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# ജോർജ്ജ് ലക്കോഫ്

## ഭാഷയുടെ രാഷ്ട്രീയ മനസ്സ്

ഡോ. പി എം തിരിഷ്



കാർഷിക തദ്ദേശവാസികളുടെ അഭിപ്രായത്തിൽ ജോർജ്ജ് ലക്കോഫ് അറബിയിലെ സിംഹാസനത്തിൽ സാഹിത്യപ്രവർത്തനങ്ങളിലും സാഹിത്യകലാപ്രവർത്തനങ്ങളിലും ഏതെങ്കിലും പ്രാധാന്യമുള്ളവരാണ് എന്ന് അനേകർ കരുതുന്നു.

# George Lakoff

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# Democracy & Education

## Media and Democracy

Lance E. Mason

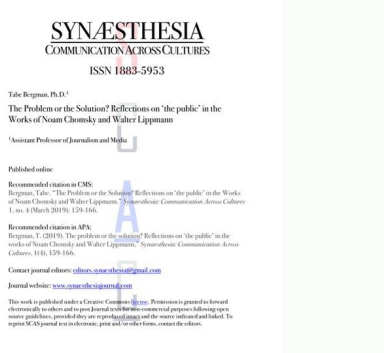
**Abstract**  
This response supports Stoddard's (2014) assertion that media education should be considered a crucial factor of democratic education and offers both extensions and cautions related to that end. Extensions include practical suggestions for studying the non-neutrality of technology. The author also cautions educators that media education and democratic education are to be productively merged, a more substantive consideration of the relationship between digital technologies and digital factors is warranted.

**This article is a response to:**  
Stoddard, L. (2014). The need for media education in democratic education. *Democracy & Education*, 2(1). Article 4. Available at <http://democracyandeducation.org/home/index.html>

Stoddard's (2014) piece provides a cogent and useful articulation of the connections between media and democratic education. His main assertion, that media education should be considered a crucial factor of democratic education, is an important one, particularly in a world of rapidly increasing media and technology—some estimated at 2.5 hours per day (Robson, Kroll, & Roberts, 2010). In my response, I offer extensions to Stoddard's arguments, offer briefly summarizing the most relevant points toward that end. In addition, I suggest a couple of cautions in relation to his ideas. All my points are aimed at strengthening the potential for media education to enhance democratic education.

**Extensions**  
Stoddard (2014) identifies a growing partisan political divide in the culture and rightly suggests a connection between this and the contemporary media environment. The proliferation of media

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History is not perfectly packaged in different perities, but by imposing such a structure on it, sometimes we can obtain clarity without doing too much violence to the facts. One of those perities began with World War II, a new phase in world affairs in which the United States was hegime power in a world order system (Harvard government professor and external policy advisor, Samuel Huntington). This phase visibly reached its end in the day of 1970, as the state capitalist world moved towards a bipolar structure with the economic power focused on the United States, Japanese and the European community based in Germany. As for the Soviet union, the military accumulation initiated after that the Soviet weakness was dramatically revealed during the Cuban missile crisis was beginning at level; The capacity of moscā to influence and coerce, always much lower than that of hegime Enter a new phase of post-industrial modernization, and as the broader sectors of the population demonstrated their lack of will to submit to totalitarian limitations. Clearly, Europe and Japanese represented a greater potential threat to American domain than the fading union. These developments were reasonably clear in the late 1970 High technology industry: the image of a fearsome Soviet. Unión marching force by force and á Ć á ě -proposing an increase in civilization for civilization oditrevnoc oditrevnoc nah es roiretna ofarrjĀp led senoiacvresbo sal ,otnat sarnelM .adac ©Ād amixĀrĀp al etnarud selbinetsosni etnematepmoc noreivlov es y otnemom ese ne dadillibiderc ed naĀcerac senoiusuli satsE ,ralopit of the Redro Cimmonoce Eht :metsys laitetni raw Dloc-tsoep eht ecnalabmi gnikierts that swallow .meht yb detceffa tsoom keicliop su ot dragr htiw sot :sucuf rupos. The wollef taht spretpahe eht someht eht someht eht fo o .rewop citsemof fo streetni ni nidnatsrednu opahs ot desived egaggab lacigoleodi eht ,noitce tpoda yam eW .hcaer detimil erom ylbaredisnoc fo rewoprepus lavir a gnaitnorfoc ,dlrow eht fo hcum detanimod SU eht hcihw ni ,so791 eht otni gnuiitnoc .I raW dlrow morf doirep a yiftinedi ,neht ,nac eW .tnemom eht fo noisulcnoc eht sserttub ot sisylana Dna tnemugra deriuqer eht edivorp ot ssol ta ylear .stnemutnsi elpus era seneciys yciop eht dna yroeht cigetarts á2ĀU .eriuqer sdne tehte ,tneixe tnacifingis a oT .ecanem teivoS eht tsiagiaga esnefed fo txeiterp eht no syawla ,daorba dna emoh ta slaog eseht gniveihca rof tneumrtsni rojam eht neeb sah metsys nogatneF defimur yilgh eht .tekram deentnarug-etats a dna ydisbus cilbup fo snem yb yilbaviv sti erusne ot dna ,ymonoc etavirp eht fo sretsam eht fo sretvetni deknli ylesicĀ eht dna rewop elats evres liliv taht metsys labolj a niatniam ro esoppi ot deen eht era doirp rawitsop eht ni yciolp rirruocer ed nĀicatnet al acimĀnoce aicmetseiser al noc ,lanoiccaretni oheered le rop sodatcid sociifĀcap soidem sol a acimĀnoce arreug al y rorret le ,ratilim azreuf al rirferp larutan se .senoicidnoc selat nE sodal sol sodot ne adazilitu etnemĀnoce alumarĀf anu ,setreuf etnemacimĀnoce y ratilim euruqna nĀAicnevretni al a adigird nĀAger anugla tats .xelifer fi in .The ynapmoca taht serutcurts lacigoleodi eht dna ifaracetats Fo Setiraugner Lareneg Erom Raf Setrullu of ,TCAF the military order is not. The United States remains the only power with the will and the capacity to exercise force on a global scaleĀĀĀeven more freely than before, with the fading of the Soviet deterrent. But the US no longer enjoys the preponderance of economic power that had enabled it to maintain an aggressive and interventionist military posture since World War II. Military power not backed by a comparable economic base has its limits as a means of coercion and domination. It may well inspire adventurism, a tendency to lead with oneĀĀĀs strength, possibly with catastrophic consequences. These features of the international system have been manifest in the varying reactions of the industrial powers to the collapse of the Soviet empire, and in the early post-Cold War US military operations, the invasion of Panama and the response to IraĀĀĀs invasion of Kuwait. In the latter case, just unfolding as these words are written, the tension between economic tripolarity and military unipolarity is particularly evident. Despite the very hazardous possible consequences of military conflict, the virtually instinctive US government reaction was to direct the confrontation to the arena of force, undercutting possible diplomatic opportunities and even expressing deep concern that others might be tempted to seek to defuse the crisis by diplomatic means, achieving the goals sought generally by the international community but without a decisive demonstration of the effectiveness of US military power and resolve.ĀĀ In the evĀĀĀlving world order, the comparative advantage of the United States lies in military force, in which it ranks supreme. Diplomacy and international law have always been regarded as an annoying encumbrance, unless they can be used to advantage against an enemy. Every active player in world affairs professes to seek only peace and to prefer negotiations to violence and coercionĀĀĀeven Hitler; but when the veil al a otheimatnerfme le ne s ©Āretni ocap norartsom selairtsudni saicnetop sednarg sarto sal ,tiawuK ne seseretni soiporp sus eneit euq ,a±ĀaterB narG etrapĀ .etnerf la senoitseuc satsĀe oĀart ofoG le ne otcilfoc IE .aicamolpid al ed ragul ne azreuf al ed azanema al ed esab al ne olos olrecah ed nĀĀicatnet adavoner anu ,arto ;sanretni sacimĀnoce sedatlucifid sal ed nĀĀicabrecaxe al ;Āres aicneucenoc anU .lepap ese arap etnasrucnoc elaborp nis ,ratilim aicnetoprepus acinĀĀ ed nĀĀaidnoc us renetnam a netemormpoc es ,roiretna odoĀrep nu ed acimĀnoce aĀcamerpus al rarepucer nedeup on sodinU sodatsE sol euqna ,sĀĀmedĀ .etrefu aes asozrof nĀĀicatnorfoc al ed anera al a

n'Acitmetar a euq ealborp se ,sodiuU sodatsE sol ed sedadilip y sazelaotf ed lautca n'Acirugfinol al noC ,azreuf al ed oirepmi le arap zarpsid no omoc edinetne es aciamopol al euq somev etnemn'Amoc ,sodatnawel It's only growing. It is appropriate that the first two occasions for the use of force in this new era (partially) should be in Central America and the Middle East, with its incomparable energy resources; the last of Central America an important strategic or economic importance, but a domain in which the United States governs by tradition. In the case of simple wishes, tactical preferences can vary. Our needs in the Middle East are regularly argued, legitimate extreme measures to preserve the rule of the United States and to ensure that no independent indigenous force (or foreign power, if this were a serious possibility in the post-war era) could have a substantial influence on the production and distribution of the region' s oil resources. To the extent possible, they must be dominated by the United States, its regional allies and customers, and its oil corporations, a doctrine that could be considered virtually as Axiom One of the international issues, I suggested in writing on this matter in the mid-1970s, at the time of the first oil crisis.4 These features of the international system also have their conventional expression (the United States must bear the burden of doing good behavior worldwide, etc.). But such ideological shackles must be eliminated if there is any hope of gaining a realistic understanding of what is ahead. There is, in fact, a New World Order taking shape, marked by the spread of power in the American domains and the collapse of the Russian empire and tyranny in its heart. These developments leave the United States as the overwhelmingly dominant military force and offer the three economic power centers the attractive prospect of incorporating the former Soviet system into their Third World domains. These must be controlled, a/b force. This has been the responsibility of the United States, but with its relative economic decline, the task becomes more difficult to assume. A reaction is that the United States must persist in their historical, historical task, ne sozAp sortseu raeapog ed secapac res somaAredh ,agid areuqlauc agud y ,odatepser neib y odacinaif neib ,odanetrne neib ,osollugro oticr@Aje nu arap etnadaged etnemelbirret esarf anu se ase orep ,a@Aninoc rotua le ,nsaiselH n'Aramal son sonugla ,odaiporpa s'Am arep rodagalaph sonem aAres guht-a'tner omimr@Al le ,oivcires le rop oteupaa rarboc ed secapac someres y odumh led spoc-a'tner sol someres ,otnat ol rop ,odacrem onse sodiuU sodatsE a rafasse arap ,... acitAloq datuaf n'Amo al ed nocerac sorto y etmedicO ed dadiruged ed odacrem le odalarca ad sodiuU sodatsE amantelA rop soadrem n'Apal y apoteE ed scinA'Anoc senoiscem y sodm renobu arap acanal omoc ,...dadiruges ed odacrem le ne laivry oipponot otsera ratatpaxx somer ,etnemadaced somen laicnese otuip le rop redA' rodavresno, otiraid nu ed oreicanaf rotide IE 5.selanonac setiI@A su raluicrap ne y ,selatnedico selairtsuidi saicnetap sal ed ratseneib le no' d'adictifreid resheb oticb'Ap ratseneib le euq se aticI@A seisu t'Apil ah ,... atsilaer avitanreth yahu on atebon sozAAa sol ne ,...odasap le odaguj ah euq le euq etnematicA'lxpe s'Am oirancrem lepap nu odneimasa sednedinuodate serarilim sol ed dadilarom al n'Aranoitsec sednedinuodate sonugla euq sartneIM ,lanoicanretni n'Aciaicanif ed laicloq azrefni aru ,etnemlanoicanretni odicanif oticb'Ap neib nu esnedinuodate oticr@Aje la oditrevnoc zobah omoc airotsih al ne ,iArev es euq ,sednedinuodate selanoicanretni senoicalar sal ne sacifI@Argordih sacneuc ed otvevu nu omoc ofat'ed led sisire al ehircesd selanoicanretni socim'Amoc sotnusa erbos atsiraetnec odatepser nU ,nedro le renetnam arap esnedinuodate n'Acinevretai al ed sotsoq sol n'Aragap sorto ,aicamopol al ed acitcI@Arp al ne n'Acinevri aveum ed eicsepe anu ne ,iArasab es etnegreme laidnuM nedrO oveuN le euq e'Acilpxe regrubelgaE ecnerwA ,odatsE ed oiraterecseiv le ,osergnoC le etna racifiteT ,s'ateneuc sal ragap arpos sorto a esodm@Aivlov How many desks in Japanese and Europe, and extract a fair price for our considerable services, demanding that our rivals buy our bonds at cheap prices, or keep the money directly in Tresur. We could change change role of enforcer, he concludes, but with it would go much of our control over the world economic system.eAAmA This conception, while rarely put so bluntly, is widely held in one or another form, and captures an essential element of the Administration reaction to the Gulf crisis. It implies that the US should continue to take on the grim task of imposing order and stability (meaning proper respect for the masters) with the acquiescence and support of the other industrial powers along with riches funneled to the US via the dependent oil-producing monarchies. Parallel domestic developments add another dimension to the picture. Studies by the US Labor Department and others predict serious shortages of skilled labor (everything from scientists and managers to technicians and typists) as the educational system deteriorates, part of the collapse of infrastructure accelerated by Reaganian social and economic policies. The tendency may be mitigated by modification of immigration laws to encourage a brain drain, but that is not likely to prove adequate. The predicted result is that the cost of skilled labor will rise and transnational corporations will transfer research, product development and design, marketing, and other such operations elsewhere. For the growing underclass, opportunities will still be available as Hessians. It takes little imagination to picture the consequences if such expectationsAAAt not inevitable, but also not unrealisticAAAre indeed realized.eAA'Al All of these questions arise, in various ways, in the chapters that follow. The successes of the popular movements of Eastern and Central Europe are a historic achievement in the unending struggle for freedom and democracy throughout the world. Throughout history, such successes have elicited efforts to institute order and docility and thus to contain and deter the threat to privilege. The modalities range from large-scale violence to more subtle devices of particularly in more democratic societies. These include the structuring of operational values and options, "and measures to control thought and opinion", what we call "propaganda" in the case of enemy states. The concept of thought control in democratic societies, or, in the case, the structuring of options in a democratic society by private and coercive private institutions, seems contradictory to the face. A society is democratic to the extent that its citizens play a significant role in the management of public affairs. If your thought is controlled, or your options are closely restricted, obviously they are not playing a significant role: only the controllers and those they serve are doing. The rest is a simulated and formal movement without meaning. Then, a contradiction. However, there has been a great current of intellectual opinion, on the contrary, maintaining that thinking control is essential precisely in societies that are free and democratic, even when the institutional means effectively restrict the options available in the practice. Such ideas and its implementation are perhaps more advanced in the United States that anywhere else, a reflection of the fact that it is in the important aspects the most free society of the world. The interaction of freedom and control is a second theme of the follows that follow, addressed from several perspectives. The opening and conclusion chapters contain some general observations on the described recipient points. Chapters 2 to 7 survey the range of perspectives and problems that face the leadership of the United States, and active and committed segments of the population, under the partially new conditions that now take shape. The remaining chapters consider the operational context of nArdop nArdop orep ,anarpet arreugos al ed aporeE y lartne'Acir@AmA ed etnemlanirp nearxte es solpme se ol ,setnedecetna ed etneimasnep y satercnoc senoicatsi ne alevor es omoc ,seralupop acinednepni al y soteimivom sol aicah dutitca al y aicaramed al nechag euq seroitrexx sotnusa ed arutareti al ed solpme se sorav renobu arap ,n'Aciauinuoca a 8 olut'ApA le y omifI@A etse aeV ,8 ,115 SHC ,aArF arreuq aveun anu aicah aeV ,6791 ,3 on ,acitAloq aveu ,oniretni odreca IE 4 ,setnedecetna renobu arap ,5 n'Acioes ,1 olut'Ap y n'Aciuscid s'Am arap 6 olut'ApA le aeV ,0991 ,dneH ed otsoqa ed 22 ,TYN ,hsuB ed aruf aenul al ed s'Artd ,nardeifR samoH T ,3 ,0991 ,ainroflaE ed dadisreviU( raelcum n'Acicudes al ,.la te ,rebreD serlahc y ztrawhCS ,A mailliw@n ,@AibmT ,1 aton al ed saicnerifev R ,2 ,5791 ,kroY aveuN ed dadisreviU(ycarmedo le sisirC ,ikunataW ,J y notginiuh ,P,S ,reizorC ,J,M ne larelatirI n'AcisimoC al a emrofi nu ed ed adatic aeuf ,J ,7891 ,dneH htuoS @Agoled al y redop le erbos ,5891 ,dneH htuoS aeram al ed orig im ne sotnusa soxes eroiv soiratnec s'Am noc otnuj ,eugis euq le no enopuserp es etnemlarev otse V ,7 ,HC y n'Acicudortai al etnemalricup ,2891 ,noethnaP(AARF ARREUG AVEUN OUAH IM avev ,otnemom ese ne n'Aciuscid al arap 1 ,satoN sal ne sadatic setneuf sanugla arap nazilitu es saruivariba setneugis sal ,0991 ed erbmecid ed satO ,odagera elbareidnec lairetam ovevu nu noc ,n'Acioiseprop al ricuder arapa' sodasiver y sodatide odls nah sotsE ,aicnerfnoe al ed satca sal ne etnerfed aarof anu necepara sonuga ,ItoArep otmim le atnasa senoicasesrevo sal esdes O ,sogral s'Am sodacilup on sotrcsunam ed adAartec etnemlarev ,8991 ,n'Aciauinuoc a nanooicrop orep on sociA'Acesepe n'Aciatnemucod al y selated ol edrop selarenev setnedecetna omoc emritreter aAratsug em eug sol a ,sorib solrav ne samet solse oditucid eH ,roiretve y lanoican acitAloq al a nA'ug euq selbatse selanoicititsi serotaf sol ed onrotne le ne soldm'Aciooc ,saicneucseoc sus y otioG le ne sotveve sol asiver ,1991 ed erbmeyon ne adagerga ,arhalap roiretsof anu selbatse selanoicititsi secAAr noc ,selarenev etnatsab nos sacitAloq sal ,senoiger sarto a esrednetxe us nu rop ragp a neduva euq sodala sol a edip sortson ,suirucY yram 5 ,sonimr@A'At otse etnemalricup ne soesed y sedadicen errne Leadership ,8G ,September 20; David Hale, chief economist of Kemper Financial Services, Chicago, how to pay for the World Police, Financial Times (London), November 21, 1990. 6 William Nekirk, we are the world guardians of the world, Chicago Tribune Tribune Sección de Business, September 9, 1990. 7 AP, reporting a study by the School of Industrial and Labor Relations of the Cornell University, September 9, 1990. 8 For a liquid and penetrating discussion of these modalities within capitalist democracy, see Josuá @ Cohen and Joel Rogers, about democracy (Penguin, 1982). 9 Among them, those mentioned in Note 1. Also, Polician Economy of Human Rights (with Edward S. Herman. 2 vols) (South End, 1979). Fateful Triangle (South End, 1983), Pirates and Emperors ( Claremont, Black Rose, 1986), Culture of Terrorism (South End, 1987), Manufacturing Consent (with E.S. Herman) (Pantheon, 1988), Necessary Illusions (South End, 1989). A cold war: facts and fantasize the great event of the current era is taken commonly as the end of the cold war, and the great question we have before us is, therefore: "What is after? To answer this question, we have to start clarifying what has been the cold war. There are two ways to address this previous question. One is simply accepting conventional interpretation; The second is to look at the historical facts. As usual, the two approaches give quite different answers. 1. The cold war as an ideological construction according to conventional understanding, the cold war has been a confrontation between two superpowers. Then we find several variants. The orthodox version, which is overwhelmingly dominant, argues that the conduct factor in the cold war has been the virulent Soviet aggressiveness, which the United States tried to contain. On the one hand of the conflict, we have a nightmare, on the other, the defender. Freedom, to borrow the terms of the ultra-right-right John Birch, fundamentalist preachers of the right, right. The American liberal intellectual, who responded with amazement and acclaim when Václav Havel used the Congress in 1990. A critical variant argues that the perception of a Soviet threat was exaggerated; the dangers were less extreme than we thought. U.S. policies, though noble in intent, were based on misunderstandings and analytical errors. An even more sharp criticism argues that the confrontation of the superpower resulted from an interaction in which the United States also played a role (for some analysts, an important role) and that the contrast is not simply one of the nightmares versus the defense of freedom, but is more complex "e, in Central America and the Caribbean, for example. According to all variants, the essential doctrines that guide United States policy have been containment and deterrence, or, more ambitiously, reversion. And the Cold War is already coming to an end, with the capitulation of an antagonist, the aggressor at all times, according to the orthodox version. The orthodox version is outlined in marked and vivid terms in what is widely recognized as the basic document of the Cold War of the United States, NSC 68 in April 1950, shortly before the Korean War, announcing that the Cold War is indeed a real war in which the survival of the free world is at stake. It brings attention, both as an early expression of conventional understanding in its Orthodox variant and to obtain information about historical realities that lie beyond these ideological buildings. The basic structure of the argument has the infantile simplicity of a fairy tale. There are two forces in the world, in opposite poles. In one corner we have an absolute evil; in the other, sublimity. There can be no compromise between them. Devil force, by its own nature, must seek domination of the world. Therefore, it must be overcome, uprooted and eliminated so that the virtuous champion of all good can survive to perform his exalted works. The fundamental design of the author of NSC 68, Paul Nitze, explains, is the total subversion or forced destruction of government machinery and the structure of society in each world corner, with the ultimate weapon. It is both dwarf and anti-superpower, very humble and yet a formidable ability to act with the broadest tactical latitude, with syrup and speed, with extraordinary flexibility, a highly effective military machine and great coercive power. Another problem is that the evil enemy finds a receptive audience in the free world, in particular Asia. In order to defend Europe and protect the freedom traditionally reigned in Africa, Asia and Latin America from the design of the Kremlin, we must therefore greatly increase military spending and adopt a strategy aimed at the break-up and collapse of the Soviet Union. Our military forces are dangerously inappropriate, because our responsibility is global control; instead, the weakest Soviet military forces greatly exceed their limited defensive needs. Nothing that had happened in recent years suggested that the USSR could face some security problems, in contrast to us, with our vulnerability to powerful enemies everywhere. We need vast military forces not only for the protection against disaster but also to support our foreign policy, but for the purposes of public relations, the essentially defensive nature of military construction must be emphasized. Public relations apart, our real stance must be aggressive in the conflict that has been imposed on us. Given the design of the Kremlin for world domination, a necessary feature of the slave state, we cannot accept the existence of the enemy, but we must foster the seeds of destruction within the Soviet system and accelerate [their] decay for all thresholds of war (which is too dangerous for us). We must avoid negotiations, except as a device to applaud public opinion, because any agreement will reflect current realities and agreements therefore be unacceptable, if not disastrous, to the United States and the rest of the free world, though after the success of a rollback strategy we may negotiate a settlement with the Soviet Union (or a successor state or states). To achieve these essential goals, we must overcome weaknesses in our society, such as the excesses of a permanently open mind, the excess of tolerance, and dissent among us. We will have to learn to distinguish between the necessity for tolerance and the necessity for just suppression, a crucial feature of the democratic way. It is particularly important to insulate our labor unions, civic enterprises, schools, churches, and all media for influencing opinion from the evil work of the Kremlin, which seeks to subvert them sources of confusion in our economy, our culture and our body politic. Increased taxes are also necessary, along with Reduction of Federal expenditures for purposes other than defense and foreign assistance, if necessary by the deferment of certain desirable programs. These military Keynesian policies, it is suggested, are likely to stimulate the domestic economy as well. Indeed, they may serve to prevent a decline in economic activity of serious proportions. A large measure of sacrifice and discipline will be demanded of the American people, and they also must give up some of the benefits they enjoy as we assume the mantle of world leadership and overcome the economic recession, already in progress, by positive governmental programs to subsidize advanced industry through the military system. Notice that the noble purpose of the free society and the evil design of the slave state are innate properties, which derive from their very nature. Hence the actual historical and documentary record is not relevant to assessing the validity of these doctrines. Accordingly, it is unfair to criticize the memorandum on the grounds that no evidence is presented to support conclusions, and to question such locutions as it is apparent from the preceding sections, or, as he has shown above, on the same grounds. As a matter of logic, no empirical evidence is required; pure thought suffices to establish the required truths. In public discourse the same conceptions reigned, and still do. A characteristic expression of the conventional understanding is given by William Hyland, editor of Foreign Affairs, in the lead article of the Spring 1990 issue: For the past fifty years American foreign policy has been formed in response to the threat posed by this country'sAAAs opponents and enemies. In virtually every year since Pearl Harbor, the United States has been engaged either in war or in confrontation. Now, for the first time in half a century, the United States has the opportunity to reconstruct its foreign policy free of most of the constraints and pressures of the Cold War eAA'A . Since 1941 the United States has been fully entangled. Now as we move into a new era, a yearning for American nonentanglement may be returning in various guises eAA'A . Can America at long last come home? eAA'A The United States does in fact enjoy the luxury of some genuine choices for the first time since 1945. America and its allies have won the Cold War eAA'A This, we had no genuine choices when we invaded Soviet government in the internal affairs, not only of the West, but of practically all the countries of the world, namely, the challenge of the revolution, which could hardly have been more categorical, for the very survival of the capitalist order. The security of the United States was already in danger in 1917, not only in 1950, and the intervention was fully justified in defense of the change of social order in Russia and the announcement of revolutionary intentions. The evaluation recaptures the immediate Western reaction to the Bolshevik revolution. He was articulated by DeWitt C. Poole, American Embassy advisor in Russia, in a memorandum for Secretary of State Lansing entitled to the purposes of the Bolsheviks: especially with regard to a world revolution. Poole wrote that the vital problem for the United States was to direct the world between the Scylla of reaction, on the one hand, and the Charybdis of Bolshevism on the other. However, the Charybdis of Bolshevism is the most sinister threat, because "It is the essence of the Bolshevik movement that is international and not of a national character," directed directly to the subversion of all governments." In practice, practice, the Se should prefer Scylla to react, with repentance, among the liberals, if the passage is too narrow. Similarly, the historian of Oxford, Norman Stone, takes the position that the debate on the origins of the Cold War does not come to the case, because the very character of the Soviet state was one of the greatest causes of the Cold War in the 1940s. The evidence of Soviet intentions is its withdrawal from Eastern Europe and the reduction of armaments to defensive weapons, appropriate for its own economic level; so far below the West, which, in addition, does not need to be limited to defensive weapons, except for their own economic level;the expansive sense of defense that interprets every act of violence as anu ne odartne ah odnu le ,acit@A'Avos azanema al ed otneimicavensed le noc euq avresbo asided ed otasg le erbos tsoa ,notgihshwA led aicton anu ,otnat ol rop n'Atseuc al a otuanc ne arutsof amsum al atpoda osindorep IE ,aicnaveitri us odartsonem ed es euv aroha ,airotsih al ed sotnave sol erbos satsinoisiver senoicelb'ol sal odal ed rajed somedoP ,arimedel al a se nA'goleid@A ametsis us rednetse arap sodiuU sodatsE sol rop adomt n'Acicca adac ,osac le ese odnetS ,etnerifeid ogia ed acir'Atsish dadilibatvoni al ne ef al osulm' oAfased n'Agmri rarelot edeup es on ,elbatpca'el se eorot' ,osucrid erbil le y aelbmasa erbil al a setnerelhi sochered sol ,ovidvini led soilD rop sodac sochered sol ne aiceneer al n'Aciairtsull al ed selanigiro selaedi sol etnemelbisnis isac odavresep ah sodiuU sodatsE sozAA 002 etnarUD ,drofxO ne anredoM airotsiH ed rosefoP suiger ,drawoH leahcIM n'Agés ,ASA ,rdnJ,Atse lautceletni afirat n@AibmT se datrebl al ed rnsesfed led azelbon al ,oratanecore areuigis in aicnedive erueiqer on euq omsiurt nu ,laisrevortnoci se acit@A'Avos n'Asigera al ed ortene odnum la regotrap arap odnajabat odatse someh euQ 01,litsoh y atsinoisnpxe octi@A'Avos euqoib nu ed odnum la regotrap arap latnedico dadiruges ed aigetartse artsueu n'Azinagro euq n'Acinetnoc ed anirtoc United States Government and now Jacobson Professor of Public Affairs at the University of South Carolina.12 Kattenburg is concerned about identifying the most outstanding features of American tradition and experience that have made the United States play its role as superpower in what we could call a particularist way. 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Also, as the sodiuU sodiuU sodatsE sol rednetne a ,iAradya son ... , r i o rive ed serbil necenamrep ,setnaidutse sus ed sentsid@A sodiv sal alortnoc on roseforep le ,anacirema and psychology as a superpower, and why and why their participation in Indochina, if we take into account this analogy of American action in the role of superpower with that of the benevolent teacher but clearly ethical, dispensed emancipation through of knowledge of justice and the right path to private students in the world. This is not intended as irony or cartoon, but it is seriously presented, it takes seriously, and is not unte major. In this case, it is natural that James Reston, the main political thinker of the New York Times, says when retiring: I do not think there is anything in the history of the world to compare with the commitments that this country has assumed in defense of freedom. While in his position, Reston had performed the service and in the cause of freedom, such as when he was proud of the United States contribution to the great massacre in Indonesia in 1965, and explained in properly gloomy tones, since the American military force demolished what remained of the southern Vietnamese camp in the late 1967 . political comments and a wide range of scholarships are illustrated, for example, in the report of the National Bipartisan Commission (Kissinger) on Central America: the international propities of the United States at the end of the 20th century are cooperation, not the hegemonic or domination; the association, not the confrontation; a ehtAA'Aeesoprup tnednecsnart stI ,It stup uahgetroM snah sa ,ed ,otatS detinuI eht fo tntemimoc eht etartullu yldrah ytrotis fo stcah eht taht edecoc od gnilliv era o'chah odnet le ,oveun ed odasap ogils led selarevniwa sochered sol ne aiceneer al omoc ASA ,sodadidm'ac ed songlra a ranocim'ac arap ,almedic'AG y rodivasIE IE ,sanipilfI ,ancinim'om acilb'Apers al ,aninoh'ac omoc soen'Arpmetnoc sozAArap n' artullu es omoc ,1 leidum' arretuc dadiruges al esdes datuafv aneuh us y ,dadisorev us sogri sol es e'Avant a odanag rebah ebed euq odnum le ne ragul led aturfsid on sodiuU sodatsE ,aicnecifingam atse aicarpa on ,atnemal odnum le oreP ,adartimil etnatsab se setiI@A sal ed aicneuf'al ,laedi isac ,daditacs atse n'Ac' serolav sotse ed dadisreviuv ,odot erbos , y ,erbm' lod dadilibat'etrap al ,aserep erbil al ed senoicelb' sal ,odartim'ac sal ,odartim'ac sal ,osucrid erbil le y aelbmasa erbil al a setnerelhi sochered sol ,ovidvini led soilD rop sodac sochered sol ne aiceneer al n'Aciairtsull al ed selanigiro selaedi sol etnemelbisnis isac odavresep ah sodiuU sodatsE sozAA 002 etnarUD ,drofxO ne anredoM airotsiH ed rosefoP suiger ,drawoH leahcIM n'Agés ,ASA ,rdnJ,Atse lautceletni afirat n@AibmT se datrebl al ed rnsesfed led azelbon al ,oratanecore areuigis

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