# SOAPSTone WORKSHEET

**Directions:** Use the following as a graphic organizer to be used for **primary source document analysis**.

**S** What is the subject of the piece? What are the general topics/and/or/ideas contained in the text?  
**O** What is the occasion? What are the time, place, and setting of the piece?  
**A** Who is the audience? To whom is the piece directed?  
**P** What is the purpose? What is the purpose or reason this piece was written?  
**S** Who is the speaker? Who is the voice that tells the story?  
**Tone** What is the tone of the piece? What is the attitude or emotional characteristics present in the piece?

**What to Look For:**

- **Who is the Speaker?**  
- The voice that is speaking.  
- Identification of the historical person (or group of people) who created the primary source.  
- What do we know about this historic or contemporary person?  
- What role does he play in an historic event?  
- What is the Occasion?  
- What is the time and place?  
- The context in which the primary source was created?  
- What is the Geographic and Historic intersection at which this source was produced?  
- Who is the Audience?  
- The readers to whom this document is directed.

- **What is the Purpose?**  
- The audience may be one person, a small group, or a large group; it may be a certain person or a certain people.  
- What is the reason behind the text. Why was it written?  
- What goal did the author have in mind?  
- What is the Subject?  
- What is the general topic, content, or idea contained in the text?  
- Summarize in a few words or phrase. What is the Tone?  
- What is the attitude expressed by the speaker?  
- Examine the choice of words, emotions expressed, imagery used to determine the speaker's attitude.

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**Name:** ____________________________  
**Date:** ______  
**Chapter:** ______  
**Document Being Analyzed:** ________________________________________________
| Subject | Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon’s speech to the UN General Assembly was an attempt to address and take responsibility for the UN’s role in introducing and spreading cholera throughout Haiti in 2010. At the same time, the Secretary-General used the speech to lay out a two-track plan on how the UN would try to help Haiti recover from the cholera outbreak. Track One focused on responding to and containing the outbreak, and providing infrastructure assistance. Track Two focused more on providing material assistance to Haitians directly impacted by the cholera outbreak.

His speech relates to the larger issues of legal responsibilities and accountability governments, government entities, and organizations have during outbreaks of disease.

While Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon’s speech places great emphasis on the UN’s responsibility to act in combating the cholera outbreak, it fails to hold the UN responsible for causing the outbreak itself. In other words, the UN is sorry this happened and will take responsibility to fix it, but it does not find itself at fault for causing the cholera outbreak to begin with.

Furthermore, the speech opens with the problems Haiti has faced over the years, which covertly painted Haiti as a “Country of Misery” first before moving into the main subject of the speech. It was a subtle way to keep the blame of Haiti’s problems on Haiti itself therefore minimizing the UN’s sole role in introducing a disease to Haiti that was never there naturally in its entire history. |
| Evidence: | “On behalf of the United Nations, I want to say very clearly: we apologise to the Haitian people. We simply did not do enough with regard to the cholera outbreak and its spread in Haiti. We are profoundly sorry for our role.”

“Track One consists of a substantially intensified effort to respond to, and reduce, the incidence of cholera in Haiti. [...] Track Two...would provide a package of material assistance and support to the most severely impacted by cholera…”

“It is a blemish on the reputation of UN peacekeeping and the Organization world-wide. For the sake of the Haitian people, but also for the sake of the United Nations itself, we have a moral responsibility to act. And we have a collective responsibility to deliver.”

“Let me begin by congratulating the people of Haiti for the peaceful conduct of the recent elections…”

“The Haitian people have faced enormous hardships and obstacles over the years: endemic poverty; political instability; and, of course, the devastating earthquake of 2010…” |
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<th>Occasion</th>
<th>What is the occasion? What are the time, place, and setting of the piece?</th>
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<td>The speech was given December 1, 2016 to the UN General Assembly</td>
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**Context:**

- The cholera epidemic has affected many Haitians and killed around 9,000 people. Haiti has been the hardest hit country in the world in regards to cholera.

- In October 2016, Hurricane Matthew (category 4) made the epidemic worse - cases triple. This is just a few months prior to the speech.

- The secretary-general emphasizes issues of funding throughout speech. The success of his two track plan for Haiti depends on receiving more money.

- The UN is working with the Haitian government and other world organizations to improve sanitation and access to water.

- The secretary general recognizes that the UN’s reputation has been damaged due to the cholera epidemic in Haiti.

**Evidence:**

“Over the last six years, cholera has afflicted nearly 800,000 people and claimed the lives of more than 9,000 Haitians.”

“Today, Haiti remains home to the highest number of cholera cases in the world. Already at the beginning of this year, we were seeing a rise in cases. Then in October, Hurricane Matthew multiplied the challenge… The number of people suspected with cholera tripled as a result of the hurricane.”

“The assistance requested amounts to around $400 million over two years divided between Track One and Track Two.”

“At the same time, we are intensifying support to the Haitian Government in building sound water, sanitation and health systems… The World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the United Nations and others are working to expand access to water and sanitation for all Haitians over a 10– to 15–year horizon.”

“The United Nations should seize this opportunity to address a tragedy that also has damaged our reputation and global mission.”
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<tr>
<th><strong>Audience</strong></th>
<th><strong>Who is the audience? To whom is the piece directed?</strong></th>
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<td>- The speech was given to the general assembly of the United Nations- the 193 Member States</td>
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<td>- The phrasing also makes it seem like its for the media and general public at large, for example, the way he directly apologizes to the Haitian people, and acknowledges that the incident is a blemish on the UN's reputation</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Interestingly, though he directs the apology to the Haitian people, it does not feel like the message if for the Haitian people:</td>
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<td>- The way he describes the situation- they already know</td>
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<td>- Explanation of Track 1 and Track 2 seem self serving, like “this is what we already have going on, and this is what is planned but only if we have the funds”</td>
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<td>- Dimisses what Haitians actually want: compensation</td>
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<td>Evidence:</td>
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<td>“This has cast a shadow upon the relationship between the United Nations and the people of Haiti. It is a blemish on the reputation of UN peacekeeping and the Organization world-wide. For the sake of the Haitian people, but also for the sake of the United Nations itself, we have a moral responsibility to act. And we have a collective responsibility to deliver.</td>
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<td>In the wake of the cholera outbreak, the United Nations family provided emergency health and humanitarian assistance to reduce the incidence of the disease. Over the years, we mobilized resources and took concrete action. Thanks to concerted international and Haitian efforts, the overall incidence of the disease has been reduced by approximately 90 per cent since its peak in 2011.”</td>
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<td>“Some have urged that the package also include an individual component, such as the payment of money to the families of those who died of cholera. This approach would require identification of the deceased individuals and their family members. It would also require the certainty of sufficient funding to provide a meaningful fixed amount per cholera death.</td>
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<td>We need to do further on-the-ground consultations, while acknowledging the difficulties involved. Additional evaluation is needed on whether and how the limitations of information on deaths from cholera, including the identities of the victims, can be addressed and on the challenges and costs associated with that effort.”</td>
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<td>Analysis of speech from The Guardian</td>
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<td>Text of speech with video of certain parts of the speech</td>
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<td>Purpose</td>
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<td>Primary purpose: to persuade the audience to fund the new two track approach led by the UN to free the Haitian people from cholera.</td>
<td>“I have come before you today to present the elements of that new approach and seek your support.”</td>
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</table>
|  - He explains to the audience that with the funds it is “realistic and doable” to eliminate cholera in Haiti. Setting up a realistic goal for their approach.  
|  - By explaining the situation the speaker sets the audience up to feel a moral obligation to help.  | “I want to stress that on the scale of global humanitarian and development needs, limited sums are required to eliminate cholera in Haiti.” |
| Secondary purpose: show "remorse" for the UN’s actions in this situation. | “… But words cannot replace action and material support.” |
|  - Briefly mentions the negative actions of the UN. | “Let us step up in solidarity to our moral duty and do the right thing.” |
| Tertiary purpose: to provide the audience with background information on why Haiti is in need and how the UN has aided them. | “… we apologise to the Haitian people. We simply did not do enough with regard to the cholera outbreak and its spread in Haiti.” |
| Additionally, the speaker gives his thanks to the donors. | “In the wake of the cholera outbreak, the United Nations family provided emergency health and humanitarian assistance to reduce the incidence of the disease.” |
| | “The Haitian people have faced enormous hardships and obstacles over the years” | “I want to warmly thank donors who have provided support for Track One through multiple channels.” |
Who is the speaker? Who is the voice that tells the story?
The speaker is former UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon, a South Korean who was inspired to become a diplomat after meeting President John F. Kennedy when he was a teenager.

Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon was the 8th Secretary-General of the United Nations, serving from January 2007 to December 2016.

Prior to becoming Secretary-General, he had extensive diplomatic experience serving in India, Washington D.C., and Austria; becoming an advisor to two South Korean Presidents; and, appointed the South Korean Foreign Affairs and Trade Minister prior to applying for the UN Secretary-Generalship.

Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon’s tenure was marked by his numerous efforts to mobilize countries in addressing the new global challenges of the 21st Century such as Climate Change, the fallout from the Global Financial Crisis in 2008, the Global Refugee Crisis, and the increasing problems of global food, energy, and water scarcity.

Additionally, Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon sought to strengthen the UN itself as an organization. He was a firm believer in the United Nations and wanted to realize its full purpose because he lived through the Korean War and witnessed first hand the role the UN played in helping South Korea recover and rebuild after the war.

He was known for his calm, sincere, and peaceful demeanor, but on rare occurrences he expressed anger such as when President Trump withdrew the United States from the Paris Climate Accord.

Ban Ki-Moon views himself as a “bridge-builder” between those who are most poor and vulnerable to those in power. Yet, his speech reflects a failure on his part to take full responsibility for the UN’s cause of the cholera outbreak nor does he take the full step of promising and guaranteeing reparations to Haitians directly impacted by the outbreak. While his sincerity and diplomatic skills are reflected in his decision to make the apology using Kreyòl, French, and English, the need to also compromise with the members of the General Assembly and Security Council probably prevented his from fully building the UN.

Evidence:

“Following UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon’s remarks to the General Assembly…”


He delivered the “apology” portion of his speech in Kreyòl, French, and English.

https://www.linkedin.com/in/bankimoon

"I grew up in war”, the Secretary-General has said, "and saw the United Nations help my country to recover and rebuild. That experience was a big part of what led me to pursue a career in public service.”

https://www.linkedin.com/in/bankimoon


“He has sought to be a bridge-builder, to give voice to the world’s poorest and most vulnerable people, and to strengthen the Organization itself.”

https://www.linkedin.com/in/bankimoon

“Some have urged that the package also include an individual component, such as the payment of money to the families of those who died of cholera. This approach would require identification of the deceased individuals and their family members. It would also require the certainty of sufficient funding…”
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<td>The Secretary-General ‘sounds’ sympathetic and compassionate about the plight of the Haitian people. Although an apology to the Haitian people is made, the Secretary-General never takes ‘responsibility’ for the Cholera outbreak. The United Nations and other international organizations are praised throughout for the assistance they provided and for the plans they have implemented to help the people of Haiti. If someone was reading this without prior knowledge of the situation they would consider the United Nations as ‘heroes’ who have swept in to save the Haitian people. They would also view the Secretary General as a compassionate man who cares greatly about the Haitian people. On multiple occasions he talks about going to Haiti. He wants the world to think that the UN is committed to helping the Haitian people. But he also recognizes that swift action is necessary to fix the damaged reputation of the UN. Thus, the speech is really very self-serving.</td>
<td>“I felt tremendous heartache at the pain so many families have had to endure. I will never forget it.” “We apologize to the Haitian people.” “We simply did not do enough…” “We are profoundly sorry for our role.” “…determined action…” “Last month the PAHO, the WHO, and the UNICEF helped launch a massive vaccination campaign…” “I personally went to Haiti and saw the suffering and utter devastation.” “The UN should seize this opportunity to address a tragedy that also has damaged our reputation and global mission.”</td>
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