

## 1: Inside America's Auschwitz | History | Smithsonian

*Sanitization is the process of removing sensitive information from a document or other message (or sometimes encrypting it), so that the document may be distributed to a broader audience.*

The argument is that if we take down these statues we are pretending that there never was slavery and codified racism in the United States. People bring it up from different sides and for different reasons. I was thinking about it last night before I fell asleep, and something about it was nagging at me. This morning when I awoke, it came to me. Sanitizing is a very appropriate term for this discussion because sanitizing has so very much to do with how the educated Americans now view the civil war. Our national mythology about slavery and the civil war goes along the following lines. Slavery existed in the United States in the early days of our country before we knew any better. Even very famous and important people owned slaves, but they were simply men of their times and could be forgiven their ignorance. But in the North of the country, the more morally developed folks knew slavery was wrong and outlawed it in their lands. As the wall of freedom moved steadily south, those backward southerners finally got so afraid that the North would civilize them that, that they betrayed the right-thinking people of the glorious United States and attacked in order to keep their slaves. Shocked by this hideous betrayal, the noble Northerners rose up in righteous wrath to smite those slave mongers. Blue clad heroes ran to the field of battle sacrificing their blood and treasure to free the enslaved men and welcome them into the loving embrace of Northern tolerance and everyone would have lived happily ever after if those sneaky and devious southern monsters had not kept the taint of racism alive. Their country was the enlightened one that put down slavery and by doing so washed themselves of their racial sins. In fact, with the exception of the aforementioned Addamses, the US did not elect an abolitionist President until Abraham Lincoln, and he was not exactly a zealous warrior for the cause. And those who were just fine with slavery included not just Southerners. Here is the text of the Emancipation Proclamation: Now ask yourself three questions, the first two are very straightforward and can be found in the text. And by logical extension, who is not? Answer these questions for yourself, there is no need to share your answers, none of them are that hard. Wars cannot change laws, nor the Constitution. Slavery was ended by legislative action with the passage and confirmation of the 13th Amendment, after the end of the war. The Confederacy was pro-slavery, of course nowadays we would call them pro-choice because they did not want to force anyone to own slaves, they just thought it should be an option. Twenty of the Twenty Five states in the Union were Free states. Five of them were not. It was qualitatively worse than the bias faced by African Americans in the North, but that hardly means that the North opened its arms to the freed peoples. These saintly Northern folks who fought for the rights of African Americans down south became much more ambivalent when those same people moved North. During the Great Rural to Urban migration of the early 20th century African Americans learned that they could no more expect an even playing field in the North than anywhere else. This dichotomy continued for many, many years. Now more than a century since the end of the civil war, of the 10 most segregated cities in the United States, only one Miami, Florida is in the former Confederacy. The other nine all wore Union Blue. Of 26 unarmed African Americans killed by police since listed in a LA times article only 7 were from states of the former Confederacy, 19 were from Union States. To be fair, the Union was bigger 24 vs 11 states. The Union is still disproportionately represented. There is a reason that we all were taught that the Civil War was about slavery in Elementary School. We do not need to tear down Confederate Statues to sanitize our history although I am perfectly okay with it if we do. That history has already been sanitized and we all adore the sanitized version. Racism does not live in lily white enclaves in the north. It is the sole province of those southerners who wave the Confederate flag.

**2: iADDyslexic: CIA Sanitized Official History of the Bay Pigs - Part 3**

*A Sanitized History Historians/History. by Roberto R. CalderÃ³n. Roberto R. CalderÃ³n is an associate professor of history at the University of North Texas. He is the author of Mexican Coal.*

History of the Realm Quote: Books can do this because only one adventure is detailed and the narrative can handle that quite nicely. In a game all possible adventures have to be detailed without much narrative after all, you want to play a game, not read it. Instead, they wanted a self-contained board game to emulate the same feel. Of having players each take control of an individual character, and play in a somewhat open-world game where they could do as they wanted with few restrictions, without needing to follow the dictations of a Dungeon Master DM. So they got Richard Hamblen to design this game over the course of a few years. After a few delays and some compromises, Magic Realm was released in 1975. Unbeknownst to them at the time, this would only be the first of 3 editions of the game. Its reception was less than stellar. One of the reasons for this is due to the game being unlike anything the world had ever seen before. The other reason, an even bigger reason, was due to the first edition rulebook. But once you start playing with those rules, problems inevitably become apparent. They tried to take a complex game and make the rulebook simplified, which was a mistake, because there are ambiguities. Thus players would be forced to make their own house-rules until an official FAQ or errata was released. Considering this was 1975, well before the Internet and sites like boardgamegeek. In it Hamblen made some clarifications and gave tips on strategy and tactics and admitted that the rulebook itself was its own puzzle. Eventually a second edition of the game was released in 1983, with a few errors corrected on some of the monster counters, and a new rulebook with more pages 83 pages in total and clarifications. However, while the game never achieved the recognition Avalon Hill had hoped it would, it did retain a cult following for those who did have and played the game. A cult following that was maintained into 2000. A cult following that had discussions in e-mail groups and online forums, conversations about the rules and clarifications, as well as house rules. Eventually, similar to when a couple of fans wanted to tweak rules of existing games to make something of their own in 1983, a group of fans including Teresa Michelsen, Stephen McKnight, Jay Richardson, Daniel W. Farrow IV got together with some assistance from Richard Hamblen himself to make erratas, indexes, and a greatly expanded rulebook. Thus came the unofficial 3rd edition rulebook in 1988, which comes in at a whopping 1000 pages. Software versions of the game were released, for free, by fans, such as Realmspeak by Robin Warren. On top of that, there was even a graphical re-design of the game to make it more visually appealing to modern gamers released for free as a print-and-play by Chakroun Karim. The General, Volume 25, Issue 1 A rulebook that finally answered any and every question gamers would want to know while playing the game though not being any easier to read, although some tutorial books have been written to resolve that issue. It had become a game that has been given a face-lift for modern-day board gamers, in an age where the average board-gaming crowd has moved on from games like this. Also supplied now by an online user-base. The game was reborn. The game is too dense and complex for the average gamer to want to dig into. Especially in this day and age where everyone wants things to be easy, wants instant gratification, wants to know everything there is to know about the game right away; without wanting to work on it, to learn the intricate strategies and tactics on their own, without wanting to put much investment in the game. But for those who are interested in what is arguably the most influential fantasy board game of all time, and for those who are above-average, and who are curious about a game that gives back as much as you put into it, it is worth at least a peek. In a game the world has to be filled out from all possible vantage points, so the whole world has to be built right down to the nuts and bolts. Games based on particular works of fiction have an advantage here because only the parts of the world that are interesting in the book have to be built in. However, the game shines brightest when played with others, preferably 4 or more. In addition, players can hop into the game without much problem, though the game becomes quite difficult for them to beat if they come in late, unless they utilize some sneaky tactics. When the game begins, players are dealt out 20 hex tiles, which are then used to construct the board the pieces will be placed and move on. This allows for the board to be different each time it is played, making for its own form of random generation. Thus it is encouraged that

Valley tiles are placed early on so that they have as many paths open as possible. Then you may want to consider if you want certain tiles grouped together, such as grouping all the caves which is beneficial for the Dwarf character who works best in caves, or the woods and valleys. It takes repeated plays and experience to determine what the best course of action is. To encourage players not to get too specific with how they setup the map, characters are chosen afterwards, starting with the first player to use up his last map tile for setup. There are 16 characters in the game, and each are quite unique in how they play and win. For instance, characters with no magic capabilities, who only have Fight and Move chits, who are of the same weight; sure they have some differing special abilities each character has at least 2 special abilities, but most of their Fight and Move chits are the same similar force, similar speed. The Amazon, for instance, starts with plenty of armor, encouraging her to take more chances in combat, just like the Captain. But she can maneuver with less effort than the Captain, and her special ability allows her to travel faster than all other characters with the possible exception of the Wizard, or anyone who gains the ability to fly. The Captain, on the other hand, has an easier time hiring other natives, and starts out Friendly with 2 of the 4 native groups that start out on the map. The differences expand from there among each of the other characters. It helps to have a preset character for ease-of-entry into the game system, though you still have to learn to play that character well. To emulate progression of leveling up a character, the game has treasures that can be looted from sites, or purchased from natives. And this comes without the hassle of having to erase and write down stats. But rather than for tracking stats with the exception of gold, fame, notoriety, and spells, which are the only stats that really need any tracking, you use it to plan out activities in the game. The game has an emphasis on planning ahead, calculating, attempting to achieve victory by a thought-out plan rather than stumbling around hoping to come across something that will allow you to win, even if that could happen too. Prowling is determined at the start of each day via a random D6 roll. In any case, it becomes a matter of calculating the statistics and determining how far you should push your luck. Try moving around the tile and finding sites without hiding? How many days do you have left? How much are the mountains and caves impeding your progress? Are you truly prepared for what may come? The player interaction is something quite unique in this game. The game truly is a sand-box style game with few restrictions given as to how characters can interact with each other and the other components within the system. On that note, I should probably mention how a player can win this game. Players decide ahead of time how long they wish to play the game for ie, how many rounds are played, with 28 in-game days ie 4 in-game weeks being standard, 56 days ie 8 weeks being about the longest most would want to go for unless in some specialized game session. The reason why the number of weeks matters, is because you get 1 VP per week in the game, plus 1. At the start of the game you have to distribute these VP points however you want among the stuff you wish to get in the game, thus setting a goal for yourself. Each of the 16 characters has a different optimal method when it comes to going about doing those things. And the more you play the character, the better you can determine how to more wisely distribute those VP points, let alone learn how to survive a full game session. Where the game really gets complex is with the combat system. There are 8 different spell types in the game, and each spell requires a specific color of magic needed to power the spell there are 5 colors of magic, each of which is closely associated with a spell type, with some crossovers here and there. Each magic user is limited to what spells they can cast normally by the magic chits they have, which determines which spell types they can cast. It takes time for magic users to recover after casting a spell, as using spells can cause one or two magic chits to fatigue. But if they are in a clearing that is enchanted usually done by flipping a tile over to its enchanted side, and the clearing provides the right color, then it takes less out of a magic user to cast more spells. Each character has a certain relationship level with each of the natives enemy, unfriendly, neutral, friendly, ally. So you usually have to go out to get treasures that you can sell back to a native group so you can gain the gold to hire the natives. And on top of all that, it is easy to get killed in this game. If you go into a fight reckless without thinking about it very much, you will likely get slaughtered. It can be considered an achievement in of itself just playing to the end without dying. You will be forced to take chances to get the points needed to win, especially since you have a time limit the number of days. But this is also what gives the game its replay value. So, yeah, this game has a lot to take in. It did a magnificent job of emulating a T-RPG feel in terms of all the things that can happen, at the sacrifice of

heavy narrative, and removing the DM from the picture. T-RPGs are unrivaled when it comes to narrative in gaming. And both areas of gaming provide multiple choices players can choose from, while replicating the atmosphere brought forth from fantasy novels of which there is no choice provided for the reader Choose-Your-Own-Adventure books aside. For those who want more from the gameplay aspect than the narrative aspect while still creating your own sense of narrative, Magic Realm is the way to go. That all being said, despite the praise, despite the rating, this game does have some issues. Aside from the downtime between players especially during combat, the biggest issue is with the Campaigns. But the problem is twofold. Rinse and repeat with the other native groups. But none of those kinks are enough to break the game in my opinion. I play the Elf, who starts at the Inn with the Rogues, during Freshet season: So I go on my way, through the woods, and into the Cavern. I make sure to hide as a heavy dragon appears. I try taking a sneaky snipe shot at it, but his tough armored skin is too thick. So I make my way through the Cavern, and discover a shortcut towards the exit. Once again, I fail to successfully hit a weak spot. Well, no matter, I remain hidden and make my way out of the Cavern, and trek towards the woods, where I come upon the Company at the Large Campfire. Well, mine as well try my luck with these guys. I take my first shot at the Crossbowman, and successfully kill him. I take aim at the Short Swordsman, and successfully snipe him while remaining unnoticed.

### 3: Sanitation - Wikipedia

*Teaching sanitized and excerpted history reinforces common myths and misconceptions, about why and how things happen, remain daunting obstacles to progress. Sanitized history, rife with state sponsored directives, gives credence to treating some people differently than others.*

For more information, please see the full notice. The Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan and the U. Response, “ At the end of December , the Soviet Union sent thousands of troops into Afghanistan and immediately assumed complete military and political control of Kabul and large portions of the country. This event began a brutal, decade-long attempt by Moscow to subdue the Afghan civil war and maintain a friendly and socialist government on its border. It was a watershed event of the Cold War, marking the only time the Soviet Union invaded a country outside the Eastern Bloc—a strategic decision met by nearly worldwide condemnation. The United States and its European allies, guided by their own doctrine of containment, sharply criticized the Soviet move into Afghanistan and devised numerous measures to compel Moscow to withdraw. Soviet combat vehicles move through Afghanistan. Although Daoud himself was more nationalist than socialist, his coup was dependent on pro-Soviet military and political factions. Since Moscow had provided military training and materiel to Afghanistan; by , a third of active troops had trained on Soviet soil. In the PDPA split into two factions: In response, Daoud hoped to mitigate both of these threats by steering Afghanistan away from Soviet influence and improving U. In Washington, this Communist revolution was met with alarm. Shortly after the revolution, Washington recognized the new government and soon named Adolph Dubs its Ambassador to Afghanistan. Until his kidnapping and death at the hands of Afghan Shia dissidents in February , Dubs strongly pursued good relations with the Taraki regime in the hopes that U. Once again, the tumult of internal Afghan politics complicated both U. Amin took the opportunity to purge and execute many Parchamists and consolidate his own power. By the winter of , this program was met by armed revolt throughout the country. In response, Amin and Taraki traveled to Moscow to sign a friendship treaty which included a provision that would allow direct Soviet military assistance should the Islamic insurgency threaten the regime. This insurrection intensified over the next year and it became increasingly obvious to the Soviets that Taraki could not prevent all-out civil war and the prospect of a hostile Islamic government taking control. This move prompted the Carter administration to begin supplying non-lethal aid to Afghan mujahedeen, or Islamic insurgents. In August, a high-ranking Soviet military delegation arrived in Kabul to assess the situation. Regarding the latter, most analysts in Washington believed that such a move remained possible but unlikely. But this calculus was bound to change. Amin sensed the Soviet mission was designed to strengthen Taraki at his expense. In response, forces loyal to Amin executed Taraki in October—a move that infuriated Moscow, which began amassing combat units along its border. At this juncture Washington was still unsure how to interpret the Soviet maneuvers: Analysts remained skeptical that Moscow would occupy the country given the political and economic costs. By the winter of , faced with mutinies and an uncertain leadership, the Afghan Army was unable to provide basic security to the government against the onslaught of Islamic fighters nearing Kabul. By that point the Soviets were sending in motorized divisions and Special Forces. Washington demanded an explanation, which the Soviets ignored. Finally, on Christmas Eve, the invasion began. Although the Carter administration had closely watched this buildup from the outset, its reaction following the invasion revealed that, until the end, it clung to the hope that the Soviets would not invade, based on the unjustified assumption that Moscow would conclude that the costs of invasion were too high. In response, Carter wrote a sharply-worded letter to Brezhnev denouncing Soviet aggression, and during his State of the Union address he announced his own doctrine vowing to protect Middle Eastern oil supplies from encroaching Soviet power. The administration also enacted economic sanctions and trade embargoes against the Soviet Union, called for a boycott of the Moscow Olympics, and stepped up its aid to the Afghan insurgents. Instead, it took ten years of grinding insurgency before Moscow finally withdrew, at the cost of millions of lives and billions of dollars. In their wake, the Soviets left a shattered country in which the Taliban, an Islamic fundamentalist group, seized control, later providing Osama bin Laden with a training base from which to launch terrorist operations

worldwide.

## 4: Milestones: " - Office of the Historian

*History is a stream and our knowledge of the past affects how we respond in the present day. Knowledge of history must be a motivation for us all to take action today.*

Animated video to underline the importance of sanitation here with a focus on toilets on public health in developing countries The World Health Organization defines the term "sanitation" as follows: Excreta management systems, wastewater management systems included here are wastewater treatment plants , solid waste management systems, drainage systems for rainwater, also called stormwater drainage. There are some variations on the use of the term "sanitation" between countries. For example, hygiene promotion is seen by some as an integral part of sanitation. For this reason, the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council defines sanitation as "The collection, transport, treatment and disposal or reuse of human excreta , domestic wastewater and solid waste, and associated hygiene promotion. Purposes[ edit ] The overall purposes of sanitation are to provide a healthy living environment for everyone, to protect the natural resources such as surface water , groundwater , soil , and to provide safety, security and dignity for people when they defecate or urinate. It is derived from the human right to an adequate standard of living. Maintaining and sustaining sanitation has aspects that are technological, institutional and social in nature. Sanitation technologies may involve centralized civil engineering structures like sewer systems , sewage treatment , surface runoff treatment and solid waste landfills. These structures are designed to treat wastewater and municipal solid waste. Sanitation technologies may also take the form of relatively simple onsite sanitation systems. This can in some cases consist of a simple pit latrine or other type of non-flush toilet for the excreta management part. Providing sanitation to people requires attention to the entire system, not just focusing on technical aspects such as the toilet , fecal sludge management or the wastewater treatment plant. All need to be thoroughly considered. Shower, double-vault urine-diverting dry toilet UDDT and waterless urinal in Lima , Peru The term sanitation is connected with various descriptors or adjectives to signify certain types of sanitation systems which may deal only with human excreta management or with the entire sanitation system, i. Basic sanitation[ edit ] In , JMP defined a new term: This is defined as the use of improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households. A lower level of service is now called "limited sanitation service" which refers to use of improved sanitation facilities that are shared between two or more households. Container-based sanitation Container-based sanitation CBS refers to a sanitation system where human excreta is collected in sealable, removable containers or cartridges that are transported to treatment facilities. With suitable development, support and functioning partnerships, CBS can be used to provide low-income urban populations with safe collection, transport and treatment of excrement at a lower cost than installing and maintaining sewers. Community-led total sanitation[ edit ] Main article: Community-led total sanitation Community-Led Total Sanitation CLTS is an approach to achieve behavior change in mainly rural people by a process of "triggering", leading to spontaneous and long-term abandonment of open defecation practices. CLTS takes an approach to rural sanitation that works without hardware subsidies and that facilitates communities to recognize the problem of open defecation and take collective action to clean up and become "open defecation free". Dry sanitation[ edit ] The term "dry sanitation" is not in widespread use and is not very well defined. It usually refers to a system that uses a type of dry toilet and no sewers to transport excreta. Often when people speak of "dry sanitation" they mean a sanitation system that uses urine-diverting dry toilet UDDTs. Ecological sanitation Ecological sanitation , which is commonly abbreviated to ecosan, is an approach, rather than a technology or a device which is characterized by a desire to "close the loop" mainly for the nutrients and organic matter between sanitation and agriculture in a safe manner. Put in other words: When properly designed and operated, ecosan systems provide a hygienically safe, economical, and closed-loop system to convert human excreta into nutrients to be returned to the soil, and water to be returned to the land. Ecosan is also called resource-oriented sanitation. Emergency sanitation Emergency sanitation is required in situations including natural disasters and relief for refugees and Internally Displaced Persons IDPs. Immediate, short term and long term. The short term phase might also involve technologies such as urine-diverting dry

toilets , septic tanks , decentralized wastewater systems. Providing handwashing facilities and management of fecal sludge are also part of emergency sanitation. The Sphere Project handbook provides protection principles and core standards for sanitation to put in place after a disaster or conflict. Environmental sanitation[ edit ] Environmental sanitation encompasses the control of environmental factors that are connected to disease transmission. Subsets of this category are solid waste management, water and wastewater treatment, industrial waste treatment and noise and pollution control. Improved and unimproved sanitation[ edit ] Improved sanitation and unimproved sanitation refers to the management of human feces at the household level. Lack of sanitation[ edit ] Lack of sanitation refers to the absence of sanitation. In practical terms it usually means lack of toilets or lack of hygienic toilets that anybody would want to use voluntarily. The result of lack of sanitation is usually open defecation and open urination but this is of less concern with associated serious public health issues. On-site sanitation systems are often connected to fecal sludge management systems where the fecal sludge that is generated onsite is treated as an offsite location. A related term is a decentralized wastewater system which refers in particular to the wastewater part of on-site sanitation. Similarly, an onsite sewage facility can treat the wastewater generated locally. Safely managed sanitation[ edit ] A relatively high level of sanitation service is now called "safely managed sanitation" by the JMP definition. This is basic sanitation service where in addition excreta are safely disposed of in situ or transported and treated offsite. Sustainable sanitation Sustainable sanitation considers the entire "sanitation value chain", from the experience of the user, excreta and wastewater collection methods, transportation or conveyance of waste, treatment, and reuse or disposal. In the Sustainable Sanitation Alliance defined five sustainability criteria to compare the sustainability of sanitation systems. In order to be sustainable, a sanitation system has to be economically viable, socially acceptable, technically and institutionally appropriate, and it should also protect the environment and the natural resources.

## 5: Nice House, Sanitized History? - Review of Moody Mansion, Galveston, TX - TripAdvisor

*Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.*

You can feel it, touch it, smell it. Nestled off the historic River Road that runs alongside the slow, lazy crook of the Mississippi, the estate was built in the late s by entrepreneur Jean Jacques Haydel upon land purchased by his German-immigrant father, Ambroise. A couple of years after the Civil War, a Northerner by the name of Bradish Johnson bought the property and named it after his grandson Harry Whitney. Even when nearly deserted, it feels like the place could spring to life at any moment as the slaves return from the adjacent sugar cane fields. In the same way countries like Germany and South Africa have built an entire pedagogy of reconciliation as they retroactively come to grips with their historical demons, the Whitney Plantation is an attempt to force the United States to grapple with the long shadow of American racism. Visitors are initially gathered outside the historic Anti-Yoke Baptist Church built in and the humanity of the slaves is immediately driven home. Inside the church, attendees are surrounded by clay sculptures of the slave children who lived and, in short order for many, died on the grounds of the plantation, a ghostly monument to their lost childhoods. Withered and raw, the sculpted children are the most visceral reminder of those who suffered and whose stories make up the heart of the tour. Tourists are given a physical souvenir, a pass on a lanyard with a profile of an enslaved resident of the Whitney. Mine came emblazoned with a famous quote from John Little, a fugitive slave who escaped his bondage in The slaves emblazoned on the monuments mostly lack surnames; a full name for disposable property must have seemed a waste of effort. The walls are dotted with Bobs and Josephs, Amelias and Marys. But interspersed throughout is something more telling of the slave experience than a last name: Some slaves were forced to work around the clock during the short autumn harvest season to keep the massive sugar kettles going. Slaves laboring in the dark routinely sustained third-degree burns and lost limbs, although this rarely ended their servitude. Amputations were frequent; punishment by the whip common. But the elegant front portico looks out toward the river, turning its back on the daily parade of torture and terror just steps away from the backdoor. Whitney Plantation, slave cabins and sugar kettles Elsa Hahne The Whitney museum has structured its entire pedagogy around the guided experience. According to Rogers, this new approach to a long-romanticized aspect of Southern history is having an impact. The state was home to dozens of plantations during the heyday of slavery in the antebellum South, with listed in the National Registry of Historic places. Whitney Plantation, Field of Angels Coming Home By Rod Moorehead Elsa Hahne The day of my visit, a large group of African-American high school students who had been laughing and joshing around during their pre-tour picnic were quiet and focused every time our paths crossed. And the most powerful moment of the tour comes after its conclusion. It is a collage of reactions from students and visitors, a neon testament to the anguish and anger evoked by a stroll through the Whitney.

**6: Sanitization (classified information) - Wikipedia**

*And most of the time that's a sanitized history." Broadway, a retired environmental engineer, spent most of that day in the Montgomery County jail before he was released on bond without the green.*

Testimony of Gilbert T. They raise basic questions about sustaining literacy and civic understanding in a democratic polity and culture. Bright photographs, broken format and seductive color overwhelm the text and confuse the page. Typeface is larger and looser, resulting in many fewer words and much more white space. The text disappears or gets lost. A picture, they insist, tells a thousand words. This declining textbook quality is neither a right nor a left issue. Publishers are adjusting to short attention spans and non-readers. Too many children cannot or do not want to read history, which contains concrete facts and complicated concepts, reading that requires some facility with language. So textbooks become picture and activity books instead. The second history textbook problem "increasing content bias and distortion" involves political judgments. The critique of distorted content in history is, of course, a problematic one. Yet the list of textbook activists grows. It spans gender, ethnic, religious, environmental and nutrition causes that want to use textbooks to advance their agendas. The defenders of the revised history textbooks claim that textbooks used to be racist, sexist, ethnocentric, and jingo. This is a political half-truth, a spurious and calculated claim, but it has been an effective one. Publishers claim that they are only responding to state pressure and state standards. They say the state adoption process is already an open, public process. In fact, textbooks that states adopt may conform minimally and mechanically to state standards. State and local textbook adoption procedures rarely, if ever, address matters of style and textual quality. The main point of state review, as far as I can discern, is to comply with detailed guidelines for representation and to give pressure groups a chance to vent and bully. Publishers should be producing cheaper books that are more text-centered, simpler in design, and more honest in content. They are failing to do so. The four giants in education publishing are ignoring these commendable efforts in order to maximize revenues. Educated in schools that teach a skewed ideology, they are exposed to a dogma that runs counter to core beliefs shared by many other Western countries. They study from textbooks filled with a doctrine of dissent, which they learn to recite as they prepare to attend many of the better universities in the world. Extracting these children from the jaws of bias could mean the difference between world prosperity and menacing global rifts. And doing so will not be easy. But not because these children are found in the madrasas of Pakistan or the state-controlled schools of Saudi Arabia. What a country teaches its young people reflects its bedrock national beliefs. There has been a great deal of debate over the ways in which this historical ideology is passed on "over Japanese textbooks that downplay the Nanjing Massacre, Palestinian textbooks that feature maps without Israel and new Russian guidelines that require teachers to portray Stalinism more favourably. Yet there has been almost no analysis of how countries teach economics, even though the subject is equally crucial in shaping the collective identity that drives foreign and domestic policies. German scholar contends that the Islamic text has been mistranscribed and promises raisins, not virgins.

### 7: Sanitized History | What does the RINO say?

*Sanitized History August 22, / pretentiousdork With the discussion of taking down Confederate monuments, I have begun to hear people talking about the idea of "sanitizing" US history.*

Here was a film written, directed, produced by and starring a black filmmaker. Then, the controversy began. Throughout the scrutiny, Parker has remained adamant that his personal past should not discourage movie-goers from seeing the film. Fox Searchlight Pictures A still from the film. Perhaps the most important movie of the 20th century is D. The movie, while revolutionary in terms of filmmaking, set a racist tone for how Hollywood would approach the reality of slavery for years to come. It presented a revisionist history of slavery in the United States, lamenting the end of slavery in the Old South and celebrating the rise of the Ku Klux Klan. This was the era in Hollywood where a black person on screen would most likely be playing a jovial slave or maid, an era where the atrocities of slavery were kept out of sight and out of mind, where slavery operated in the periphery of faultless white heroes. These films were revolutionary in their day, but they still inadvertently perpetuated stereotypes of black men as hyper sexualized and violent, and presented sketches of life as a slave rather than fully realized portraits. The 8-part mini-series was a television event, and a seminal moment in how Americans talked about slavery and race. For the first time, the image of a black man being whipped within an inch of his life filled the television screens of million an Americans. Since then, realism has become a theme and a goal of many slavery pieces. Part of that realism, it seems, has been focusing in on the visceral violence of slavery. There have been more films about black people dealing with slavery in the past than there have been of black people living in the present. The film was lauded as much for its direction and cinematography as it was for forcing viewers to watch scenes of black bodies being branded, flayed, hung, and broken in unspeakable ways. And in the instances when these characters are able to transcend their circumstances, that redemption often comes in the form of a white savior. Do we want to throw in the towel before we get a theatrical release about Harriet Tubman or the Haitian revolution? Should films about slavery be art, or educational, or both? Should they always be brutal? Or should they be more palpable, less controversial? There must be a reason why we return, over and over again, to the institution of slavery when telling black stories on screen. Perhaps the constant return is a symptom of us never truly reckoning as a nation with the reality of American slavery as well as its complex, far-reaching ramifications.

### 8: Sanitized | Define Sanitized at [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)

*Sanitizing History in the Name of Patriotism Conservative politicians across the country have spent much of the past few years attempting to remake public education in their image.*

Political Sherpa Sanitizing History in the Name of Patriotism Conservative politicians across the country have spent much of the past few years attempting to remake public education in their image. This idea of presenting the U. It can be seen in policies that turn teachers into free market independent contractors competing with their colleagues and counterparts at other schools, because conservatives believe competition is better than collaboration in every situation. It can be seen in the multitude of efforts to integrate creationism in science classes, even though this theological doctrine has zero scientific content. But most recently it can be seen in the work of Jefferson Country Colorado school board member Julie Williams. Williams has offered a proposal that aims to sanitize the districts U. History materials to "promote citizenship, patriotism, essentials and benefits of the free enterprise system, respect for authority and respect for individual rights. Materials should not encourage or condone civil disorder, social strife or disregard of the law. Instructional materials should present positive aspects of the United States and its heritage. For instance, if you look at Williams Facebook page you will see that she is an aggressive opponent of Colorado using the Common Core Standards. Given that these standards have been approved of at the state level, her resistance and subsequent social media activism could certainly be seen as a general "disregard for the law. Is sharing this misinformation not a form of "social strife"? American history is also full of events that are held up as glorious victories for the country, even though they would clearly be classified as "civil disorder. There is no question that Americans have accomplished many great things and those achievements should certainly be part of every students education. However, as the iconic saying goes: It means skipping over the Civil Rights Movement. But understanding how fear can lead to terrible decisions is clearly a topic worth discussing as we face new enemies like the Islamic State and the Ebola virus. The Great Depression is obviously a time in our history that many would prefer to forget, but the massive wealth gap and a severe lack of government regulations that precipitated it are lessons that, if learned, may have prevented the Great Recession of Countless American success stories prove that the knowledge gained from failing is often paramount in achieving success. Instead of seeing every poor decision in history as a black eye, we should view them as an opportunity to learn and grow. If education is supposed to prepare children for the real world, seeing history through rose colored glasses does students a great disservice. In the end, the question that Williams and her supporters need to ask themselves is: If the answer to that question is no, that tells you all you need to know about the goals of this proposal.

**9: Sanitized Octarian - Inkipedia, the Splatoon wiki**

*Sanitized Octarians are a variation of Octarians that have been sterilized or disinfected. They resemble ordinary Octarians but with different coloration. These Octarians have been sterilized with a type of primordial ooze created by Commander Tartar.*

In the meanwhile, click here to go to the current home page. The first time was on August 6, , when I saw it flying high in the sky. When I saw the Enola Gay today, I was overcome with anger. In , Nishino was two miles from the epicenter of the atomic blast, and bears scars all over his body from it. He joined five other survivors and 50 demonstrators to protest the display for excluding any mention of the death and destruction that the first atom bomb wrought on Hiroshima and its people. They held pictures of the mushroom cloud, the destroyed city and the scorched and irradiated bodies of the survivors. The Smithsonian display makes a mockery of history and comes close to celebrating the bomb. Air and Space Museum Director General John Dailey announced that the exhibit would show the Enola Gay "in all of its glory as a magnificent technological achievement. Our primary focus is that it was the most advanced aircraft in the world at the time. It killed , people instantly and tens of thousands more in the aftermath as a result of radiation poisoning. Over 95 percent of those killed were civilians, and 65 percent were women, children and elderly. Three days later, on August 9, the Enola Gay flew alongside another plane that dropped the second bomb, "Fat Man," which destroyed Nagasaki and killed 70, people. But the truth could not be more different. In reality, Truman knew that Japan was thoroughly defeated and had been petitioning for surrender. The president and his advisors opted to use the bomb to intimidate Russia and impose their designs on Europe and Asia. In other words, Truman murdered close to , civilians to start his Cold War struggle for power with Russia. Samuel Walker, chief historian of the conservative and pro-nuke U. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, wrote in *Soon after the bombing, Admiral William Leahy stated, "It is my opinion that the use of this barbarous weapon at Hiroshima and Nagasaki was of no material assistance in our war against Japan. The Japanese were already defeated and ready to surrender I was not taught to make war in that fashion, and wars cannot be won by destroying women and children. It had imposed an effective naval and air blockade, depriving the country of vital resources like oil needed to fuel the war effort. A secret report of the Combined Chiefs of Staff meeting at Potsdam concluded: An entry of the Soviet Union into the war would finally convince the Japanese for the inevitability of complete defeat. Lower-level Japanese officials had discussed possible surrender scenarios with other allied diplomats. Strategic Bombing Survey concluded: Truman and the rest of his administration thus turned their attention to squaring off with Russia for the domination of the post-war order. Leslie Groves, a member of the Interim Committee that oversaw work on the Manhattan Project, which created the bomb, recalled, "There was never, from about two weeks from the time I took charge of this Project, any illusion on my part but that Russia was our enemy, and the project was conducted on that basis. Byrnes did not argue that it was necessary to use the bomb against the cities of Japan in order to win the war," Szilard wrote. At that time, Mr. Byrnes was much concerned about the spreading Russian influence in Europe. The current Smithsonian exhibit is another installment in the sanitizing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. But in another sense, it is far more sinister. The current exhibit can only help George W. Bush legitimize his plan to use tactical nuclear weapons on a first-strike basis in his so-called "war on terrorism.*

North Korea on Capitol Hill Karin Lee and Adam Miles The carpet people Captured PLO Documents Belle du seigneur Greenan, R. H. The secret life of Algernon Pendleton. When the purple waters came again Copy of christianity and economics alexander dunlop lindsay Road to Resurrection The Fountain and Other Poems V. 3a (Missing Appendix B: Annex I: Listing of geological and geophysical variables A major production : the Arab boycott campaign New drug licence application Wolfgang Koeppen 272 Government bond markets in the Euro zone The man who stole dreams Materials David Bourell and Kamlakar Rajurkar Freedom of establishment and the free movement of services: articles 43 and 49 Brazde =: Rich furrows Digital electronics book for gate Gate academy test series The Gale of the World (Chronicle of Ancient Sunlight, Vol 15) Airliners between the wars, 1919-1939 Deafening silence Scm Study Guide to Christian Ethics (Scm Study Guide S.) Fritzen, B. and Taylor, H. F. Introduction. Whole body aches? The Films of Gloria Swanson Behaviour and perception in strange environments Mister Blue Jeans A mountain of mustard seeds Stephen brookhouse part 3 handbook Roundups, selections, and deportations Samba: the heartbeat of Rio Prolog Programming for Students Women writers in translation Introduction. Activist philosophy and the occurrent arts Development of Intuition 224 The eloquent essay Juliette Low and the Girl Scouts Regions and international political integration