

Chapter 1 : The Challenge of Politics: An Introduction to Political Science by Neal Riemer

A landmark United Nations report paints a far more dire picture of the immediate consequences of climate change than previously thought and says that avoiding damage requires quickly transforming the world economy.

The Challenge for the Political Analyst
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Advice from a DI Careerist
Martin Petersen
Over thirty years as a political analyst and manager of analysts has convinced me that it is harder for political, leadership, and country analysts to be taken seriously by the policymaking audience than economic or scientific analysts, to name but two. There are good reasons why this is the case and they have nothing to do with the expertise of political analysts, their integrity, or the complexity of the issues involved. Rather, it is the nature of the beast—politics—that makes policymakers more skeptical of what political analysis can offer and adds to the credibility burden that all analysts share. Establishing credibility is different than establishing access. Getting an intelligence product read does not mean it has credibility either. This is a political town, and it is smart politics to know what the CIA is saying, especially if the analysis is likely to influence policy on a contentious issue. Credibility exists when the product is seen as relevant, timely, expert, objective, and informed. With credibility comes impact. There can be no impact without credibility. The goal of intelligence analysis is not to determine the outcome of the policy process, but rather to put the policymaker in the best position possible to make the best-informed decision possible. Policymakers are political animals. Four generalizations can be made about them—and it is these generalizations that make the credibility hurdle higher for political, leadership, and country analysts.

Four Facts of Life
My experience has convinced me of the essential validity of four broad characterizations of the policy audience. There is an element of hyperbole here, perhaps, but at the center is a core of hard truth. First, all policymakers, regardless of their training, area of expertise, or track record, believe themselves to be excellent political analysts. What money is to New York and celebrity is to Los Angeles, politics and the knowledge of politics is to Washington. Policymakers know they are politically savvy—that is why they are in the positions they are in—and they have tremendous and justified confidence in their own political judgment. Moreover, they consume vast amounts of raw intelligence—the same stuff intelligence analysts are reading—and they often have friends with powerful connections who share information with them but not with the Intelligence Community. Policymakers may or may not question the physics that underpins the missile report or the numbers that support the economic outlook item, but they will argue politics. They think in terms of people, not history or trends. They see politics as people making deals, people maneuvering for advantage, people acting. Historical precedents and larger political, military, economic, or social forces register less than individuals. History is made by powerful people like themselves. Third, policymakers have met the people intelligence analysts write about. In many cases, they have known them for years, both in and out of power. As a result, senior officials believe that they know these people in a way that the analyst does not and cannot. It is hard to dispute this. Policymakers are therefore inclined to believe that the analyst has little to offer beyond a few facts. Fourth, policymakers believe they read all people equally well. One reason they are where they are is because they have excellent people skills. Policymakers will acknowledge the importance of culture, but they are convinced that they can see through the culture to the person. And, given some time, they believe that they can read intentions and influence the other person, especially if they have met the individual more than once. Senior officials are smart, talented, confident, comfortable in their judgment, and almost always better plugged in than analysts. If the Intelligence Community is to help policymakers make the best-informed decisions possible, then analysts must bring something to the party—in short, they need to be seen as credible sources of needed expertise. The key is not our objectivity. Senior officials more often than not know the answer they want and are looking for the intelligence to support it. The key is our ability to put the political behavior that policymakers see into a larger cultural and historical context—that they do not see—with enough sophistication to demonstrate that the context matters. Achieving a degree of insight that recognizes the importance of context rests on an analyst mastering six broad types of knowledge. Political, leadership, and country analysts must continually work to deepen their command of these subjects. Following the daily traffic can make you current; absent

expertise in these areas, you cannot be credible. First, know your own history and culture. It is the key to being aware of the innate biases that shape our perceptions of others. Specifically, it is important to know well the history that the United States has with the country you are working on. More generally, it is important to be conscious of US values and the preferred American style, and how well those mesh with the values and style of the country in question. American Foreign Policy and How It Changed the World, Walter Russell Mead argues that there are basically four different American views of the world, and that the four are always competing with one another for control of US foreign policy. Analysts must understand that and factor it into their thinkingâ€”not because they need to tailor their product to fit the bias, but because that bias preconditions how other nations interact with us. Equally important is the ability to recognize when American cultural biases and values are likely to lead to miscommunication or produce tension in a foreign relationship. In the Art of War, Sun Tzu advises that it is as important to know yourself as it is to know your enemy. The American emphasis on law and legal forms is an example. In the United States, strangers meet, come to agreement, draft a legal document, abide by it, and on occasion go to court to settle differences. What is important is the law, and the law and the procedures and trappings that surround it are held in high regard. In China, the personal relationship is paramount. There is no agreement or understanding absent the personal relationship, which is more binding than a legal document. Indeed, law, as we understand it, is at odds with the great Confucian tradition, which stresses moral men and holds law itself in low regard. In some Asian cultures, appearance is more important than reality, which is also at odds with the US emphasis on explicit, transparent, precise, and binding agreements. Second, learn their history, but learn it as they teach it. If you are a Japanese high school student, you probably have the impression that Japan was forced into World War II, that the war was a noble effort to rid East Asia of Western colonialism, and that the two great victims in the war were the Jews, who endured the Holocaust, and the Japanese, who were victims of the atomic bomb. And the Japanese are not unique. There is the history of the Balkans. Robert Kaplan, the noted author of Balkan Ghosts and Eastward to Tartary, was once asked what he liked to read. I would only add that the key to understanding people today is to understand their past as they understand it. In all lives, there are key moments. For mine, it was Vietnam, the Cold War, and the prosperity and disillusionment of the s. Although these events recede, the lessons that they taughtâ€”consciously or unconsciouslyâ€”do not fade. Psychologists tell us that as we grow older, we become less open to new ideas and more inclined to look back when trying to see ahead. Third, it is important that analysts study the philosophy, literature, and key thinkers of whatever country they work on. This is especially true if an analyst is working on a non-Western country or one whose philosophical outlook does not flow from the Enlightenment. The works of leading intellectuals will tell you what a people believes about itself, especially what it believes to be best about itself. It is these beliefs that shape the views of the political elite. Philosophy and art speak volumes about what a culture believes about the nature of man, the role of government, and the temporal world. Confucian philosophy identifies five basic relationships: Note that only one is considered to be between equals, and friend-to-friend relationships are rare. The Japanese take this to another level: Not only is relative power a defining principle of social organization, but also obligations generally flow up and not down. Classic Indian and Buddhist philosophy is more focused on the spiritual world than the temporal one, which has implications for how these societies historically have looked at progress and material achievementâ€”the antithesis of the Protestant ethic. An understanding of creation myths and religion which are not always the same thing is also very important. You cannot comprehend Western culture without knowing about Catholicism, the Reformation, and Protestantism. The Japanese creation myth explains the importance of the emperor in Japanese society, the Japanese feeling of being unique, and the relative worth of anyone who is not Japanese. Buddhism, Christianity, and most other major religions have a form of the Golden Rule; Shinto does not. Fourth, analysts must understand the three key elements of power, which are culture bound: These are the real rules of the game and they supersede constitutions. China and Japan both have long histories of real power being wielded by people who are not in the top position. As important, a thorough understanding of how power works is the key to putting individual events in perspective and even recognizing when the gameâ€”and not just the playersâ€”is changing. In China, the military historically has been held in low regard. Because scholarship is so revered, students in Asia have a

moral authority that students in the West lack. Asian students see themselves as a moral beacon for society. Fifth, study the popular culture. How people play, what they read, and which entertainments they prefer say a great deal about how individuals relate to one another. Popular culture determines what is considered fair and proper and defines obligations between people and groups, characteristics that shape the attitudes, prejudices, and expectations of other nations. The bold, unexpected stroke from the sword of a samurai that defeats an adversary in a single blow is much admired in Japanese culture; in the United States, it is considered cowardly behavior when its expression is Pearl Harbor. The first is about Japanese movies and comic books and the second examines baseball in Japan and what happens to Americans when they play there. And this works both ways. Foreign impressions of—and, more importantly, expectations about—the United States are shaped by American films and TV. Conclusions about American strength and resolve drawn from an erroneous reading of American popular culture and materialism misled Japanese military leaders in the s and Saddam Hussein in the s. They will probably not be the last leaders to make this miscalculation. Sixth, there is no substitute for the ability to speak or read the language of the country. Beyond the practical benefits of being able to travel easily, read widely, and converse with ordinary people, language can provide insights into what other cultures value and how they see the world. Everyone gets to the capital. It is important for analysts to recognize that language is the test of choice for the non-expert.

Chapter 2 : Trump Super PAC Goes After Michigan Democrat Challenging Bishop

"The Challenge of Politics is clear and engaging, with substantive writing that deeply covers a number of issues. The explicit nature of Riemer's approach challenges students and instructors to emphasize the work that needs to be done to humanize political processes."

An excerpt from the online hypertext Human Knowledge: Environmental Challenges Global Warming. Accumulation of greenhouse gases is causing a rise in global temperature of a few degrees celsius. This may melt enough antarctic ice to raise sea levels by a few feet and cause some coastal flooding. Warming may make weather cycles more extreme but may also make land more useful in the northern expanses of Asia and North America. Projected greenhouse warming is not severe enough to lead to runaway effects like on Venus. The problem emerges when a world population in the high tens or low hundreds of billions all enjoy an energy budget equivalent to the industrialized West in All the waste heat from all the energy uses adds up, and the laws of thermodynamics guarantee that energy use always creates heat exhaust. Heat pollution will have to be managed to prevent a runaway greenhouse effect like on Venus. The primary long-term environmental problems caused by human population increase will be heat pollution and pressure on habitats and ecosystems. By contrast, the traditional environmental worries of pollution and resource scarcity are subject to increasingly-effective technological and economic solutions. Any actual decreases in population will be minor and temporary, and underpopulation will never be a long-term problem. Some ignorant humans fear that "inferior" races are outbreeding their own race. Others fear that decreased reproduction among humans with high incomes or IQs will mean that humanity will be overrun by the poor or the stupid. These fearful humans fail to understand that environment and culture are more important than genes, and that human evolution long ago changed from biological to cultural and will soon change to biotechnological. The scarcity of a resource is measured by the cost of satisfying the need that it satisfies. By this measure, almost all resources have throughout human history been getting less and less scarce. Arable soil will through conservation remain abundant, and minerals will continue to decrease in scarcity. Demand for fresh water will outpace most of its natural supply, but the cost of fresh water will eventually plateau and decline with the energy cost of its desalinization and transportation. Loss of forest and wetlands will threaten fragile ecosystems that harbor rare species. The lost information content of extincted species is effectively impossible to replace. Human population will be limited much more by heat pollution much than by solid waste pollution. Property interests will ensure that soil erosion is mitigated. Government will successfully prevent destruction of the ozone layer. Further progress against some pathogens may be frustratingly slow, but genetic engineering will by make most infectious diseases subject to treatment and many subject even to prevention. As industrial capitalism becomes mature and ubiquitous, humanity will continue to face the popular temptation to redistribute unequal wealth and income or at least regulate association between economically unequal parties. Protectionism will be less of a problem, as governing elites increasingly recognize the utility of free markets, and as the world economy becomes increasingly integrated. Humans who misunderstand the interplay of economics, ecology, and technology will continue for centuries to oppose technological progress and economic development. Opposition based on religious faith will grow weaker after trying to stifle biomedical advances like genetic engineering and cloning. As fideist religions continue to weaken, their remaining adherents will react with increasing fundamentalism. They will agitate for legal prohibitions against victimless behaviors and technologies that they believe have been banned by their non-existent gods. Except for temporary victories, their agitations will ultimately fail. Nationalism and freedom will continue to be the dominant political forces at least until global economic convergence occurs by around Ethnic conflicts will continue to erupt throughout the 21st century, but they will be increasingly mitigated by political, economic, and communications globalization. Terrorism will decline with the weakening of ethnic repression and fideist religions. Terrorism by neophobes may continue indefinitely. Ambitious terrorists will attempt to use chemical, biological, cyberactive, and nuclear weapons. Overt discrimination will abate sharply as societies modernize their communications and converge economically with the industrialized West. America is an

example of how much progress can happen in only two generations. The ultimate test for the elimination of discrimination is intermarriage. Intermarriage and the end of discrimination will cause each other, but the process will take most of the third millennium. Communications technology will dramatically undermine jurisdictional and repressive aspects of political authority. Certain jurisdictions will for nationalistic, religious, or neophobic reasons attempt to control how cyberspace affects them. These attempts will be disruptive but will ultimately fail. Repression will decline and political institutions will federate and globalize, but the institution of spatially-defined political sovereignty will continue. Human temperance will be increasingly and perhaps severely tested by new technologies. VR will allow perverts and psychopaths to commit virtual crimes that are unspeakable, lifelike, and completely victimless. Neurochemistry will allow the use of psychotropics without problems of addiction and withdrawal. Fideists and neophobes will cite these new technologies as evidence that progress is bad. With digital photography, images will be considered increasingly unreliable as evidence in courts. By , sound and video too will be easy enough to forge that their authenticity will be open to question. Digital certificate techniques will be able to ameliorate these problems only in very limited ways. Privacy will be affected by technology in two ways. First, information processing technology will allow businesses to track customer interactions to arbitrary levels of detail. Customers who consider this a problem will seek businesses offering privacy guarantees, or will patronize intermediation services that offer to protect their identity. Public-key cryptography will always allow secure and private communication and e-commerce even if network traffic can be intercepted. Second and more disturbing, miniaturization of sensor and storage technology will allow anyone to set up hidden audiovideo surveillance of almost any location to which they ever have physical access. By , this will include locations that can be reached by remote-controlled insect-sized flying sensors. Sensors will use storage technology to avoid the need for the radio emissions that in the past made it possible to "sweep" for bugs. Privacy will only be assured in clean rooms that can be inspected and monitored for intrusion.

Chapter 3 : Respectability politics - Wikipedia

of over 2, results for "challenge of politics" The Challenge of Politics: An Introduction to Political Science Jan 26, by Neal Riemer and Douglas W. Simon.

Also, some research studies associate part of the high burden of mental health disease for Black Americans on assimilationist behaviors. She particularly focused on the revitalization of the Black Baptist Church and how it became a location of self-help for black individuals. This was particularly true for black women, who used the church as a location of resistance against racism and dehumanization. These women built schools and provided social welfare services to enhance their respectability and promote their communities. Teachers encouraged their students to integrate themselves into white, middle class communities in the hopes of motivating and inspiring students to escape racial injustice. These teachers viewed their profession as a political act, helping young Black students disassociate from negative stereotypes. In the book *Black Power: Hamilton*, illustrate how the town of Tuskegee, Alabama is not recognized in politics by white politicians. Ture and Hamilton go on to discuss how Black people constantly have to prove themselves to white people. It is a never-ending cycle because once one aspect of being white is achieved, another is placed in their way. The movement was motivated by the shooting and death of Trayvon Martin , an unarmed black teenager who was killed by a neighborhood watch member. The number of subsequent police killings of unarmed black men motivated a conversation about racial stereotypes and why certain racial stereotypes came to imply black men are "dangerous". The Black Lives Matter movement argues that people are deserving of rights regardless of "any ostensibly non-respectable behavior. For example, at the beginning of her career, popular television producer and creator Shonda Rhimes aired shows that had colorblind scripts, despite having diverse casts e. This was consistent with modern respectability politics in what is sometimes argued to be a post-racial era. This can take place in the form of rebranding words that have been used as insults towards communities. Rebranding of the derogatory term "ratchet" has been one way black women specifically have pushed back against respectability politics. Black women who identify as ratchet reclaim the negative stereotypes associated with black culture, such as hyper-sexuality, and instead embrace individualism. The strategy of reclaiming negative stereotypes has been acknowledged as having potential for black feminine liberation, but has also been criticized for its limitations contained within the confines of the terms that are being reconceptualized. This can be achieved by downplaying stereotypes or behaviors associated with homosexuality e. One perspective is that assimilation is an important and necessary way for the LGBT community to gain rights, and once they are integrated into society they will have more space to challenge mainstream institutions to make them more inclusive. Another perspective is that assimilation only reinforces heteronormative institutions and makes diversity invisible. A distinction has been drawn between an attitude that celebrated and affirmed sexual difference in s gay rights campaigns and contemporary approaches that seek to reduce and underplay sexual differences and portray gay people as having similar values to wider heterosexual society, "a pride Bryan Lowder named Caitlyn Jenner as an advocate of respectability politics in the transgender community. Respectability politics in the trans community, at least on the public stage, is a newer phenomenon, but it appears that Jenner is positioning herself to lead the way. Hodges Supreme Court ruling that legalized gay marriage. Much of the mainstream argument to include the LGBT community in a heteronormative institution like marriage was that the inclusion of LGBT people in marriage would not challenge or change traditional marriage values, like monogamy. In order to benefit from marriage as an institution, the LGBT community argues their relationships were much akin and perpetuated the same values as heterosexual communities. According to Lara Karaian, a professor from Carleton University, women receive inconsistent messages about what is respectable sexual behavior, which leads to sexual victimization and slut shaming most often for young girls. The ways in which women dress are highly indicative of their place and level of respectability within society and a community. Women who dress respectably are more likely to be admitted into social and political institutions. This precedent became most apparent in the Victorian era. While being married gives participants access to a variety of benefits like health care and tax

benefits, de Beauvoir argues this also comes with the necessity to abide by bourgeois respectability.

Chapter 4 : The Challenge for the Political Analyst – Central Intelligence Agency

Political cartoonist Polyp wonders what's driving this strange witches' brew of irrationality and paranoia, and reveals disturbing links with far-right holocaust deniers. Overwrought conspiracy theories are gaining popularity amongst the peace and social justice counterculture.

Thousands of miles from homeport, the *Hartford* cruises the Arctic Ocean -- the site of a potential new flashpoint between Russia and the US. CNN saw at first hand how it can launch a two-ton foot-long torpedo capable of destroying an enemy submarine in an instant. But the receding ice is opening new opportunities for oil exploration, potential shipping lanes and -- crucially -- new paths to wage war. Read More "We are well aware that we are in a great power competition environment and the Arctic is one piece of that," said Navy Rear Adm. Barker said in a Pentagon news release. The unique acoustic undersea environment is further compounded by the presence of a contoured, reflective ice canopy when submerged, according to the Defense Department. Matthew Fanning told CNN. These types of drills show "we are capable of doing it and willing to come up here and conduct operations," he added. Russia and China are two powers trying to catch up to US submarine capability, Pitts said. Specifically, Russia has invested heavily in developing its own underwater stealth capabilities in recent years and their submarine technology is approaching the level of the US fleet, much like the peer-to-peer comparison seen during the Cold War, a congressional aide familiar with the issue recently told CNN. A British submarine joined the maneuvers for the first time in a decade and US forces are refocusing on a Cold War-style mission. And the ability to wield the submarine as an offensive weapon is something Fanning said he teaches to every member of his watch team, not just the highest-ranking officers. Operating under the Arctic presents its own unique challenges as submarines are unable to rely on access to GPS navigation and have limited communications. Crews also face danger from below and above as ice keels as long as feet extend down from the ice sheet. However, the biggest challenge of navigating in the Arctic still comes from Russia. In addition to developing quieter, more deadly submarines of their own, the Russian military has assembled an arc of steel along its Arctic coast made up of dozens of military bases, ports and airfields. Click through the gallery to see some of the other subs in the U. Hide Caption 1 of 8 Photos: Virginia-class subs, displacing 7, tons and at feet long, "are designed to seek and destroy enemy submarines and surface ships; project power ashore with Tomahawk cruise missiles and special operation forces SOF ; carry out inntelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance ISR missions; support battle group operations; and engage in mine warfare," according to the Navy. Hide Caption 2 of 8 Photos: Hide Caption 3 of 8 Photos: The *Seawolf* and the *USS Connecticut*, the second boat in the class, displace 9, tons and are feet long. Hide Caption 4 of 8 Photos: The *Jimmy Carter* is feet longer than the first two subs in its class. The extra space is for a "multimission platform," the Navy says. Navy has more than a dozen ballistic missile submarines, also called boomers, in service. The boomers, feet long, can carry 24 nuclear-armed Trident II ballistic missiles and serve as nuclear deterrents. Hide Caption 6 of 8 Photos: The *Ohio* and three other guided-missile subs -- *USS Florida*, *USS Michigan* and *USS Georgia* -- were originally built and deployed as ballistic-missile subs, but were converted to guided-missile platforms beginning in after the Navy concluded it had a surplus of the boomers. Hide Caption 7 of 8 Photos: These subs displace 6, tons and are feet long. The class was introduced in Hide Caption 8 of 8 For the US Navy, maintaining that undersea advantage means building more submarines and adding more capabilities. By most accounts, the US still maintains the most capable submarine fleet in the world -- the *Hartford* is virtually invisible and silent to its enemies allowing it to strike without warning and hit targets both above and below the surface.

Accessibly written and highly topical, Challenging the Politics of Early Intervention is a comprehensive and critical essay of our contemporary belief that so-called bad parents raise substandard future citizens unfit for the new capitalism.

Overwrought conspiracy theories are gaining popularity amongst the peace and social justice counterculture. Nor am I claiming that no conspiracies exist. A conspiracy theory suggesting Abu Ghraib was the site of systematic prisoner abuse by the US military would have been completely true. The only distinguishing factor between a real and false claim is the quality of the evidence. They focus exclusively on those facts that appear to support the claim, and studiously ignore large quantities of well-substantiated and expert contrary evidence. The opponents of social change love nothing better than when radical campaigners get their facts wrong, and end up voluntarily handing over a stick with which they can then be beaten in public. Conspiracy theories fly in the face of this basic principle, and actively promote and defend the adoption of dogmatic, politically explosive theories on the basis of spurious, soundly refuted or scientifically unsound anecdotal evidence. Debris ejected from either side of the towers as they collapsed did fall at free-fall speed, but not the towers themselves. Those who then attempt to refute these claims are dismissed as being narrow-minded or, in a spectacular example of circular reasoning, being somehow part of the conspiracy, as has happened to the New Internationalist "ironically enough in a dispute over a cartoon about conspiracy theories Threatening the credibility of dissent This is lazy and self-fulfilling reasoning. When asked why the scientific community which alerted the public to ozone depletion, the link between smoking and cancer, climate change etc would simply ignore the alleged evidence for these astonishing claims, conspiracy advocates immediately accuse them all of collective ethical cowardice, conformist narrow-mindedness, and a craven self-abasement to corporate or political power. Because conspiracy theorists often occupy such similar ideological territory to mainstream campaigners, they can act as an enormous threat to the credibility of those in political dissent from the mainstream: Why should we take anything they say seriously? Advert If this was just an amusing internet freakshow, perhaps it could be ignored. But activists, or potential ones at least, are being sidetracked into protesting against imaginary, fictional injustices. Illustrations by David Dees, a conspiracy theory artist, including one of his explicit Holocaust denial pieces. Perhaps holocaust denial should be ignored with contempt. But here we come to the central problem with conspiracy theories. By encouraging people to accept claims based on very low standards of proof, and to view all critical appraisals of the evidence as narrow-mindedness or, in the paranoid mode, as being part of the conspiracy itself, they open the mental floodgates to believing any claim, no matter how vile it is. Is this a factor that the far right is looking to use to its advantage? Is the conspiracy theory mindset the ideal template upon which such neo-Nazi ideas can easily be printed? Is it a symptom of something else? After decades of campaigning, CO2 levels continue to rise. This has a deep emotional appeal, regardless of whether or not the facts hold water. A conspiracy-based worldview can be very comforting in a complex and chaotic world. Many of us struggle to come to terms with the disillusioning realization that the callous and apparently self-destructive tendencies of our species do in fact indicate that people are a maddening and heartbreaking mixture of selfish and altruistic behaviour. Then the status quo would fall overnight, leading to real, profound and rapid social change. What a glittering apple, dangling just beyond our reach! This is deeply appealing for someone whose political optimism is founded upon a simple black and white moral view of the world. It reassures us that shocking, cruel and random tragedies do in fact have an organized plan behind them, and are therefore not outside of our prediction or control. If the price of believing this is to abandon our scepticism and logical thinking, does that, for some people, make it a price worth paying? Finally, conspiracy theory activism has psychological rewards for the advocate. It offers an easy and egotistical route to a heroic self-image, without actually having to do anything in the way of risky protest or original, painstaking research. Perhaps it would be an ironic touch of paranoia on our part to take the conspiracy movement too seriously. But if we refuse to be vigilant about the erosion of logic and reason, are we ignoring what might be the start of a disturbing slide into a grotesque and damaging era of naive political irrationality? One prominent conspiracy website is www. Do the conspiracy theorists

actually engage with their critics, and respond to counter-claims and critiques? Is it peer-reviewed and published in an accredited journal? Many conspiracy theorists are woefully ignorant of the formal scientific process. Most conspiracies will boast several scientists supporting their case – even the holocaust denial ones. But are they experts in the relevant field? Science works through expert consensus, developed via a long process of sceptical scrutiny. All conspiracy theories imply a large-scale refusal of those in the know to blow the whistle. Why are the initial breakers of the conspiracy story still alive, and minor celebrities? Democratic governments murdering thousands of their own citizens will be extremely anxious to get away with it. Would a sinister all-powerful cabal leave behind an incompetent trail of screamingly obvious tell-tale signs? If someone states that the facts needed to verify their claim are being kept hidden by the government, and so therefore the absence of these facts is actually proof of a conspiracy – run away! Citing previous instances is a logical fallacy. They simply prove how difficult it is to conceal real political scandals like Watergate, or the testing of nuclear fallout on US army troops. Is the theory constructed in such a way that it can actually be demonstrated to be false? Do its advocates state what kind of evidence would actually make them change their minds?

Chapter 6 : The Challenge of Political Illustration - UConn Today

President Trump will travel to Kansas on Saturday, Oct. 6, to hold a rally in support of Republicans a month ahead of the midterm elections, Trump's re-election campaign announced Thursday evening.

Cantwell was elected to the Senate in , upsetting incumbent Republican Slade Gorton. She was re-elected in , beating former Safeco executive Mike McGavick, and in , defeating state Sen. Michael Baumgartner of Spokane. Anticipating no apparent big-name challenger, Cantwell had made no announcement on why she is seeking a fourth term when she filed for re-election this week. Her campaign website has not been updated since Top donors include personal-injury lawyers, environmentalists and employees of Microsoft, Boeing and Amazon, according to the Center for Responsive Politics. In a state where Trump received just 38 percent of the vote in , Hutchison as GOP chair strongly defended the president “ even from attacks by fellow Republicans. She made national news in for accosting Texas Sen. Rossi faces three main Democratic rivals “ all political newcomers “ who will be battling to advance past the primary to a November matchup. Kim Schrier, a pediatrician from Sammamish, is the leading fundraiser. Schrier has serious competition in Jason Rittereiser, an attorney and former deputy prosecutor with Ellensburg roots, and Shannon Hader, of Auburn, former director of the global HIV division at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Keller founded a group, Respect Washington, that opposes sanctuary cities and came under criticism last year for mailing flyers to Burien residents listing names and addresses of purportedly undocumented immigrants, accusing them of committing crimes. Authorities called the fliers inaccurate and inflammatory. Both parties are once again battling over a handful of seats in the state Legislature , where Democrats control the House by two votes and the Senate by a single vote. House Minority Leader J. In the state House, there are roughly a half dozen potentially competitive legislative districts in King, Pierce and Snohomish counties, as well as the Olympic Peninsula and Southwestern Washington. Chad Magendanz, who in lost by a razor-thin margin in his bid for state Senate, will face Democrat Bill Ramos, an Issaquah City Council member, for that seat. Meanwhile, Republicans are challenging Democratic House seats on the Olympic Peninsula and Southwest Washington, where Trump in flipped a handful of longtime Democratic strongholds, such as Grays Harbor and Pacific counties. In the other seat, freshman Rep. Former King County Democrats chair Bailey Stober, who resigned amid misconduct findings, had announced he would run for that seat , but changed his mind. In the state Senate, Democrats are seeking to capture a handful Republican seats around the Puget Sound, while Republicans are focusing on challenging two seats in King and Snohomish counties. In the 30th Legislative District, Sen. In the 47th Legislative District, Sen. Joe Fain, R-Auburn, will face Mona Das, a Democrat and owner of a mortgage business, who shifted to the race after dropping a congressional bid. Democrats also have their eyes on Sen. Republicans, meanwhile, hope to unseat Sen. Challenging Dhingra, whose special election win last year gave Democrats their Senate majority, is Dale Fonk, chairman of the 45th District Republicans. Seattle Times political reporter Jim Brunner covers state, local and regional politics.

Chapter 7 : A Play Challenging Thanksgiving, Punks & Politics, 'Gloria: A Life' | All of It | WNYC

The challenge of creating an impactful image in one panel is not for the faint-hearted, as students in the 'Topics in Illustration' class discovered earlier this semester.

Chapter 8 : Reformers Thank Trump for Challenging 'Outdated' Birthright Citizenship

Ali Stroker, Rebecca Naomi Jones & Mary Testa on "Oklahoma!" Larissa Fasthorse's Thanksgiving play. Tim Mohr on GDR punk. Emily Mann, Diane Paulus &.

Chapter 9 : Why challenging Trump is so hard for Republicans - CNNPolitics

Cross President Donald Trump? It could mean the end of your career.