely what may happen here these days with this large migration of Latin Americans and Asians.

This is what is written in the New York Post of July 3, 2014: "because of Obama’s sluggish immigration policy" World quickly spread in Latin and Central America that if young people" (mostly children and their mothers) "got across, they wouldn't be sent back. And so they came, by the tens of thousands. Where did they get that message if not from the president?" and the author continues "Let me be clear: Obama is flirting with disaster. This and other polls show he is losing ground with every group, including African-Americans"

Ref.:
Too busy being 'right' to know that he's wrong; 
Michael Goodwin New York Post, July 3, 2014
Where I disagree with the author is that the Japanese world has been put apart, while the African world is united; **Because technology is an important part of civilization** and and has an influence on all the other parts of culture, as I have said above, Japan should be put within the Western world as Australia is. Part of Northern Africa has also been included in the Muslim World while those countries are members of the OUA (Organization of African Unity) and are mostly made of Black people, contrary to the Arab League. It should put in the African world, since race can be a major factor of unity than religion which is only temporary.
Some authors, like the Belgian historian Henri Pirenne, in his 1936 book, *Mohammed et Charlemagne*, disagreed with the causes usually given for the Dark Ages that followed the fall of the Roman empire. For him, this sudden and catastrophic decline in classical civilization was due to Islam’s blockade of the Mediterranean, but not to the merging of populations. “Yet the termination of that culture in regions such as Egypt and Syria (formally great centers of Classical and Hellenistic civilization) which came under the control of Islam, was produced by the new faith’s utter contempt for the cultures and histories of the peoples it came to dominate” (O’Neill, John J.; *Islam and the Demise of Classical Civilization* Felibri Publications. ISBN-13: 9780980994896; August 2009). Nevertheless, this was a civilization clash which dark ages might have a different cause than dominance by a less advanced civilization: the contempt and destruction of culture in the conquered civilization; this has also happened in the Americas where the Spanish conquerors destroyed the advanced Aztec civilization. Often, both causes are present:

1) **contempt of culture**
2) **and merging of populations and cultures**.

In Haiti, for example, the merging of populations and cultures of the slaves and the colonists led to a new independent nation that has both some characteristics of the European colonial period and the African culture. This was preceded by the destruction of the native Amerindian civilization, culture and population by the European settlers.

**Criticisms** of the thesis of political scientist Samuel P. Huntington “Civilization Clash” have also been made; one them is the Clash of Ignorance. However, I
think it is also wrong. Civilization clashes have always happened, will happen and are happening now, with the wars between ethnic or /and religious factions in the Muslim World, in Syria, in Iraq and even in Russia, with the Chen Che rebellion. However, in our modern world, they cannot happen by invasions of warriors and tribes but a bad immigration policy can lead to them.

By the way, Tatar and Mongol invasions of Russia led to a Dark Age: In addition to the havoc (disorder and chaos) it created in Russia, the Mongol invasion was determinative in later Russian history. Tatar control

1. destroyed the elements of self-government by representative assembly that had developed in some Russian cities,
2. arrested the progress of industry and culture,
3. and kept Russia economically and socially more than two centuries behind the countries of western Europe.
4. Tatar customs, law, and government made their influence felt.
5. The region of Kiev was largely depopulated because of massacres and because much of the Russian population had fled west to escape the Mongol advance.

One group, culturally influenced by the Poles and Lithuanians, eventually became known as Belarusians, or White Russians. A second group, formed of the Slavic population from the region of Kiev and adjacent regions, became known as Little Russians, or Malorussians. The region of Kiev, influenced by foreign languages and customs that were superimposed on the traditions of the old Rus, came to be called Ukraine. In northern Russia, the inhabitants became the principal group of Russian Slavs known as the Great Russians, modified principally by various branches of the Finno-Ugrian population.

More than 100 nationalities inhabit Russia, making it one of the most multicultural countries in the world. Russians are the predominant nationality and they impose their laws and policy. As of 1991 the non-Russian population constituted only 18 percent of the total, with the largest minority, the Tatars, comprising only 3.8 percent. Ukrainians (3 percent) and Chuvash (1.2 percent) are the only other minorities constituting more than 1 percent of the population. Other minorities include Belarusians, Germans, Bashkirs, and Jews (considered a nationality in Russia). The country contains 32 ethnic divisions that are scattered throughout its territory.

What if the U.S. demography evolves to a population of stunted people who have a high rate of childbirths and reproduction? Would learning the English language be no more essential to adapt and progress in this society and multiculturalism become predominant?

1. A criticism of multiculturalism in Australia is as it follows: “Andrew Robb, then Parliamentary Secretary for Immigration and Multicultural Affairs, told a conference in November 2006 that some Australians worried the term "multicultural" had been transformed by interest groups into
   a) a philosophy that put "allegiances to original culture" and traditions "ahead of national loyalty,
   b) a philosophy which fosters separate development, a federation of ethnic cultures, not one community".
   c) a community of separate cultures that fosters a rights mentality, rather than a responsibilities mentality.
   • It is divisive. It works against quick and effective integration.”[13]
The Australian citizenship test commenced in October 2007 for all new citizens between the ages of 18 and 60.[14].

In January 2007 the Howard Government removed the word “multicultural” from the name of the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs, changing its name to the Department of Immigration and Citizenship.”

2. With the immigration in the U.S. of those people of Central America who are very attached to their original culture and who would prefer to speak Spanish and be taught in their original language rather to go to school and learn English, it is precisely this kind of rights mentality that prevails. It can also be a victory for the Central America’s mobs, leading to a kind of seigniorialism.

Stunting does not lead only to dwarfism; it can also lead to a lower I.Q.. Tall people, I have red recently, tend to score higher on I.Q. tests than short ones but have a shorter live span. “Normal growth is the result of the proper interaction of genetic, nutritional, metabolic, and endocrine factors”.

In a study made by the The Generation Scotland Study, in Scotland, it has been determined that there is “a modest genetic correlation between height and intelligence with the majority of the phenotypic correlation being explained by shared genetic influences. The study also underlines that “Greater height and higher intelligence test scores are predictors of better health outcomes.” (Cherny, S.; Generation Scotland Study; A collaboration between the University Medical Schools and the National Health Service in Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh and Glasgow.)

Ref:
1. “Nutrition, Civilisation, Culture et Folklore; Dr Roger Qualo;
   <http://www.freewebs.com/rogerqualo/NCCF/Main_NutCiCF.htm>;
   <http://www.freewebs.com/rogerqualo/NCCF/MAGER.html>; (reserve a l’auteur: NCCF/Main_NutCiCF.html - NCCF/MAGER.html)
2. Des Maladies Associées à la Géographie et à l’Économie Régionale : To evaluate the association between stunting in children and maternal short stature, controlling for potential environmental confounders.1988 Mexico National Nutrition Survey

How will be the meeting of mountainous people will be with flatland ones? Will it be also easy for them to adapt to a flat land, after successful secular life and evolution in their environment? Will these Latin American people put a strain on Governmental Medical Help (like Medicaid & Medicare) and on Social Security, while being a benefit to the local hospitals?

What if marital life becomes less important than having mistresses. And what if success relies more on sexual interaction than on technical competence.
“Life for mountain people, as a rule, has always been a challenge. For this reason, it might appear that if given a choice, humans would perhaps tap the wealth of the mountains — such as their minerals, forests, their possibilities for tourism, etc. — but not live there permanently. However, human association with the mountains is almost as old as their relationship with the sea. The terms of life are usually much harder for humans at high altitudes and are controlled by three important factors: the terrain, the climate (including the thin atmosphere), and the isolation from the rest of mankind.

Yet despite all of this, higher elevations in the tropics may be the best habitat for humans in these areas. They are free from malaria, sleeping sickness (African trypanosomiasis), and other diseases of the hot lowlands. In many highland areas near the equator there is no such thing as changes of seasons, as most of us are used to. In these areas the climate is springtime all year, and fields yield several crops annually. In fact, it is this type of environment in the Bolivian and Peruvian Andes that led to the only great civilization to be found at high altitudes — the Incas.” (Mountain People, Copyright © 2010-2014; MountainProfessor.com)

Finally, I have often said that civilizations clashes cannot occur without migrations or displacements of populations or of large groups of people who come to settle in another area. In fact, civilizations clashes are fairly common in human history.

Colonization as a major factor of civilization clashes:
All colonial powers have led to civilizations clashes, with the opposing populations having been:

1) the migrant colonists and their slaves, leading to
   a) slave revolts and wars,
   b) acculturation (the modification of the culture of a group or an individual as a result of contact with a different culture)
2) or the **migrant colons** and the **native population**
which, sometimes, has been simply wiped out, ending this civilization clash, like it happened in the Carribean islands - **Population change**.

Some examples are:

**a) the Greek huge empire that began with the conquests of Alexander the Great:** To bind his conquests together, Alexander founded a number of cities, most of them named Alexandria, along his line of march; these cities were well located, well paved, and provided with good water supplies. **Greek veterans from his army settled in them:** young men, traders, merchants, and scholars were attracted to them; **Greek culture was introduced;** and the **Greek language became widely known.** Thus, Alexander vastly **extended the influence of Greek civilization** and prepared the way for the kingdoms of the Hellenistic period and the conquests of the Roman Empire. (*Alexander the Great,* Microsoft(R) Encarta(R) 98 Encyclopedia. (c) 1993-1997 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.)

**b) the Roman empire:** by the early imperial period, Rome was the hub of the Roman Empire, both physically, as the center of the Italian road system, and psychologically, as the capital of the world. (Rome (Italy),” Microsoft(R) Encarta(R) 98 Encyclopedia. (c) 1993-1997 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.)

**c) the Mongol empire:** realm ruled by the great Mongol khans in the 13th and 14th centuries; uniting almost all of western and eastern Asia, it was one of the **largest land empires in history** (*Mongol Empire,* Microsoft(R) Encarta(R) 98 Encyclopedia. (c) 1993-1997 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.)

**d) the Modern European colonialism dates from the 15th century and can be divided into two overlapping phases:** the first from 1415 to about 1800 (*Colonies and Colonialism,* Microsoft(R) Encarta(R) 98, Encyclopedia. (c) 1993-1997 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.)

That colonization had **harmful effects** on the colonized people is indisputable.
- Life-styles were disrupted and cultures destroyed: **cultural change**
- and **entire populations subjugated or exterminated in the geographical area:** **population change.**

On the other hand, contact with European **advanced civilization** also brought the subject people **numerous cultural benefits**
- economic,
- health’s,
- technological,
- and educational.

**CONCLUSION**

For a civilization clash to happen two things are **thus necessary:**

1. **Population changes** through migration or displacement of populations or of **large groups of people**
2. **Cultural changes** through the process of **acculturation**
   (modification of beliefs, behavior, language, entire way of life, customs and traditions, and technology or any one of these ones)
as a result of the contact with the other culture. The romance language, for example, are due to this process that accompanied or followed the fall of the Roman empire.

Those can happen through warfares, but also by immigration:

In 2013, nearly 1 million people became legal permanent U.S. residents, with 14% having been born in Mexico, a Department of Homeland Security report shows. Once Mexico is stripped out, China is the second most common birth country, accounting for 7.2% of immigrants granted legal status last year. India is third with 6.9%.

Half of the immigrants born in India became legal residents through their employer vs. 14% of all immigrants, as demand for high-skilled workers grew, data show.

When the replacing culture or population is less advanced than the replaced one, a period of Dark Age (a period of insufficient advance in knowledge or/and technology) may follow. The contrary is a benefit to the less advanced culture or population. We have also seen upwards that a dark age can have a different cause: the contempt of culture.

Finally, for some Chinese scholars, civilizations most often merge than clash and it is why the human world evolves: “According to some scholars such as Li Shenzhi, president of the China Association for American Studies and Professor Tang Yijie at Beijing University, at a time when increasing economic contacts between countries are breaking down national boundaries, different civilizations clash and merge with each other at the same time, but overall, fusion looks more prevailing. In the world history, there have been many such cases as the Chinese culture absorbing Indian Buddhism. Some suggest that it is possible to build a universal civilization if the West learns from others” (Wang Jisi and Staff Reporter Zou Sicheng; Civilizations: Clash or Fusion?, Beijing Review; Vol.39 Issue No.3 January 15-21, 1996)

Nevertheless, this merger of civilization that Li Shenzhi spoke about is more an exchange of technology and is not accompanied by the migration or displacement of populations or of large groups of people. It is that later occurrence which can be detrimental to the welcoming or colonized nation by the burden it can create, if it was not necessary:

1) population's and/or environmental changes or destruction (such as population overload, statistical changes in the social classes, destruction or displacement of populations, increase in environmental pollution, destruction of parks and forests for housing projects, etc.)

2) regress or insufficient progress in
   a) society or social policy (due to that population overload)
   b) economy (overload of social security*, etc.),
   c) knowledge (insufficient knowledge in most of the new population)
   d) and technology (due to the lack of knowledge in most of the population)

I repeat again: there can be no civilization clash without migration or displacement of population(s) or of large group of people, so that the two civilizations can really meet. What Samuel P. Huntington and other authors, except Lucien Musset, spoke about is not civilization clashes, but clashes between nations, even if they are of different civilizations or cultures. Common
causes of civilization clashes are migration and settlement in another nation such as:

1. **colonization** (a colony is a group of *emigrants* or their descendants who settle in a distant territory but remain subject to or closely associated with the parent country; I can also follow warfares)
2. **slavery**
3. and **immigration** in its larger meaning (to enter and settle in a country or region to which one is not native).

Besides a possibility of civilization clash with a **bad immigration policy**, what can also happen, next?


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* social security: a government program that provides economic assistance to persons faced with unemployment, disability, or agedness, financed by assessment of employers and employees.
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1 For the Philippines and Thailand, it is a different affair; they are the Malayo-Polynesian group. Some African nations also, like Senegal, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Cote d'Ivoire, Niger are put in the Islamic group while they should be put in the African group or Organization of African Unity (OAU), and not with the Arab group or Arab League. In fact, religion is not the only source of tension; race still remains ones as well as socio-economic status; economic interests while not in a civilization clash still remain a major source of clash.

2 “Growth failure (GF) is often confused with short stature. By definition, GF is a pathologic state, whereas short stature is often a normal variant. Regardless of the genetic background, short stature may be a sign of a wide variety of pathologic conditions or inherited disorders. Thus, accurate longitudinal growth assessment is a fundamental aspect of health maintenance in children. Reviewing the patient's growth chart is critical to evaluating short stature. Deviation from a prior growth pattern appropriate for the genetic background often heralds new pathology. In addition, analysis of the prior growth pattern helps distinguish normal growth from pathologic variants of short stature.”

3 Causes: They are *endocrine* and *nonendocrine*; the endocrine causes are due to *growth hormone deficiency* or to *thyroid hormone deficiency*. The nonendocrine causes of short stature can be divided into 3 major categories, as follows:

(1) **Constitutional delay** of growth and sexual development such as those due to Familial short stature, (2) **Chronic diseases of childhood** (Among the chronic conditions, malnutrition remains the leading cause of short stature worldwide), and (3) **Genetic causes** of short stature as follows: Down syndrome (trisomy 21), Ulrich-Turner syndrome (45,XO), and Ler–Welli dyschondrostosis (SHOX gene)

4 Romance Languages, group of modern languages derived from the ancient Latin language and spoken by about 400 million people.

1) *Insular*: **Sardinian** (spoken on the island of Sardinia and isolated from other Romance speech at an early date).
2) (2) *Continental*: **Romanian** and the extinct Dalmatian language.
3) *Western European*:
   a) **Italian**.
   b) **Spanish** (including Ladino or Judaeo-Spanish),
   c) **Portuguese**,
   d) **French**, Provençal or Occitan (in southern France),
   e) **Catalan** (in Catalonia and Valencia in Spain; national language of Andorra),
   f) and the Rhaeto-Romance group **Romansh**, in Switzerland; Ladin and Friulian, in northern Italy).

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a The Arab League was founded in Cairo in 1945 by Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Transjordan (Jordan, as of 1950), and Yemen. Countries that later joined are: Algeria (1962), Bahrain (1971), Comoros (1993), Djibouti (1977), Kuwait (1961), Libya (1953), Mauritania (1973), Morocco (1958), Oman (1971), Qatar (1971), Somalia (1974), Southern Yemen (1967), Sudan (1956), Tunisia (1958), and the United Arab Emirates (1971). The Palestine Liberation Organization was admitted in 1976 (“Arab League,” Microsoft(R) Encarta(R) 98 Encyclopedia. (c) 1993-1997 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.)

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