

Chapter 1 : Culture Wars and Enduring American Dilemmas

The idea of a culture war, or wars, has existed in America since the 1960s—an underlying ideological schism in our country that is responsible for the polarizing debates on everything from the separation of church and state, to abortion, to gay marriage, to affirmative action. Irene Taviss Thomson.

Uranium mining and the Navajo people While government-directed Indian termination policies were enforced during the Eisenhower administration , hastily executed uranium mining contracts to permit it even sanctioning it as "economic progress" preceded the imposition of unprecedented-scale government-sanctioned commercial uranium extraction operations from various parts of traditional Indian western North American tribal lands not so named under the ancient land-use and resource-sharing ways of Indigenous former inhabitants and the uranium mining was permitted. However, the uranium mining contracts were signed without tribal permissions, and Navajo workers were not informed of the health risks involved with working in uranium mines. Williams Memorial Totem Pole, Seattle Center In Congress, the Democratic chairman of the House Subcommittee on Indian Affairs, James Haley from Florida, supported Indian rights; for example, he thought Indians should participate more in "policy matters", but "the right of self-determination is in the Congress as a representative of all the people". One struggle was over the long-term leasing of American Indian land. Relieving the long-term poverty on most reservations through business partnerships by leasing land was seen as infeasible. A return to the 19th century year leases was seen as a possible solution. But, an Interior Department memo said, "a year lease is in the nature of a conveyance of the land". These battles over land had their beginnings in the s when federal policy often related to wholesale taking, not leases. In the s, many Native Americans believed that leases were too frequently a way for outsiders to control Indian land. The struggle ended in a bitter compromise. It created events to attract the press. If successful, news outlets would seek out AIM spokespersons for interviews. Rather than relying on traditional lobbying efforts, AIM took its message directly to the American public. Its leaders looked for opportunities to gain publicity. Sound bites such as the " AIM Song " became associated with the movement. In , members occupied Mount Rushmore for a few days, as it was created in the Black Hills of South Dakota, long sacred to the Lakota. After the discovery of gold , in , the federal government took the land in and sold it for mining and settlement to European Americans. The takeover was inspired by the Alcatraz occupation. Activists cited the Treaty of Fort Laramie and demanded the abandoned federal property revert to the control of the Native peoples of Milwaukee. AIM protestors retained possession of the land, and the land became the site of the first Indian Community School until Twelve points addressed treaty responsibilities which the protestors believed the U. Restore treaty-making ended by Congress in Establish a treaty commission to make new treaties with sovereign Native Nations. Provide opportunities for Indian leaders to address Congress directly. Review treaty commitments and violations. Have unratified treaties reviewed by the Senate. Ensure that all American Indians are governed by treaty relations. Provide relief to Native Nations as compensation for treaty rights violations. Recognize the right of Indians to interpret treaties. Create a Joint Congressional Committee to reconstruct relations with Indians. Restore terminated rights of Native Nations. Repeal state jurisdiction on Native Nations Public Law Provide Federal protection for offenses against Indians. Abolish the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Create a new office of Federal Indian Relations. Remedy breakdown in the constitutionally prescribed relationships between the United States and Native Nations. Ensure immunity of Native Nations from state commerce regulation, taxes, and trade restrictions. Protect Indian religious freedom and cultural integrity. Establish national Indian voting with local options; free national Indian organizations from governmental controls. Reclaim and affirm health, housing, employment, economic development, and education for all Indian people. Other events during the s were designed to achieve the goal of gaining public attention. They ensured AIM would be noticed to highlight what they saw as the erosion of Indian rights and sovereignty. The first walk began on February 11, with a ceremony on Alcatraz Island , where a Sacred Pipe was loaded with tobacco. The Pipe was carried the entire distance. Traditional spiritual leaders from many tribes participated, leading traditional ceremonies. International spiritual leaders like Nichidatsu Fujii also took

part in the Walk. The traditional elders led them to the Washington Monument , where the Pipe carried across the country was smoked. Over the following week, they held rallies at various sites to address issues: The Congress voted against a proposed bill to abrogate treaties with Indian Nations. During the week after the activists arrived, Congress passed the American Indian Religious Freedom Act , which allowed them the use of peyote in worship. The Longest Walk 2 had representatives from more than American Indian nations, and other indigenous participants, such as Maori. It also had non-indigenous supporters. The walk highlighted the need for protection of American Indian sacred sites, tribal sovereignty, environmental protection and action to stop global warming. Participants traveled on either the Northern Route basically that of or the Southern Route. Participants crossed a total of 26 states on the two different routes. The walkers used Sacred staffs to represent their issues; the group supported the protection of sacred sites of indigenous peoples, traditional tribal sovereignty, issues related to native prisoners, and the protection of children. They also commemorated the 30th anniversary of the original Longest Walk. In Washington, the Southern Route delivered a page manifesto, "The Manifesto of Change", and a list of demands, including mitigation for climate change, a call for environmental sustainability plans, protection of sacred sites, and renewal of improvement to Native American sovereignty and health. AIM leaders talked about high unemployment, slum housing, and racist treatment, fought for treaty rights and the reclamation of tribal land, and advocated on behalf of urban Indians. They were protesting its corrupt government, federal issues, and the lack of justice from border counties. Through the resulting siege that lasted for 71 days, twelve people were wounded, including an FBI agent left paralyzed; in April a Cherokee and a Lakota activist died of gunfire at this point, the Oglala Lakota called an end to the occupation. Afterward, American Indians were arrested. Wounded Knee drew international attention to the plight of American Indians. AIM leaders were tried in a Minnesota federal court. The court dismissed their case on the basis of governmental prosecutorial misconduct. Protesters held signs with slogans such as "Indians are people not mascots". NCAA schools such as Florida State University , University of Utah , University of Illinois and Central Michigan University have negotiated with the tribes whose names or images they had used for permission for continued use and to collaborate on portraying the mascot in a way that is intended to honor Native Americans. Goals and commitments[edit] AIM has been committed to improving conditions faced by native peoples. The protest began to publicize the issues of the American Indian Movement. The government offered financial compensation, but the Oglala Sioux have refused it, insisting on return of the land to their people. The settlement money is earning interest. After their trial and conviction, the Hares received the minimal sentence for manslaughter. Members of AIM went to Gordon to protest the sentences, as it was seen as part of a pattern of law enforcement in border counties that did not provide justice to Native Americans. In protest of the charges, a group of AIM members and leaders from Pine Ridge Reservation and leaders went to the county seat of Custer, South Dakota , to meet with the prosecutor. Police in riot gear allowed only four people to enter the county courthouse. Many of the AIM demonstrators were arrested and charged; numerous people served sentences, including the mother of Wesley Bad Heart Bull. Wounded Knee Incident In addition to the problems of violence in the border towns, many traditional people at the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation were unhappy with the government of Richard Wilson , elected in When their effort to impeach him in February failed, they met to plan protests and action. Many people on the reservation were unhappy about its longstanding poverty and failures of the federal government to live up to its treaties with Indian nations. The women elders encouraged the men to act. The Oglala Lakota demanded a revival of treaty negotiations to begin to correct relations with the federal government, the respect of their sovereignty, and the removal of Wilson from office. Although periodic negotiations were held between AIM spokesman and U. The elders ended the occupation then. The Department of Justice then excluded the press from access to Wounded Knee. He had been nominated for his performance in The Godfather and won. Littlefeather arrived in full Apache regalia and read his statement that, owing to the "poor treatment of Native Americans in the film industry," Brando would not accept the award. In interviews, she also talked about the Wounded Knee occupation. The event grabbed the attention of the US and the world media. The movement considered the Awards ceremony publicity, together with Wounded Knee, as a major event and public relations victory, as polls showed that Americans were sympathetic to the Indian cause. Pine Ridge

Reservation violence[edit] AIM members continued to be active at Pine Ridge, although Wilson stayed in office and was re-elected in a contested election. Violent deaths rose during a "reign of terror", and more than political opponents of his died violently during the next three years. The FBI agents were driving in two unmarked cars and followed a red pick-up truck matching the suspects description. The FBI agents were shot at by the occupants of the vehicle and others. The agents managed to fire five rounds before being killed, while at least bullets were fired at them. The agents were also shot at close range with physical evidence suggesting that they had been executed. Three AIM members were indicted for the murders: An eyewitness testified that the three men joined the shooting after it had started. In , Peltier admitted firing at Agents in an interview. Both Butler and Robideau were acquitted at trial while Peltier was tried separately and controversially convicted in and is serving two consecutive life sentences.

Chapter 2 : Science News, Articles, and Information - Scientific American

The American Nurses Association (ANA) Center for Ethics and Human Rights was established to help nurses navigate ethical and value conflicts, and life and death decisions, many of which are common to everyday practice.

The history of American conservatism has been marked by tensions and competing ideologies. Fiscal conservatives and libertarians favor small government, laissez-faire economy, low income and corporate taxes, limited regulation, and free enterprise. Social conservatives see traditional social values as threatened by secularism; they tend to support mandatory school prayer and oppose abortion and same sex marriage. Neoconservatives want to expand American ideals throughout the world. The conservative movement of the 1980s attempted to bring together these divergent strands, stressing the need for unity to prevent the spread of "godless communism. All other activities of government tend to diminish freedom and hamper progress. The growth of government the dominant social feature of this century must be fought relentlessly. In this great social conflict of the era, we are, without reservations, on the libertarian side. The profound crisis of our era is, in essence, the conflict between the Social Engineers, who seek to adjust mankind to scientific utopias, and the disciples of Truth, who defend the organic moral order. We believe that truth is neither arrived at nor illuminated by monitoring election results, binding though these are for other purposes, but by other means, including a study of human experience. On this point we are, without reservations, on the conservative side. According to Peter Viereck, American conservatism is distinctive because it was not tied to a monarchy, landed aristocracy, established church, or military elite. There are two overlapping subgroups of social conservatives—the traditional and the religious. Traditional conservatives strongly support traditional codes of conduct, especially those they feel are threatened by social change and modernization. For example, traditional conservatives may oppose the use of female soldiers in combat. Religious conservatives focus on conducting society as prescribed by a religious authority or code. In the United States this translates into taking hard-line stances on moral issues, such as opposition to abortion and homosexuality. Religious conservatives often assert that "America is a Christian nation" and call for laws that enforce Christian morality. Fiscal conservatives support limited government, low tax, low spending, and a balanced budget. They argue that low taxes produce more jobs and wealth for everyone, and also that, as President Grover Cleveland said, "unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation". Fiscal conservatives often argue that competition in the free market is more effective than the regulation of industry. Some make exceptions in the case of trusts or monopolies. Others, such as some libertarians and followers of Ludwig von Mises, believe all government intervention in the economy is wasteful, corrupt, and immoral. More moderate fiscal conservatives argue that "free market economics" is the most efficient way to promote economic growth: However, some American fiscal conservatives view wider social liberalism as an impetus for increased spending on these programs. As such, fiscal conservatism today exists somewhere between classical liberalism and contemporary consequentialist political philosophies, and is often influenced by coinciding levels of social conservatism. Thus it was the British Labour government—which embraced socialism—that pushed the Truman administration in 1947 to take a strong stand against Soviet Communism. They often denounce anti-war protesters and support the police and the military. They hold that military institutions embody core values such as honor, duty, courage, loyalty, and a willingness on the part of the individual to make sacrifices for the good of the country. Social conservatives are strongest in the South and in recent years played a major role in the political coalitions of Ronald Reagan and George W. Fiscal conservatism and Economic liberalism Fiscal conservatism is the economic and political policy that advocates restraint of progressive taxation and expenditure. Fiscal conservatives since the 19th century have argued that debt is a device to corrupt politics; they argue that big spending ruins the morals of the people, and that a national debt creates a dangerous class of speculators. A political strategy employed by conservatives to achieve a smaller government is known as starve the beast. Activist Grover Norquist is a well-known proponent of the strategy and has famously said, "My goal is to cut government in half in twenty-five years, to get it down to the size where we can drown it in the bathtub. This belief in small government combines with fiscal conservatism to produce a broader

economic liberalism, which wishes to minimize government intervention in the economy or implement laissez-faire policies. This economic liberalism borrows from two schools of thought: Donohue argues that classical liberalism in the 19th century U. To the vast majority of American classical liberals, however, laissez-faire did not mean no government intervention at all. On the contrary, they were more than willing to see government provide tariffs, railroad subsidies, and internal improvements, all of which benefited producers. What they condemned was intervention in behalf of consumers. It is also, sometimes, extended to a broader "small government" philosophy. Economic liberalism is associated with free market, or laissez-faire economics. Economic liberalism, insofar as it is ideological, owes its creation to the "classical liberal" tradition, in the vein of Adam Smith, Friedrich A. Hayek, Milton Friedman, and Ludwig von Mises. Classical liberals and libertarians support free markets on moral, ideological grounds: Supporters of the moral grounds for free markets include Ayn Rand and Ludwig von Mises. The liberal tradition is suspicious of government authority, and prefers individual choice, and hence tends to see free market capitalism as the preferable means of achieving economic ends. Modern conservatives, on the other hand, derive support for free markets from practical grounds. Free markets, they argue, are the most productive markets. Thus the modern conservative supports free markets not out of necessity, but out of expedience. The support is not moral or ideological, but driven on the Burkean notion of prescription: Another reason why conservatives support a smaller role for the government in the economy is the belief in the importance of the civil society. As noted by Alexis de Tocqueville, there is a belief that a bigger role of the government in the economy will make people feel less responsible for the society. These responsibilities would then need to be taken over by the government, requiring higher taxes. In his book *Democracy in America*, Tocqueville described this as "soft oppression. Rarely will a conservative politician claim that free markets are "simply more productive" or "simply the right thing to do" but a combination of both. This blurring is very much a product of the merging of the classical liberal and modern conservative positions under the "umbrella" of the conservative movement. The archetypal free-market conservative administrations of the late 20th century—the Margaret Thatcher government in Britain and the Ronald Reagan administration in the U. He wanted to increase defense spending and achieved that; liberal Democrats blocked his efforts to cut domestic spending. Federal revenues as a percent of the GDP fell from Federal spending fell slightly from This contrasts with statistics from , when government spending was rising more rapidly than it had in decades. Factions in the Republican Party United States In the United States today, the word "conservative" is often used very differently from the way it is used in Europe and Asia. Following the American Revolution, Americans rejected the core ideals of European conservatism; those ideals were based on the landed aristocracy, established churches, and powerful armies. Conservatism in the United States is not a single school of thought. Jerry Falwell in the s preached traditional moral and religious social values. Christian conservatives are primarily interested in family values. Typical positions include the view that the United States was founded as a Christian nation, that abortion is wrong, that there should be prayer in state schools, that intelligent design or creationism should be taught in schools alongside evolution, and that marriage should be defined as between one man and one woman and not between two members of the same sex. Many attack the profanity and sexuality in the media and movies. A form of conservatism bound within the limits provided within the United States constitution, defending the structures of constitutionalism, and preserving the principles of the United States constitution. A form of conservatism that focuses on low taxes and restrained government spending. A fusion with libertarianism, this type emphasizes a strict interpretation of the Constitution, particularly with regard to federal power. This mode of thinking tends to espouse laissez-faire economics and a critical view of the federal government. Ron Paul and his son Rand Paul have been influential proponents in the Republican presidential contests. A modern form of conservatism that supports a more assertive, interventionist foreign policy, aimed at promoting democracy abroad. It is tolerant of an activist government at home, but is focused mostly on international affairs. Neoconservatism was first described by a group of disaffected liberals, and thus Irving Kristol, usually credited as its intellectual progenitor, defined a neoconservative as "a liberal who was mugged by reality. Bush administration in the Middle East that used the military to promote democracy. In part a rebirth of the Old Right, arising in the s in reaction to neoconservatism, stresses tradition, especially

Christian tradition and the importance to society of the traditional family. Huntington for example, argue that multiracial , multi-ethnic, and egalitarian states are inherently unstable. The magazines Chronicles and The American Conservative are generally considered to be paleoconservative in nature.

Chapter 3 : Native American Health: MedlinePlus

The Center for American Progress joined with civil and human rights groups to develop new policies for internet companiesâ€”here's what we did and why it is important. By Henry Fernandez Immigration.

Current problems To get a realistic impression of an ethnic community, it is absolutely necessary to look at its seamy side and to analyze its problems. Due to the fact that the reservations in the USA are on a different level of development, their problems are varying and of different graveness. But in many cases one problem produces the next, so there is definitely no shortage of worrying aspects among the American Indians in the reservations as well as outside. Bad job conditions at the reservations, exploitation and environmental destruction Today there are only 52 million acres left from the original American Indian homeland of the about 6. So for many Native Americans there is no possibility to make a living by farming without the use of chemicals and in some reservations commercial hunting and fishing are prohibited. Furthermore the lack of infrastructure e. The bad conditions complicate the foundation of American Indian businesses like casinos and tourism for some tribes, too, because they are not within easy reach from the next big city and the potential customers. The government in the s promised high financial and economic rewards to the tribes who would agree to the storage of toxic and radioactive waste on their reservation land for several decades. Lack of education and poverty The percentage of citizens with less than a High School graduate was leveled Furthermore the reservation schools have the highest rate of teacher turnover and they often lack the means for school supply and sufficient staff. Even those Native Americans students who could attend secondary education are inhibited by bureaucracy and the great distances to the universities. This lack of formal education fuels other social problems like unemployment, poverty, teenage pregnancy, criminality and drug abuse and it forces the Native Americans to accept badly paid jobs. Therefore an improve of their life standards is not easy since they are also inhibited by the costs for food which in reservations are absurdly enough higher than outside the reservations and the financial burdens especially on City Indians, such as high rents and taxes which they have to pay in full amount, unlike the Native Americans in the reservations. Social challenges In the reservations but also outside the Native Americans have to deal with further worrying social developments: For those the confrontation with unemployment, environmental destruction, the decay of the reservations and the lack of positive future prospects and leisure time activities to distract them situation, are probably hard to bear. Caused or at least promoted by drug abuse, there is a lot of crime in the reservations and outside of which the American Indians especially children are victims and offenders especially young adults at the same rate: Domestic violence, rape, child abuse and child neglect are reported to take place very often in the reservations, with the estimated number of unknown cases being very high. Furthermore in the recent years gang violence in the reservations has increased, fueled by weak law enforcement, youth unemployment and the lack of activities for young Indians and with the results of vandalism, theft, assaults also sexual and street fights. In fact the health conditions in the reservations are deplorable, anyhow: Native Americans are suffering of diabetes, alcoholism, tuberculosis and other health conditions and are dying at shocking rates. The cases of asthma, heart failure, cancer and AIDS are also noticeable accumulated within American Indian communities unfortunately mostly among the elders and children and are out of all proportion to the inadequate health care system: Especially the malnutrition based diseases such as rickets and diabetes require expensive medical treatments like for example dialysis and therefore the federal health service in many reservations is overburdened. So an increase of cancer and deformity based deaths are caused by contacts with these dangerous substances. In general the central nervous system is affected and therefore these children suffer from epileptic attacks, speech disorders, learning difficulties, inhibited growth and deformed bodies and organs. These symptoms can be suppressed by medical treatment, although there is no complete remedy. Mental health In many books and films about American Indians we are shown the sins and crimes committed by the white Immigrants, which are often hard to believe. Hence it appears likely that the present generation of American Indians are still full of sadness and horror about the past, like the descendants of the Jews. Although we cannot look into the Native American heads, except if they write or talk about their feelings, it is known

that the experiences for example of the boarding schools have caused traumas among the former pupils. This policy has been quite effective and the Navajo, as an example, sold the mining rights for the area of Black Mesa without the agreement of the Hopi who worship the area as a spiritual center. It would be interesting to know what would have happened, if the American Indians had stood solidly against the European immigrants. The relationship between the American Indians and the U. In the past discrimination has been the common reaction towards American Indians and was in no way inferior to the experiences of the African Americans, except that it is less known to the world. Similar to the Black Americans the civil rights activists who supported the Native Americans as well as Native Americans who stood up for their rights in public had become victims of social disadvantage or even political assassination. Today the discrimination of American Indians is not as omnipresent and publicly expressed as in the past, probably because of the Native American resistance movement in the past century. Its traces, however, are still there: The ignorance and indifference towards the American Indian problems and concerns is the more important strain on the relationship between the USA and the Native Americans, today besides the memories to past injustice. Conflicts between the government and Native Americans are often solved by actions of the US army and other American Indian affairs are often treated without the adequate political sensitiveness as well: Furthermore the US government takes its time to realize a mistake and to apologize for it e. An even more important obstacle to the removal of the American Indian problems is the indifference among other people, such as fellow citizens who only have a vague understanding of the problems facing Native Americans today.

Chapter 4 : American Indians Today/Current problems - Wikibooks, open books for an open world

The Center for American Progress is dedicated to improving the lives of Americans through progressive ideas and action. Building on the achievements of progressive pioneers such as Teddy Roosevelt.

July 12, Share Better Transportation and Roads Have you ever tweeted about all the potholes on your morning commute, being stuck in a horrible traffic jam , or subway delays? Plenty of Americans have. With 1,, tweets, the subject of better transportation and roads is the 10th-most-talked-about issue on Twitter. Reliable Energy at Home When the power goes out, Twitter lights up. Everyone wants to know when the electricity is going to be back on. But Americans are also tweeting about green sources of energy, such as wind and solar power. With 1,, tweets, reliable energy at home is the ninth-most-discussed issue on the social media platform. An inspiring 1,, tweets put this subject in eighth place. Protecting Forests, Rivers, and Oceans Good news: Americans really do care about the planet. Users of the platform are eager to discuss pollution, conservation, and clean energy, which puts the issue in sixth place. An astonishing 2,, tweets about civil rights , freedom of the press, and free speech put the issue of political freedoms in fifth place. An Honest and Responsive Government Forget that tired red stateâ€”versusâ€”blue-state narrative. Americans just want a government that works. Americans care deeply about getting a good one. An astounding 5,, tweets make it the third-most-popular issue on the social media platform. A staggering 6,, tweets about issues related to freedom from discrimination put this issue in the No. Twitter users discuss everything from eliminating racism and discrimination against Muslims to marriage equality and LGBT rights. The abundance of tweetsâ€”6,, of them, featuring words like unemployed and hiringâ€”landed the subject of better job opportunities at the very top.

Chapter 5 : Conservatism in the United States - Wikipedia

Feature Stories, Weekly Videos and News for Modern Firearms by NRA American Rifleman Magazine.

Note that the issue here, although the politics is somewhat dated, is over the use of sexual harassment laws. The support of the Paula Jones lawsuit by Catherine MacKinnon -- "When Paula Jones sued Bill Clinton , male dominance quaked" -- seemed merely to result in the marginalization of MacKinnon from elite opinion -- her earlier Stalinism and anhedonic political moralism had not been sufficient. Clinton continues to be treated as a serious political influence, appearing extensively in television promotions for California Proposition 87 in the election. Nevertheless, he continues to act and be regarded as a venerated elder statesman. A long time Governor of a Southern State is elected President of the United States on a platform that includes strong support for laws against sexual harassment. After he is in office, it comes out that he may have used State Troopers, on duty to protect him as Governor, to pick up women for him. One of the women named in the national press stories as having been brought to the Governor for sex felt defamed because she had actually rebuffed his crude advances, even though he had said that he knew her boss -- she was a State employee. She decides to clear her name by suing the now President for sexual harassment. The Supreme Court allows the suit to proceed against the sitting President. He strongly denies that any sexual relationship had ever taken place, and professes not to remember if he was even ever alone with the intern. The President then finally admits only to an ambiguous "improper relationship. Is it hypocritical of the President and his supporters to continued to support the sexual harassment and perjury laws if they do not want him to be subject to the ordinary penalties for breaking them? On analogy with the Gibson and Pinocchio Scales, which rate general craziness and lying, respectively, here is a "Clinton Scale" for sexual misconduct. This begins modestly, with Gennifer Flowers, who announced during the Presidential Campaign that Clinton had conducted an extended sexual affair with her. Clinton and Hillary Clinton then went on national television to deny what Flowers said. In a later deposition in the Paula Jones case, Clinton admitted that Flowers had told the truth. Thus, although there was nothing intrinsically wrongful about Clinton having a sexual relationship with Gennifer Flowers, it was adulterous, and it did result in a blatant lie to the American people. The next level, named after Monica Lewinsky, also involved a consensual relationship with an adult. However, this was also adulterous, and Monica Lewinsky was a young twenty-ish White House intern. At least Clinton did not coerce her into it, since Lewinsky had already told friends that she was going to the White House with ambitions of seducing the President. That Clinton allowed her to do so, in a room right next to the Oval Office, was shameful; but, as with Gennifer Flowers, it became more serious when Clinton denied, again, on national television, that it had ever happened "I did not have sexual relations with that woman, Miss Lewinsky. I never told anybody to lie, not a single time; never. These allegations are false". Despite this evidence, the remarkable claim was made by Clinton defenders that Clinton had not lied because oral sex, which stained the dress, is not sex. Polls were commissioned and learned experts were all lined up to claim that oral sex is not sex. Such a thing, of course, has never been heard before or since, and all this proved was the insincerity and dishonesty of Clinton apologists. But the Lewinsky affair might never have become public if it had not gotten caught up in the Paula Jones case. The next level, named indeed after Paula Jones, ended up involving legal issues. This began with a press report about how Clinton, as Governor, had used Arkansas State Troopers to procure women for him. Jones realized that one of the women mentioned in the story, from the details of the circumstances, was actually her, and she went public to clarify that Clinton had not succeeded in seducing her but had exposed himself and implied that what she did could affect her job with the State. This sounded like sexual harassment, and Clinton exposing himself "Just touch it" , apart from the impropriety at least of having the police bring her to him, was both shameful and indecent. This was grounds for a sexual harassment lawsuit, which the Supreme Court allowed to go forward against a sitting President. Details are given in the dilemma above. Eventually, Clinton settled the lawsuit but was then disbarred for having delivered perjured testimony. Again, the attendant circumstances of the case were revealing. Carville even made personal attacks against the Special Prosecutor, Kenneth Starr -- something that even Richard Nixon and his defenders had never done

against prosecutors investigating him. It also came out that Hillary Clinton had run a division of the Clinton campaign charged with suppressing "bimbo eruptions," i. Clinton had called Monica Lewinsky a "stalker" and mentally unstable -- until the evidence of the blue dress. The next level, named after Kathleen Willey, involved a modest, perhaps, sexual assault. Willey, who already knew Clinton personally, had gone to him looking for a job, since her husband had just committed suicide, leaving her without means of support. Clinton, with his "I feel your pain" sensitivity, decided to grope her instead. She rebuffed him, and he desisted; but she does not seem to have gotten that job. Feminists claim that traditional sex roles made women passive; but that is not always what we see in old accounts, when some women, for instance Italians especially, thought that their virtue might be worth their life. Finally, we get the case of Clinton simply raping Juanita Broaddrick. She allowed him into her hotel room because he was the Attorney General of Arkansas and because she was a Democrat campaign worker and supporter. When she finally told her story, the Democrats and the Press almost literally yawned about it -- despite telling us before and since that the mere testimony of a sexual assault victim and "survivor" is enough to prove the credibility, if not the veracity, of such an accusation. Broaddrick has said that Democrat politicians have never been willing to give her the time of day. And, of course, the Clinton strategy was not just to discount or ignore accusers, but to defame and smear them. The story is loosely based on the life of Giuseppe Chiara, who was a Jesuit missionary in Japan in 17th century, after the Japanese, under the Tokugawa Shoguns, had prohibited Christianity and begun actively persecuting Japanese Christians and European missionaries. The movie was a personal project of director Martin Scorsese, long in the works. After meeting hidden Japanese Christians, Rodrigues and Garupe are captured and discover that, after a period of executing Christians, the Japanese decided that it was better to demoralize them by forcing the Jesuit missionaries themselves to renounce their faith and become apostates. Ferreira himself was tortured to the point where he was broken. Garupe himself drowns while trying to help Japanese Christians who are being drowned. Rodrigues, as the new strategy is politely explained to him, is forced to watch as the Christians he has known personally are horribly tortured, even though they themselves have obeyed the requirement to step on images of Christ or the Virgin Mary. Rodrigues is required to step on an image of Christ to save his parishioners. As it happens, Christ in the image speaks to him, tells him to step on the image, and explains that this is the kind of sacrifice that Christ himself would do. Although told that this symbolic renunciation is of no real significance, after Rodrigues does it, he is not allowed to practice Christianity ever again, even in private, is closely monitored, and is compelled to help expose Japanese Christians for the rest of his life. In the movie, but not in the book, we are shown that at his burial, the Japanese wife of Rodrigues, whose sympathies we do not know, surreptitiously buries a cross with him. The dilemma of Rodrigues is of a "right vs. Instead, with his impious act, he saves the lives and ends the suffering of his Japanese Christians. It is not right, of course, that he is being coerced into renouncing his faith; and the Japanese authorities, like the Nazi guards, cannot honestly claim that they are being forced to torture or murder innocent people. It is all their choice. Nevertheless, Rodrigues must weigh the suffering of the Christians against his outward adherence to his faith. At first, he seems to be asked less than the Christians persecuted under Diocletian. They were not told to renounce their faith but simply to pour a libation, an act of pagan worship. They regarded this as the equivalent of apostasy. Under threat of torture and execution, many did, but afterward, when the persecution was over, they then returned to Christianity. There was intense controversy over whether such people should hold positions of honor or authority in the later Church. In North Africa, the "Donatists" never accepted that the temporary apostates could return to authority, and in general they decided that the value of the Sacraments depended on the righteousness of the priests administering them. They were declared heretics for this, beginning in the reign of Constantine, who called a council at Arles to deal with it; but they continued holding to their doctrine until the Islamic Conquest. The Japanese persecution did not end; and, as noted, Rodrigues was required to renounce any overt practice of his religion. We should be sensible of the legal principle that no contract executed under duress is valid. For Christians, martyrdom under such circumstances may be admirable, but it cannot be morally required of anyone. And, of course, Rodrigues does not face conventional martyrdom, but it is the innocent Japanese Christians who suffer in these circumstances. The sacrifice of Rodrigues is of a spiritual nature; but, as expressed, as we see, by Christ

himself, this is not so different from the foundational sacrifice on the Cross. Rodrigues may endanger his soul, but this will save the others from suffering. The "silence" of the title of book and movie seems to have two meanings. One is the silence of God, which is truly broken for few believers, even as it nevertheless actually is for Rodrigues. But the other silence is that to which Rodrigues himself is condemned, as he is prohibited, despite the apparently assurances of the authorities, from ever expressing his faith again. The dilemma of Rodrigues is acute enough, but we cannot forget that it is decisively resolved, and properly so, by God himself unless Rodrigues is hallucinating, albeit at the cost of remaining silent for then on. When the Meiji Government, at European insistence, legalized Christianity, communities of Japanese Christians, silent for three centuries, revealed their existence. From the movie, it is hard to believe that they survived, but they did. Although required to step on Christian images every year, they believed that they could be absolved for these acts. The Catholic Church disagreed, but it should not have. Repenting an act done under duress is morally not the same thing as repenting an act done freely. I repeat, no Christian can be required to be a martyr.

Chapter 6 : African American Health: MedlinePlus

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Supporters hoped to channel the money spent at outside liquor stores back into the community, and its underfunded alcohol treatment programs. But critics believe the new policy will only drive up the rate of alcohol abuse, a notorious scourge in Indian country. Alcoholism is the most well-known health problem in the Native community, and a source of ample stereotyping. But there are many other reasons why Native Americans and Alaska Natives die younger, on average, than other Americans. Native communities suffer more of the usual predictors of poor health, such as poverty, unemployment and a steep high school dropout rate. A large minority of Native Americans and Alaska Natives live on reservations in rural areas, mostly serviced by clinics, often a lengthy drive to a hospital, and usually strapped for funds. For Native people, these are five of the biggest public health problems they face today: Partly, this is an issue of poverty, and limited access to healthy food. But Native American food culture was also decimated when the community lost most of their lands, and ended up dependent on cheap and fatty federal rations. The same things you give anybody you give subsidized food. Yellow cheese, if you can call it cheese. Injuries More Native Americans die by injury by the age of 44 than any other cause, according to the Center for Disease Control and Prevention. According to Vernon, alcohol likely plays a role, as does pure distance from emergency care. Violent crime on many reservations has skyrocketed in the last decade, even as its dropped across the country. For some tribal nations, brutal murders have become a normal part of life. Young Native Americans are more likely to kill themselves than any other group. Tuberculosis For centuries, tuberculosis ravaged the Native American population. Rates of TB have plummeted in the last half century, but disparities are stark. As immune systems improve, tuberculosis is beginning to retreat. Suicide is intertwined with so many other issues that disproportionately affect Native people, such as sexual assault, substance abuse, isolation, joblessness, limited mental health services and incarceration.

Chapter 7 : American Indian Movement - Wikipedia

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