

**Chapter 1 : Hiding the Ugly Business of Torture – Consortiumnews**

*Endler, N.S., and Hunt, J M. S-R inventories of hostility and comparisons of the proportions of variance from persons, responses, and situations for hostility and anxiousness. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, , 9,*

Received Feb 12; Accepted Jun 3. Abstract Struggles over euthanasia can be examined in terms of tactics used by players on each side of the issue to reduce outrage from actions potentially perceived as unjust. From one perspective, the key injustice is euthanasia itself, especially when the person or relatives oppose death. Five types of methods are commonly used to reduce outrage from something potentially seen as unjust: Case studies considered include the Nazi T4 programme, euthanasia in contemporary jurisdictions in which it is legal, and censorship of Exit International by the Australian government. By examining euthanasia struggles for evidence of the five types of tactics, it is possible to judge whether one or both sides use tactics characteristic of perpetrators of injustice. This analysis provides a framework for examining tactics used in controversial health issues. Euthanasia, Injustice, T4 programme, Tactics, Death with dignity Background Decades ago, most people died as a result of disease that ran its course, without significant medical or technological interventions. Before hospitals, people were most likely to die at home, in what was often seen as a natural process. This common experience of death has changed in industrialised countries, especially since the s. Medical technology, for example transfusions, respirators and feeding tubes, in conjunction with medical and legal systems, has enabled the extension of life far beyond what was possible in earlier times. Many people now die in hospitals, often after intensive medical care that lasts for days, months or years. Death is less commonly experienced as a natural process and more frequently as the end-point of medical interventions to maintain life. End-of-life care includes medical treatment for those with a prospect of recovery and palliative care to ease suffering. Medical professionals recommend or sometimes decide the mode of care: Artificial extension of life, along with medicalisation, has undoubtedly benefited many individuals who are able to live much longer and pain-free than in previous eras, and to gain satisfaction from their increased longevity. However, there is also a negative side to this process: For them, technology has enabled or even forced an extension of suffering. Partisans in the contentious debate over euthanasia use different terms, and there is no agreement among writers in the area Gailey ;pp. Most of the public debate ProCon. For example, palliative care doctors and nurses may differ about informed consent or about how effective palliative care can be. When their efforts to reduce suffering hasten death, this is justified through the principle of double effect: Legislators and courts deal with the legal regulation of end-of-life treatment. In most countries, PAS and active euthanasia are illegal. Opponents argue against existing and further legalisation, seeing it as a slippery slope to abuses including killing members of vulnerable groups such as the elderly and people with disabilities e. One of their arguments is that improved palliative care should make euthanasia unnecessary Jeffrey A key ethical issue is whether measures taken to hasten death are ever justifiable. Philosophers have examined this in great detail Battin Campaigners on both sides of the debate have used ethical claims as rhetorical tools. I approach this contentious issue from a new angle: The key question is, what do those who assist others to die do to reduce potential outrage over their actions? In the next section, I introduce a model for examining tactics used by perpetrators of what others potentially perceive as unjust. Following this, I examine euthanasia – especially without consent – as an injustice, giving examples of methods used to reduce outrage and ways to counter these methods. A key case study is the infamous Nazi T4 programme. Then I provide a parallel examination of the denial of euthanasia as an injustice, again giving examples of methods of reducing outrage and ways to counter these methods. In the conclusion, I sum up the implications of this approach for studying the euthanasia debate and for campaigners who want to oppose one or both injustices involved. Outrage management Few social scientists have made strategy and tactics, as deployed in controversial issues, the focus of attention. Goffman examined strategic choices in everyday interpersonal behaviour but did not address strategy in public debates. For this, I turn to studies of outrage against injustice. Social historian Barrington Moore, Jr. Some actions are condemned as unfair, for example one person hitting another without any pretext. Although some ideas about what is unjust

are found in nearly every society, others develop in particular times and places. For example, in many places centuries ago, public executions were commonplace and popularly attended, a practice that many people today would find abhorrent. Whenever an action is seen as unjust, unfair, unethical or otherwise inappropriate, perpetrators risk generating an adverse popular reaction that can go by labels such as outrage, anger, concern, disgust or revulsion. To prevent or reduce such reactions, perpetrators can adopt various tactics. These can be classified into five categories of outrage management Martin As an example, consider torture. Today it is almost universally condemned, in part due to the efforts of human rights movements. Though every government in the world today officially rejects torture, it is widely practised Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights Therefore, torturers typically use the following sorts of outrage-management tactics. Cover-up Torture is invariably carried out in secret. Devaluation The victims of torture are denigrated, for example as terrorists, subversives or criminals. Reinterpretation When allegations of torture are made, perpetrators often lie about the occurrence, scale or identity of victims. They may minimise the harm caused by certain forms of interrogation, such as waterboarding. Senior officials may blame rogue operators. Official channels When allegations of torture receive public attention, governments sometimes establish inquiries that, through their lengthy and procedural mechanisms, allow public concern to fade. Intimidation Victims of torture are commonly threatened with reprisals to themselves or their families if they speak out. Some of those who expose torture, for example whistleblowers or journalists, are threatened. Every one of these techniques was used in relation to torture at Abu Ghraib prison in Iraq Gray and Martin Though the characteristic techniques vary from issue to issue, the same techniques can be observed in diverse injustices, for example censorship Yecies , defamation Gray and Martin , sexual harassment McDonald et al. Therefore, it seems plausible to look for these methods of reducing outrage in the case of euthanasia. Note that in many issues there are competing injustices or competing ethical considerations. In the case of torture, for example, the torture itself can be seen as cruel, but the competing injustice is failure to extract timely information from the person tortured “ if indeed that is the point of the torture. The analysis of tactics can apply in either direction, but typically one side has far more power than the other “ a torturer has vastly more power over the person tortured “ and powerful perpetrators usually have a greater capacity to use techniques to reduce outrage, especially official channels and intimidation. It is also worth noting that different people react differently to any given event. To speak of public outrage from an action implies outrage by some significant proportion of the population. For example, the My Lai massacre “ killing of hundreds of Vietnamese civilians by US troops in “ was seen as many as despicable, but significant numbers of US soldiers and civilians saw it as justifiable or even laudable Kelman and Lawrence ;Opton Nevertheless, the likelihood of adverse reactions was significant enough for soldiers, commanders and politicians to use all five methods of reducing outrage Gray and Martin This same divergence of responses is a characteristic feature of the euthanasia debate, which has evoked strong emotional responses for decades. To apply the outrage-management framework, the basic approach is to examine the actions taken that might prevent or reduce outrage from an action potentially seen as unjust. This can be done when there is a divergence of responses to an action, but with the extra dimension of looking at tactics used in relation to both euthanasia and its denial. Euthanasia as an injustice: Consider first the notorious Nazi T4 programme, commonly called the euthanasia programme, seen as so outrageous that it stigmatised all forms of euthanasia for decades. The Nazi programme of killing people with disabilities was authorised by Hitler in and officially halted in Some might say that to refer to the T4 programme as euthanasia is completely inappropriate: It is worthwhile to learn from the tactics in the Nazi case in order to set up and assess responsible euthanasia processes, namely ones that do not rely on the same sorts of tactics. Cover-up The Nazi programme was not publicly announced or explained. Though the programme was classified top secret, many knew about it, notably doctors involved. They were perpetrators and aided in the cover-up. They hid their actions from those most likely to be disturbed by and protest against the killings, including relatives, members of the Catholic Church, and foreign populations Aly , pp. After public protest led to the closing of two killing centres, transit institutions were created to add greater secrecy to the process Friedlander , p. The eugenics movement, strong in Germany as well as some other countries, devalued anyone deemed to have defective genes Proctor The Nazis produced propaganda films devaluing people with

disabilities Burleigh , pp. Devaluation, at a psychological level Bandura , pp. Reinterpretation Language is the most obvious part of reinterpretation: Another reinterpretation technique was to rationalise killings by saying that people in institutions were expensive drains on the Nazi state when facilities were needed for injured soldiers. Outright lying was another standard reinterpretation technique. For example, patients from institutions were transferred to other centres for killing, with guards in white coats in attendance to make it seem like a medically supervised process. Parents were told that their children were being sent to special centres where they would receive better treatment. Relatives were sent death certificates with false information about the cause of death Burleigh ;Friedlander , pp. To disguise the central direction of the programme, physicians and administrators used pseudonyms Friedlander , p. Lying can serve as a form of cover-up; it fits within the category of reinterpretation when relatives knew that something had happened “ death of a loved one ” but were deceived about how and when it occurred. Official channels The programme was never given legal approval; Hitler refused this because the German people would not support it Friedlander , p. Instead, Hitler wrote a letter privately authorising the programme and this letter was used to win over some participants Burleigh ;pp. A formal meeting served to win over sceptical legal professionals Burleigh ;pp. In August , Hitler halted the programme, but this official response to protest was deceptive. T4 continued, with physicians killing adults using starvation and injections Burleigh ;Friedlander p. It was only after the war that official channels, namely courts, were used against the perpetrators. After , the German Federal Republic judiciary mostly made decisions that allowed T4 participants to rejoin German professions, for example by terminating trials, acquitting defendants or giving lenient sentences Bryant , p.

**Chapter 2 : Site map | NCpedia**

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Advanced Search Abstract This article offers a criminological explanation of crimes perpetrated by state officials or those involving states, more specifically such crimes as genocide, war crimes or crimes against humanity. Finally, by way of illustration, the notorious speech made in by Himmler on the extermination of Jews is analysed. Explaining the Incomprehensible Most serious crimes committed by the state, such as genocide or systematic torture, leave observers with a sense of shock and bewilderment. As a first reaction, the origins of heinous crimes are sought in the pathological personality of the perpetrator or in the exceptional evil of a political system. At times, claims are even made that crimes like the holocaust are inherently unclassifiable, as they portray a unique, incomparable and incomprehensible incident. The genocide of the European Jews cannot simply be understood as a horrible accident of German or European history. Since it was planned and carried out in the centre of a modern, rational and enlightened society proud of its culture, it should rather be seen as a product and problem of this civilization and culture. Not least because these disciplines may offer explanations based on the behaviour of normal people rather than monsters, demons or devils. It is well known that most Nazis were very ordinary: The excuses offered by Nazi criminals “ have provided nothing more than a legal defence strategy, albeit in vain. What then are the factors enabling people to display such cruel behaviour that they can hardly admit it to themselves, committing deeds that they themselves perceive as an attack on their self-image and pride, and which are consequently banished from memory or retrospectively falsified? These questions are considered here from a criminological standpoint. In this regard, however, state crime is special. The perpetrators of state crime are often not considered criminal by those in their own society, since their behaviour conforms with the expectations of others in that society. To call their behaviour deviant only makes sense with reference to some standard at a superior level e. Despite the focus on individual behaviour, it would be wrong to assume that the explanation is limited to the micro-level. The state is clearly implicated in the production of such behaviour through defining political aims, defining political in- and out-groups, disseminating propaganda and justifications for violence against the out-group, and signalling that it expects these aims, rules, views, and orders to be followed. After all, there are numerous links between the individual and the political level. These links are the central concern of this article. Originally developed in the context of individual crimes, it is here applied to the state level, offering an explanation of state crimes, wherein ordinary people commit extraordinary crimes. The theory is illustrated through analysis of the notorious secret speech by Heinrich Himmler advocating the extermination of Jews. Once a person has completed this crucial transformation, all the essential traits of obedience appear. Adjustments within the thought process, willingness to participate in cruel deeds and the categories of self-justification built up by an obedient subject are generally similar. External circumstances do not make any difference “ whether the subject is obeying in a psychological laboratory or the control station of a launch pad for inter-continental missiles. The experiments suggested that the percentage of volunteers obeying a person in a position of authority could only be decreased by weakening the authority of that person. This was apparently because it is more difficult to harm a person who is concrete, visible, and able to observe our actions. In this case, the volunteer was left alone with sole responsibility for carrying out the instructions, and typically did not want to appear callous in front of others. Moreover, both colluding accomplices had just demonstrated that disobedience was possible and how it could be done. Thus, they served as a model from which the volunteer could learn how to get out of the situation. A substantial proportion of people do what they are told to do, irrespective of the content of the act and without limitations of conscience, so long as they perceive that the command comes from a legitimate authority. According to Kelman, the situation becomes so defined that common moral principles are suspended. If others are also involved, nobody seems to be fully responsible; participants even mutually

reinforce each other. Furthermore, moral reflection is limited by drill and numbing: Psychologically, it is easier to continue and defend the given definition of the situation against reservations and doubts. In effect, the people so characterized are removed from the in-group and relegated to the out-group. Interestingly, there is a criminological theory that encompasses all these components: In their paper, Sykes and Matza presented a theory of delinquency based on the assumptions of learning theory that, first of all, provides an explanation of how ordinary citizens drift into criminality without rejecting the dominant social order. That is why he appears so ordinary and, in fact, is ordinary. However, he has learnt to neutralize these norms in specific situational contexts. The perpetrator claims an exceptional situation in which breaking the norm is justifiable without questioning the validity of the norm as such. Neutralization thus makes it possible for the violation to appear acceptable, if not legitimate. Moreover, the perpetrator protects his image and himself from self-blame and feelings of shame and guilt. Sykes and Matza divide neutralization into five different techniques: To minimize responsibility for the deed, it is transferred to external circumstances, e. The status of victim can be denied in offences against property by referring to compensation at a later date, e. Shedding a different light on the deed, the victim can also be presented as aggressor so that the delinquency appears to be an act of self-defence or a consequence of provocation. Furthermore, the delinquent can try to turn the tables by reasoning that the accusation against him is one-sided, hypocritical or a transparent political move. In this way, the accusers will be deprived of the moral right to accuse. Finally, the delinquent seizes the opportunity to call upon a higher authority or rather upon higher values. This last type of neutralization is characterized by presenting himself as an unselfish person driven by ethical motives. The theory of Sykes and Matza is empirically supported by particular reference to acts of violence. In contrast to Sykes and Matza, Bandura recognizes eight different variations, although the differences between the two theories appear extremely minor overall. Cognitive dissonance is always felt as something unpleasant, thus motivating the individual to its minimization. In order to regain balance within the cognitive system, i. After having chosen one of two alternatives, the desirability of the chosen one is increased and that of the non-chosen one is reduced. This process is often helped along by selecting information, i. The fewer the opportunities to change the decision, the more pronounced these effects. Festinger himself did not apply his theory to delinquent behaviour. Nevertheless, his findings are applicable as the delinquent has feelings of dissonance because of the violation of the norm. In short, Festinger explains why a perpetrator neutralizes motive while Sykes and Matza, and Bandura, respectively, show how this goal is achieved techniques. Neutralization by the State: Labelling the Adversary a Political Enemy History has shown that crimes committed or ordered by the state are particularly appalling. The scope for reinterpretation and neutralization grows within the political context. Dehumanization is one of the most resolute forms of neutralization. Linguistically, this is enforced by euphemisms that disguise the fact that homicide or genocide is the final goal. Collective awareness of right and wrong is synchronized, while neutralization techniques are offered to individuals to be taken into their repertoire of justification. In fact, this is a universal problem; techniques of neutralization and dehumanization can be observed in diverse societies. Analyses of decision-making processes in politics have shown the degree to which even political protagonists are subjected to the dynamics of social conformity. They consequently develop euphemisms to avoid any kind of direct reference to human suffering. Infamous also for the way in which he seemed to anticipate the thoughts, anxieties and maybe even objections of his audience. Words of understanding are followed up by demands for even greater resolution and an appeal to an alleged historical necessity. Having set aside matters of personal interest, they have coped with a difficult task expected to be carried out by them and thus deserve glory. The suffering of the victims is completely transformed into the suffering of the perpetrators. This shows that the National Socialist propaganda took great care not to give the impression of an amoral rule; on the contrary, old morals were transformed into new ones with different content. Propaganda did not just give crime the perfect appearance but also the perfect pomp of morals with duties and sanctions. For example, they were seen as false humanitarianism, left over from bourgeois morals, or signs of weakness. The mass killing of Jews, and the T4 euthanasia programme alike, violated normative standards even in Nazi Germany. At the beginning of his statement Himmler himself makes mention of this. Evidence of this can be found in at least 13 different passages in the text. Injustice is not just absent where no damage has been done but also where

there is no victim. Consequently, killing them seems legitimate and even their due. Or, as Himmler put it: Although this picture does not at all correspond to the facts, it does give the appearance of a legitimate fight for survival. Himmler refers to a higher authority or higher values three times. One problem arises here: This demonstrates that the techniques of neutralization can be difficult to differentiate. Conclusion The theory of neutralization techniques proves to be an important theoretical element in explaining macro-crimes, in particular linking the individual and the political level. It offers an explanation of how heinous crimes are possible as well as how ordinary citizens can get involved with them without feeling guilty. However, a weakness is the lack of selectivity between specific neutralization techniques. Some overlapping cannot be ruled out. Neutralization does not just happen. Ordinary citizens, not monsters, drift into crime because they have decided to accept the given definition of a situation. In this sense, neutralization is no excuse in a legal sense – instead, it makes the contribution of the individual visible. Zu Historisierung und Historikerstreit Frankfurt: Fischer, ; M. Enzensberger, Politik und Verbrechen Frankfurt: Suhrkamp, , Fischer, , , Fischer, , 9.

**Chapter 3 : Attitudes, Values, and Ascription of Responsibility: The Calley Case | Yakov Epstein - blog.quir**

*The booklets were administered to subjects randomly selected 66 PETER SUEDFELD AND YAKOV M. EPSTEIN from three groups: people in the waiting rooms of the Port Authority Bus Terminal, New York City, and the Newark Airport (N = 40), participants in the April, , peace demonstration in Washington, D.C. (N = 29), and senior officers of the.*

Premier Episode for the Series 12 December - 4 out of 4 users found this review helpful. For anyone who first picked up the series later in the season or during the rest of its time on the air , this episode has something of the feeling of coming home, because the four title characters -- history teacher Pete Dixon Lloyd Haynes , guidance counselor Liz McIntire Denise Nicholas , Principal Seymour Kaufman Michael Constantine and Alice Johnson Karen Valentine are all dressed in the same clothes as in the opening titles. Later in the episode Kaufman introduces Pete to Alice Johnson, who seems to personify the term "perky," as a student teacher who will understudy Pete -- although in later episodes she will teach English, not American history. Pete wants to keep Richie, who even dresses like him and takes roll in his absence, while Liz and Principal Kaufman feel duty-bound to send him back. Not yet in the cast were Ta-Tanisha as Pam Simpson who would play a character with a different name in her first appearance or David Jolliffe as Bernie, a white kid who sported a giant red-haired Afro larger than any worn by one of the black characters. His calm demeanor also serves him well in a scene at a P. Whipple is similarly over-the-top as a parent who keeps trying to assure Pete that all of his favorite performers are black. The only problem with this episode apart from this kind of in-your-face social consciousness is that the visual quality of the episode has degraded considerably. Like the other first season shows, it also features an annoying laugh track, even in scenes and moments when silence would have been the most appropriate background. Happily, the producers had the sense to keep its presence to a minimum when it appears, and by the second season the laugh track was gone, apparently because the they were able to convince the network that this was really more a drama than a comedy. It had an extraordinary pedigree, having been created by three of the most respected writers and producers of its day, yet it only lasted a single season. Reiner was the creator and producer of "The Dick Van Dyke Show," which arguably was the best comedy series of all time. Reiner decided to take that show off the air in when it was still getting good ratings and the writing still seemed as fresh and unforced as it had during its early days. Persky and Denoff had started out as a writing team and were, according to one account, the "unlikely saviors" of Reiner, who was facing serious burnout as the end of the second season of "Van Dyke" approached, having not only produced the show but written about two-thirds of its episodes. What had made the Van Dyke show special, as Reiner liked to say, was that he looked for humor in "real life" situations, consciously avoiding the "battle of the sexes" between spouses that had been the staple of so many other domestic comedies, whether on "The Honeymooners" or even "I Love Lucy. So Reiner, Persky, and Denoff also created what was perhaps a more deliberately dysfunctional situation than they had in their past collaboration. Arthur was content to hang around the house all day in his bathrobe, unshaven, still recovering from an otherwise unexplained "operation" -- which had taken place four years before -- while occasionally applying "salve" to ameliorate his unnamed complaint. The replacement toilet they purchase is an "orange sherbet" color -- with a purple lid. And further complications, naturally, arise. All four of the regulars -- especially, of course, DeLuise -- had terrific comedic timing, and all performed well despite the demands of putting the show on before a live audience. Unfortunately, the three creators also borrowed another conceit from Norman Lear, choosing to shoot the show not on film but videotape, which despite being a "newer" technology and undoubtedly a cost savings for the show neither looks as good nor ages as well as film stock. The pilot episode in particular looks terrible, but many of the other episodes have held up reasonably well. Sadly, the show was canceled after only one season, but happily, the complete series has been available on DVD for several years. In that sense, "Lotsa Luck" holds up better than a topical show like "All in the Family" -- because family strife is always good for laughs even when the political and social concerns of those days have gone forever.

**Chapter 4 : Euthanasia tactics: patterns of injustice and outrage**

*Presents a psychological basis for evaluating aggressive behavior. Issues discussed include: instinctive vs. learned nature of aggression, origins of aggressive drive, the relationship between aggression and masculinity, the effects of inhibition of aggression upon personal adjustment, and the reduction of aggression by nonaggressive means.*

Calhoun, October 30, Major-General Sherman: My men killed some of those fellows two or three days since, and I had their houses burned. Watkins is not here, but I will carry out your instructions thoroughly and leave the country east of the road uninhabitable, if necessary. One doctor there bragged that he had killed more Rebs than any union soldier by withholding medicine and blankets which there was plenty of. The yanks built "observation decks" above the camp and charged townspeople 15c to sit there and watch the suffering of Confederate POWS in a land of plenty. Some townspeople were moved to donate bankets and such to the care of the soldiers, but camp officials refused to distribute them. There was no deliberate torture at Andersonville. The north had plenty of food, blankets and medicine but deliberately withheld them from Confederate POWS. All the POW camps were overcrowded, though the union could have built more accommodations. At Camp Douglas, overflow prisoners slept in tents during the Chicago winter, as at Hellmira. Well, they spent the night in the tents; but sleep? Guards fired guns through the tents and barracks throughout the night to create sleep deprivation. They made prisoners sit bare-bottomed on blocks of ice. The "American flag" you mentioned is more properly called the U. Whatever sins one believes are attached to Confederate flags and symbols, the same and worse are attached to those of the USA. The United States was born in treason and rebellion. Confederacy -- slavery for 4 years. Under the US flag -- slavery for 89 years Northern textile interests got rich processing slave-grown cotton in their mills. New England maritime interests got rich shipping slave-grown cotton to Europe. Northern banks got rich financing the purchase of plantations and slaves, and northern insurance companies got rich insuring slaves. Basically, the economies of both north and South rested on slavery; the main difference between the regions was that the slaves were domiciled in the South. All they had to do was quit buying the cotton. But they preferred political independence to protected-forever slavery. This is also seen in the mission of Duncan Kenner to Europe late in the war, offering to emancipate the slaves in exchange for recognition of the Confederacy by Britain and France. Unfortunately, it occurred too late in the war to do any good, but it still stands as a historical fact that when push came to shove, the Confederates preferred political independence from D. And after the war, it was official policy of the Grant Administration to kill off the buffalo to genocide the Plains Indians by starvation and take their land for white settlers. Under the US flag, southwestern Indians were imprisoned in concentration camps artfully called "reservations" in conditions worse than plantation slavery. CIA mind control experiments on unsuspecting subjects, and its possible involvement in torture in Central America. THAT is just a few of the things that tarnish your U. Everything you mentioned about the South in your last paragraph is emphatically NOT far, far distant from the battlefields of the s. In fact, those aspects of Southern culture and heritage are irrevocably linked to the Confederacy, the war and its aftermath. The flag that originally symbolized the soldiers who fought and died beneath it acquired more history and culture, and thus more meaning, with each generation. Thus, the five or six generations of Southerners following the civil war, and their culture, and the events they lived, contributed to the growing, deepening meaning of the flag. Not everything that contributes meaning to the flag and the heritage it represents is positive and honor-worthy, but it is simply wrong to totally define it by the negatives, as you are attempting to do. What contributes to the post-war symbolism of the flag most people are determined to ignore? Well, the seven decades or so of grinding poverty endured by huge numbers of Southerners, black and white, because northern money and industrialists deliberately prevented industry from developing in the South. After the war, carpetbaggers came south and bought miles of virgin timber land and paid Southerners, black and white, slave wages to work in their sawmills, and kept them in perpetual debt with their "company stores. The flag you honor is continually tarnished with the misbegotten deeds of the federal government and its decaying culture. The government has illegally run guns to barbarous Mexican drug cartels that got a U. S ambassador and four others murdered A medical "agency" that receives federal funds illegally

and horrifically selling the body parts of aborted babies The current war against Confederate heritage, which your action is a part of, is based on a lie -- the lie that results from focusing solely and totally on slavery, and blotting out everything else, from some misguided concern about black Americans that sees them as too immature and thin-skinned to deal with the misfortunes of the past. Just remember that their past also includes being sold into slavery by their own people back in west Africa. Southerners who love their heritage, including the Confederacy which is under sustained attack from government, business and industry, the educational establishment and the popular culture , will no longer stand by and see it trashed and dishonored in preparation for its erasure. Put the portrait back where it belongs.

**Chapter 5 : Aldanoli's Profile - IMDb**

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Martin Luther King Jr. I recall seeing teachers walking around in the hour or two after the news broke with tears in their eyes, or even openly crying. Less than a month later, on May 1, the school celebrated Human Rights Day, which included discussions, throughout campus, of race relations. By the fall of , it had hired its first black instructor. Kennedy, The assassination of Dr. Martin having just delivered his victory speech at the California Democratic primary, was Luther King Jr. Supplying the roiling international backdrop for these seminal national events of , meanwhile, were the three-phase Tet Offensive, which lasted from Jan. April 4 Martin Luther King Jr. Forty-six people die in the unrest. James Earl Ray will be arrested June 27 in England for the slaying. April The Religion Department announces it will admit Exeter High School students, including girls, to its fall classes â€” a seminal moment in the progression toward co-education. Yet, guided by new thinking about the dimensions of moral education, as well as advances in the field of developmental psychology, Exeter had been grappling with its mandatory church requirement since at least the early s. We did all of the writing and choreography, and selected the music. He essentially shamed us for our hard-bitten cynicism and mistreatment of the weaker among us. It shared a resonance with the Summer of Love, which had happened in Nixon to be their presidential candidate for the second time in eight years. More than people are hospitalized and arrested. August The total number of American troops deployed to Vietnam peaks at , As he leaves the stage, Kennedy is shot by Sirhan Sirhan and dies in the early morning of June 6 at the age of Acceptance, however, did not always translate to understanding, and alumni of the time, both black and white, remember growing pains. Instead, we felt exiled. The aircraft was more than twice the size of the Boeing The International Olympic Committee strips them of their medals the next day. Shirley Chisholm of New York becomes the first black woman elected to the U. Detractors argued that females would pose too great a distraction, and the matter was eventually jettisoned, only to resurface again a decade later. Coeducation was in the offing; it was just a matter of how and when. The fact that the idea was moving ever closer to becoming a reality, however, did little to allay the vexation of boys who, in , found no girls on campus with whom to learn and socialize. This kind of separation felt unnatural from the very first day for most of us. Results of a survey published in the winter issue of the Bulletin show that 88 percent of students, 77 percent of faculty and 51 percent of alumni with much stronger support from those who had graduated after World War II and the Korean War supported coeducation. Fortunately for Exeter, but perhaps not so much for students of the late s, the coeducation matter reached its apex in the early days of While not a direct beneficiary of coeducation, Caplan was later able to observe its effects on the Exeter community. In this way, I got to see the evolution of coeducation, which I believe made more of a difference in the ambience of the school and its level of happiness than anything else. As such, several in the class came to the Academy with pro-war â€” continued on page 95 Nov. Nyota Uhura and Capt. Shark jaws yawn open at the center of the Harkness table, surrounded by a jumble of coral, sea urchins and sea stars. Over by the large wall of windows, a pacing black jaguar, stopped in taxidermied repose, gazes upon lab tables. And up near the ceiling, a once-active muskrat hangs permanently suspended from the beak of a stuffed hawk frozen in flight. These seniors and uppers are the first to take Bioethics, one of the new Exeter Innovates courses debuting this year. Focusing first on fertilization and birth â€” including reproductive technologies to support conception, cloning and abortion â€” the course then moves on to genetics with labs exploring genetic testing and CRISPR gene editing. It concludes with discussions about stem cell research, organ harvesting and transplantation, and human experimentation and euthanasia. The call for course ideas sent to faculty cited these criteria: As the students work, Chapman and Friedlander move among the stations, answering questions. One lab group struggles with the micropipette, which does not want to take up liquid. Easily fixed by swapping out for the pipette from another team. Students work with audible excitement punctuated by occasional requests for clarification. After receiving a host of proposals from faculty, many building upon themes highlighted by the seniors, the Exeter Innovates

review committee selected five to launch this year: Chapman briefly summarizes the main points at the beginning of class: They will replace a gene in bacteria that normally responds to an antibiotic with a gene that is resistant, and then place the bacteria into a growth medium mixed with that antibiotic. Students look wide-eyed as they move to well-equipped lab tables. Rotondo, quickly locates more. The Bioethics labs provide a grounding in biological science and a framework for understanding broader issues, both ethical and scientific. Some uses seem ethical, as in treating disease, but in the case of CRISPR, the possibility of gene-editing in human embryos is much more controversial. Its residents order an average of three large pizzas a night, for a total of gooey pies per academic year. These kids have been developing their collaborative skills in the classroom. Why not give them the opportunity to employ those skills to do good work for the PEA community and beyond? A small group of Exonians may have found a solution to help manage that mess. Partnering with local favorite Front Row Pizza, they instituted a successful pilot program to use and reuse the containers for deliveries to Wentworth Hall. Building in time for leadership training and teamwork during the first phase, the teachers drew on curriculum from the National Outdoor Leadership School and supplemented that with a visit to a nearby ropes course. During his crash course in design-thinking theory, Korsunskiy pushed students to rethink old ideas about success and failure. The class proposed 70 possibilities, which were vetted by the teachers. A fourth group investigated ways of integrating more sustainability initiatives within the Athletics Department. Students learned how to draft professional emails, conduct business phone calls, assert their needs in a respectful way, look for ways to get the rest of the community invested in their concepts, and troubleshoot as problems arose. To seal the deal, they offered to take on the task of dishwashing, but the Front Row staff was willing to own that chore and enthusiastic about doing a trial run. As BreMiller and Robinson craft their vision for the future of GULL, they are pursuing the possibility of offering the class each term, which would allow for greater participation and enable students to scale up to larger projects that could be passed down from year to year. Stacks of easels lean against a large Plexiglas window on the far left side of the room, and the model of a human skeleton dangles nearby, keeping watch over the paint-splattered drawing horses in the center of the room. In many countries, creative exploration and investigation are closely related to scientific research. The class requires a degree of comfort in both the lab and studio settings, so students need to have taken Art and at least one year of introductory chemistry before they enroll. With the flexibility afforded by Exeter Innovates, the course can be taken for either Studio Art or Physical Sciences credit; that choice determines the nature of the final project. But whether potter or chemist at heart, each student is encouraged to look at the creative process through the eyes of a scientist and an artist. Their mini-lesson in chemistry over, the students take out their calculators. They begin looking for the mass of each component in three different ceramics glazes. Once you get the mass, you figure out the moles. Every component in a clay or glaze has its own mass, and knowing the moles helps the artists figure out how many grams of each is needed to achieve the desired effect. Johnson doles out humorous bits of wisdom as the students work, prepping them for the weeks ahead: Later that week, everyone gathers in the spacious ceramics studio one floor below. On this sunny morning, students will be decorating premade mugs for Grill using a commercial glaze. Clearly in her element, Collins touches base with the artists about their designs while her partner assists in prepping the materials. The two teachers are excited to see how the course unfolds. How do I get a matte finish? How do I get red? This collaboration just feels right. And she appreciates the chance to see her students in a different light: I love seeing their capability and their excitement to combine the two fields. Driving over the Saga-

Chapter 6 : George McGovern - Wikipedia

*Abstract. This article offers a criminological explanation of crimes perpetrated by state officials or those involving states, more specifically such crimes as genocide, war crimes or crimes against humanity.*

The following URL links directly to the video or page. Tags The following URL links directly to the video or page. The ensuing peace conference in Geneva divides Vietnam formerly Indochina into a communist-controlled North and an allegedly democratic South. Johnson, slowly escalate U. It emerges years later that this attack never actually happened. LBJ to Congress August 6, President Johnson goes to Congress to ask for permission to use military force in Southeast Asia, without seeking a formal declaration of war. Stone, one of the few journalists to voice skepticism about the resolution and the Gulf of Tonkin incident that prompted it, writes one of the first investigative reports on the attack, raising questions about lack of proof. It is one of the most intense, yet least successful, aerial bombardment campaigns in military history. Initially, 3, Marines are deployed only to defend Air Force bases, but by the end of the year, troop levels swell to more than , Time is no longer on his side. There is no cause to doubt the American commitment. Most Americans at home, however, are shocked that a supposedly weakened enemy could conduct such a synchronized attack. Tonkin Hearings February 20, The Senate Foreign Relations Committee begins a hearing on what actually happened during the Gulf of Tonkin incident four years earlier. During closed-door testimony not released to the public until more than 30 years later, senators express their regret and anger over authorizing the president to wage war in Vietnam under false pretenses. Even Missouri Democratic Sen. Times Editorial August 11, Press criticism of the war intensifies. A New York Times editorial states: This is the truth that the nation confronts over Vietnam. This expansion of the war into a neutral country is kept secret from the press and the public. The bombing mission was not authorized by Congress and had been kept secret from even the secretary and chief of staff of the Air Force. Demonstration October 15, Hundreds of thousands of people converge on Washington for a demonstration calling for the end of the war. The event, dubbed the Peace Moratorium, is one of the largest political demonstrations ever held in Washington. News of the March 16, , massacre horrifies U. It was point-blank murder and I was standing there watching it.

Chapter 7 : results in SearchWorks catalog

*For example, the My Lai massacre "killing of hundreds of Vietnamese civilians by US troops in " was seen as many as despicable, but significant numbers of US soldiers and civilians saw it as justifiable or even laudable (Kelman and Lawrence ;Opton ).*

Well, you may change your mind after reading a report in The New York Times that the powers-that-be in Washington are about to deep-six the 6,page Senate report based on original CIA cables and other documents that not only depict savage torture practices during the George W. Bush era, but also show that CIA officials consistently lied in claiming these heinous practices yielded information of any intelligence value. Some of the original detainees jailed at the Guantanamo Bay prison, as put on display by the U. In what amounts to a gross violation of the public trust " not to mention his oath to the Constitution " Senate Intelligence Committee chair, Sen. Small wonder that those agencies and individuals involved in the torture and those " like Burr " who are afraid of the torturers want to keep the report from public view. Is that why, when copies of the original report were sent to Executive Branch agencies, no one was allowed to read them? Yes, you heard that right. What are the chances that Sen. American military police pose with naked detainees at Abu Ghraib prison in Iraq. With Barack Obama, this fear can be traced back nine years to the first sign I saw indicating that Brennan had inordinate influence over the candidate he signed up to work for in the spring of In June , when I heard that then-Sen. Barack Obama had flip-flopped on the key question of whether to hold the giant telecom companies accountable for violating our Fourth Amendment rights against unreasonable searches and seizures and had decided to vote for protecting the telecoms from legal liability, that seemed to me a watershed. On July 3, I wrote candidate Obama an open letter titled: I speak from 30 years of experience in intelligence work. Yet the CIA had an ally whom Feinstein may not have appreciated: The Intelligence Community would effectively choose which of its embarrassments to spare the public from learning. The fact that the White House chief of staff would personally oversee the negotiations between the committee and the CIA spoke to the gravity of the issue. On August 1, , Obama entered the White House briefing room: In the end, Sen. The sanitized Executive Summary of the report was released on Dec. Release the Executive Summary or Sen. Mark Udall who had just lost his Senate seat and had little to lose would read it from the Senate floor. That may be the last time anyone in Washington prevailed over the Deep State. He was a CIA analyst for 27 years. In early March he returned the Intelligence Commendation Medallion given him at retirement, in order to dissociate himself from an agency engaged in torture.

**Chapter 8 : State Energy Conservation Office**

*- A Sikorsky UHL Blackhawk, , c/n , of the 36th Combat Aviation Brigade, Texas Army National Guard, crashes on the campus at Texas A&M University just after take-off due to tail rotor failure, killing 2nd Lt. Zachary Cook, Texas A&M graduate, member of the Texas A&M ROTC, and Aggie Corps of Cadets and injuring four.*

Pierce Douglas Valentine has once again added to the store of knowledge necessary for American citizens to understand how the U. Some of the original detainees jailed at the Guantanamo Bay prison, as put on display by the U. Princeton University political theorist Sheldon Wolin described the U. Some of these people turn to terrorism as an expression of that hostility. A Predator drone firing a missile. Pointing out the harm to Americans is not to dismiss the havoc that Americans under the influence of the CIA have perpetrated on foreign populations. In addition to the harm the CIA has caused to people around the world, the CIA works tirelessly at subverting its own government at home, as was most visible in the spying on and subversion of the torture investigation by the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence. Douglas Valentine discusses and documents the role of the CIA in disseminating pro-war propaganda and disinformation as complementary to the violent tactics of the Phoenix Program in Vietnam. This repressive doctrine was also not unique to the Nazis in Europe and the U. Similar though less sophisticated strategies were used against the American Indians and by the imperial powers of the late Nineteenth and early Twentieth centuries, including by the U. They had gone through the hell of combat against the crafty partisans in the endless swamps and forests of Russia. Just as with the later Phoenix Program to the present-day U. Different treatment was supposed to be accorded to affected populations, bandit supporters, and bandits, while so-called population and resource control measures for each were noted but were in practice, treated apparently one and the same. All means must be used to ward off enemy influence and waken and maintain a clear political will. Central to the Phoenix program was that its targets were civilians, making the operation a violation of the Geneva Conventions which guaranteed protection to civilians in time of war. The purpose of this cell was to change the practices of the U. David Petraeus posing before the U. Presumably, they are documents first revealed under the Freedom of Information Act. The article recounts a story of a U. The bodies of Vietnamese men, women and children piled along a road in My Lai after a U. Army massacre on March 16, Photo taken by U. Army photographer Ronald L. It was an assassination campaign. In the beginning they brought back about 10 percent alive. By the end they had stopped taking prisoners. I saw a hell of a lot of dead bodies. Its victims were noncombatants. Hundreds of thousands were jailed without trial, often after sadistic abuse. CIA Crimes Valentine broadly covers the illegalities of the CIA over the years, including its well-documented role in facilitating the drug trade over the years. But the American public is generally forgiving of its own war criminals though most self-righteous and hypocritical in judging foreign war criminals. This is not to condemn all CIA officers, some of whom acted in good faith that they were actually defending the United States by acquiring information on a professed enemy in the tradition of Nathan Hale.

**Chapter 9 : Vietnam War – Investigating Power**

*Politicians would sooner give terrorists a slap on the wrist than give them a hard lesson, you screw with us and we will blow you to hell and gone. with any investigation of the My Lai.*

By that time of morning, physics teacher Catherine Crowley already has spent two hours rowing on the Charles River and is racing west on Route 2 to make her first class. Their coach gave them the keys to the boathouse so they could train independently twice a day on the Harlem River. In , Catherine trained at a selection camp for singles and doubles for the Under World Championships. She followed her passion at MIT, where she captained a team that had never won a Division I race before; her first year, varsity crew members included seven freshmen. But these freshmen stuck together, rowing and training as a unit for four years and beating rival crews from Boston College, Boston University, Columbia, and Bucknell along the way to a grand final berth at Eastern Sprints her senior year and a second-place finish in the Patriot League championships. Catherine began at Groton in as an intern and was asked to stay on. After spending her first year living on campus, she moved back to Boston in to train twice a day with a high-performance group for womens rowers. This fall, she competed in the single at the Head of the Charles. She has emerged as a teacher who connects naturally with students. For Catherine, rowing and physics overlap. In a huge and beautiful universe with everchanging application of the rules of physics, Catherine appreciates that mathematical models provide better understanding of the world. It is about collaboration and learning from those around you who might bring something new to the table. It is about appreciating the unknown while still searching for understanding. Because she has the skills to help contain an epidemic, she felt an intense desire – a mission – to help with the Ebola outbreak that had killed nearly 7, people in West Africa as of mid-December. After her return, she answered questions for the Groton School Quarterly. Was the decision sudden, or one you had been pondering? This Ebola outbreak is the biggest and most serious infectious disease catastrophe of my lifetime and is devastating one of the poorest regions in Africa, in countries with the fewest resources and the least capacity to contain this terrible disease. Ebola not only kills individual patients, it destroys families, leaves orphans behind, and most affects those who help others out of love and professional responsibility: If those of us who have the training and ability to respond do not, then who will? I had been thinking about volunteering since the summer, but it took some time to find the right opportunity and to arrange coverage for my patient care obligations at home. My husband and I had a serious conversation about the level of personal risk involved, but he did not try to talk me out of it. He deeply understands me and why this work is important to me. My parents were also supportive. It requires contact with just a few viral particles to infect, and patients who are very sick, dying, or have recently died have billions of viral particles in their bodily fluids. That is why these patients are biohazards, and doctors, nurses, and close family caregivers are at the most risk of infection. What most concerned you about your trip? Was getting sick your greatest fear? Taking it off can take 15 to 20 minutes and involves washing your gloved hands in a strong chlorine solution a dozen times and following an exact sequence. However, when PPE is worn correctly, taking care of Ebola patients is quite safe. I was also worried about not being able to function in the extremely physically demanding conditions required to safely take care 16 of patients with Ebola. Had you worked with the organization before? Ebola is more similar to a hazmat situation than a regular infectious disease and requires special protocols; I wanted to do this with the organization that has a strong track record. Considering the hundreds of national and international MSF staff with intense exposure to an infectious pathogen from patients who are very sick and dying, in a difficult field hospital environment, there have been few cases among MSF volunteers. A few are to be expected, and it would be surprising if there were none. I have also always wanted to work with MSF; their ideals of equity, neutrality, and transparency appeal to me. They usually require a much longer time commitment of nine to 12 months, which is why I have not volunteered with MSF before. It has engineers, construction supervisors, logisticians, warehouse and supply chain managers, electricians, water and sanitation specialists, health educators, epidemiologists, IT specialists, map makers, an anthropologist – you name it. Q How and where were you trained? I trained at the MSF Brussels training site in Belgium for two days and

spent a day in briefings before flying to Liberia. They have an intensive training course in a large mock Ebola treatment unit, and the course involves hours of practice in PPE, including simulated patient care activities, learning how to decontaminate an ambulance, and so on. Liberian health care workers have been dying in huge numbers and lack the basic gear to protect themselves. They are the people who are truly at risk, and truly heroic. The decision I made to volunteer for the Ebola response was one I did not make lightly—I have a husband and a 9-year-old daughter I wanted to come home to. My feeling is that there is real risk, but it can be mitigated. Meanwhile, Although I did some night shifts in the Ebola treatment unit, and occasionally relieved an exhausted colleague in the late afternoon, my main role was as an epidemiologist in support of the MSF Ebola response. An epidemiologist is a disease detective. Controlling Ebola requires an intensive public health approach: Are there links among them? Is there a chain of transmission we could disrupt by monitoring the family? Where does your courage come from? What kind of work were you doing in Liberia? I worked on projects such as mapping where our patients came from to determine where the hot spots of disease transmission were—so we could bring in health promotion and disease control activities, conduct contact tracing to identify new cases quickly, and try to improve ambulance services, distribute hygiene kits containing chlorine for home disinfection, improve public knowledge about how to prevent Ebola transmission, encourage safer burials, and make other interventions. While I was in our Ebola treatment unit, the number of admissions stabilized and then decreased: Was the epidemic slowing down, or were people avoiding work? Workers must be so thoroughly covered that their names are written on head coverings to help identify them. We have to understand the epidemic to fight it. As a field epidemiologist, it was my job to produce data for action. Q Please describe an experience or two that made a particular impact on you. The treatment unit is a huge field hospital built on a vacant lot. There are chlorine sprayers everywhere, an entire laundry department running 24 hours a day to wash all the scrubs in bleach and scrub down boots with bleach solution, and staff whose only job is to help the nurses and doctors dress in their PPE and coach them about how to remove their gear safely. Entering the high-risk zone in my PPE for the first time when it counted—not a training anymore but the real thing—made me hyper-alert. We were making rounds at 3 a.m. Morgana Wingard there was a flood between the tents. We could hardly hear each other talking because of the rain and the protective hood and mask. I crouched by the bedside of a woman who was so ill and weak that she could not sit up. I helped her up, checked her pulse, found her very dehydrated, and began to pour oral rehydration solution into her mouth. She took a sip, swallowed, paused, then looked at me. The only part of my face she could see was my eyes. I gave her another sip, then another. There was little else I could do for her, but if we could continue to help her take fluids around the clock, there was a chance she might survive. Another patient I saw that night had already died. I spent a long time with a colleague checking carefully, but she had no pulse, and her chest did not rise and fall. We covered her with a sheet, where she would remain until we could have her body moved to the morgue. We also saw two girls on rounds, 3 and 6 years old, whose mother and father had both died; they were very ill and being cared for by other patients who were recovering. Although there are many tragic losses, we also had some victories. It was heartening to see many patients weak but definitely recovering, and to see the occasional patient well enough to be discharged home. Q When you returned home, did you have to quarantine? I came home in mid-November. I had a day home quarantine followed by 11 days of temperature monitoring alone after my return. I notified colleagues at UCLA hospital that I was volunteering in Liberia for the Ebola response, just in case I did become ill after my return, so I could be immediately isolated and not expose others. Myers leaping up to grab a book from his shelf and read me lines of Dante, Shakespeare, and Milton. Myers would say—and helped mold my natural stubbornness into perseverance. I remember once being kicked out of geometry by Mr. And Groton opened many doors for me. The very generous financial aid my family received made my Groton education possible. I will always be grateful. Groton nurtured my interest in science—I had consistently wonderful teachers and mentors, including Mr. We all have something that makes us tick. This has been mine. I watched myself watching others, waiting for the phrase that stuck. This was a condition I could not escape, my nature, if you like. Your own story is perhaps the most difficult to tell. Mine, like that of your headmaster, Temba Maqubela, began in South Africa in the 1950s, on opposite sides of the harsh racist lines drawn by apartheid. Their families were

Jewish immigrants from Lithuania, fleeing Russian pogroms. They came to South Africa and made good. In the 20th century, for a Jew, South Africa was not a bad place to be. For blacks, of course, it was a different story, of daily humiliation. Africa took a grip on my childhood imagination. Perhaps it was the light after the dull skies of England, the brilliance of the air on the high plateau of the Transvaal, the dark-leaved avocado trees, the glistening orange groves, the sun-plunging abruptness of the dusks. Flowers burst 20 Groton School Quarterly.