

## 1: Discover History

*Cite this chapter as: Howe I. () Freedom and the Ashcan of History (). In: Davie D., Livingstone A. (eds) Pasternak. Modern Judgements (Selections of critical essays).*

It conveys the main contours of that history in Poland, Transylvania and England, and touches on Unitarianism elsewhere in Europe. The presentation is accessible and well-written. Intended for readers unacquainted with European Unitarian history, *For Faith and Freedom* risks misleading in places perhaps inevitable in a short treatment of the subject. This is an excellent short history of Unitarianism in Europe - a type of resource previously missing from the literature on Unitarian history. The first instance comes near the beginning of the book, where Howe attempts a summary of the ancient controversies over aspects of what was to become the doctrine of the Trinity. As the name "Unitarian" reflects opposition to that doctrine, one might think this would be important to Unitarian history, but it is in fact a distraction. Howe devotes to it probably the maximum space it deserves about five pages. He errs, however, in writing about "the Gnostics. At one place p. In biochemistry, a "substrate" is the substance acted upon by an enzyme or ferment" a fine image for the role of the Enlightenment in the rise of liberal religion. Well over a century before the Enlightenment, religious liberals in Poland and Transylvania were engaged in dialogue and practical religious reforms aimed at creating tolerance for a variety of religious ideas so as to make safe and sacred space for religious questioning and free discourse. Reason as well as religious feeling and practice were features of the liberal religious ethos fostered in their faith communities. In England where religious expression was proscribed by law and America whose predominant religious culture was inherited from England, the use of reason in religion was submerged. Enlightenment thought provided an outlet, and for some an inspiration, for describing the world including human religious consciousness in the language of reason. That makes sense in context. But it can also mean detachment from religious formality or orthodoxy, with a resulting openness to new religious ideas and practices. And indeed, pietism has influenced Unitarianism in Europe and America. Pietism is committed and active engagement in the reflection and decision-making parts of this practice. In that sense, all Unitarians are or are expected to be pietistic. Still missing from the literature of Unitarianism is any theory about why the doctrine of the Trinity became a flash point between religious liberals and the religious establishment. What was at stake for the Roman Catholic Church in defending it? What was at stake for Luther and his followers? Why did Unitarianism arise nowhere except in the presence of Calvinist religion, and often in explicit reaction to it? What did the doctrine of the Trinity symbolize in Catholic, Lutheran and Calvinist religious life? A persuasive treatment of these questions would offer insight into Unitarian traditions and guidance for embodying and passing on the Unitarian heritage.

### 2: K.J. Howe (Author of The Freedom Broker)

*IRVING HOWE Freedom and the Ashcan of History () Those who cannot remember the past are doomed to repeat it. (SANT A Y AN A) IF one's first response to Mr Deutscher's essay is a rush of feeling which.*

In , the family moved west to Nebraska , where John J. Cozad founded the town of Cozad. When the dispute turned physical, Cozad shot Pearson fatally with a pistol. Cozad was eventually cleared of wrongdoing, but the mood of the town turned against him. He fled to Denver, Colorado , and the rest of the family followed shortly afterwards. In order to disassociate themselves from the scandal, family members changed their names. The father became known as Richard Henry Lee, and his sons posed as adopted children under the names Frank Southern and Robert Earl Henri pronounced "hen rye". He visited Brittany and Italy during this period. At the end of , he returned to Philadelphia, studying under Robert Vonnoh at the Pennsylvania Academy. In , he began teaching at the Philadelphia School of Design for Women. They called themselves the Charcoal Club. Ashcan School By , Henri had come to reconsider his earlier love of Impressionism, calling it a "new academicism. He believed that it was the right moment for American painters to seek out fresh, less genteel subjects in the modern American city. The paintings by Henri, Sloan, Glackens, Luks, Shinn, and others of their acquaintance that were inspired by this outlook eventually came to be called the Ashcan School of American art. They spurned academic painting and Impressionism as an art of mere surfaces. Art critic Robert Hughes declared that, "Henri wanted art to be akin to journalism. He wanted paint to be as real as mud, as the clods of horse-shit and snow, that froze on Broadway in the winter, as real a human product as sweat, carrying the unsurpressed smell of human life. This method facilitated the kind of spontaneous depictions of urban scenes which would come to be associated with his mature style. In , Henri married Linda Craige, a student from his private art class. The couple spent the next two years on an extended honeymoon in France, during which time Henri prepared canvases to submit to the Salon. Fancher , and Stuart Davis. In , Linda, long in poor health, died. He would later refer to the Academy as "a cemetery of art. Besides his own works and those produced by the "Philadelphia Four" who had followed Henri to New York by this time , three other artists who painted in a different, less realistic style" Maurice Prendergast , Ernest Lawson , and Arthur B. The exhibition was intended as a protest against the exhibition policies and narrowness of taste of the National Academy of Design. The show later traveled to several cities from Newark to Chicago, prompting further discussion in the press about the revolt against academic art and the new ideas about acceptable subject matter in painting. Henri was, by this point, at the heart of the group who argued for the depiction of urban life at its toughest and most exuberant. Conservative tastes were necessarily affronted. It has far more oomph than hundreds of virginal, genteel muses, painted by American academics. He has given it urgency with slashing brush marks and strong tonal contrasts. Works were hung alphabetically to emphasize an egalitarian philosophy. The exhibition was very well-attended but resulted in few sales. Biographer William Innes Homer writes: He exhibited five paintings but, as a representational artist, he naturally understood that Cubism, Fauvism, and Futurism implied a challenge to his style of picture-making. In fact, he had cause to be worried. A man, not yet fifty, who saw himself in a vanguard was about to be relegated to the position of a conservative whose day had passed. On the other hand, some Henri scholars have insisted that the reputation Henri earned in later histories as an opponent of the Armory Show and of Modernism in general is unfair and vastly overstates his objections. Barnes collection of modern art in Pennsylvania. Goldman, who later sat for a portrait by Henri, described him as "an anarchist in his conception of art and its relation to life. Every spring and summer for the following years he would paint the children of Dooagh. In , he purchased Corrymore House. He found that locale as inspirational as the countryside of Ireland had been. He became an important figure in the Santa Fe art scene and persuaded the director of the state art museum to adopt an open-door exhibition policy. The underlying cause was metastatic prostate cancer. Gradually he became weaker, until he died of cardiac arrest early in the morning of July 12, His illness was not generally known, and came as a surprise in art circles. The significance and often formative influence of Henri as a teacher and mentor to women artists was acknowledged in American Women Modernists: The Legacy of Robert Henri They

produced a large body of work, exhibited widely, won major art awards, belonged to and administered arts organizations, and taught art classes across America. Henri died of cancer that summer at the age of sixty-four. He was eulogized by colleagues and former students and was honored with a memorial exhibition of seventy-eight paintings at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Forbes Watson, editor of *The Arts* magazine wrote, "Henri, quite aside from his extraordinary personal charm, was an epoch-making man in the development of American art. C , for example, exhibit all the classic elements of his style:

### 3: Confederate flag flap isn't an invitation to rewrite history - The Boston Globe

*The Ashcan School, also called the Ash Can School, is defined as a realist artistic movement that came into prominence in the United States during the early twentieth century, best known for works portraying scenes of daily life in New York's poorer neighborhoods.*

Visit Website Did you know? Now most famous as a traitor to the American cause, General Benedict Arnold began the Revolutionary War as one of its earliest heroes, helping lead rebel forces in the capture of Fort Ticonderoga in May. This First Continental Congress did not go so far as to demand independence from Britain, but it denounced taxation without representation, as well as the maintenance of the British army in the colonies without their consent, and issued a declaration of the rights due every citizen, including life, liberty, property, assembly and trial by jury. The Continental Congress voted to meet again in May to consider further action, but by that time violence had already broken out. On April 19, local militiamen clashed with British soldiers in Lexington and Concord, Massachusetts, marking the first shots fired in the Revolutionary War.

Declaring Independence When the Second Continental Congress convened in Philadelphia, delegates—including new additions Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson—voted to form a Continental Army, with Washington as its commander in chief. The engagement known as the Battle of Bunker Hill ended in British victory, but lent encouragement to the revolutionary cause. The British evacuated the city in March, with Howe and his men retreating to Canada to prepare a major invasion of New York. By June, with the Revolutionary War in full swing, a growing majority of the colonists had come to favor independence from Britain. On July 4, the Continental Congress voted to adopt the Declaration of Independence, drafted by a five-man committee including Franklin and John Adams but written mainly by Jefferson. That same month, determined to crush the rebellion, the British government sent a large fleet, along with more than 34,000 troops to New York.

Revolutionary War Turning Point British strategy in involved two main prongs of attack, aimed at separating New England where the rebellion enjoyed the most popular support from the other colonies. Washington rebounded to strike Germantown in early October before withdrawing to winter quarters near Valley Forge. The American victory at Saratoga would prove to be a turning point of the American Revolution, as it prompted France which had been secretly aiding the rebels since to enter the war openly on the American side, though it would not formally declare war on Great Britain until June. The American Revolution, which had begun as a civil conflict between Britain and its colonies, had become a world war. The battle effectively ended in a draw, as the Americans held their ground, but Clinton was able to get his army and supplies safely to New York. A joint attack on the British at Newport, Rhode Island, in late July failed, and for the most part the war settled into a stalemate phase in the North. The Americans suffered a number of setbacks from 1777 to 1781, including the defection of General Benedict Arnold to the British and the first serious mutinies within the Continental Army. Supported by a French army commanded by General Jean Baptiste de Rochambeau, Washington moved against Yorktown with a total of around 14,000 soldiers, while a fleet of 36 French warships offshore prevented British reinforcement or evacuation. Trapped and overpowered, Cornwallis was forced to surrender his entire army on October 19, 1781. Though the movement for American independence effectively triumphed at Yorktown, contemporary observers did not see that as the decisive victory yet. British forces remained stationed around Charleston, and the powerful main army still resided in New York. Though neither side would take decisive action over the better part of the next two years, the British removal of their troops from Charleston and Savannah in late 1782 finally pointed to the end of the conflict. British and American negotiators in Paris signed preliminary peace terms in Paris late that November, and on September 3, 1783, Great Britain formally recognized the independence of the United States in the Treaty of Paris. At the same time, Britain signed separate peace treaties with France and Spain which had entered the conflict in 1763, bringing the American Revolution to a close after eight long years. Start your free trial today.

## 4: To the Dustbin of History - LewRockwell

*The phrase "ash heap of history" (or "dustbin of history") literarily speaking refers to ghost towns or artifacts that have lost their www.enganchecubano.comng Rome in the 14th century, Italian writer Petrarch called the city "a rubbish heap of history".*

Strauss and Howe base the turning start and end dates not on the generational birth year span, but when the prior generation is entering adulthood. A generation "coming of age" is signaled by a "triggering event" that marks the turning point and the ending of one turning and the beginning of the new. For example, the "triggering event" that marked the coming of age for the Baby Boom Generation was the Assassination of John F. This marked the end of a first turning and the beginning of a second turning. This also explains why a generation is described to have "entered childhood" during a particular turning, rather than "born during" a particular turning. According to Strauss and Howe their generational types have appeared in Anglo-American history in a fixed order for more than years with one hitch, occurring in the Civil War Saeculum. They say the reason for this is because according to the chart, the Civil War came about ten years too early; the adult generations allowed the worst aspects of their generational personalities to come through; and the Progressives grew up scarred rather than ennobled. Tales for an Accelerated Culture was, but later adopted "Generation X" when it became the more widely accepted term for the cohort. Although there is as yet no universally accepted name for this generation, "Millennials" a name Strauss and Howe coined has become the most widely accepted. New Silent Generation was a proposed holding name used by Howe and Strauss in their demographic history of America, Generations, to describe the generation whose birth years began somewhere in the mids and the ending point will be around the mids. Howe now refers to this generation most likely currently being born as the Homeland Generation. The absence of any attempt to constrict consumer spending through taxes or rationing and the tax cuts of the time suggest that any Crisis Era may have begun, if at all, later, as after Hurricane Katrina or the Financial Meltdown of The basic length of both generations and turningsâ€”about twenty yearsâ€”derives from longstanding socially and biologically determined phases of life. As long as the transition to adulthood occurs around age 20, the transition to midlife around age 40, and the transition to old age around age 60, they say the basic length of both generations and turnings will remain the same. The generational rhythm is not like certain simple, inorganic cycles in physics or astronomy, where time and periodicity can be predicted to the second. Instead, it resembles the complex, organic cycles of biology, where basic intervals endure but precise timing is difficult to predict. Strauss and Howe compare the saecular rhythm to the four seasons, which they say similarly occur in the same order, but with slightly varying timing. Just as winter may come sooner or later, and be more or less severe in any given year, the same is true of a Fourth Turning in any given saeculum. The generational cycle cannot explain the role or timing of these individual threats. What the generational cycle can do, according to Strauss and Howe, is explain how society is likely to respond to these events in different eras. It is the response, not the initial event, which defines an era according to the theory. According to Strauss and Howe, the crisis period lasts for approximately 20 years. He even sent a copy to each member of Congress. However, it has also been criticized by several historians and some political scientists and journalists, as being overly-deterministic, non-falsifiable, and unsupported by rigorous evidence. He said that their theory could be seen as pop-sociology and that it would "come in for a lot more criticism as history. The Times Literary Supplement called it "fascinating," but also, "about as vague and plausible as astrological predictions. Abort, Retry, Ignore, Fail?. That agenda becomes clear in part of their wish list for how the 13th generation may influence the future: They will clean up entertainment, de-diversify the culture, reinvent core symbols of national unity, reaffirm rituals of family and neighborhood bonding, and re-erect barriers to cushion communities from unwanted upheaval. While its agenda is the 13th generation, it can also be seen as an incredibly well-written and exhaustive history of America from to examining the era through everything except the traditional historical subjects war, politics, famine, etc. But it is a very good bad book. And if you get away from the generational mumbo jumbo, it illuminates changes that really do seem to be taking place. A, Chronicle of

Higher Education report commented Howe and Strauss based these core traits on a "hodgepodge of anecdotes, statistics, and pop-culture references" and on surveys of approximately high-school seniors from Fairfax County, Virginia, an affluent county with median household income approximately twice the national average. The report described Millennials Rising as a "good-news revolution" making "sweeping predictions" and as describing Millennials as "rule followers who were engaged, optimistic, and downright pleasant", commenting the book gave educators and "tens of millions of parents, a warm feeling. However, he believed it was also "an elaborate historical horoscope that will never withstand scholarly scrutiny. The authors lump together everyone born from through the end of Baby Boomers, a group whose two extremes have little in common. And the predictions are facile and reckless. Levine, a former president of the Teachers College of Columbia University said "Generational images are stereotypes. There are some differences that stand out, but there are more similarities between students of the past and the present. But if you wrote a book saying that, how interesting would it be? But as you look at generations as social units, we consider it to be at least as powerful and, in our view, far more powerful than other social groupings such as economic class, race, sex, religion and political parties. Among professional historians, it faces a tougher sell. Period specialists will resist the idea that their period is akin to several others. Their generational quartet is "just too wooden" and "just too neat," says one Yale historian. Riesman found in the work an "impressive grasp of a great many theoretical and historical bits and pieces" and Neustadt said Strauss and Howe "are asking damned important questions, and I honor them. One of the things to understand is that most historians never look at history in terms of generations. People are looking for a new way to connect themselves to the larger story of America. That is the problem. These are people who have noticed the power in not just generations, but the shifts that have happened over time in the way Americans have treated children and older people and have tried to link that to the broader currents of history. New working conditions as a product on the market have a classic product life-cycle and when they become widespread standard expectations of employees change accordingly. The label tends not to appear in renderings of teenagers who happen to be minorities, or poor, or who have never won a spelling bee. Nor does the term often refer to students from big cities and small towns that are nothing like Fairfax County, Va. Or who lack technological know-how. Or who struggle to complete high school. Or who never even consider college. Or who commit crimes. Or who suffer from too little parental support. Or who drop out of college.

### 5: Illustration Archives - Norman Rockwell Museum

*"Freedom and the Ashcan of History," by Irving Howe* *The Pragmatic Revolt in American History, by Cushing Strout.*  
*Howe, Irving; Kazin, Alfred,*

Donate We read on Wikipedia: A notable usage was that of the Russian revolutionary Leon Trotsky referring to the Mensheviks: Your role is played out. Go where you belong from now on "into the dustbin of history! They do not see it. Their critics do not see it. But it is a fact. Allow me to shift metaphors away from the ashcan of history. One of the most inspiring stories in the Bible is the story of the final night of the rule of the Babylonian Empire. The Bible does not tell us what had happened. We know from secular history what happened. The general in command of the Medo-Persian forces had ordered his troops to redirect the Euphrates River to bypass the city. The Army streamed into these undefended points and conquered the city. The rulers of the city had not seen it coming. They undoubtedly had reconnaissance information on the fact that the Medo-Persian army was at work up the river to redirect the river. But they did not respond fast enough. They did not see what was coming. We may see this in retrospect as abnormal, but it is normal. Rulers at the end of the dynasty or an empire think it will go on forever. It may not last the night. We are told that the King of Babylon invited the prophet Daniel to assess the situation. There follows one of the most famous incidents in the Bible. At a banquet, a holy ghostly hand had written words on the wall. This terrified the king and his guests. He called in Daniel to explain. He had previously ignored Daniel. Mene; God hath numbered thy kingdom, and finished it. From this, we get the saying: He began with the census of , which was the first census to use punch cards. Nothing like this has ever happened in the history of man. There has been no compounding process that continued for this long a period. This process is now approaching what some people call a tipping point. Others call it an inflection point. Kurzweil called it the upward move of the exponential curve. Whatever we call it, we are now in the middle of it. In a follow-up article in , Kurzweil made a fundamental point that has not been recognized by free-market economists, Keynesians, or social theorist in general. The rate of change, meaning the compound decline in the cost of information, was in no way slowed during the Great Depression. The world economy stopped growing for a decade, but the compound decline in the cost of information continued throughout the decade. He said this also applied in both world wars. If you look at the economy as a whole, either per capita or just the total economy, it is growing exponentially. But the various recessions, even the Great Depression, are relatively minor features that you really see in this chart that is a big exponential. It does not represent even a permanent slowing down or delay in the underlying exponential. The really pervasive phenomena is the exponential growth. We have exponential growth in productivity. But what can be accomplished for a dollar today is far greater than what could be accomplished for a dollar 10 years ago. Computation is not the only technology that is growing exponentially. Communications, bandwidth, speed and price performance"both wireless and wired"are also doubling every year. Biological technologies, the price performance of base pair scanning, for example, have doubled every year. George Orwell was correct: It means that, with respect to the most important transformation of modern times, the exponential declining cost of digital technologies, Keynesianism has not been able to deflect the spread of these technologies. Keynesianism can affect which special-interest groups benefit and lose as a result of these technologies because Keynesianism can control the allocation of physical resources. But Keynesianism cannot control the spread of information itself. This means that, at the core of the economic system, Keynesianism is impotent. As bad as Keynesianism is, and as bad as regulation is, it can only marginally affect the transformations that are taking place today. These regulations can have major affect when they apply to individuals who are caught in the web of regulation. These regulations can affect the supply and quality of goods that are produced through large-scale physical production systems. The regulators can squeeze large companies. They can put small companies out of business. But what they cannot do is in any way retard the compound growth effects of information technology. So, it really does not matter for the long run that the Keynesians are in charge. They can stretch out their control with respect to certain kinds of physical production. They can stretch it out with respect to certain kinds of licensing and regulation. But the

steady compounding effects of the decline in the cost of information are going to overwhelm all attempts by all governments to keep social and economic change on government approved pathways. There really is no way for governments to do anything, including fighting a war, to stop the progress of digital technologies. Regulatory actions can and do affect the kinds of innovations that take place. It especially can affect the kinds of applications of new digital technologies. These statist interventions are almost always negative. They protect some special-interest group. But, in the long run, meaning over the next 40 years, the whole Keynesian regulatory structure is going to collapse. Because we are reaching an inflection point. We are reaching the point at which the exponential curve turns sharply upward. There is no way for the regulatory agencies to keep up with what is now taking place under their noses. I see this as good news. It is good news for liberty, and it is bad news for the arrogant theorists of Keynesian central planning, the arrogant tenured bureaucrats of central banks, and the protected employees of virtually every other government-regulated industry or profession. These people are going to be replaced, and they are going to be replaced within three decades, or four at the most. They are presiding over the final stages of the illusion of central planning. It has already happened to the socialists. History tossed them into the dustbin when the Soviet Union went belly-up in It was all over but the shouting at that point. Almost nobody defends socialism as an ideology these days. Nobody gets a hearing. They want to call themselves liberals. They want to call themselves Progressives. The central planners cannot stop the arrival of the exponential curve of liberty and voluntarism. Maybe they can slow it down at the margin, but I doubt it. If the Great Depression did not slow it down, Janet Yellen cannot slow it down. Janet Yellen and her crew of bureaucrats are the only ones in a position to slow it down. The politicians can barely affect the process. This should be under your nose. Think through your own profession, your own career prospects, and the legacy you expect to leave behind. Think it through in terms of an increase in the rate of technological change, and a decrease in the products of all digital technologies. The days of wine and roses are coming to an end for the Keynesians. The ashcan of history awaits them. I can only prepare you and other readers by pointing out what should be obvious. The Best of Gary North Tags: Gary North [ [send him mail](#) ] is the author of *Mises on Money*. He is also the author of a free volume series, *An Economic Commentary on the Bible*.

### 6: Detail - Howard Gotlieb Archival Research Center

*We read on Wikipedia: The phrase "ash heap of history" (or "dustbin of history") figuratively refers to the place to where persons, events, artifacts, ideologies, etc., are relegated upon losing currency and value as history.*

In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: Sunny Stalter Picturing the City: Urban Vision and the Ashcan School. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, Cities are peculiarly suited to interdisciplinary analysis: Rebecca Zurier joins this lively critical crowd with her study of the turn-of-the-century artists known as the Ashcan School. All newcomers to New York around the turn of the century, these painters interrogate the "public culture of looking" in various ways Zurier moves from the portraits of Robert Henri " to the streetscapes of Everett Shinn " , from the vigorous caricatures of William Glackens " , George Luks " , and George Bellows " to the elliptical narratives of John Sloan " All of these paintings, she argues, "address you as a fellow onlooker" 2 , with both the friendliness and the anonymity so central to city life. Throughout Picturing the City, the scenes on Ashcan School canvases appear not as reified or isolating sights, but as interventions in an ongoing dialogue on urban spectatorship. Here Zurier articulates the centrality of urban vision to a wide array of contemporaneous discourses, including realist fiction, the popular press, sociology, politics, and early film. Her thick description has a corrective purpose: Zurier makes the case for an alternative tradition of more engaged "mobile urban observers" 91 , city residents such as Walt Whitman, Stephen Crane, and Jacob Riis, who felt a responsibility toward the people that they depicted. Yet these figures also invoke one of the central problems of Progressive Era visual culture, the flattening discourse of the picturesque. In writing of this period, scenes of poverty, crime, and immigrant life were often described as aesthetic sights, thrilling armchair tourists and slumming New Yorkers alike. Ashcan School paintings exemplify this conflicted attitude toward the "huddled masses": Zurier previously dealt with this group of artists in Metropolitan Lives , an exhibition catalog for the Smithsonian American Art Museum on which she collaborated with Robert Snyder and Virginia Mecklenburg. Metropolitan Lives laid the groundwork for understanding Ashcan School painters in an urban studies context, but it often made them seem like mere transcribers of the historical change around them. Picturing the City refines and complicates that work through an attention to painterly style as it shapes, and is shaped by, the culture of New York. The case studies that comprise the second section, for example, juxtapose the work of an individual artist with a relevant contemporary mass medium in order to illuminate both. Perhaps the most accomplished of these chapters deals with Everett Shinn and his engagement with the technology and culture of newspaper reporting. You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

## 7: Revolutionary War - HISTORY

*Kimberley Howe is the Executive Director of ThrillerFest. Thrillerfest is a conference of International Thriller Writers held every July in New York City. She is also a former medical, health, and fitness writer, as well as, a world traveler, cyclist, swimmer and tennis player.*

But what has not changed is that the U. But the environment in which the military delivers that mission has evolved and changed as the threats have evolved and changed. Over the last 15 years, Americans have seen -- and debated -- the importance of the military in ensuring our security against international terrorism and hostile actors. Freedom from fear One of the challenges with terrorists, insurgency groups, and illicit organizations is that they capitalize on unstable environments. Groups like these, which are known as non-state actors, thrive in an environment where there is no security, no government, no development, no opportunity, and no hope. They grow in areas where people are extremely disaffected. Countering these threats requires security, governance, and development. Security is essential because without it you cannot establish the governance that is required to deliver services. Nor can you have the development the people need to thrive and prosper. Non-state actors, though, are difficult to target. You must look for opportunities where you can destroy their networks. But these networks really thrive and find sanctuary among an oppressed people. One of the challenges with terrorists, insurgency groups, and illicit organizations is that they capitalize on unstable environments. Groups like these thrive in an environment where there is no security, no government, no development, no opportunity, and no hope. The two-fold challenge for the military and law enforcement community is to target the enemy who resides and hides amongst innocents. You have to do so without destroying the infrastructure in which the people live. Rather, you want to protect them from those who lord fear over them. We have to work with the host nation, whether in Iraq, Afghanistan, Colombia, the Philippines, or Yemen. They will have to ensure security over the long term, as well as the governance and development of its people. If they want to secure the support of their people, they have to do so while preserving their human rights, freedoms, and dignities. Take the case of Afghan commandos and Special Forces. Those elements of the Afghan military have made the most strides in that nation. I have traveled around the country with them and they are seen as a source of pride. Yet they also understand the need for governance and development, along with security. When an operation is over, they engage the local people and follow up with support that makes the locals better than they were before they came in. The two-fold challenge for the military and law enforcement community is to target the enemy who resides and hides amongst innocents Freedom from want People show their support for Ukraine during a rally in front of the White House on March 6, We need to be prepared to not only deter any hostile actions but respond in kind if necessary. At the same time, we have seen the resurgence of powerful nations such as China and Russia. They have reasserted their strength and will. State and non-state actors also seek to subvert new domains such as cyberspace and outer space. Yet one of the keys to our security and freedom is economic prosperity. And that means the economic prosperity of the U. The military has an indirect role in promoting freedom here, too, through protecting the vitality of the global economy. For example, the U. The Navy has the primary responsibility in keeping trade routes and key hubs open to international commerce and business. Strategic Command not only protects cyberspace and outer space for security reasons. It also ensures they are available for industries that depend upon them for their services and products. The military likewise plays a direct role in ensuring human rights and core democratic values that have been adopted by the United Nations and other international bodies. Our military is currently deployed in over countries. We not only are in places like Afghanistan, but also on the Korean Peninsula; throughout the Pacific on ships and in places like the Philippines helping the government conduct counter-terrorism operations; and constantly arrayed throughout Latin America, Africa, and Europe. At the request of those nations, our military is providing security assistance, training, and equipment so that those who seek to advance democracy and a free market economy can do so while dealing with internal and external threats. Take the case of Colombia. In the s and s, Colombia was on the brink of being a failed state. But Colombia used U. Our military is providing security assistance,

training, and equipment so that those who seek to advance democracy and a free market economy can do so while dealing with internal and external threats. Ensuring democratic freedoms Make no mistake here: Military deployments go through an approval process that navigates all of those offices. And the State Department, in accordance with the Leahy Amendment, must approve and validate every military organization that the U. I deployed for over two years to Colombia and Ecuador on these training and advising missions. One deployment was held up six months while we waited for the vetting of the Colombian counter-narcotics brigade we were going to train. The brigade had officers who had been implicated in human rights violations. Ultimately, they were removed from the units we were going to train. And once the military is deployed, it must provide human rights training to counterparts in the host nation. We had to allocate time on our training schedule to go through a block of instructions on human rights with Colombian soldiers and law enforcement officers. All kinds of interesting debates arose during those sessions. I point this out because you must have relationships if you are going to shape and influence behavior. It may not be widely understood outside of policy circles, but the military is using those relationships to influence and shape the standards of those host nation militaries. In many cases, there standards are not the same as ours. The perception of Latin American militaries once was not very good as a result of atrocities they had committed on the behest of dictators. The same story is true in the Pacific and parts of Eurasia. A military in the wrong hands can be a tool for an oppressive dictator. The same is true in keeping us free from want, ensuring that trade, energy, and commerce are not at risk on the seas or in cyberspace and outer space. In all of these areas, the military directly guarantees not only security and prosperity, but also human rights and freedoms.

### 8: How Stan Lee's X-Men Were Inspired by Real-Life Civil Rights Heroes - HISTORY

*Sources of Freedom Exercises This chapter concentrates on the history of America's industrial revolution and the settlement of the West in the late nineteenth century. The chapter opens with the dedication of the Statue of Liberty, a national symbol for the freedom for which America stands.*

### 9: Robert Henri - Wikipedia

*How Freedom Rider Diane Nash Risked Her Life to Desegregate the South Why MLK's Right-Hand Man Was Nearly Written Out of History How Civil Rights Wade-Ins Desegregated Southern Beaches.*

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