

1: Wikipedia talk:WikiProject United States/Archive 10 - Wikipedia

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The wars in Iraq and Afghanistan forced me to start asking the question of what short and long term effect that these wars might have on the U. As such I wondered what historical precedent that there was for the question. My interest was furthered by my deployment with Marine and Army advisors to Iraqi Army and Security forces in Recently with the Iraq war winding down and ongoing war in Afghanistan which has gone from apparent victory to mounting concern that we are losing the war in Afghanistan as Taliban and Al Qaida have regained momentum amid widespread corruption by the Afghan government and weakness of NATO forces. The counterinsurgency campaigns conducted by the French and American militaries in Vietnam and Algeria had deep and long lasting effects on them as did the Soviet war in Afghanistan. The effects included developments in organization and tactics, relationship of the military to the government and people, and sociological changes. The effects were tumultuous and often corrosive. The French Army in Algeria revolted against the government. The US Army, scarred by Vietnam went through a crisis of leadership and confidence which eventually resulted in end of the draft and formation the all volunteer military. The Soviet not only lost their war but they saw their country collapse and the military with it. The effects of the Iraq and Afghanistan wars are yet unknown but could result in similar situations to the militaries and governments involved. There are several types of materials. The accounts of soldiers, diplomats and reporters who experienced these events contained in memoirs and diaries. There are innumerable popular accounts written by NCOs and junior officers. These accounts may contain a wealth of information, but are limited by a number of factors. Those who have been through the trauma of war interpret war through their own experience. Physical and psychological wounds can have a major impact on the interpretation of these writers as can their experience and political ideology. Finally few of these writers are trained historians. Despite this they can be a valuable resource for the historian. Viet Minh Main Force Soldiers Another source is found in the official histories written by the military forces involved in the wars. Often these incorporate unit histories and individual narratives and analyze specific battles and the wider campaigns, but do little in regard to broader conditions that affected operations. While a good source, many are not as critical of their institutions as they should be. Histories by trained historians and journalists provide another view. Hell in a Very Small Place. A limitation of all of these is that they are often heavily influenced by the political and societal events. This means that earlier accounts are more likely to be reactive and judgmental versus critical and balanced. Later accounts have the benefit of access to the opposing side and documents not available to earlier writers. Alistair Horn in A Savage War of Peace provides one of the most informative and balanced accounts of the war in Algeria. Foreign Legion in Algeria Another source is the writings of participants who critically examine their participation in the wars. Many of these, French and American provide insights into the minds of leaders who are reflective and critically examine what happened to their military institutions in these wars. Theory and Practice provide first-hand accounts of the subject combined with critical reflection. Army and Marine Corps Counterinsurgency manual. Battles in the Streets of Algiers The ability to dispassionately and critically examine and evaluate these sources over a period of several years was and integrate them with my own experience has been a critical to me. It has changed the way that I look at sources, and caused me to be much more aware of bias, the limitations of sources and the need to have a multiplicity of sources and points of view and to be suspicious of contemporary reports and accounts of the war in Afghanistan regardless of the source. These effects can be classified in a number of ways. First, the manner in which each military waged war, including tactics employed and use and development of weapons systems was changed. The use of airpower, especially helicopters and use of riverine forces provided an added dimension of battlefield mobility but did

not bring victory. The wars had an effect on the institutional culture of these armed services; neither completely embraced the idea of counterinsurgency and for the most part fought conventionally. Unfortunately instances of all of these have occurred or can be seen in the current wars in Iraq and Afghanistan. The French military was handicapped even before it went into these wars. The Viet-Minh had prepared well making use of time and training to get ready for war. This was particularly disastrous in Indo-China when on a number of occasions battalion and regimental combat team sized elements were annihilated by Viet-Minh regulars. Between October 1st and 17th every French garrison along the Chinese border was over-run. One of the most effective French commanders in Indochina and Algeria In Vietnam the French did not absorb the lessons of fighting a well established insurgent force. French forces hoped to draw the Viet-Minh main forces into battles of attrition where their superior firepower could be brought to bear. This worked, but just barely. General Giap, short of artillery and not planning on a long battle frittered away his troops in mass charges. However, the French, because of Na Son assumed they had found the key to victory. The destruction of the elite Group-mobile near Pleiku in was the coup de grace. In Indo-China the French made limited use of helicopters, used paratroops widely, and developed riverine forces. One thing they were critically short of was significant tactical air support. Many French soldiers had come directly from Indo-China. There French made better adaptations to local conditions, and realized that they had to win the population and isolate the insurgents from it and outside support. Large numbers of American troops poured in taking the lead against the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong. The American method of counterinsurgency was costly. For the French the defeats inflicted a terrible toll. France would endure a military coup which involved many who had fought in Vietnam and Algeria. Having militarily won that war, were turned into what Jean Lartenguy called The Centurions had been turned into liars. They saw Dien Bien Phu as the defining moment. Army left Vietnam and returned to a country deeply divided by the war. Vietnam veterans remained ostracized by the society until the s. Taliban in Afghanistan The Americans would not learn the lessons of revolutionary warfare and counterinsurgency until forced to do so in Iraq in These lessons however were not applied to Afghanistan and the Taliban which seemed to have been defeated have regained the initiative, policy is being debated amid discord in the west and there are reports of American and NATO forces becoming discouraged by the course of the war and concern that their efforts will be in vain. This is a dangerous situation to be in and if we learn from anything from our own history as well as that of foreign military forces in Afghanistan we need to be very careful in implementing strategy to get whatever we do right. It was not the product of our costly counter-insurgency and nation building campaign in Afghanistan. The costs of the war which are over 2 billion dollars a week are staggering with little to be shown from the hundreds of billions already spent in Afghanistan, much of which is spent on projects where corrupt Afghan government officials and tribal leaders are the only ones to benefit. Likewise the long term health of the military is imperiled. The acceptance of torture as a means to an end sullied even the hardest French officers. Men like Galula and Marcel Bigeard refused to countenance it, while others like Paul Aussaresses never recanted. Americans would repeat the tactic at Abu Ghraib rallying the Iraqis against them and nearly losing the war because of it. Race riots tore at the force while drug addictions and criminal activities were rampant. The years following Vietnam were a severe test of the US Military and took years for the military to recover. Likewise it took years before either the French or American veterans again felt a part of their countries. They ended up going to war, and when it was over; feeling abandoned, their deepest bonds were to their comrades who had fought by their side. Others have tried and failed miserably at this. The Soviets learned the hard way and found that Afghanistan was one of the major reasons for the collapse of the Soviet Union. Reading the history of Soviet operations in Afghanistan is frighteningly like reading the history of our campaign. As time went on the Soviets attempted to use raids and large scale operations to attempt to bring Mujahidin forces to battle, however the insurgents were very skillful and the Soviets attempted to increase the training of their forces as well as their numbers. By the numbers on the ground had increased to , personnel in four divisions, five separate brigades, four separate regiments and six separate battalions. Tours for enlisted personnel who were primarily conscripts

served months in country and officers 2 years. Few returned for subsequent tours meaning that the 40th Army had few personnel very familiar with the country, its people and the challenges faced by Soviet forces. According to official sources the 40th Army suffered 13, killed in action or died of wounds, 49, wounded and missing in action a figured of 1 in 8 Soviet Soldiers being casualties. They returned home, lost their country and were by and large abandoned by their countrymen. They are joined by the soldiers that have experienced similar things in Chechnya. As such most of the fighting was done by Soviet formations. Soviet Troops preparing to leave Afghanistan.

2: Wright's culture of war comparison | PolitiFact

The French Legionnaires called it "the Silo." By the s, forced standing was a routine police torture in America. In , the National Commission on Lawless Enforcement of the Law found numerous American police departments using forced standing to coerce confessions.

March 22, No idea in American society is more pervasive than the notion that we all owe a debt of gratitude to the young men and women who have volunteered to fight our foreign wars. This attitude was especially unfair since many of the participants in that conflict were draftees. Now, in the face of widespread uncertainty about whether the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan were worth fighting, we nevertheless are determined to show the people who fought them our respect and admiration. Everyone in uniform these days is accorded heroic status, and those who are killed receive individual news coverage impossible during Vietnam. All our wars, of course, are justified as struggles for freedom. This goal deserves further discussion and understanding before we ask our young to die on its behalf. It is difficult to see what essential American freedom has been at risk during these longest wars, undertaken out of reflexive fear after the attacks of Sept. Our insecurity enabled us to believe that Saddam Hussein had weapons of mass destruction or that the terrorists in Afghanistan were a threat to our way of life. We had been, in fact, well and truly terrorized and were determined to retaliate against somebody. From the point of view of those seeking to hold or achieve political power it was useful to stoke these fears. Amid the jingoistic enthusiasm that accompanies the beginning of every war, they became our heroes. Then they started dying, mostly in decidedly unheroic ways like being blown up at random by roadside bombs. More recently, we have been witness to atrocities that have made it apparent that asking people to risk their lives repeatedly for ill-defined objectives in places where we are not well-liked can take a terrible toll. We seem required to learn over and over a painful lesson: Wars are easier to start than to end. Whenever I hear this, I think of two other things we should have learned by now: In these wars of choice we have required them to do so over and over. They and their families are tired. They are, in general, neither heroes nor villains. They volunteered to be where they are and do what they do. Whether they made the right decision, only they can say. We at home have come to largely ignore these conflicts as they dragged on into pointlessness, and we cannot fully comprehend the costs to the young people who have been there. They deserve our support and especially the best treatment we can provide for those who will carry the emotional and physical scars of their participation into the rest of their lives. But in asking our troops to don the mantle of heroism so we can feel better that we have sacrificed nothing, we risk missing the cost that all wars extract from those who fight them. Gordon Livingston, a psychiatrist and Vietnam veteran who lives in Columbia, Md.

3: Baltimore Sun - We are currently unavailable in your region

Americans would repeat the tactic at Abu Ghraib rallying the Iraqis against them and nearly losing the war because of it. For the Americans, the effects of Vietnam continued at home. Race riots tore at the force while drug addictions and criminal activities were rampant.

So therefore we publish it here. When I heard that dogs had been used to intimidate and bite at least one detainee at Abu Ghraib, I thought of the training video shown at the Brazoria County Detention Center in Texas. And when I saw the photos of the naked bodies restrained in grotesque and clearly uncomfortable positions, I thought of the Utah prison system. What I have found is widespread disregard for human rights. Sadism, in some locations, is casual and almost routine. Reporters and commentators keep asking, how could this happen? My question is, why are we surprised when many of these same practices are occurring at home? For one thing, the photos of prison abuse in the United States have not received nearly the attention that the Abu Ghraib photos did. And maybe we have so dehumanized U. In addition to footage of beatings and stun gun use, the videotape included scenes of guards encouraging dogs to bite inmates. The jail system in Maricopa County is well known for its practice of requiring inmates to wear pink underwear, and it is notorious for using stun guns and restraint chairs. In , jail staff placed Scott Norberg in a restraint chair, shocked him twenty-one times with stun guns, and gagged him until he turned blue, according to news reports. However, the settlement included no admission of wrongdoing on the part of the jail. Two of the guards at Abu Ghraib, Ivan L. According to a article in the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, guards at the Greene facility behaved in ways that eerily anticipate the allegations from Abu Ghraib. Taguba carried out on behalf of the U. So he did nothing that was wrong. He was following lawful orders. At the very least, Graner moved from one prison where abuse was commonplace to another. Abu Ghraib was a familiar environment. In a Utah prison, Michael Valent, a mentally ill prisoner, died after spending sixteen hours nude in a restraint chair in March Lane McCotter was serving as the director of the Utah State Prison system on the day that Valent was put in a restraint chair. After Valent died, McCotter resigned. Six years later, McCotter was in charge of reconstructing Abu Ghraib, though he has denied involvement in the abuses.

4: Various Artists - Greatest Box Set / Various [New CD] Boxed Set | eBay

The Rev. Wright compared "the United States Marine Corps with Roman legionnaires who were responsible for the death of our Savior." — John McCain on Sunday, April 27th, in Coral Gables, Fla.

Track Listing Disc 1 1. Philip Randolph - A. Abraham Ribicoff - Sen. Adlai Stevenson - Sen. Adlai Stevenson - Adlai Stevenson, 5. General Patton - George S. General Pershing - John J. Goldwater - John J. Henry Cabot Lodge, Henry Wallace - Henry A. Jesse Jackson - Huey P. Newton Minow - Newton N. Agnew Resigns - Spiro Agnew, 5. Allies In Berlin , 6. Babe Ruth - Babe Ruth, 8. Berlin Airlift , Berlin Wall , Columbia Disaster , Cuba - John F. Czechoslovakia - Alexander Dubcek, Desert Storm - George H. Eichmann - Adolf Eichmann, Elvis - Elvis Presley, End Of Vietnam , French Strike - Charles de Gaulle, Friedan - Betty Friedan, Gagarin - Yuri Gagarin, Gandhi Death - Mohandas Gandhi, Gorbachev Resigns - Mikhail Gorbachev, Hong Kong , India Independence , Invasion Of Poland , Iran-Contra - Ronald Reagan, Iraq - Saddam Hussein, John Glenn - John Glenn, Jonestown - Jim Jones, KAL , Khrushchev Ouster - Nikita Khrushchev, King Verdict - Rodney King, Lennon Death - John Lennon, Lindbergh - Charles Lindbergh, Little Rock School Integration , London Bombing , Love Canal , Madrid Bombing , Martin Luther King, Marilyn Monroe Death - Marilyn Monroe, Moon Walk - Neil Armstrong, Nixon Resigns - Richard Nixon, Nixon Visits China - Richard Nixon, Olympics - Black September, Pearl Harbor , Pentagon Papers - Daniel Ellsberg, Princess Diana - Princess Diana, Rabin - Yitzhak Rabin, Reagan Shot - Ronald Reagan, Red China - Mao Tse Tung, RFK - Robert F. Shuttlesworth Disaster - Christa McAuliffe, South Africa - Nelson Mandela, Stalin Death - Joseph Stalin, Test Tube Baby - Louise Brown, Tiananmen Square , Tokyo Subway - Aum Shinrikyo, Tonkin - Lyndon B. U-2 Incident - Gary Francis Powers, V-E Day - Karl Donitz, VJ Day , Waco - David Koresh, Wounded Knee Disc 3 1. Abba Eban - Abba Eban, 2. Adam Clayton Powell, 3. Adlai Stevenson - Adlai Stevenson, 4. Albert Einstein - Albert Einstein, 6. Allen Ginsberg - Allen Ginsberg, 7. Amelia Earhart - Amelia Earhart, 8. Anwar Sadat - Anwar al Sadat, 9. Barbara Jordan - Barbara Jordan, Benazir Bhutto - Benazir Bhutto, Benjamin Britten - Benjamin Britten, Billy Graham - Billy Graham, Billy Wilder - Billy Wilder, Bob Dylan - Bob Dylan, Washington - Booker T. Cesar Chavez - Cesar Chavez, Charles de Gaulle - Charles de Gaulle, Charles Lindbergh - Charles Lindbergh, Christiaan Barnard - Christiaan Barnard, Clarence Darrow - Clarence Darrow, Benjamin Spock - Dr. Eisenhower - Dwight D. Murrow - Edward R. Edward Steichen - Edward Steichen, Eleanor Roosevelt - Eleanor Roosevelt, Ernest Hemingway - Ernest Hemingway, Federico Fellini - Federico Fellini, Fidel Castro - Fidel Castro, Fiorello LaGuardia - Fiorello Laguardia, Florence Nightingale - Florence Nightingale,

5: Editorials & Opinion | A long-standing trick of the torturer's art | Seattle Times Newspaper

Putting the U.S. military's abuses of Abu Ghraib into better context is a recent document from the State Department's Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor. Here's what the official December report said about the scope and extent of Saddam's abuse of Iraq's population.

However, only a handful of reporters showed up to see the new video, and even fewer reported on it. For that matter, why did no U. Graphic amputation of fingers http: Fortunately, all seven came to the United States for medical attention and received state-of-the-art prosthetic hands. Culture of torture Putting the U. Over the more than 20 years since then, his regime has systematically executed, tortured, imprisoned, raped, terrorized and repressed Iraqi people. Iraq is a nation rich in culture with a long history of intellectual and scientific achievement. Yet Saddam Hussein has silenced its scholars and doctors, as well as its women and children. A system of collective punishment tortures entire families or ethnic groups for the acts of one dissident. Women are raped and often videotaped during rape to blackmail their families. Citizens are publicly beheaded, and their families are required to display the heads of the deceased as a warning to others who might question the politics of this regime. Between and alone, he murdered more than 30, Iraqi citizens with mustard gas and nerve agents. Several international organizations claim that he killed more than 60, Iraqi citizens with chemicals, including large numbers of women and children. In the last election, there was one candidate. The ballot said "Saddam Hussein: Saddam got percent of the vote. Iraqi citizens cannot assemble except in support of the government. Iraqi citizens cannot freely leave Iraq. A country where people are ethnically cleansed; prisoners are tortured in more than prisons in Iraq. Iraq under Saddam has become a hell and a museum of crimes. Beatings, rape, breaking of limbs and denial of food and water are commonplace in Iraqi detention centers. The AEI video depicts one such tongue amputation, using a razor blade while the tongue is held with tweezers.

6: The 33rd Parallel - Masonic Line of Death for Psychic Energy

Three of the torture techniques used at Iraq's Abu Ghraib prison and in U.S. prisons in Afghanistan and Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, are choking with water, exposure to extremes of heat or cold, and.

Attack dog In ancient times, dogs, often large mastiff- or molosser-type breeds, would be strapped with armor or spiked collars and sent into battle to attack the enemy. This strategy was used by various civilizations, such as the Romans and the Greeks. While not as common as in previous centuries, modern militaries continue to employ dogs in an attack role. SOCOM forces of the US military still use dogs in raids for apprehending fleeing enemies or prisoners, or for searching areas too difficult or dangerous for human soldiers such as crawl spaces. Prestre proposed using large dogs to kill Japanese soldiers. He convinced the military to lease an entire island in the Mississippi to house the training facilities. There the army hoped to train as many as two million dogs. The idea was to begin island invasions with landing craft releasing thousands of dogs against the Japanese defenders, then followed up by troops as the Japanese defenders scattered in confusion. One of the biggest problems encountered was getting Japanese soldiers to train the dogs with, because few Japanese soldiers were being captured. Eventually, Japanese-American soldiers volunteered for the training. Another large problem was with the dogs; either they were too docile, did not properly respond to their beach crossing training, or were terrified by shellfire. After millions of dollars were spent with inconclusive results, the program was abandoned. Earlier anti-tank dogs were fitted with tilt-rod mines and trained to run beneath enemy tanks, which would detonate the mines automatically. However, the dogs were trained with stationary Russian tanks and very seldom ran under the moving tanks, instead they were shot as they ran beside the moving tanks. When both Russian and German tanks were present, the dogs would preferentially run towards the familiar Russian tanks. Logistics and communication[edit] Belgian Carabiniers with dog drawn machine gun carts during the Battle of the Frontiers in About the time World War I broke out, many European communities used dogs to pull small carts for milk deliveries and similar purposes. The French had dogs at the start of World War I. The Dutch army copied the idea and had hundreds of dogs trained and ready by the end of World War I the Netherlands remained neutral. Dogs were often used to carry messages in battle. They would be turned loose to move silently to a second handler. This required a dog that was very loyal to two masters, otherwise the dog would not deliver the message on time or at all. Some messenger dogs also performed other communication jobs, such as pulling telephone lines from one location to another. Military mascot Dogs were often used as unit mascots for military units. Some naval dogs such as Sinbad and Judy were themselves enlisted service members. Some units also chose to employ a particular breed of dog as their standard mascot, with new dogs replacing the old when it died or was retired. The presence of a mascot was designed to uplift morale , and many were used to this effect in the trenches of World War I. An example of this would be Sgt. Stubby for the US Army. Animal testing Medical researchers, and their allies in the armed forces, awarded military-style medals to animals in laboratories to emphasize the martial significance of animal experimentation. Kirk, on behalf of the Friends of Medical Research, bestows medals upon research dogs Trixie and Josie "for outstanding services to humanity. The Cold War sparked a heated debate over the ethics of animal experimentation in the U. Detection dog Many dogs were used to locate mines. They did not prove to be very effective under combat conditions. Marine mine detecting dogs were trained using bare electric wires beneath the ground surface. While the dogs effectively found the mines, the task proved so stressful for the dogs they were only able to work between 20 and 30 minutes at a time. The mine detecting war dogs anticipated random shocks from the heretofore friendly earth, making them extremely nervous. Experiments with lab rats show that this trend can be very extreme, in some tests rats even huddled in the corner to the point of starvation to avoid electric shock. Dogs have historically also been used in many cases to track fugitives and enemy troops, overlapping partly into the duties of a scout dog, but use their olfactory skill in tracking a scent, rather than warning a handler at the initial presentation of a scent. Image courtesy of

National Museum of the U. Some dogs are trained to silently locate booby traps and concealed enemies such as snipers. The best scout dogs are described as having a disposition intermediate to docile tracking dogs and aggressive attack dogs. This method of scouting is more efficient compared to human senses. The US operated a number of scout dog platoons assigned on a handler-and-dog team basis to individual patrols and had a dedicated dog training school in Fort Benning , Georgia. Guard dog One of the earliest military-related uses, sentry dogs were used to defend camps or other priority areas at night and sometimes during the day. During the Cold War , the American military used sentry dog teams outside of nuclear weapons storage areas. A test program was conducted in Vietnam to test sentry dogs, launched two days after a successful Vietcong attack on Da Nang Air Base July 1, The detection of intruders resulted in a rapid deployment of reinforcements. The test was successful, so the handlers returned to the US while the dogs were reassigned to new handlers. The Air Force immediately started to ship dog teams to all the bases in Vietnam and Thailand. Within a year of deployment, attacks on several bases had been stopped when the enemy forces were detected by dog teams. Captured Vietcong told of the fear and respect that they had for the dogs. The Vietcong even placed a bounty on lives of handlers and dogs. The success of sentry dogs was determined by the lack of successful penetrations of bases in Vietnam and Thailand. Army military working dog searches among rubble and trash outside a target building in Rusafa , eastern Baghdad, Iraq. Their roles are nearly as varied as those of their ancient cousins, though they tend to be more rarely used in front-line formations. As of , U. Military dogs were actively participating in the conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan. All MWDs in use today are paired with a single individual after their training. This person is called a handler. The latest canine tactical vests are outfitted with cameras and durable microphones that allow dogs to relay audio and visual information to their handlers. In the s the US Air Force used over 1, dogs worldwide. Today, personnel cutbacks have reduced USAF dog teams to approximately , stationed throughout the world. Many dogs that operate in these roles are trained at Lackland Air Force Base , the only United States facility that currently trains dogs for military use. Prior to , older war dogs were required to be euthanized. The new law permits adoption of retired military dogs.

7: The Seattle Times: Opinion: A long-standing trick of the torturer's art

Posts about Abu Ghraib written by allthenews. It was not just about living in constant fear of bombardment or suicide bombings in the volatile times that followed the overthrow of the Iraqi regime.

Commented would be appreciated, at Wikipedia: Thank you for your time, €” Cirt talk Thanks, Drmies talk Perhaps a larger dedicated page to the USA government in X would be better, listing all the major figures down to the governors. Would make sure the article is not bloated and that an entire snapshot of "what was" for readers. USA is a parent project for many other projects, but it seems that its specific usage and thus tagging, administration and operation is all dependent upon every other WikiProject to use and be under WP: USA in order for WP: USA to have it show up as being part of the project. The end result is a half-finished system and its simply sluggish - anyone want to move forward with a rally or split of the functionality related to the WP: I still think that is a better way to go. So should we tag those which refuse with WP: USA for the technical aspect of tracking? So all you need to do to remove them is remove them. If you want to add one you also need to start a discussion and be prepared for a lot of hyperbole and argumentation about how the WPUS project is trying to take over. Personally I would just let the projects return to the dead state they were in before I tried to get people interested in them again. Too few if any want to collaborate anymore and its just not worth spending the time and agravation. Additionally, tagging articles that are already tagged with certain other projects is going to cause a fight. Some projects feel they own the articles and will not let other related projects tag them. Its up to you all though. Being the parent project is just that, an organizational structure, where you can fall-up for advice and help, and if the project falls inactive, a place to merge it to. When they fall inactive, or do not want to maintain a separate banner, the WPUSA banner can be used and a taskforce activated. When articles of national importance are around, they should definitely acquire a WPUSA banner, or if the topic is a national topic. USA into some larger system And my hand hurts from all the reverting of my USA tagging. USA is just too massive for most people. Its intimidating and its unfocused, the big idea of a WikiProject to cover anything from the USA is I guess about as silly as having everything from Japan covered. Angelo-bias aside, one is a mess and the other is dead. Though I hate to have dead-unspecific WikiProjects, Wikipedia has too few editors and too much push back against large overarching projects for it to work well. USA into a top-tier WikiProject management project and break the template up? When I tag novels based on country, I do try putting them in specific states if I can. US, because it is very much associated with Iowa. And that is not going to happen. Some people say tag based on country of origin, like for smaller countries which really have no reasonable reason to have less coverage. Like China or Japan. China and India should have millions of articles by themselves. Both include articles like Door god. Egg balancing contains both WP: They all contain basic "Chinese" things from food to films to books to people. Does this mean the consensus is currently that anything related to the US should be either tagged WP-US or with that of a regional project? Does this mean the corresponding portals should also be added if the article is tagged with the said project. The reason given for opposition was "Just because something is IN the United States does not make it relevant for that WikiProject, which should be about The United States, the country, the nation, its people as a whole, NOT about every thing in every state in it, every thing in every city in it. Some of the state WikiProjects are effectively dead, but tagging them WP: USA is going to make many people mad despite the good faith attempts to monitor and watch them. Now, I can see if we are tagging "toys" with tangentially related terms that would be a problem. What we need is either a technical solution to ensure WP: USA, covering all people. National tagging should be the final end no North America or Europe or "Earth" WikiProjects because nationalities and not continents or the "European Union" forms an identity. And every other national WikiProject operates in the same way, just horribly under utilized. A change which allows for the entire project to be managed easier The novel, though, is purely Georgia in its setting, authorship, and literary context. Just nitpicking with your earlier comment. I added portals to Gone with the Wind film.

However a Wikipedian reverted the edit and told me "This has been discussed in the past. There is no consensus to add portals to film articles. This article is also relevant to the WikiProject United States, so that project also must have a say in whether that article allows portals, yes? Does the WikiProject United States agree with not having portals in articles related to American films? I do not think it is a good idea for one WikiProject to impose rules over its own articles like that because it affects other WikiProjects. When portals are visible and done well, they enhance articles by providing entry points for readers to find additional articles. Hopefully she can help illustrate the issue and provide the links [WhisperToMe talk](#) They should not deal with some structural items in articles, like the presence or absence of infoboxes, portal links, etc. The SMEs from WikiProjects should put together good portals so that they can be linked, but they should not ban portal links that make sense. This is the set of portals [DarkWarriorBlake](#) is calling "abuse" - The old discussion is here: [Film can say that Portal: Film should not be added to articles and that in the case of portals belonging to both WikiProjects such as Portal: Film in the United States which belongs to this project and WikiProject Film both projects together will have to decide how that portal is used. WhatamIdoing is asking everybody to look at Wikipedia: I think the relevant part of the page he is linking begins with "However, in a few cases, projects have wrongly used these pages as a means of asserting ownership over articles within their scope\[Do American novels novels, films derived from novels, characters fall within the scope of WikiProject United States? It would be odd for them not to be. Is this a correct characterization of the issue?](#)

From: National Prison Disinvestment Campaign By: Jesse Fruhwirth December 6th, The Utah Democratic Party is on the verge of choosing a private-prison profiteer to be a party o.

Lebanon - Yes Israel - Yes C. Executions continue to be carried out as of Denied Clemency 3 times, granted it once. Also Executed first black female in the State since a slave named Lucy. The recent execution was rife with Masonic overtones - see: Including that execution being the 13th of the year. Then Governor Bush sets record of Executions in 5 years. The most in USA history. The fact is that his brother Jeb Bush, The Governor of Florida, has been sending persons to their death at the same time. Symbol is the Eagle for Romans as for America. A killer, bird of prey. All of this to a man that one does not know, has not caused one harm, one did not Witness any crime committed and who may profess innocence in an admittedly flawed System. The will to kill is a litmus test. The signing of the death warrant is reminiscent of the signing of the proverbial pact With a demon in blood. The sale of the soul for temporal power. The only difference is That the blood is that of another not the signer. Christ said that all men were his brothers - Thus for a Christian the signing of the death Warrant is also to emulate Cain killing Abel. The Governor is the leader of the State national guard like Pilate was in charge of the local military. The simulation of the handing washing executioner handing Christ over to the forces of evil for death is a model, paradigm and clear symbolic analogy to achieve POWER in the USA at present - recent history shows the closer this mold is followed the likelier the possibility of reaching the pinnacle of power. Pontius Pilate had a great career after Christ died. So do those who closely follow the script. An example for the election is Mark Warner Governor of Virginia. Top Executioner and went to Bilderberger meeting secretly as a private citizen then got caught. This is similar to Edwards going to the same meeting in Italy prior to Kerry being allowed or told to nominate him as Vice President.

9: Portal:Current events/September - Wikipedia

Abu Ghraib gave us the first chance to see what these techniques really are: stealth tortures that leave no marks. Torture like this doesn't just happen "over there." Torture like this casts a

Most e-mailed articles Forced to stand on a box with wires attached to your fingers, toes and penis all night long. Just something that Spec. Sabrina Harman dreamed up in Abu Ghraib prison? This torture is well known to intelligence agencies worldwide. The CIA documented the effects of forced standing 40 years ago. And the technique is valued because it leaves few marks, and so no evidence. Forced standing was a prescribed field punishment in West European armies in the early 20th century. In , the National Commission on Lawless Enforcement of the Law found numerous American police departments using forced standing to coerce confessions. The Gestapo used forced standing as a routine punishment in many concentration camps. It even created small narrow "standing cells," Stehzelle, where prisoners had to stand all night. The ankles and feet swell to twice their normal size within 24 hours. The heart rate increases, and some faint. The kidneys eventually shut down. In the midth century, torturers learned how to use the swelling and blistering to cause more pain. The South African and Brazilian police made prisoners stand on cans or bricks, the edges causing excruciating pain to the sensitive feet. In , the South African Truth Commission determined that forced standing was the third-most-common torture during apartheid, after beating and applying electricity. Hooding was a common feature of Brazilian and South African torture. In the s, the Brazilians added the electrical supplement. They threatened victims with electroshock if they began to give up and collapse in exhaustion. Ironically, the Brazilians called the whole technique "the Vietnam. And now the ghost of "the Vietnam" appears in Iraq. The American soldiers performed the torture, but someone taught them the parameters. This kind of torture is not common knowledge, and if it were not for the photographs, no one would know that it had been practiced. Today, American interrogators are using "stress and duress" techniques in prisons in Afghanistan and at Diego Garcia. Officials refer to these techniques as "torture lite. Soldiers trained in stealth torture take these techniques back into civilian life as policemen and private security personnel. It takes years to uncover the subsequent damage. The American style of electric torture in Vietnam appeared in Arkansas prisons in the s and Chicago squad rooms in the s and s. Likewise, the excruciating water tortures American soldiers used for interrogation during the Spanish American War appeared in American policing in the next two decades. For those who suffered from these tortures, it was small comfort that President Theodore Roosevelt felt it was a "mild torture," or that it was hard to see that anyone "was seriously damaged," or that, on Memorial Day , the president regretted the "few acts of cruelty" American troops had performed. When will we ever learn? He is an associate professor of political science at Reed College in Portland.

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