# DOWNLOAD PDF WHY THIS NEW RACE?

## Chapter 1 : Why there still isn't a winner in the Arizona Senate race - ABC News

*Why This New Race offers a radical new way of thinking about the origins of Christian identity. Conventional histories have understood Christianity as a religion that from its beginnings sought to transcend ethnic and racial distinctions.*

But the technology has not been fast, reliable, or responsive enough to compete with modern fiber or cable-based internet. That may change with efforts from the likes of SpaceX. July 30, 8: In this scenario, an orbiting satellite or some other piece of material accidentally strikes another and breaks into pieces. These pieces whirl around the Earth at tens of thousands of miles per hour, destroying everything in their path, including other satellites. It starts a catastrophic chain reaction that ends in a cloud of millions of pieces of non-functional space debris that orbits the planet indefinitely. Such an event could make an orbital plane functionally useless, destroying any new satellites sent into it and possibly preventing access to other orbits and even all of space. For more than a year, the company responded to questions from the commission and petitions by competitors to deny the application, including filing an "orbital debris mitigation plan" to allay fears of Kesslerian apocalypse. A handful of companies, both new and old, are leveraging new technology, developing new business plans, and petitioning the FCC for access to the parts of the communications spectrum they need to blanket the Earth in fast, reliable internet. Big names are involvedâ€”from Richard Branson to Elon Muskâ€”along with big money. There are big challenges, of course, and a history not exactly favorable to these efforts. Good guys are trying to bridge the digital divide in underserved regions even as bad actors slip illegal satellites onto rocket rideshares. In , global internet traffic exceeded 1 sextillion bytes , according to Cisco, kicking off the zettabyte era. If the goal is to provide good internet access where previously there was none, satellites are a reasonable way to achieve it. In fact, companies have been doing this for decades via large geostationary GSO satellites that sit in a very high orbit, fixed above a certain point on the Earth. But aside from a few niche applications , including cargo tracking and providing internet to military bases, this kind of satellite connectivity has not been fast, reliable, or responsive enough to be competitive with modern fiber or cable-based internet. Meanwhile, regulations for non-geostationary satellites are decades old and split between agencies within and beyond the US: There are some big advantages on the technological side, though. The cost to build a satellite has fallen as gyroscope and battery improvements have trickled down from cell phone guts. Launching them has gotten cheaper, too, thanks in part to the smaller size of the satellites themselves. Capacity has risen, inter-satellite communication has made systems faster, and large dishes pointing at the sky are on their way out. SpaceX Starlink On the back of this tech, 11 companies filed applications in the same FCC "processing round" as SpaceX did, each tackling the problem a bit differently. Elon Musk announced the SpaceX Starlink program in and opened a Seattle-based division of the company. These will fly between 1,km and 1,km above the ground, circling the Earth in 83 distinct orbital planes. The constellation, as a group of satellites is called, will communicate with one another via onboard optical laser interlinks, so that data can be bounced along the sky rather than returning to the groundâ€”tracing a long bridge rather than an upside-down V. On the ground, customers will mount a new sort of terminal with electronically steered antennas that automatically connect to whichever satellite is currently offering the best signalâ€”similar to the way a cell phone picks towers. Because LEO satellites move relative to the Earth, the system will switch between them every 10 minutes or so. And because thousands will be up there, at least 20 will always be available to choose from, according to Patricia Cooper, VP of Satellite Government Affairs for SpaceX. The ground unit should be cheaper and easier to mount than traditional satellite dishes, which have to be positioned physically to point at the part of the sky where the corresponding GSO satellite lives. SpaceX described the terminal as the size of a pizza box though it did not note what size pizza. The communication will happen within two frequency bands: Ka-band is the higher of the two, with frequencies between  Starlink has FCC permission to use particular frequencies; typically, uplink from terminal to satellite will be at 14GHz to  But for the project to be a success, it will depend on whether the service can, as claimed, offer speeds comparable to or better than fiber at a similar price point, along with a reliable experience and a good user interface. In February, SpaceX launched its first two prototype Starlink satellites. Shaped like cylinders with

solar panels for wings, Tintin A and B are roughly a meter per side, and Musk confirmed via Twitter that they were successfully communicating. If the prototypes continue to function, they will be joined in by hundreds of others. You know the platter-size gray dishes DirecTV mounts on the outside of houses? Those came from HughesNet, which itself came, circuitously, from aviation pioneer Howard Hughes. In those days, then-named Hughes Network Systems owned DirecTV and operated large geostationary satellites that beamed information down to televisions. Then and now, the company also offered services to businesses, like credit card transactions on gas pumps. Its first commercial customer was Walmart, which wanted to link employees across the country and its home office in Bentonville. In the mids, the company built a hybrid internet system called DirecPC: Around the year , Hughes began providing its first two-way interactive system. But keeping the cost of the serviceâ€"including the consumer equipmentâ€"low enough that people would buy it was a challenge. To do that, the company decided it needed its own satellites, and in , it launched Spaceway. Though still in use, this satellite was particularly important when it launched, according to Hughes, because it was the first to incorporate onboard packet switching. Called ViaSat-1, the satellite incorporated some new technology, such as spectrum reuse. It was also faster and more powerful. When it went up, its Gbps capacity was more than all of the other satellites covering the US combined, according to Viasat President Rick Baldridge. It essentially had a ubiquitous coverage but really, not much data. It had been relegated to things like transactions at gas stations. ViaSat-2 went up in and now has a capacity of around Gbps, and three different ViaSat-3s are planned for or , each to cover a different part of the globe. Viasat has said that each of those three ViaSat-3s are projected to have a capacity of a terabit per second each, double the capacity of all other satellites circling Earth combined. There is no inherent limit in terms of what can be provided," says DK Sachdev, a satellite and telecom consultant who is doing work for LeoSat, one of the companies launching an LEO constellation. Different from overall speed, latency is the amount of time it takes information from your computer to reach its destination and return. Say you click on a link to a website; that information has to travel out in this case, up to a satellite and back down , indicate your request, and return the site. How long it takes the site to download is based on how much capacity the connection has. How long it takes to ping that server and get it started is latency. In addition to gaming, this is a problem for video conferencing , financial transactions and the stock market, control of the internet of things, and other applications that depend on snappy turnaround. But how big an issue latency is can be debated. Much of the bandwidth used around the world is for video; once a video is started and properly buffered, latency becomes a non-issue, and throughput is more important. Not surprisingly, Viasat and HughesNet tend to minimize the importance of latency for most applications, though both are working to minimize it in their systems, too. HughesNet uses an algorithm to prioritize traffic based on what users are looking at to optimize data delivery; Viasat announced an MEO constellation to supplement its existing satellites, which should decrease latency and fill in coverage areas including those at high latitude, where equatorial GSOs have a hard time reaching. So companies such as SpaceX and LeoSat have chosen this route, with their constellations of smaller, closer satellites, anticipating latency of 20 to 30 milliseconds. In the early 90s, Bill Gates and a few partners invested in a project called Teledesic. Its founders talked about solving the latency problem, and in , applied to the FCC for use of Ka-band spectrum. Increased demand makes the economics look tantalizing. But while the Teledesic saga was playing out, another industry was learning some important lessons about launching communications systems into space. In the late 90s, Iridium, Globalstar, and Orbcomm collectively launched more than satellites into LEO with the purpose of providing cell phone coverage. And while each has reinvented itself, offering a smaller range of services for specific applications such as emergency beacons and cargo tracking, none succeeded in supplanting tower-based cell phone service. In the last few years, SpaceX has contracted to launch satellites for Iridium. OneWeb is launching satellites this year, with service expected to start next year, and adding several more constellations in and , with an ultimate goal of 1, terabits by  Telesat already operates GSO satellites but is planning an LEO system for that features optical links with 30ms-toms latency. LeoSat , too, plans to launch a first round of satellites in , with completion in  These will sail around the earth at 1,km high, connect to the other satellites in the mesh via optical communication, and beam information up and down in Ku-band. The quest for faster satellite internet has largely relied on building bigger, faster satellites

that can carry more data, says van der Breggen. He calls it "the pipe": But companies like his are finding new areas to make improvements by changing the whole system. Built by Iridium, they feature four solar panels and four lasers one on each corner to connect to their neighbors. Where it is matters. How far away it is matters. And when you bounce that fiber connection around the face of the planet, it has to take a circuitous route from node to node, with detours around mountains and continents. It winds up taking much longer when the source of the data is far from the consumer, even when you account for the few thousand miles of vertical distance a space-bound signal adds. Like what van der Breggen describes, the whole industry could be viewed as a progression toward developing a distributed network not unlike the internet itself, just in space. Latency and overall speed are both at play. But ultimately, the companies share a goal: However, if you want to have applications which require low latency â€¦ then LEO is the way to go. A small startup from Toronto called Kepler Communications is using tiny CubeSats around the size of a loaf of bread to provide "delay-tolerant" dataâ€”5GB or more of data in a minute pass, with an emphasis on polar exploration, science, industry, and tourism. How, then, does this business-first, for-profit model bridge the "digital divide" and provide internet for developing nations and underserved communities, which may not be able to pay as much for it? It has to do with the shape of the system. Because the individual satellites move, an LEO constellation must be evenly distributed around the Earth. The ones that pass out of view inhabit a different part of the sky and are temporarily a sunk cost. In fact, most of the success the industry has had so far has been providing expensive internet for governments and businesses. But SpaceX and OneWeb particularly have visions of household customers dancing in their business plans. To access this market, the user interface is going to be important, Sachdev points out. You have to cover the Earth with a system that is easy to use, effective, and cost-effective. The two big issues SpaceX had to address for the FCC were how it would share spectrum with existing and future satellite communications, and how it would mitigate or prevent space debris. Both track orbital objects to help prevent collisions, but neither is a regulatory body.

## Chapter 2 : Why Satellite Internet Is the New Space Race | blog.quintoapp.com

*Why New Jersey Democrats Are Suddenly Worried About the Menendez Race. Image. Senator Robert Menendez at a parade in North Bergen, N.J., on Sunday. No Republican has won a Senate race in New.*

Andrew Cuomo, the New York governor who is running for a third term in November, is in trouble. So Cynthia Nixon can win? But Cuomo has some unique baggage, and New York has an odd system of voting that can benefit insurgents like Nixon. On the one hand, Cuomo has a lot going for him. Like his father, Andrew Cuomo also has national ambitions, which is really just a way of saying he probably wants to be president. But Cuomo may be vulnerable to a challenge from his left. First elected governor in , Cuomo marketed himself as a moderate who was big on fiscal discipline. He quickly made an alliance with Republicans in the state senate, which controls a majority due to a breakaway group of Democratic lawmakers who Cuomo stayed on good terms with. This may have seemed like smart politics at the time. The mayor, who by just about any measure is more progressive than Cuomo, sees this election has an opportunity to get rid of, or at least bloody, his rival in Albany. But Cuomo can still beat Nixon, right? Sure he can, and right now polls show him in an early lead. But, at this stage of the race, polls can be misleading. Everyone in New York knows who Andrew Cuomo is, but Nixon is still relatively unknown, despite her years of political activism. Cuomo is a famously sharp-elbowed and calculating politician who excels at negative campaigning. Yet in the MeToo era, he may have to hold his fire when dealing with Nixon. For example, just as Nixon got into the race last week, Christine Quinn -- a Cuomo ally and former New York City Council speaker -- called her an "unqualified lesbian. But Nixon had campaigned for de Blasio against Quinn when they ran against each other for mayor in , making the comment seem like sour grapes. One of his former top aides and closest friends, Joseph Percoco, was just convicted on federal corruption charges. It was a major embarrassment for Cuomo, who has long touted himself as an anti-corruption reformer. The once-reliable service has been plagued with long wait times and spotty service in recent years, much to the frustration of the millions of New Yorkers who depend on it. Meanwhile, much of Upstate New York is mired in economic decline. It is also worth noting that Cuomo, who has a famously quick temper and has never faced a truly competitive election for governor, may be a bit rusty on the stump. For example, a joke he made Sunday at a Harlem church about the dancing abilities of Jewish people reportedly fell flat. He also abruptly canceled an appearance at a fundraiser for the Nassau County Democratic Party on Monday night. But Cuomo has survived a primary challenge before, defeating little-known academic Zephyr Teachout in  But Teachout defied expectations by netting 33 percent of the vote, which is better than most people thought she would do. New York has an odd "fusion voting" system that allows minor parties to occupy space on the ballot and cross-endorse the candidates of other parties. So candidates often have their names on the ballot more than once, which tends to help their odds. This gives minor parties like WFP some degree of influence over which candidates the two big parties nominate. The two big minor parties are the WFP, which typically cross-endorses the Democratic candidate, and the Conservative Party, which usually cross-endorses with the Republican. Sometimes, however, the smaller parties think the big-party nominee is too moderate, and endorse somebody else. In , the Conservative Party even elected a U. Buckley against the Democratic and Republican nominees. That could split the liberal vote, and maybe even give the New York GOP a chance at winning their first statewide race since  A lot can happen between now and September, and Cuomo is still the clear favorite to win not only the Democratic primary but also the general. Still, this should still be a heck of a race.

## Chapter 3 : Why New York Gov. Andrew Cuomo has a race on his hands for re-election - CBS News

*Why New Jersey Democrats are suddenly worried about the Menendez race They point out that Mr. Menendez is saddled with high unfavorability ratings caused by ethics troubles; his Senate duties have kept him in Washington for days at a time; and his wealthy Republican opponent, Bob Hugin, has spent millions of dollars hammering Mr. Menendez with.*

This was a summary of the findings of an international panel of anthropologists, geneticists, sociologists, and psychologists. A great deal of evidence had accumulated by that time to support this conclusion, and the scientists involved were those who were conducting research and were most knowledgeable about the topic of human variation. Since that time similar statements have been published by the American Anthropological Association and the American Association of Physical Anthropologists, and an enormous amount of modern scientific data has been gathered to justify this conclusion. Today the vast majority of those involved in research on human variation would agree that biological races do not exist among humans. Among those who study the subject, who use and accept modern scientific techniques and logic, this scientific fact is as valid and true as the fact that the earth is round and revolves around the sun. Yet as recently as , highly acclaimed journalist Guy Harrison wrote: One day in the s, I sat in the front row in my first undergraduate anthropology class, eager to learn more about this bizarre and fascinating species I was born into. But I got more than I expected that day as I heard for the first time that biological races are not real. I never should have made it through twelve years of schooling before entering a university, without ever hearing the important news that most anthropologists reject the concept of biological races. Unfortunately, along with the belief in the reality of biologically based human races, racism still abounds in the United States and Western Europe. How can this be when there is so much scientific evidence against it? Most educated people would accept the facts that the earth is not flat and that it revolves around the sun. However, it is much more difficult for them to accept modern science concerning human variation. Why is this so? Racism is a part of our everyday lives. Where you live, where you go to school, your job, your profession, who you interact with, how people interact with you, your treatment in the healthcare and justice systems are all affected by your race. For the past years, people have been taught how to interpret and understand racism. We have been told that there are very specific things that relate to race, such as intelligence, sexual behavior, birth rates, infant care, work ethics and abilities, personal restraint, lifespan, law-abidingness, aggression, altruism, economic and business practices, family cohesion, and even brain size. We have learned that races are structured in a hierarchical order and that some races are better than others. Even if you are not a racist, your life is affected by this ordered structure. We are born into a racist society. What many people do not realize is that this racial structure is not based on reality. Anthropologists have shown for many years now that there is no biological reality to human race. There is no inherent relationship between intelligence, law- abidingness, or economic practices and race, just as there is no relationship between nose size, height, blood group, or skin color and any set of complex human behaviors. However, over the past years, we have been taught by an informal, mutually reinforcing consortium of intellectuals, politicians, statesmen, business and economic leaders and their books that human racial biology is real and that certain races are biologically better than others. These teachings have led to major injustices to Jews and non-Christians during the Spanish Inquisition; to blacks, Native Americans, and others during colonial times; to African Americans during slavery and reconstruction; to Jews and other Europeans during the reign of the Nazis in Germany; and to groups from Latin America and the Middle East, among others, during modern political times. In my book, The Myth of Race: The Troubling Persistence of an Unscientific Idea , I have not dwelt upon all of the scientific information that has been gathered by anthropologists, biologists, geneticists, and other scientists concerning the fact that there are no such things as human biological races. This has been done by many people over the past fifty or so years. What I do is describe the history of our myth of race and racism. As I describe this history, I think that you will be able to understand why many of our leaders and their followers have deluded us into believing these racist fallacies and how they have been perpetuated from the late Middle Ages to the present. Many of our basic policies of

race and racism have been developed as a way to keep these leaders and their followers in control of the way we live our modern lives. These leaders often see themselves as the best and the brightest. Much of this history helped establish and maintain the Spanish Inquisition, colonial policies, slavery, Nazism, racial separatism and discrimination, and anti-immigration policies. Although policies related to racism seem to be improving over time, I hope to help clarify why this myth still exists and remains widespread in the United States and throughout Western Europe by describing the history of racism and by exploring how the anthropological concepts of culture and worldview have challenged and disproven the validity of racist views. Over the past or so years, many intellectuals and their books have created our story of racism. They developed our initial ideas of race in Western society and solidified the attitudes and beliefs that gradually followed under the influence of their economic and political policies. Then, approximately years ago, anthropologist Franz Boas came up with an alternate explanation for why peoples from different areas or living under certain conditions behaved differently from one another. People have divergent life histories, different shared experiences with distinctive ways of relating to these differences. We all have a worldview, and we all share our worldview with others with similar experiences. It took many years for Boas and his few followers to develop this idea and pass it on to others. However, over the past fifty or sixty years, anthropologists, biologists, and geneticists have written many articles and books explaining why biological race in humans is nonexistent. At first, scientists attempted to classify human races based on variations in characteristics such as skin color, hair color and form, eye color, facial anatomy, and blood groups. In the recent past, various scientists, such as Franz Boas, have divided us into anywhere between three and more than thirty different races, without any success. For the most part, each trait has a distinct distribution from other traits, and these traits are rarely determined by a single genetic factor. This type of distribution of a biological trait is referred to as a cline. For example, skin color is related to the amount of solar radiation, and dark skin is found in Africa, India, and Australia. However, many other genetic traits in peoples of these areas are not similar. Furthermore, similar traits such as skin color are convergent; different genes can cause similar morphological and behavioral characteristics. For example, genetic pathways to dark skin are different in Tamil Nadu and in Nigeria. Genetic traits usually do not correlate with one another and are not distributed in the same place or in the same way over time. Race is supposed to tell us something about our genetic history. Who is related to whom? How did populations evolve over time and how isolated were they in the past? Recent studies have shown us that humans have been migrating since Homo sapiens evolved some , years ago. This migration has not been in one direction but had happened back and forth. Our genes have been mixing since we evolved, and our genetic structure looks more like a complex, intermixed trellis than a simple candelabra. It is very difficult to tell what our particular genetic background is over human historic time. We humans are more similar to each other as a group than we are to one another within any particular racial or genetic category. Many anthropological books have been written to explain this phenomenon. Our view of genetics has also changed in recent times. Although many people still believe that genes, or a series of genes, directly determine some of our most complex behavioral or cognitive characteristics, the reality is more complicated. Studies now show that each gene is only a single player in a wondrous, intricate drama involving non-additive interactions of genes, proteins, hormones, food, and life experiences and learning that interact to affect us on different levels of cognitive and behavioral functions. Each gene has an effect on multiple types of behaviors, and many behaviors are affected by many genes as well as other factors. The assumption that a single gene is causative can lead to unwarranted conclusions and an over- interpretation of any genuine genetic linkage. Before beginning this story, however, it is important to understand how scientists define the concept of race. How is race defined in biological terms? What do we mean by the term race when describing population variation in large mammals such as humans? Do the criteria used in describing these variations hold when we examine human population variation? In biological terms, the concept of race is integrally bound to the process of evolution and the origin of species. It is part of the process of the formation of new species and is related to subspecific differentiation. However, because conditions can change and subspecies can and do merge, this process does not necessarily lead to the development of new species. In biology, a species is defined as a population of individuals who are able to mate and have viable offspring; that is, offspring who are also

successful in reproducing. The formation of new species usually occurs slowly over a long period of time. For example, many species have a widespread geographic distribution with ranges that include ecologically diverse regions. If these regions are large in relationship to the average distance of migration of individuals within the species, there will be more mating, and thus more exchange of genes, within than between regions. Over very long periods of time tens of thousands of years , differences would be expected to evolve between distant populations of the same species. Some of these variations would be related to adaptations to ecological differences within the geographic range of the populations, while others might be purely random. Over time, if little or no mating or genetic exchange occurs between these distant populations, genetic and related morphological differences will increase. Ultimately, over tens of thousands of years of separation, if little or no mating takes place between separate populations, genetic distinctions can become so great that individuals of the different populations could no longer mate and produce viable offspring. The two populations would now be considered two separate species. This is the process of speciation. However, again, none of these criteria require that speciation will ultimately occur. Since speciation develops very slowly, it is useful to recognize intermediate stages in this process. Populations of a species undergoing differentiation would show genetic and morphological variation due to a buildup of genetic differences but would still be able to breed and have offspring that could successfully reproduce. They would be in various stages of the process of speciation but not yet different species. Basically, subspecies within a species are geographically, morphologically, and genetically distinct populations but still maintain the possibility of successful interbreeding. Thus, using this biological definition of race, we assume that races or subspecies are populations of a species that have genetic and morphological differences due to barriers to mating. Furthermore, little or no mating or genetic exchange between them has persisted for extremely long periods of time, thus giving the individuals within the population a common and separate evolutionary history. Given advances in molecular genetics, we now have the ability to examine populations of species and subspecies and reconstruct their evolutionary histories in an objective and explicit fashion. In other words, we can determine how much populations of a species differ from one another and how these divergences came about. A commonly used method to quantify the amount of within -- to among -- group genetic diversity is through examining molecular data, using statistics measuring genetic differences within and between populations of a species. Using this method, biologists have set a minimal threshold for the amount of genetic differentiation that is required to recognize subspecies. Compared to other large mammals with wide geographic distributions, human populations do not reach this threshold. In fact, even though humans have the widest distribution, the measure of human genetic diversity based on sixteen populations from Europe, Africa, Asia, the Americas, and the Australia-Pacific region falls well below the threshold used to recognize races for other species and is among the lowest value known for large mammalian species. This is true even if we compare humans to chimpanzees. Using a number of molecular markers has shown that the degree of isolation among human populations that would have been necessary for the formation of biological subspecies or races never occurred during the , years of modern human evolution. Combined genetic data reveal that from around one million years ago to the last tens of thousands of years, human evolution has been dominated by two evolutionary forces: Thus, there is no evidence of fixed, long-term geographic isolation between populations.

## Chapter 4 : Why New Jersey Democrats are suddenly worried about the Menendez race - Hot Air

*The AL West is gonna go down to the wire and with the New York Yankees all but out of the AL East picture the AL West could impact the Yanks in a large way.*

So what does this mean? That Washington has decided to use defence spending to bring Moscow to its knees or that it is preparing for war? It works like this. At times of global economic turbulence, or when the US sees a rise in dollar interest rates, capital from all over the world floods into America, driven by either fear or greed on the part of its owners. At the same time, the exchange rates of developing economies fall, leaving them facing an investment deficit and making it much harder for them to repay dollar debts. It is a well-known phenomenon, and Washington has learned how to use it not just as a tool for curbing its competitors economically, but also for supporting its own economy. Gorbachev and Reagan sign the INF Treaty Until recently, getting the outside world to invest in the US economy involved nothing more than setting up a minor geopolitical shock and sense of panic or raising US government bond rates slightly. If America found itself in dire need of an influx of capital from outside, then it was possible to do both at the same time. Foreign investors are buying fewer US government bonds, while America itself seems to have somehow missed the start of the de-dollarisation of international settlements that began back in  Treasurys Softens, Unsettling Financial Markets. As well as the passivity of foreign buyers, there has been a reduction in Russian and Chinese investment in US debt instruments. Moreover, Washington does not have much time to solve this recently discovered bombshell of a problem. Even the market participants themselves are having trouble working out who, exactly, will be buying them. This foreign pessimism is also starting to infect North American investors. And despite the fact that his position has met with certain criticism, the gravity of the situation itself is beyond doubt. David Rosenberg, who is well known in financial circles and was the former chief economist for Merrill Lynch Canada before becoming chief economist at the Canadian investment management company Gluskin Sheff, addressed the US President on Twitter: The USD role as the reserve currency is on its last legs. Meanwhile, the share of the euro in accounted for  It should be noted that these changes took place even before European Commission President Jean-Claude Juncker expressed the need for a de-dollarisation of the European Union and the promotion of the euro as a challenger to the dollar. Those in favour of a continuation of the US hegemony believe that US investors are capable of independently financing the purchase of every bond issued by the Trump administration, as well as any bonds dumped by foreign investors. But even if US investors really do have that kind of money, using it to purchase government bonds will leave the huge and incredibly debt-laden US corporate sector unfinanced. After ten years of low rates, it has become accustomed not just to living in debt, but to living in debt without even thinking about the fact that this debt will need to be repaid one day. Companies like Tesla and Netflix , for example, cannot service their debts without the possibility of refinancing. Thus, if the establishment in Washington has come to the conclusion that traditional methods for solving its financial problems no longer work, then it might be resorting to extreme measures to prevent the end of its hegemony, namely organising wars. They have not even been able to give the desired intensity to the regional crisis in the Middle East. In light of this, the Trump administration seems to have decided to use the current international security environment to its own economic advantage and kill two birds with one stone. After all, military escalation and a new arms race both provide powerful leverage over opponents and are an effective way to attract financial flows. In one comment regarding his intention to withdraw from the INF Treaty, Donald Trump stressed that the US will continue to increase its nuclear stockpiles to put pressure on Russia and China. This tactic of drawing countries into an arms race has been used by Washington several times before. At that time, back in the s, the American economy was going through hard times. Soviet leaders really believed that the US was developing the Strategic Defense Initiative program the so-called Star Wars program , however, and hurried to create their own version. And although Moscow eventually realised the futility of the initiative , huge amounts of money had already been spent that would have undoubtedly impacted on the Soviet economy. In recent years, Washington has been counting on increased defence spending to wear down its main military opponents,

Russia and China. These will require genuine political will and public support, however.

## Chapter 5 : Race | World | The Guardian

*The nail-biter of a race might not be finalized for days, as the state's most populous county -- Maricopa, which includes Phoenix -- has not announced a significant portion of its voting results.*

This often involves the subjugation of groups defined as racially inferior, as in the one-drop rule used in the 19th-century United States to exclude those with any amount of African ancestry from the dominant racial grouping, defined as " white ". For instance, African-American English is a language spoken by many African Americans , especially in areas of the United States where racial segregation exists. Furthermore, people often self-identify as members of a race for political reasons. Socioeconomic factors, in combination with early but enduring views of race, have led to considerable suffering within disadvantaged racial groups. This use of racial categories is frequently criticized for perpetuating an outmoded understanding of human biological variation, and promoting stereotypes. Because in some societies racial groupings correspond closely with patterns of social stratification , for social scientists studying social inequality, race can be a significant variable. As sociological factors, racial categories may in part reflect subjective attributions, self-identities , and social institutions. In the social sciences, theoretical frameworks such as racial formation theory and critical race theory investigate implications of race as social construction by exploring how the images, ideas and assumptions of race are expressed in everyday life. A large body of scholarship has traced the relationships between the historical, social production of race in legal and criminal language, and their effects on the policing and disproportionate incarceration of certain groups. Historical origins of racial classification See also: Historical race concepts The three great races according to Meyers Konversations-Lexikon of  The subtypes of the Mongoloid race are shown in yellow and orange tones, those of the Caucasoid race in light and medium grayish spring green - cyan tones and those of the Negroid race in brown tones. Dravidians and Sinhalese are in olive green and their classification is described as uncertain. These features are the distinguishing features of how the concept of race is used today. In this way the idea of race as we understand it today came about during the historical process of exploration and conquest which brought Europeans into contact with groups from different continents, and of the ideology of classification and typology found in the natural sciences. The rise of the Atlantic slave trade , which gradually displaced an earlier trade in slaves from throughout the world, created a further incentive to categorize human groups in order to justify the subordination of African slaves. A set of folk beliefs took hold that linked inherited physical differences between groups to inherited intellectual , behavioral , and moral qualities. Brutal conflicts between ethnic groups have existed throughout history and across the world. But the scientific classification of phenotypic variation was frequently coupled with racist ideas about innate predispositions of different groups, always attributing the most desirable features to the White, European race and arranging the other races along a continuum of progressively undesirable attributes. The classification of Carl Linnaeus , inventor of zoological taxonomy, divided the human species Homo sapiens into continental varieties of europaeus, asiaticus, americanus, and afer, each associated with a different humour: It was further argued that some groups may be the result of mixture between formerly distinct populations, but that careful study could distinguish the ancestral races that had combined to produce admixed groups. He saw Africans as inferior to Whites especially in regards to their intellect, and imbued with unnatural sexual appetites, but described Native Americans as equals to whites. Polygenism was popular and most widespread in the 19th century, culminating in the founding of the Anthropological Society of London , which, during the period of the American Civil War, broke away from the Ethnological Society of London and its monogenic stance , their underlined difference lying, relevantly, in the so-called "Negro question": Multiregional hypothesis and Recent single origin hypothesis Today, all humans are classified as belonging to the species Homo sapiens. However, this is not the first species of hominine: Homo erectus evolved more than 1. Virtually all physical anthropologists agree that Archaic Homo sapiens A group including the possible species H. Wilson then challenged the concept from the perspective of general animal systematics, and further rejected the claim that "races" were equivalent to "subspecies". Subspecies The term race in biology is used with caution because it can be

ambiguous. Generally, when it is used it is effectively a synonym of subspecies. Traditionally, subspecies are seen as geographically isolated and genetically differentiated populations. Ancestrally differentiated populations clades Some researchers[ who? A clade is a taxonomic group of organisms consisting of a single common ancestor and all the descendants of that ancestor a monophyletic group. Every creature produced by sexual reproduction has two immediate lineages, one maternal and one paternal. Philosopher Robin Andreasen proposes that cladistics can be used to categorize human races biologically, and that races can be both biologically real and socially constructed. Evolutionary biologist Alan Templeton argues that while "Much of the recent scientific literature on human evolution portrays human populations as separate branches on an evolutionary tree," multiple lines of evidence falsify a phylogenetic tree structure, and confirm the presence of gene flow among populations. They claim that "the molecular and biochemical proponents of this model explicitly use racial categories in their initial grouping of samples". For example, the large and highly diverse macroethnic groups of East Indians, North Africans, and Europeans are presumptively grouped as Caucasians prior to the analysis of their DNA variation. This is claimed to limit and skew interpretations, obscure other lineage relationships, deemphasize the impact of more immediate clinal environmental factors on genomic diversity, and can cloud our understanding of the true patterns of affinity. They suggest that the authors of these studies find support for racial distinctions only because they began by assuming the validity of race. Morphologically differentiated populations Population geneticists have debated whether the concept of population can provide a basis for a new conception of race. To do this, a working definition of population must be found. Surprisingly, there is no generally accepted concept of population that biologists use. Although the concept of population is central to ecology, evolutionary biology and conservation biology, most definitions of population rely on qualitative descriptions such as "a group of organisms of the same species occupying a particular space at a particular time". Examples of such definitions are: A group of individuals of the same species that co-occur in space and time and have an opportunity to interact with each other. A group of individuals of the same species living in close-enough proximity that any member of the group can potentially mate with any other member. Clines One crucial innovation in reconceptualizing genotypic and phenotypic variation was the anthropologist C. To this day, skin color grades by imperceptible means from Europe southward around the eastern end of the Mediterranean and up the Nile into Africa. From one end of this range to the other, there is no hint of a skin color boundary, and yet the spectrum runs from the lightest in the world at the northern edge to as dark as it is possible for humans to be at the equator. This point called attention to a problem common to phenotype-based descriptions of races for example, those based on hair texture and skin color: The former refers to any distinction in gene frequencies between populations; the latter is "a matter of judgment". He further observed that even when there is clinal variation, "Race differences are objectively ascertainable biological phenomena They differ on whether the race concept remains a meaningful and useful social convention. Skin color above and blood type B below are nonconcordant traits since their geographical distribution is not similar. Scientists discovered a skin-lighting mutation that partially accounts for the appearance of Light skin in humans people who migrated out of Africa northward into what is now Europe which they estimate occurred 20, to 50, years ago. The East Asians owe their relatively light skin to different mutations. This pattern of variation, known as clinal variation, is also observed for many alleles that vary from one human group to another. Another observation is that traits or alleles that vary from one group to another do not vary at the same rate. This pattern is referred to as nonconcordant variation. Because the variation of physical traits is clinal and nonconcordant, anthropologists of the late 19th and early 20th centuries discovered that the more traits and the more human groups they measured, the fewer discrete differences they observed among races and the more categories they had to create to classify human beings. The number of races observed expanded to the s and s, and eventually anthropologists concluded that there were no discrete races. Nature has not created four or five distinct, nonoverlapping genetic groups of people. Genetically differentiated populations Main articles: Race and genetics and Human genetic variation Another way to look at differences between populations is to measure genetic differences rather than physical differences between groups. The midth-century anthropologist William C. Boyd defined race as: For this reason, there is no current consensus about whether racial categories can be considered to have significance

for understanding human genetic variation. Human genetic clustering A study of random biallelic genetic loci found little to no evidence that humans were divided into distinct biological groups. Edwards argued that rather than using a locus-by-locus analysis of variation to derive taxonomy, it is possible to construct a human classification system based on characteristic genetic patterns, or clusters inferred from multilocus genetic data. Does that mean we should throw it out? It was thought that such large geographic distances would maximize the genetic variation between the groups sampled in the analysis, and thus maximize the probability of finding cluster patterns unique to each group. In light of the historically recent acceleration of human migration and correspondingly, human gene flow on a global scale, further studies were conducted to judge the degree to which genetic cluster analysis can pattern ancestrally identified groups as well as geographically separated groups. They found that many thousands of genetic markers had to be used in order for the answer to the question "How often is a pair of individuals from one population genetically more dissimilar than two individuals chosen from two different populations? This assumed three population groups separated by large geographic ranges European, African and East Asian. The entire world population is much more complex and studying an increasing number of groups would require an increasing number of markers for the same answer. The authors conclude that "caution should be used when using geographic or genetic ancestry to make inferences about individual phenotypes. Loring Brace , [] the philosophers Jonathan Kaplan and Rasmus Winther, [] [] [] [] and the geneticist Joseph Graves , [11] have argued that while there it is certainly possible to find biological and genetic variation that corresponds roughly to the groupings normally defined as "continental races", this is true for almost all geographically distinct populations. The cluster structure of the genetic data is therefore dependent on the initial hypotheses of the researcher and the populations sampled. When one samples continental groups, the clusters become continental; if one had chosen other sampling patterns, the clustering would be different. Weiss and Fullerton have noted that if one sampled only Icelanders, Mayans and Maoris, three distinct clusters would form and all other populations could be described as being clinally composed of admixtures of Maori, Icelandic and Mayan genetic materials. They conclude that while racial groups are characterized by different allele frequencies, this does not mean that racial classification is a natural taxonomy of the human species, because multiple other genetic patterns can be found in human populations that crosscut racial distinctions. Moreover, the genomic data underdetermines whether one wishes to see subdivisions i. In earlier work, Winther had identified "diversity partitioning" and "clustering analysis" as two separate methodologies, with distinct questions, assumptions, and protocols. Each is also associated with opposing ontological consequences vis-a-vis the metaphysics of race.

# DOWNLOAD PDF WHY THIS NEW RACE?

## Chapter 6 : Why Ben Jealous Lost the Maryland Governorâ€™s Race

*Why Big Money Is Being Pumped Into A Small New Mexico Race As battles over energy and climate heat up, national groups are putting more money into local races with a big impact. That includes the.*

Cohen November 7 , 3: Maryland Democratic gubernatorial candidate Ben Jealous pauses as he speaks at an election night party after conceding on Nov. Larry Hogan, 56 percent to 43 percent. After all, Democrats outnumber Republicans by a ratio in Maryland. In fact, voters in Maryland largely agree with Jealous on his signature policy issues. On legalizing marijuana for recreational use, 62 percent of Maryland residents support it, with just one-third opposed. Meanwhile, Hogan started out with a big fundraising advantage and a high approval rating. Although Jealous assumed he could turn things around after Labor Day, by then it was too late to change the narrative. And the gap never closed. Few people wanted to donate to a race that seemed uncompetitive, which in turn made it even less competitive as the weeks went on. The Jealous campaign understood that it needed to invest more in on-the-ground organizing to make up for the complacency that gripped Democrats in , when Hogan eked out his upset victory. But even Jealous supporters noted that his campaign was making it difficult to rally support for his team. Supporters had to ask around to learn that they had to show up in person at a campaign office to get any swag. Larry Hogan, right, celebrates with Lt. Boyd Rutherford at an election night victory party on Nov. Larry Hogan R changed his name? Apparently so, at least according to The Post. The Maryland race was deemed uncompetitive, and thus less exciting to cover. Others had received political appointments from the governor, or had records of supporting Republican candidates in the past. The long-serving state Senate president, Mike Miller, was a prime example. Ike Leggett, the outgoing executive of affluent Montgomery County, at first withheld his endorsement of Jealous over tax issues that he said would hurt his wealthy constituents. When the Washington Post asked him if Jealous would be a better governor than Hogan, Leggett declined to say yes. Jealous also tamped down enthusiasm from some otherwise natural allies.

## Chapter 7 : BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON THE NEW RACE/ETHNICITY CODES

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