

BEYOND BORDERS

ニューヨークタイムズ世界見聞

Edited with Notes and Exercises

by

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and

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Beyond Borders

by

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はじめに

シリーズでお届けしている **New York Times** の新しい読解テキストが出来上がりました。ここ数年の記事の中から、皆さんに読んでいただきたい 12 編を選び、タイトルを **Beyond Borders** としました。

タイトルの **Borders** は、国境という意味だけでなく、経済や教育や産業などにおけるあらゆる意味での境界、人々の生活の中の物理的な、あるいは心理的、倫理的な境界線をさす言葉です。現代社会においては、人も物もやすやすと国境を越えて移動し、古いものは既成の境界を越えて新しい製品や技術に変革してゆきます。そして人々のニーズや価値観や意識が変わり、新しいトレンドが生まれます。12 編の記事は、**Border** を超えた人々、超えることに戸惑う人々、引き返そうとする人々、**Border** の手前でさらなる未来を考える人々のレポートです。

カテゴリー I には、プラスチック製品やプラスチックごみをこれ以上増やすまいとする人々の倫理観や国の取り組みについての記事を収めました。皆さんの日常生活と比較しながら読んでください。

カテゴリー II は、先進国の産業や思想が国境を超え、途上国の人々の生活や健康を脅かしている現状です。門戸を開いて欧米の廃棄物や食生活を受け入れた結果を見てみましょう。弱者の生活が元に戻ることはあるのでしょうか。

III は学生の皆さんに身近な教育現場の話題です。インターネットの利用が一線を越えると、人権が脅かされたり倫理観が麻痺する現状が報告されています。

IV は、旅行や出産という明確な目的を持って国境を超える人々のレポートです。人生を豊かにするための移動は果たして正しい選択なのか、あるいはエゴイストの論理的なのか。

V は先端技術の功罪です。人間の代わりにタブレットやロボットがコミュニケーションの相手となる未来は明るいのでしょうか。あるいは、クローンとして生き返るペットは飼い主に幸せをもたらすのでしょうか。

VI は新しい食生活の提案です。食品ロスを出さない取り組みや最新の技術で生まれる食品が人々にどのような充足感を与えられるのかを読みましょう。

記事の選定を終えてタイトルに **Borders** という言葉を使うことを決め、同僚の **Keith Wesley Adams** 氏と共に作業を始めようとしたまさにその時、コロナウイルスが蔓延し始め、数ヶ月で世界の様相は一変しました。記事で描かれたような、簡単に人や物が国境を越えることは許されなくなり、記事では行き過ぎだと批判的に書かれている IT 技術が、新たな生活や教育や医療の必需品としてますます注目を浴びるようになりました。在宅生活が長引いたせいで、トレンドに逆行するようにプラスチックごみがさらに増え、逆に、懸念されてきた大気や海は綺麗になりました。日常の変化に伴い食生活が変わり、在宅生活を癒すペットは存在感を増しました。数ヶ月前までとはまた違う境界線上にいま私たちはいるのかもしれませんが。そしてコロナ後には世界の潮流はどう変化するのでしょう。新たに出現するであろう **Borders** を今後私たちは見定める必要があります。

うです。

今回は Pre-reading, Post-reading とともにリサーチやディスカッションのアクティビティを増やし、単に語彙力と読解力の向上を狙うだけでなく、多角的に調べたり考えたりすることによって記事をより身近なものとして捉えられるように企画しました。Pre-reading と Post-reading は Adams 氏の手によるものです。

企画・編集作業におきましては今回も英宝社の下村幸一氏にたいへんお世話になりました。自由に仕事をさせていただき、的確なアドバイスと丁寧な対応で支えていただきましたことを心より感謝申し上げます。

2020 年 盛夏

喜多 留女

Preface - Beyond Borders

Keith Wesley Adams

We live on the edge of many borders: agricultural, biological, educational, geographical, technological, and the border of survival itself. Some of these borders are invisible, but we cross them anyway. Some of them should have guards on duty, moral guards, questioning our actions, foreseeing consequences, but we live in an age in which progress seems unstoppable and we are beyond the border of what is acceptable before we even realize it. We face the deep questions after the reality sets in. This book aims to look at some of these transnational issues that are affecting us, to help us understand where we are and consider whether we should cross those frontiers or turn back.

Capitalism is based on a concept of a borderless world with endless growth. The natural world, however, has limits which we may not go beyond if we want to survive. Sadly modern society, believing we can escape these boundaries through science and new discoveries, has ignored these red lines, resulting in tens of millions of metric tons of plastic waste in our oceans and landfills infiltrating and poisoning our food chain. Necessity is the mother of invention, and humans are creative in finding alternative ways, inventing new kinds of biodegradable plastic or going back to reusable containers, or living a plastic free life, like Crystal Ambrose (Unit 1). She, however, is not the mass. Our leaders refuse to give up their wealthy borders. Yet, quite beyond the borders of our expectations, it is governments in poorer countries, like Rwanda that are leading the way in the banning of plastic (Unit 2). The very reason they are able to enforce such laws is because the horrors of the Rwandan genocide went beyond acceptable limits of lawlessness, and the people are more than willing to obey draconian rules to avoid such terrifying chaos.

Similarly beyond the borders of our expectations, one of the new world centers of obesity is Kenya (Unit 3), where rapid economic growth means many people are moving beyond the borders of their traditional healthy, if hard, lifestyle and diet, and acquiring both the fast food and sedentary lifestyle of the developed world. Across Africa, quick development is making the dividing line between severe under-nutrition and over-nutrition a very thin line, revealing both extremes of malnutrition. Increasingly, the boundary lines of health are crossed where development and under-development mix in South East Asia, where old style lax environmental laws allow for importation of the developed world's e-waste. (Unit 4). Most of the West's used computers and smartphones are dumped in countries like Thailand, where poor illegal immigrants break them down with tiny hammers and bare hands, breathing in toxic fumes as they heat components to extract the rare minerals, leaving behind a highly polluted paradise.

Technology has also crossed into the frontiers of education, going beyond the borders of what is acceptable and legal. Western Universities find themselves flooded with essays their students bought online from countries as disparate as Kenya, India and the Ukraine (Unit 5). Extremely lucrative for writers in poor countries, the worldwide online "cheating" industry has made it near impossible to detect if a student's work is their own. China, on the other hand, has made it impossible for students to cheat or even slack off for a brief moment in their studies by bringing technology into the classroom in the form of live streaming cameras (Unit 6). With their every movement and stifled yawn caught on an immediately publicized surveillance system, Chinese students feel they are in a zoo, their creativity crushed and open to the prey of potential psychopaths.

Tourism has long reached the limits of where it can go. Climate change, the birth child of capitalism and technology has made everything from the ends of the world to the extinction of species tourist destinations as last chance travelers wish to see things before they disappear (Unit 7). Ironically crossing another moral border, such tourism may both hasten the destruction and simultaneously preserve what it visits. Medical and birth tourism now change the very reasons of travel. Wishing safer and cheaper hospitals, Chinese travel to Canada (Unit 8) to take advantage of its automatic citizenship rules, making it easier for their family to cross national borderlines and immigrate to a less authoritarian country.

Medicine and technology have also gone beyond the borderline of what is human and who gets human help. While high tech pushes it computers into schools, its CEOs put their children into schools without computers. Human contact has become a luxury. Unable to afford real social workers, companies now provide online “care coaches” in the form of robotic cat avatars in poor communities (Unit 9), while the extremely wealthy can have their real cats cloned (Unit 10) and brought back to life. If that alone does not cross enough moral boundaries, Chinese companies at the forefront of cloning, think it will soon be possible to transplant memories from original pets into the cloned one.

Our food is also crossing many of these similar technological and moral borders, often for good reasons. Due dates are questionable limits at best. Set up for the benefit of protecting consumers from illness, they result in 1.3 million tons of perfectly good food being thrown away each year. By selling such food at 60% off in supermarket “Happy hours,” Finland thinks it has found away to lose less money by extending limits through an anti-waste ethos. (Unit 11) Similarly, wasteful and unhealthy meat is having its realm crossed. New vegetarian substitutes have blurred the boundaries of taste, winning over even meat lovers in fast food restaurants. (Unit 12). Capable of reducing both heart disease and the large carbon footprint of raising animals, new plant based burgers have the beef industry in the U.S. scared, and trying to erect new legal boundaries.

This is the book in a nutshell: a huge variety of physical and moral borders are being reached, crossed and reestablished in our daily journey on this planet. There is a story called the 100th monkey, in which a monkey on an island learns to wash its food. It teaches another monkey, and another until all the monkeys on the island wash their food. Yet, somehow without any direct transmission, monkeys on all the surrounding islands suddenly begin washing their food before eating. It seems some crucial borderline of awareness was crossed in which a critical mass of consciousness was reached. We are going beyond so many borders, and stand on the very borderline of survival. Let’s hope that we go beyond the critical mass of awareness that helps us make intelligent crossings into new lands and find ways that allow us to pull back from those borders that harm us.

Once again, my colleague, Rume Kita has chosen a wealth of fascinating articles from the New York Times and is the real force behind the book, organizing everything from contracts to final editing in addition to translations and explanations in Japanese. I, as always, provide the pre and post reading activities in the text, headings, and summaries and answers for the teacher’s book. This time we have done our best to provide new forms of activities using maps and graphs and including research questions as well as discussion questions to aid in the over all learning process. We hope you enjoy.

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Unit 1

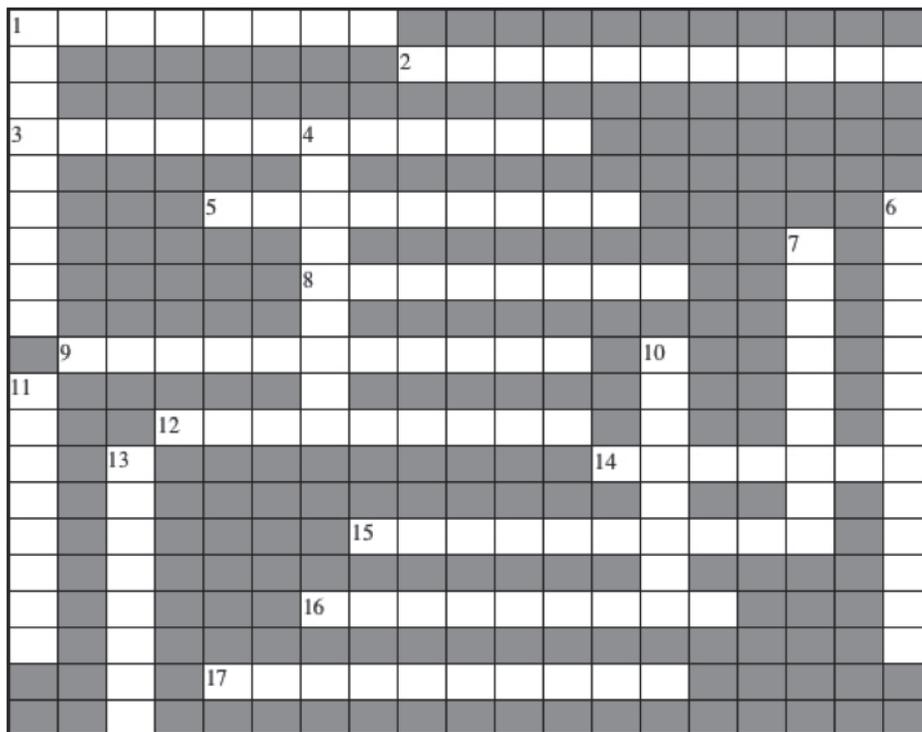
A Life Without Plastic

By Steven Kurutz Feb. 16, 2019

Pre-reading

A: Crossword

Match the words in the Word Bank to their descriptions to fill in the crossword.



Word Bank

Advocacy	Albatross	Alternatives	Awareness	Bisphenol A*	Coalition
Conscious	Discarded	Disposable	Epiphany	Embraced	Emphasize
Indispensable	Millennials	Mission	Navigate	Refillable	Reusable

*Include space when filling in crossword.

Across

1. (n.) Active support of an idea or a cause.
2. (n.) Generation Y. People born within the years 1981-1996.
3. (n.) Other choices or options.
5. (n.) A union of people or countries joined in a pact or treaty for a shared goal.
8. (n.) A sudden realization or awakening of knowledge.
9. (n.) An industrial chemical used to make plastics that are often used in food and drink containers, that may cause various health problems including brain development troubles and high blood pressure.
12. (adj.) Awareness or knowledge of one's surroundings or of something. To do things intentionally.
14. (n.) A special assignment or chosen cause.
15. (adj.) An item that can be thrown away after one use.
16. (adj.) Thrown away.
17. (adj.) A container that may be used again, usually for liquids, such as shampoo.

Down

1. (n.) Large white bird of the southern hemisphere with long narrow wings.
4. (n.) Consciousness, cognizance. To have knowledge of.
6. (adj.) Absolutely necessary.
7. (v.) To stress as important.
10. (v.) To travel on water. To steer a vehicle. To carefully avoid troubles on a difficult path.
11. (v.) Past Participle. To hug. Take up a cause or an idea as one's own.
13. (adj.) Any object that may be used more than once.

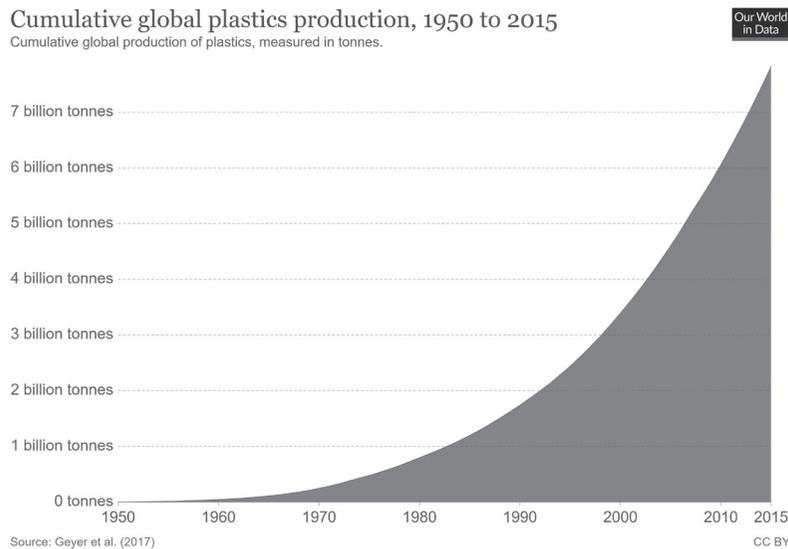
B: Discussion Questions

1. Are you aware of the plastic pollution problem?
2. When did you first become aware?
3. How many plastic items do you have on you now?
4. How much plastic garbage does your house put out each week?(1 big bag?)
5. Do you think you can reduce that garbage?
6. Do you, or does anyone in your group, bring their own bag to the store or use a thermos instead of a pet bottle?

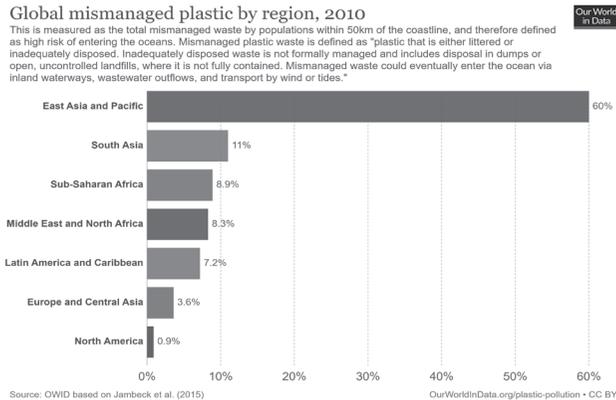
C: Research Activities

Look at the graphs below:

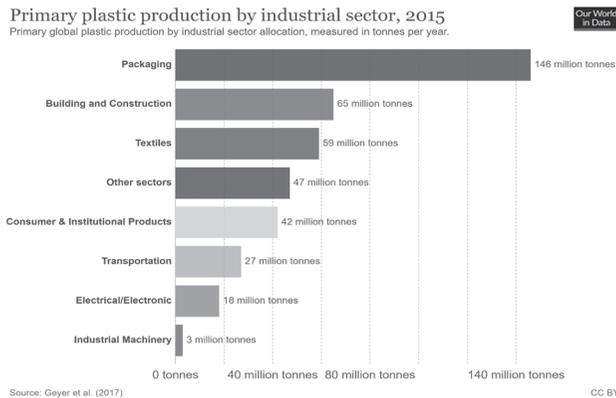
1. How many billion tons of plastic have we added to the world since 1950?



2. Which region creates the most plastic pollution? Which region the least?



3. Which sector of industry creates the most plastic waste?



1 **epiphany** 「悟りの瞬間」

For Beth Terry, the epiphany came when she read an article about how albatross chicks are being killed by discarded plastics. It was time to banish plastic from her life.

5 **Stouffer's** 冷凍加工食品で有名な食品メーカー.

First, she focused on her kitchen and got rid of the shopping bags, microwaveable Stouffer's macaroni and cheese, Clif energy bars and the prewashed salads in plastic tubs.

5 **Clif energy bar** 「クリフのエネルギーバー」 エネルギー補助食品.

Then she turned to her bathroom, where she switched to shampoo bars instead of bottles and made her own hair conditioner from apple cider vinegar. Toothpaste without plastic packaging was exceptionally hard to find, so she started making her own with baking soda.

6 **plastic tub** 「プラスチック容器」

7 **shampoo bar** 「固形シャンプー」

9 **apple cider vinegar** 「リンゴ酢」

11 **baking soda** 「重曹」

Sometimes her personal war on plastic created awkward moments. During a vacation to Disneyland in California, Ms. Terry and her husband left their reusable cloth bags in the hotel, soon discovering that the local supermarket only had plastic bags. How

to carry a bunch of apples, oranges, avocados and melons?

3 **crab-walk back** 「カニのように横歩
きして帰る」
4 **off the hook** 「義
務を免れる」

“We just rolled it up in our T-shirts and carried it that way,” said Ms. Terry, 54, recalling how she crab-walked back to the hotel to stay true to her principles. “If I let myself off the hook this time, it would be easier for me to take plastic next time.” 5

Treating plastic like a drug habit that needs to be kicked is a lifestyle pledge being shared by more and more consumers, horrified by the tens of millions of metric tons of plastic created worldwide each year, much of it in the form of single-use items like straws, that end up in landfills or, worse, the oceans. 10

13 **poop scooper** 「プーブスクープ」
犬の糞をすくう道具.
15 **supermarket aisle** 「スーパーの売り
場」
16 **“virgin” plastic** 「再生素材でない
合成繊維」

Stores that pride themselves on zero plastics have opened in New York and London, selling items like silicone water bottles, cardboard poop scoopers and iPhone cases made of flax. 15

Designers have embraced “plastic free” as a new challenge, whether it’s building a supermarket aisle without plastics or making eco-friendly clothing that does not involve “virgin” plastics. 15

21 **explode** 「爆発的
に増える」
24 **critical mass** 「臨
界質量」連鎖反応
を維持するための
必要量のこと

Some companies, like Procter & Gamble and PepsiCo will soon test selling products like Tropicana orange juice in glass bottles, Pantene shampoo in aluminum bottles and other items in refillable nonplastic containers, harking back to the days of the milkman. 20

“The awareness has exploded,” said Susan Freinkel, a journalist in the Bay Area and the author of “Plastic: A Toxic Love Story.” “The movement to get rid of trivial plastic has taken off. There is a critical mass of consciousness.” 25

But to exist in the modern world without plastic, however noble a goal, may not actually be possible. 25

Grind Your Own

If you gathered up all your plastic waste each week, as Ms. Terry once did, you would have a huge mound on the floor. Where to even begin? 30

39 **Tupperware container** 「タッ
パーウェアの保存
容器」
Dawn P&G の
食器洗剤名.
Tide P&G の衣
料用洗剤名.
40 **Doritos chips** 「ド
リスのトルティーヤ
チップス」

“The one thing I try to emphasize to people is to go step by step,” said Ms. Terry, an accountant who lives in Greenbelt, Md., and who is the author of “Plastic-Free: How I Kicked the Plastic Habit and How You Can Too.” “Don’t try to do everything at once. It’s been a practice of mine to not get overwhelmed by it all.” 35

Once you wake up to the plastic problem, you see it everywhere: in jars of peanut butter and bags of grapes, in tubes of toothpaste and Tupperware containers, in bottles of Dawn dish soap and Tide laundry detergent, in the wrappers of Doritos chips and the lining of 40

1 **carton** 「(プラスチックの) 大型容器」

milk cartons.

To navigate the consumer minefield, plastic purgers find places where they can shop. It may take months, but they learn where to get milk in a glass bottle, or which store lets you grind your own peanut butter. And rather than see it as a huge inconvenience, they treat living plastic free as a fun game.

7 **make it through** 「～をうまく乗り切る」

“I wake up and think, ‘How am I going to make it through the day without using any single-use plastic?’” said Dianna Cohen, 53, an artist in Santa Monica, Calif., and a founder of Plastic Pollution Coalition, an advocacy group. “Right away the challenge hits you in the bathroom with the toothbrush.”

For her, the answer is often the farmers’ markets, which exist year-round in Southern California. Needless to say, she brings her own bags. “I’m a big fan of baskets,” Ms. Cohen said. “I bring baskets and canvas bags to put vegetables in.

Like many who aim to live plastic free, Ms. Cohen never leaves home without her eco-survival kit, which includes a steel cup, a set of bamboo utensils, two stainless-steel straws and a cloth bag.

Plastic purgers need to rearrange their lives to avoid the offending material. If a restaurant serves food only on plastic plates, they won’t eat there. Fast food? Most wrappers contain plastic. Smoothies from a juice bar? Unless they put the smoothie in a stainless-steel to-go cup, move on, or make your own at home. Bread? Buy it from a local bakery to avoid fresh-seal bags.

23 **to-go cup** 「持ち帰り用のカップ」
move on 「立ち去る」

But there are certain situations where plastics are unavoidable. Try having a medical procedure without using a plastic syringe or an intravenous drip bag. Plastic water bottles can be indispensable after natural disasters.

26 **try ~ing** 「試しに～してみる」
medical procedure 「医療処置」

Despite their best efforts, the purgers all say they can’t totally banish plastic from their lives. For Ms. Cohen, it’s a favorite hairbrush she has had for decades. And Ms. Terry confronts the limits of her plastic ban each time she visits the pharmacy, where no pharmacist would put medicine in a Mason jar. “It’s a daily challenge,” Ms. Cohen said.

33 **Mason jar** 「メイソンジャー」 アメリカでポピュラーなガラスの保存容器.

Pig-Hair Toothbrushes

Going plastic free is also easier these days because there’s more awareness and alternatives. Stores now sell dental floss made of silk, wooden toothbrushes with pig-hair bristles, stainless-steel ice cube trays, food wrappers made with beeswax coated cotton, and

other nonplastic versions of household items.

Jay Sinha and Chantal Plamondon, who live in Wakefield, Quebec, started the store Life Without Plastic in 2006, a few years after their son was born. They wanted to avoid exposing him to bisphenol A, found in many baby bottles, but they had trouble finding a safer alternative. When Ms. Plamondon tracked down a glass bottle, it was one of the first items they sold.

5 **bisphenol A** 「ビスフェノール A」

baby bottle 「哺乳瓶」

6 **track down** 「やっとなんかを見つける」

8 **mother crowd** 「母親たちの集まり」

10 **millennials** 「ミレニアル世代」主に1981～1996生まれの人をさす。

“It was more the mother crowd before, but in the past few years, it’s about plastic pollution, the oceans,” Ms. Plamondon said. “Recently we noticed more millennials shopping the site.”

One of those younger converts is Tessa Carleton, 24, who makes and sells handmade goods like macramé in rural Quebec. After a conversation with an environmentalist friend four years ago, Ms. Carleton donated or gave away the shampoo bottles, nail polish remover and Ziploc bags.

18 **deodorant** 「制汗剤」

The farmhouse she shares with her husband, Jacob, feels like a 75-year-old time capsule. In addition to raising pigs and chickens for food, they make their own deodorant, lip balm and body moisturizer. It’s domestic life before the Plastic Age.

21 **conscious consumerism** 「意識の高い消費行動」→ Note 1

22 **Urban Outfitters** 衣服, 雑貨, 家具などを扱うアメリカのメーカー。

virtue signaling → Note 2

24 **ship** 「輸送する」

26 **committed to** ～ 「～に本気で取り組んでいる」

27 **given that** ～ 「～を考慮すると」

Still, some wonder whether buying metal ice-cube trays is just another example of conscious consumerism. Buying a four-pack of metal straws at Urban Outfitters can be a kind of trendy virtue signaling. It offers a way to feel good without examining one’s larger environmental impact (like the energy required to ship glass or metal, both heavier than plastic).

But those committed to living plastic free say that the small steps add up and make an impact. “Given that single-use disposable plastics are at the heart of the plastic pollution problem, if you do these simple things, you could potentially reduce your plastic consumption by 80 percent or maybe even more,” said Mr. Sinha, who wrote a guide to avoiding plastics with Ms. Plamondon.

Nevertheless, it is usually more expensive to buy stainless-steel or wood items instead of plastic ones, or fresh foods instead of packaged ones. And it can be difficult to avoid plastic in poorer communities. Not everyone has access to year-round farmers’ markets, or the means to shop at them.

Kristal Ambrose, 29, an environmental scientist who founded the Bahamas Plastic Movement, an advocacy group, faces that challenge daily. Much of what is sold on the island nation is imported and shipped in plastic.

“I avoid plastic in areas where I can control,” said Ms. Ambrose, who carries bamboo cutlery and a reusable bottle with her at all times. “For me, not using a plastic bag means so much more. But the mother who’s juggling work, kids, other things — their priorities are different.”

Part of her mission is to show that you don’t need to be rich to avoid plastic. “Sometimes people can’t afford a bamboo kit, but you can take a fork from home,” Ms. Ambrose said. “Even an old pasta sauce jar can be made into a reusable item.”

Notes

- 1 **conscious consumerism** とは環境や人権を意識した消費行動のこと。物を買う時私たちは中身と値段のバランスを見て買うかどうか決めるが、**conscious consumerism** ではその商品が環境にやさしいかどうか、製造過程でその商品にかかわった労働者の人権が尊重されているかなどを意識して、値段よりも倫理的に正しい商品かどうか購入の決め手となる。意識を高く保つためには正しい教育と時間が必要で、商品も通常より高いことが多いため、一部では、お金と時間のある人たちだけの贅沢な消費行動だという批判もある。
- 2 **virtue signaling** とは、他の人より道徳的に正しい行動をとっていることを強調したり、正しい政治的観念を持っていることを誇示することをいう。

Post-reading

A: Word Match

Match the compounds to their description

1. Drug habit		a. People who wish to remove all petroleum based products from their lives.
2. Virgin plastics		b. The minimum amount of people aware of a problem needed in order to change it.
3. Off the hook		c. Items that cause problems, in this case plastic.
4. Critical mass of consciousness		d. New, never used petroleum based products.
5. Consumer minefield		e. One’s way of existence at home.
6. Plastic purgers		f. Dangerous shopping traps. In this case the difficulties of not buying plastic goods.
7. Advocacy group		g. A container full of objects from an earlier era.
8. Offending materials		h. Buying products with specific intentions.
9. Time capsule		i. The daily use of illegal substances, here used as a comparison to our addiction to plastic.
10. Domestic life		j. The effect on nature.
11. Conscious consumerism		k. A coalition of people actively supporting a cause.
12. Environmental impact		l. Go unpunished. Not have to face consequences.

