

Chapter 1 : Field Operations: The Final Frontier – National Animal Care and Control Association

It's time for the final migration. You've completed a Proof of Concept and a rehearsal for the process but now you have to complete the process and move the actual production application while it remains in production. Regardless of the migration methodology you've chosen, if you don't get a.

Reaching the Final Frontier: All of the previous steps taken lead up to this event. The initial analysis defined the scope of the migration. The proof of concept determined what the scope really is, and defined all of the components involved in the migration. Also, the proof of concept likely ported and proofed the components that could be rewritten or modified without impact on the production system. The rehearsal provided a timeline for the migration, along with an estimate of the production outage that may need to occur. With all this data, the application owners and those charged with the migration need to sit down and plan this final step. Resumes prepared and recruiters notified, the team pushes on. The final step plan starts with targeting the possible outage at the most reasonable time. This is often a weekend or a late evening, depending upon how long the outage would last. Include in your plan for best case and worst case scenarios for the outage duration. Start the migration by cleaning up the target server. Load the operating system and set the parameters. Install any application systems that are required by the application you run. Tune these for the application and platform. Begin the migration by setting up the application system. If you are moving a database, you set up the database. If you are hosting a custom application, install the source code and compile the executable. Set up the network links for the final conversion. As soon as all the preliminary tasks are done, begin the migration. For a migration of a custom coded application, this could as simple as pointing the other applications dependent on it to the new host. If a binary data store like a database is involved, then the migration can be a lot more complex. Once the data is moved over and the application is ready to run, if possible run the test harness against the new system. Audit the database to be sure all the tables, indexes, procedures, views, referential integrity constraints, database links, synonyms, and other database objects are all there. Finally, the last step is opening it back up to production. Then, go get some sleep! After one migration I went back to the hotel and slept hard. When I went in Monday morning, there were cars in the parking lot. Subsequent testing by the user team assembled by the company to proof the process showed a few glitches on Monday and for a few more days but those were quickly tackled by our QA team. You still have to monitor the situation to ensure all is well. However, the migration is now finished.

Chapter 2 : Frontier - Wikipedia

Corded Ware culture origins: The Final Frontier Carlos Quiles Anthropology, Archaeology, Genetics, Indo-Anatolian, Proto-Indo-European July 25, August 2, As you can imagine from my latest posts (on kurgan origins and on Sredni Stog), I am right now in the middle of a revision of the Corded Ware culture for my Indo-European demic.

They confirm what many had highlighted for years, though with little recognition from mainstream political parties. Now, however, the tectonic shifts occurring simultaneously in both geopolitics and domestic politics open the possibilities for a powerful, crosscutting new platform for rising political leaders—one of democratizing foreign policy. The survey shows that this public sentiment is merely confirming the discontent with interventionism and foreign policy that had been revived by the Iraq invasion. When the administration first began beating the war drums, polls found most Americans opposed invading Iraq. Colin Powell supported efforts to dissuade fierce opposition from the U. Coalition governments eventually took the undemocratic decision to forcibly spread democracy overseas. While it was increasingly clear that voters preferred a more restrained foreign policy, politicians continued to conform to the propagated myth of a war-thirsty public. Foreign policy was held aloft of all other policy areas, deemed bipartisan, and above the uncouthness of political debate. Simultaneously, and in contradiction, politicians believed there were no votes to be had in geopolitical matters. Foreign policy was for decades considered an area that mattered a whole lot to a very small amount of people and a very small amount to a whole lot of people. While the British public tried to hold Tony Blair accountable for Iraq, the Labour leadership that succeeded him continued his foreign-policy ideology. The lack of democratic accountability allowed the pro-interventionist lobby. In America this eventuated in an overblown defense budget that to this day has received nothing near the scrutiny of any other form of public spending. Questions of fiscal responsibility abounded. In contrast, the U. Eighty-nine senators voting in favor of it and only nine voted against it. Lack of accountability has also enabled decisions that have failed to meet all tests of decent policymaking. Thus, it has undermined the traditional wisdom that foreign policy must be left to an elite few qualified to involve themselves in the affairs of state because they alone have access to intelligence information required for accurate decisionmaking. The Iraq War, for instance, failed to achieve any of the major justifications that had been proffered to the public. First, the claims of weapons of mass destruction were found to be false. The War on Terror justification was undermined by the invasion providing ideological fuel for terrorists, destabilizing the entire Middle East, creating a cascade of conflict that established breeding grounds for a proliferation of terror groups including ISIS, and eventually a flow of terror recruits between the West and Middle East. Finally, the humanitarian justification was completely eroded by the humanitarian catastrophe created by the war. Conservative estimates have around , Iraqi civilians killed directly as a result of the invasion and innumerable others indirectly, including those continuing to be killed by flow-on conflicts. From an economic perspective, the war was disastrous. Much of those costs have been borne by ordinary Americans—from paying for war debts to being at greater risk of terrorist attacks—while the war profits go to a select group of corporations. It is difficult to imagine any single decision in any other realm of policy that has cost so much, delivered little, and harmed America and the rest of the world so irreparably. Worse still, catastrophic outcomes along these lines were predicted by both experts and nonexperts. The only comparably bad decisions seem to emanate from within foreign policy itself. For example, the Vietnam War cost over a million lives and failed to stop the spread of communism. The promise to the public that the intervention would not entail regime change was immediately betrayed. Yet again, the intervention itself directly and indirectly led to violations of human rights. Violations were allegedly committed by NATO-backed rebels, including against minority black Africans, who were reportedly caged, tortured and ethnically cleansed out of their villages *The Telegraph*; Sinco ; Kwiram The war seems to have turned a society that, despite being under corrupt and brutal dictatorship, had some of the best social development indicators in Africa, into a failed state. It now boasts a training ground for ISIS, a slave trade, and an open floodgate for refugees into Europe. About 51 percent said they felt as if it had made them less safe. Only 9 percent believed that it had made the world a safer place.

Opposition to interventionism is increasing. Interventionist foreign policy orthodoxy is being increasingly challenged. Politicians are realising that four of the five last U. In , pre-election Bush was less interventionist than Gore. He continued to be less hawkish than Mitt Romney come . When he sought to intervene in Syria, Congress opposed it, reflecting some degree of fear of public opinion, among other factors. He wielded the Iraq War as a club and beat Jeb Bush with it. Clinton faced increasing criticism over her support for the Libya war. Today, Bernie Sanders remains the most popular politician in the country and also has a less interventionist foreign policy than most others. The trend is likely to increase with the young being most sceptical of foreign adventures, backing candidates like Bernie or Tulsi Gabbard on the Left and Rand Paul on the Right. Labour has shrewdly wedged the government over its selling of arms to Saudi Arabia. This unlikely alliance between the Left and the Right is perhaps the most enticing reason for politicians to take notice. This is reflected in the J. Wallin Opinion Research survey, which revealed preferences for restraining military action overseas crossed boundaries of political party, race, ideology, gender and geography. Researchers acknowledged that rarely do issues enjoy such bipartisan consensus. Survey Sampling International revealed similar findings, that a greater share of military veterans, 61 percent, are weary of foreign intervention than the general public. Now the divide is not between people of varying political stripes, but between the public and mainstream politicians. Additionally, more than half of the people who participated in the poll saw Russia as a potential partner for the United States. Announcement of an enduring U. In Britain, the mainstream media and politicians attacked Jeremy Corbyn for defying the rules of political correctness following a terror attack. Similar to polls conducted in the United States, the YouGov poll revealed opposition to British intervention overseas. For the last few decades it would seem that the few who profited from war were permitted to influence foreign policy. The mainstream media, and its denial of a broad range of opinions into discussions over foreign policy, is increasingly distrusted. Politicians seeking to win broad-based support may well wish to argue that one of the most important policy areas within democratic societies should be made democratic.

Chapter 3 : The Final Frontier For High Performance Flash

ISBN Free shipping for individuals worldwide Usually dispatched within 3 to 5 business days. The final prices may differ from the prices shown due to specifics of VAT rules This book analyzes the political and material conditions driving contemporary border control policies and.

Nov 28 6: Learn what you need to know to develop a strategy for object storage. The panel will also discuss what is coming next in object storage. We will close out the roundtable by taking questions from our live audience. Curtis Preston, Druva Ransomware, when it infiltrates an organization, causes most of its damage to user endpoints laptops, tablets, and smartphones. The problem is those endpoints are often the most exposed because they are the least likely to be consistently protected. Those endpoints have an increasing amount of unique data on them that is not adequately backed up. Ransomware is just part of the problem, user error and malicious insiders account for a considerable amount of data loss. External and internal threats to data combined with the increasing amount of unprotected unique data on endpoints mean that organizations need to reconsider their endpoint data protection strategy. The problem is that in many organizations, endpoint data protection is an ad-hoc process and is not adequately defined by IT. Most endpoint backup solutions start as consumer solutions and treat the enterprise as an afterthought. IT needs a solution that is designed from the ground up to provide enterprise-class endpoint data protection. Backup , Chief Technical Architect at Druva for a live webinar to learn the latest strategies for protecting your organization from a Ransomware Attack. No longer does IT need to worry about a few mission and business critical applications, it needs to worry about dozens. While all these applications are important to the organization, some are more critical than others. Selecting a service level driven backup application enables IT to manage to those service levels instead of managing jobs. The problem is most backup applications provide little help in enabling IT to maintain service level consistency. Traditional backup and archive are ill-equipped to help organization adhere to these new regulations. SDN promises automation, reduced OpEx and increased agility. However, the open networking and SDN landscape can be confusing, and migrating away from legacy infrastructure can seem fraught with peril. Is the journey worth it? Join Storage Switzerland and Pluribus Networks where we will answer the following questions: Nov 8 62 mins Storage Switzerland, KeepItSafe, Veeam Most disaster recovery strategies focus exclusively on the data center but most users use laptops and other endpoints to get their work done. And those endpoints often have unique, business critical data on them. Today disasters like ransomware and other cyber-threats can impact both data center servers and user endpoint. Endpoints, unlike servers also face another type of disaster loss or theft. Register now for our upcoming webinar where experts from Storage Switzerland, Veeam and KeepItSafe discuss how to create a disaster recovery plan that covers all of the organizations digital assets. Oct 29 60 mins Storage Switzerland and Igneous IT is facing new challenges in managing unstructured data. Organizations want to store more unstructured data and keep it longer for future analysis. However, the protection and retention methods of traditional backup and archive solutions are not keeping pace with new volumes of unstructured data, nor are they able to meet new business expectations. Given the growth in terms of quantity, total capacity, and criticality of unstructured data, IT needs to fundamentally change how it protects, manages, and leverages unstructured data. Join Storage Switzerland and Igneous for a live webinar, where we will dive into the results of a recent survey on the impact of unstructured data management and its challenges on organizations. During the webinar, we will discuss best practices that organizations like yours can implement to effectively manage the unstructured data elephant. Oct 24 50 mins Storage Switzerland and Hitachi Copy Data Management promises to not only improve the data protection process, it promises to provide value to the organization even without a looming disaster. It also can make sure those copies are refreshed so those use cases are always dealing with the latest copy of data. Join Storage Switzerland and Hitachi Vantara for our live panel discussion where we will show how copy data management better protects the organization and makes protection more than an insurance policy by adding value to the organization. See Copy Data Management in action! Clearly this is not solely an EU problem. First it has to ensure the on-going protection of data which given the growth of unstructured data is increasingly a challenge.

The size and number of files is an ongoing data management problem but meeting the specific demands on retention of discrete files within the data set is a bigger problem. An even bigger challenge comes from the right to be forgotten aspect of these regulations where a user can request the removal of all their data from a backup set. Vendors are working on several potential solutions like delete on restore and isolated recovery zones but each of these creates their own challenges. In this live webinar, join Storage Switzerland and Aparavi as we dive deep into the impact of GDPR and similar regulations to data management and the data protection process. The time is now to get prepared to meet the ever-increasing demands on data retention and data privacy. Oct 4 60 mins Storage Switzerland and StorONE All-Flash Arrays are the model of inefficiency and as flash media increases in density and performance, the cost of this inefficiency becomes more obvious. Those same systems also need high-end processors to move IO through them at those speeds. In this webinar we will discuss why their software bottlenecks current all-flash arrays. We will explain how inefficient storage software requires vendors to use more powerful and more expensive CPUs, as well as a greater quantity of flash drives. Sep 27 61 mins Storage Switzerland and Datera Organizations have tried a variety of solutions to regain control of their data storage infrastructure. While each approach may have brought some value, each failed in its primary task: Each of these consolidation efforts is unable to consistently guarantee performance, scale capacity and drive down storage costs. As a result, most organizations end up buying workload specific solutions for both legacy and modern applications. Most data centers today have a mixture of multiple all-flash storage systems, hyper-converged environments and high capacity data archives. They also have storage software for each use case. IT ends up dealing with a data management nightmare, which limits organizational efficiency and productivity. Join Storage Switzerland and Datera to learn how monolithic, software defined and hyper-converged architectures have let IT down and why the problem gets worse as data centers modernize. Attendees will learn how storage solutions need to change in order to eliminate primary storage silos while guaranteeing specific application performance, scaling to meet capacity demands and lower storage TCO. The future data center is smart. But what is a smart data center, how do you create a smart data center and why would you want to? Join us as we talk about solutions that can answer questions like: Sep 26 59 mins Storage Switzerland and Infracore Many data centers unwittingly have a blind spot in their backup strategy, endpoints like laptops and other devices are left exposed. In most cases, there is no centralized data protection strategy for endpoints. Join Storage Switzerland and Infracore for a live webinar to learn how to create an endpoint data protection strategy that leverages the cloud to fix the backup blind spot. The webinar also includes a live demo of the solution, so you can see how efficiently IT can protect endpoints without disrupting end users. How to Backup Office Recorded: The answer is yes, Office data needs protection. Register now and learn not only why organizations should back it up but also how they should do it. Data in Office has value to the organization, is subject to a variety of compliance regulations, and is the target of cyber-attacks. In our live webinar, Storage Switzerland and SoftNAS will discuss the problems these different cloud projects create, and how to create a foundation for your cloud strategy that guarantees success. For many organizations, the time is now to consider the "next" all-flash array. In our next live webinar, Storage Switzerland and X-IO Storage discuss five things to look for in your next all-flash array. Sep 11 55 mins George Crump, Storage Switzerland and Darren Miller, ClearSky The cloud should be a valuable ally in helping organizations eliminate backup infrastructure and increase their disaster recovery DR confidence. Most cloud backup and DR solutions still require on-premises infrastructure and actually increase costs by requiring multiple data protection copies, both on prem and in the cloud. Advantages of On-Premise Storage Recorded: Aug 24 62 mins Storage Switzerland, StorONE In this live webinar join experts from Storage Switzerland and StorOne as we explain how IT can create a storage infrastructure that is more nimble, performs better and is less expensive than cloud storage. Attend this webinar to learn: Disaster Recovery as a Service in Action Recorded: Does DRaaS sound too good to be true? Can organizations trust the cloud to provide as critical of a function as DR? Aug 22 63 mins Storage Switzerland, KeepItSafe, Veeam Many studies indicate that organizations have a shallow confidence level in their ability to recover from a disaster. The disaster recovery plan is often an ad-hoc plan that requires IT to scramble when disaster strikes. If the recovery effort succeeds, it is often well behind schedule and well over budget. In this live webinar join

DOWNLOAD PDF MIGRATION CONTROL : THE FINAL FRONTIER?

Storage Switzerland, Veeam, and KeepItSafe as we discuss how to go from a bad disaster recovery situation to a great disaster recovery plan for better business continuity.

Chapter 4 : DIY Support | Frontier Migration Services

Terms "West" and "Frontier" The frontier line was the outer line of European-American settlement. It moved steadily westward from the s to the s (with occasional movements north into Maine and Vermont, south into Florida, and east from California into Nevada).

The westward migration that resulted in the rapid settlement of the continental United States is perhaps the most compelling and important theme in American history. In no other place or time has such an immense region been settled so quickly by individuals and small groups of settlers who operated independent of, and at times in direct violation of, governmental policy. Of seminal importance in outlining westward migration in American history is the relationship of the frontier to the process of westward movement. Usually considered the area where the settled portions of civilization meet the untamed wilderness, the frontier moved west over time with the migrations of American settlers. The relocation and redefinition of the frontier thus in many ways came to define the process of westward migration, both as a delineating marker between settlement and wilderness and as a gateway to the "West. More generally, however, historians view the process of westward movement as having its genesis in the spread of settlement away from the Atlantic coast, a process that removed the frontier at places up to two hundred miles inland by the mid-eighteenth century. Despite significant variances in economics and political orientation within the American colonies, the first phase of westward migration exhibited the same trait that permeates American continental expansion as a whole—the individualistic pursuit of inexpensive, arable land. In Virginia and Maryland, colonists initiated westward migration by moving into the interior in pursuit of new land for tobacco cultivation. Beginning in 1680, the head right system offered fifty acres of land to new migrants who promised to raise tobacco or to wealthy sponsors who paid for the passage of an emigrant, and fueled a westward flow of land hunters and tobacco farmers. The vast majority of desirable land in the tidewater region soon fell into the hands of an elite class of planter aristocrats, forcing lesser farmers and aspiring landowners to migrate farther west to obtain land. Conflicts with Indian inhabitants sporadically interrupted their migrations, but by 1763, Pennsylvanians, Virginians, and Marylanders had successfully established settlements along the entire length of the Potomac River, entered the Shenandoah Valley, and were poised to cross the Appalachian Mountains into the vast interior of the continent. Westward migration from the New England colonies occurred in a similar fashion, although other factors besides securing land for export crops were at work. The strict religious orthodoxy imposed by the Puritan-led Congregational Church alienated many New England colonists, and spurred them to move west in pursuit of religious moderation. Environmental conditions were also an important consideration, as the rocky soil of tidewater New England was poorly suited for farming. Agricultural practices in New England centered upon the cultivation of subsistence food items, such as wheat and corn, rather than a marketable cash crop like tobacco, but the desire to open new lands to cultivation was no less influential than in Virginia. Beginning in 1700 with the Reverend Thomas Hooker and his followers, New Englanders moved into the lush Connecticut River Valley and spread out into other fertile regions of New England. Settlement and migration patterns differed in the middle colonies of New York and Pennsylvania. While the desire for land was no less fierce, powerful Indian groups managed to blunt much of the early westward flow of American colonists. The powerful Iroquois nations, who inhabited the rich lands from the Mohawk River in northeastern New York to the upper Allegheny watershed in northwestern Pennsylvania, checked colonial expansion into their territory by maintaining a system of satellite tribes, included the Lenapes or Delawares, Shawnees, and Susquehannocks, who occupied the border region between the Iroquois and the colonials. All land sales or political treaties between these dependent peoples and the Americans required Iroquois acquiescence, a consequence of the subservient status forced on these peoples after the Iroquois conquest of many northeastern woodland Indians during the Beaver Wars c. 1700. This system worked remarkably well until the mid-eighteenth century, when increasing pressure for land in south-central Pennsylvania forced many Lenapes and Shawnees to migrate across the Appalachian Mountains into eastern Ohio. A flood of colonial migrants, led by fur traders and land speculators, followed on the heels of these retreating Native peoples. Westward migration in the lower south,

especially the Carolinas, developed slowly until 1763, when a long series of violent Indian wars finally ended. Most migration after that point was driven by the restricted access to western lands in Pennsylvania and New York. During the 1760s and 1770s, migrants from the middle colonies traveled down the Shenandoah Valley and settled in the western portions of present North Carolina. These settlers, many of whom were Scotch-Irish and Germans only recently arrived in America, quickly filled the upland backcountry on the eastern slopes of the Appalachians and began looking for routes of access to the lands beyond the mountains. The Appalachian Frontier The Appalachian Mountains, an older and smaller range than the Rockies that stretch nearly 1,000 miles from northeastern Alabama to northern Vermont and through which there are few natural passes, considerably hindered early migration into the interior of North America. By 1763, however, colonial fur traders, explorers, and land speculators had begun to cross over the Appalachians and return to eastern communities with tales of vast and rich lands to the west. The first migrants to cross the Appalachians soon discovered that the mountains were not the only obstacles to westward settlement. In the early 1760s, migrants from Pennsylvania and Virginia aggressively advanced claims to the Ohio River valley, a territory the French in Canada considered their own. In 1763 the French launched an initiative to block further American expansion by erecting a line of forts along the upper Ohio River corridor. American colonial efforts to stop the French from building Fort Duquesne at the forks of the Ohio River present Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania precipitated the final contest between France and Great Britain for control of North America. In some places the frontier of settlement was driven eastward for several hundred miles as Indian warriors chased settlers towards the Atlantic. Only the capture of Fort Duquesne in 1763 and the subsequent defeat of a pan-Indian coalition in 1764 reopened the trans-Appalachian region to American settlement. The British knew if the colonials continued their unrestrained encroachment upon Indian territory another Indian war would ensue, a situation they hoped to avoid. However, neither government prohibitions nor army blockades could stop the deluge of settlers that poured west after 1763. Separated by mountain ranges and hundreds of miles from the center of political authority in the East, migrants followed their own designs and ignored government policies that they deemed to be inconsistent with their interests. Their migrations were greatly assisted by two military roads left over from the war: Not surprisingly, Pittsburgh became the launching point from which thousands of settlers migrated farther west down the Ohio River to settle portions of what are now West Virginia and eastern Ohio. Other routes through the Appalachians were also discovered during this time, including the Cumberland Gap, which afforded migrants access to eastern Kentucky and Tennessee. By 1770 the frontier had been pushed beyond the Appalachian Mountains, but renewed war with Indian tribes living in the Old Northwest and the western Carolinas, this time as part of the American Revolutionary War, slowed the westward push. However, the war did not completely curb westward migration. Migrants continued to come west during the war—some to escape the ravages of war along the east coast, but most still seeking land and opportunity—and settled in the western Carolinas and Kentucky. At war's end in 1783, these migrants became the forerunners of American expansion into the Old Northwest. Managed Expansion in the Midwest In the population of the trans-Appalachian region was estimated at more than 100,000. The large number of Americans living west of the Appalachians made the management of westward migration a top priority for the new federal government, which hoped to peaceably maintain political authority over its western citizens and allow the settlers to extend the political boundaries of the young nation with their movements. The Northwest Ordinance of 1787 offered a solution by creating a model for managed expansion. The legislation provided for the organization of the Northwest Territory into new states by creating a defined set of conditions that assured the creation of civilian government in the newly settled regions and prepared the new territories for statehood. The system successfully managed the steady migration of settlers into the Old Northwest Territory, which eventually became the states of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin. The immense new territory, a portion of which was explored and mapped by the famous Lewis and Clark expedition of 1804–1806, encompassed much of the interior land between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Northwest. Part of his planned program of expansion, Jefferson believed the Louisiana Territory provided the key to the future prosperity of the then-agrarian nation by bringing a seemingly endless supply of potential farmland within American territorial borders. It is highly unlikely that Jefferson realized just how quickly his vision would be put to the test. During the War of Indian resistance

slowed migration into the fertile region lying between the Appalachian Mountains and the Mississippi River; yet, after the war thousands of Americans penetrated into the Old Southwest. The system of managed expansion that had proved so successful in the Old Northwest Territory was replicated in the South, and by several new states, including Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Arkansas, entered the union. Technological advances in transportation made a more organized, manageable westward advance possible, and contributed to the rapid settlement of the Midwest. The completion of the Erie Canal in provided convenient access for thousands of New England migrants who eventually settled in Michigan, northern Illinois, and Wisconsin. In the south, steamboats assisted countless migrants moving up the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers into Arkansas and Missouri, where a staging ground for future migration into the trans-Mississippi West was established at Independence, Missouri, in The Westward Expansion of Slavery Westward migration also brought intense conflict over the place of slavery in the new territories. Western migrants brought with them two opposing socioeconomic systems: Slavery had been abolished in most northern states during the early years of the republic and the Northwest Ordinance forbid the extension of slavery into any state created from the territory. However, the creation of the cotton gin, which invigorated cotton production by greatly simplifying the refinement process, and the profitability of sugar ensured that migrants from the South would seek to spread the institution of slavery into the West in an effort to replicate the plantation system of the Old South. Initially the battle over the westward expansion of slavery centered upon the maintenance of political equality among the new states carved out of western territories. In , the Missouri Compromise temporarily stabilized the issue by creating a system by which one free and one slave state would be created from the western territories in order to maintain a balance of voting power in the Senate. This system functioned with a reasonable measure of success until the Mexican-American War, the conclusion of which brought the southwestern portion of the United States under American control. Migration into the arid region was slow, with the notable exception of California, which attracted thousands of American migrants. The violence escalated into the Civil War, a conflict that would settle the vexed slavery question for good. The Trans-Mississippi West During the Civil War, the frontier of American settlement generally followed the western limits of the states bordering the Mississippi River, along with a slight western tilt that included the eastern halves of Kansas and Nebraska. Beyond the edge of settlement lay expansive prairies that eventually gave way to the massive Rocky Mountains. Migrations into the trans-Mississippi West before the Civil War bypassed this vast interior—often referred to as the "Great American Desert" because of its comparative lack of water—and settled along the Pacific Coast, or in the case of the Mormons, in the mountain basin of present Utah. Even after the conclusion of the famous gold rush era, when hundreds of thousands of fortune seekers came west, most American migrants still followed the overland trails to their terminus along the Pacific Coast. California and Oregon had climates and environments more conducive to farming than the Great Plains and were rapidly populated, while the vast interior lay mostly vacant of American settlements. In the s, however, an increasing number of migrants turned their attention to the trans-Mississippi interior, where they came into conflict with the Indian tribes of the Great Plains and the Southwest. Most of these tribes, including the Sioux, Cheyenne, Comanche, and Apache, allowed migrants to cross their territory but would not tolerate permanent settlements. When migrants began to push into the Dakotas, Colorado, and New Mexico in violation of native sovereignty, the Indians waged a determined resistance. Westward migration in the trans-Mississippi West took three forms, often classified as "frontiers. From to , more than , prospectors flooded California, Nevada, Utah, and Colorado. The rush diminished significantly after the most workable deposits were exhausted and many mining communities disappeared. Yet the mining frontier helped lay the foundation for such major communities as Denver and San Francisco, communities that would become important political and social centers for continued migrations into the west. The ranching, or cattle frontier, supplanted the miners after the Civil War. At first, cattle-ranchers settled in Texas to pursue range ranching, an activity requiring ranchers to drive huge herds of cattle hundreds of miles over open grasslands to designated slaughter depots. As railroads and refrigeration opened more eastern markets to beef, more sedentary forms of ranching took hold throughout the trans-Mississippi West, until cattle herds dominated the landscapes of Texas, Wyoming, Kansas, Nebraska, and the Dakota Territory. Some

western migrants, no longer able to make a living as ranchers, returned to the Midwest and found employment in support industries in cities like Chicago, which became the leading center for meat processing and packaging in the United States. Hundreds of thousands of migrants pushed into the trans-Mississippi West after the passage of the Homestead Act awarded free grants of acres to anyone who would improve the land. By more than 80 million acres of homestead land had been handed out to nearly , applicants. During the s and s, these migrants-turned-farmers clashed with ranchers over land usage and water rights until a new inventionâ€” barbed wire â€”helped farmers oust ranchers from the open range and claim preemptive rights to the land. A significant percentage of these migrants were newly arrived foreign immigrants, who preferred to take their chances with western farming rather than endure life in the rapidly industrializing eastern cities, or former slaves who sought refuge from the racially exclusive environment of the American South. Yet, ethnic minorities seldom found increased opportunity or equality along the route west. African American migrants were often excluded from prime agricultural lands, leading many to settle in the growing cities where they formed ethnic neighborhoods along with similarly marginalized Mexican or Chinese immigrants. Westward Migration as History: Yet, many Americans still migrate to the western portions of the country in pursuit of opportunity and advancement, a trend that has led generations of historians to ask "What makes the West so special? Turner believed that the "westerling" experience was the root of American exceptionalism and that the process of frontier settlement had imbued Americans with a greater resourcefulness and fiercer love of democracy than any other people in the world. The Turner Thesis, as his theory became known, dominated the historical study of westward migration for nearly a century. Their work has demonstrated that westward migration was much more complex than the inevitable Anglo-American conquest of the wilderness implied by Turner. In their estimation, all the peoples of the frontier, including American Indians, African Americans , Mexicans, Asians, and women, played important roles in westward migration, and that the active interaction of ethnic minorities in the migration process helped define the parameters that guided westward movement. In the process, they have brought the topic of race relations from the periphery to the center in modern studies of westward migration. Moreover, these historians have classified the study of westward migration as "a legacy of conquest," a label that asserts the settlement process was a bitter struggle which ended in heartbreak and despair at least as often as success, a sobering realization that is noticeably absent from the Turnerian interpretation. A History of the American Frontier. The Midwest and the Nation: Rethinking the History of an American Region.

Chapter 5 : Reaching the Final Frontier: The Production Migration - IT Peer Network

Of seminal importance in outlining westward migration in American history is the relationship of the frontier to the process of westward movement. Usually considered the area where the settled portions of civilization meet the untamed wilderness, the frontier moved west over time with the migrations of American settlers.

European Union[edit] In the European Union , the frontier is the region beyond the expanding borders of the European Union itself. EU has designated the countries surrounding it as part of the European Neighbourhood. This is a region of primarily less-developed countries, many of which aspire to become part of the union. Current applicants include Turkey and many small countries in the Balkans and South Caucasus. Romania and Bulgaria joined EU in 2007. If all or most East European states become members, the frontier may be the boundaries with Russia and Turkey. Muscovy and Russia[edit] The expansion of Russia to the north, south Wild Fields and east Siberia , the Russian Far East and Russian Alaska exploited ever-changing frontier regions over several centuries and often involved the development and settlement of Cossack communities. Settlers at the frontier thus frequently referred to themselves as "the outsiders" or "outside residents" and to the area in which they lived as "the outside districts". At times one might hear the "frontier" described as "the outside borders". The use of the word "frontier" was thus frequently connected to descriptions of frontier violence, as in a letter printed in the Sydney Morning Herald in December which described murder and carnage at the northern frontier and calling for the protection of the settlers saying: American frontier , British colonization of the Americas , French colonization of the Americas , and Spanish colonization of the Americas Voyageurs passing a waterfall The word "frontier" has often meant a region at the edge of a settled area, especially in North American development. It was a transition zone where explorers, pioneers and settlers were arriving. Frederick Jackson Turner said that "the significance of the frontier" was that as pioneers moved into the "frontier zone," they were changed by the encounter. For example, Turner argues in that in the United States, unlimited free land in this zone was available, and thus offered the psychological sense of unlimited opportunity. This, in turn, had many consequences such as optimism, future orientation , shedding the restraints of land scarcity, and the wastage of natural resources. In the earliest days of European settlement of the Atlantic coast, the frontier was any part of the forested interior of the continent lying beyond the fringe of existing settlements along the coast and the great rivers, such as the St. English, French, Spanish and Dutch patterns of expansion and settlement were quite different. Only a few thousand French migrated to Canada. These habitants settled in villages along the St. Lawrence river, building communities that remained stable for long stretches, rather than leapfrogging west the way the English and later Americans did. Although French fur traders ranged widely through the Great Lakes and Mississippi River watersheds, as far as the Rocky Mountains , they did not usually settle down. French settlement in these areas was limited to a few very small villages on the lower Mississippi and in the Illinois Country. They did not push westward. The typical English settlements were quite compact and small—under 3 square kilometres 1 square mile. Conflict with the Native Americans arose out of political issues, i. Early frontier areas east of the Appalachian Mountains included the Connecticut River valley. Most of the frontier movement was east to west, but there were other directions as well. The frontier in New England lay to the north; in Nevada to the east; in Florida to the south. Throughout American history, the expansion of settlement was largely from the east to the west, and thus the frontier is often identified with "the west. They emphasized the relationship between the center and periphery. Katerberg argues that "in Canada the imagined West must be understood in relation to the mythic power of the North. Innis considered place as critical in the development of the Canadian West and wrote of the importance of metropolitan areas, settlements, and indigenous people in the creation of markets. Turner and Innis continue to exert influence over the historiography of the American and Canadian Wests. The Quebec frontier showed little of the individualism or democracy that Turner ascribed to the American zone to the south. The Nova Scotia and Ontario frontiers were rather more democratic than the rest of Canada, but whether that was caused by the need to be self-reliant at the frontier itself, or the presence of large numbers of American immigrants is debated. Swiss immigrants camped on the shores of Lake Winnipeg in the autumn of The Canadian political

thinker Charles Blattberg has argued that such events ought to be seen as part of a process in which Canadians advanced a "border" as distinct from a "frontier" — from east to west. According to Blattberg, a border assumes a significantly sharper contrast between the civilized and the uncivilized since, unlike a frontier process, the civilizing force is not supposed to be shaped by that which it is civilizing. Blattberg criticizes both the frontier and border "civilizing" processes. Canadian prairies[edit] The pattern of settlement of the Canadian prairies began in , when the American prairie states had already achieved statehood. Like their American counterparts, the Prairie provinces supported populist and democratic movements in the early 20th century.

Chapter 6 : American frontier - Wikipedia

Africa - The Final Frontier for Remittances February 5, June 19, ~ calendrierdelascience.com Refer to the article on Asia & Remittance and to further the analogy of Wind and Money, it is a foregone conclusion that development winds will flow towards Africa more and more, as it is the final frontier for development and growth.

Daniel Boone escorting settlers through the Cumberland Gap In the colonial era, before , the west was of high priority for settlers and politicians. The American frontier began when Jamestown , Virginia was settled by the English in . In the earliest days of European settlement of the Atlantic coast, until about , the frontier was essentially any part of the interior of the continent beyond the fringe of existing settlements along the Atlantic coast. Only a few thousand French migrated to Canada; these habitants settled in villages along the St. Lawrence River , building communities that remained stable for long stretches; they did not simply jump west the way the British did. Although French fur traders ranged widely through the Great Lakes and mid-west region they seldom settled down. French settlement was limited to a few very small villages such as Kaskaskia, Illinois [8] as well as a larger settlement around New Orleans. Likewise, the Dutch set up fur trading posts in the Hudson River valley, followed by large grants of land to rich landowning patroons who brought in tenant farmers who created compact, permanent villages. They created a dense rural settlement in upstate New York, but they did not push westward. These areas remained primarily in subsistence agriculture, and as a result by the s these societies were highly egalitarian, as explained by historian Jackson Turner Main: The typical frontier society therefore was one in which class distinctions were minimized. The wealthy speculator, if one was involved, usually remained at home, so that ordinarily no one of wealth was a resident. The class of landless poor was small. The great majority were landowners, most of whom were also poor because they were starting with little property and had not yet cleared much land nor had they acquired the farm tools and animals which would one day make them prosperous. Few artisans settled on the frontier except for those who practiced a trade to supplement their primary occupation of farming. There might be a storekeeper, a minister, and perhaps a doctor; and there were a number of landless laborers. All the rest were farmers. North Carolina was representative. However frontier areas of that had good river connections were increasingly transformed into plantation agriculture. Rich men came in, bought up the good land, and worked it with slaves. The area was no longer "frontier". It had a stratified society comprising a powerful upper-class white landowning gentry, a small middle-class, a fairly large group of landless or tenant white farmers, and a growing slave population at the bottom of the social pyramid. Unlike the North, where small towns and even cities were common, the South was overwhelmingly rural. Land ownership brought a degree of independence as well as a vote for local and provincial offices. The typical New England settlements were quite compact and small—under a square mile. Conflict with the Native Americans arose out of political issues, namely who would rule. In the peace treaty of , France lost practically everything, as the lands west of the Mississippi river, in addition to Florida and New Orleans, went to Spain. Otherwise lands east of the Mississippi River and what is now Canada went to Britain. Steady migration to frontier lands[edit] Regardless of wars Americans were moving across the Appalachians into western Pennsylvania, what is now West Virginia, and areas of the Ohio Country , Kentucky and Tennessee. West of the mountains, settlements were curtailed briefly by a decree by the Royal Proclamation of . However the Treaty of Fort Stanwix re-opened most of the western lands for frontiersmen to settle. Pioneers housed themselves in a rough lean-to or at most a one-room log cabin. The main food supply at first came from hunting deer, turkeys, and other abundant game. Clad in typical frontier garb, leather breeches, moccasins, fur cap, and hunting shirt, and girded by a belt from which hung a hunting knife and a shot pouch—“all homemade”—the pioneer presented a unique appearance. In a short time he opened in the woods a patch, or clearing, on which he grew corn, wheat, flax, tobacco, and other products, even fruit. Homespun clothing replaced the animal skins. Land policy[edit] The land policy of the new nation was conservative, paying special attention to the needs of the settled East. By the s, however, the West was filling up with squatters who had no legal deed, although they may have paid money to previous settlers. The Jacksonian Democrats favored the squatters by promising rapid access to cheap land. By contrast, Henry Clay

was alarmed at the "lawless rabble" heading West who were undermining the utopian concept of a law-abiding, stable middle-class republican community. Rich southerners, meanwhile, looked for opportunities to buy high-quality land to set up slave plantations. The Free Soil movement of the 1840s called for low-cost land for free white farmers, a position enacted into law by the new Republican Party in 1862, offering free acre 65 ha homesteads to all adults, male and female, black and white, native-born or immigrant. Map of the Wilderness Road by After winning the Revolutionary War, American settlers in large numbers poured into the west. In 1788, American pioneers to the Northwest Territory established Marietta, Ohio as the first permanent American settlement in the Northwest Territory. It was later lengthened to reach the Falls of the Ohio at Louisville. The Wilderness Road was steep and rough, and it could only be traversed on foot or horseback, but it was the best route for thousands of settlers moving into Kentucky. In 1791, Indians killed over travelers on the Wilderness Road. No Indians lived permanently in Kentucky [24] but they sent raiding parties to stop the newcomers. Johnson, who later became Vice president The War of 1812 marked the final confrontation between major Indian forces trying to stop the advance, with British aid. The British war goal included the creation of an independent Indian state under British auspices in the Midwest. The death in battle of the Indian leader Tecumseh dissolved the coalition of hostile Indian tribes. In general the frontiersmen battled the Indians with little help from the U. Army or the federal government. They rejected the British plan to set up an Indian state in U. They explained the American policy toward acquisition of Indian lands: The United States, while intending never to acquire lands from the Indians otherwise than peaceably, and with their free consent, are fully determined, in that manner, progressively, and in proportion as their growing population may require, to reclaim from the state of nature, and to bring into cultivation every portion of the territory contained within their acknowledged boundaries. In thus providing for the support of millions of civilized beings, they will not violate any dictate of justice or of humanity; for they will not only give to the few thousand savages scattered over that territory an ample equivalent for any right they may surrender, but will always leave them the possession of lands more than they can cultivate, and more than adequate to their subsistence, comfort, and enjoyment, by cultivation. If this be a spirit of aggrandizement, the undersigned are prepared to admit, in that sense, its existence; but they must deny that it affords the slightest proof of an intention not to respect the boundaries between them and European nations, or of a desire to encroach upon the territories of Great Britain. Then when population reached 1800, the territory applied for statehood. Louis, Missouri was the largest town on the frontier, the gateway for travel westward, and a principal trading center for Mississippi River traffic and inland commerce but remained under Spanish control until The Louisiana Purchase of [edit] Thomas Jefferson thought of himself as a man of the frontier and was keenly interested in expanding and exploring the West. Between 1800 and the 1820s, the federal government purchased the actual land from the Indian tribes then in possession of it. Additional sums were paid to the Indians living east of the Mississippi for their lands, as well as payments to Indians living in parts of the west outside the Louisiana Purchase. He charged Lewis and Clark to "explore the Missouri River, and such principal stream of it, as, by its course and communication with the waters of the Pacific Ocean; whether the Columbia, Oregon, Colorado or any other river may offer the most direct and practicable communication across the continent for the purposes of commerce". By 1811, Astor had taken over independent traders to create a profitable monopoly; he left the business as a multi-millionaire in

Chapter 7 : Africa – The Final Frontier for Remittances – FutureTech

In September , Frontier Refining LLC and DEQ modified the AOC through a Joint Stipulation to Modify the AOC which included deadlines to implement specific corrective action activities such as boundary control, site stabilization, completion of a Draft Final RFI, and source control.

Ruben Andersson research-article SDI The politics of security technology sagepub. This article takes a close look at one way in which officials try to overcome such conflicts: In bringing the focus onto border praxis and sociality, the article draws inspiration from ethnographies of borders in my home discipline of anthropology e. Driessen, ; Donnan and Wilson, ; Pelkmans, Before proceeding, a brief note on the policing of irregular migration is in order. It is this material aspect of controls that the present article will develop. Through specific border technologies, I will show, key European actors such as the Spanish government and its security forces have generated convergence and compliance around its security-focused migration control goals. However, the new contact points generated by these sociotechnological assemblages can also be appropriated in novel ways, fomenting conflict over priorities or even more dramatic border crossings. In the social-material focus proposed here, I take inspiration from the turn towards materiality in recent anthropological scholarship. Authors such as Hull have considered how artifacts act as mediators of social relations, while Larkin has led calls for ethnographic explorations of infrastructure. Taking their cue from the latter, Xiang and Lindquist have recently called for a focus on such infrastructures in studies of migration. In this vein, I will suggest one more category for their typology: A similarly fine-grained approach to materiality is evident in recent trends within critical security studies. As he says Most of the writers just cited draw inspiration from science and technology studies, and actor-network theory ANT in particular see also Feldman, This frame has immediate benefit for studies concerned with systemic features of migration. It allows us to move beyond two of the scientific tendencies Latour This may seem reductive, and I should clarify that the aim is not to minimize the agency of people on the move. If anything, the substantial literature on irregular migration has shown that such travellers are creatively reconfiguring mobility in the shadow of the state. I will here show how border workers have used technology to overcome various hurdles: Hardwiring cooperation Spain holds a peculiar position in European border controls. Within each country, institutional conflicts abound as well. As noted by Bigo In Spain, the police, the Navy, the Civil Guard and Customs all have turfs to defend at the external borders. The joint maritime patrols coordinated by Frontex and hosted by EU member-states over the past decade involve significant networking efforts and are, as such, deeply social and political. Even though significant resistance remained in origin communities that were now receiving deportees back, or among the political opposition Andersson, a , the disbursements paid off: In a brief span of time, a Euro-African policing network had been created in a region where Spain had previously hardly had a political presence. Chairs reserved for Frontex officers and European policy organizations stood empty – the result of an Icelandic ash cloud that had blanketed European airspace. Too many agencies were there already, he thought out loud: During the break, African marines mingled with Civil Guards on the hotel terrace, sipping coffee and tea and digging into patisserie trays. The real action was in backroom talk: Malians laughed hard with Civil Guards in the halls, a Mauritanian gendarme took 6 Security Dialogue down phone numbers on his battered Nokia mobile. This was not necessarily a problem for the policy world, however, as Feldman would note. In a methodological discussion, Feldman However, its principal rationale was in fact the creation of concrete connections between border officers. The result of these efforts was the seemingly harmonious gathering of Las Palmas: Key to the collaboration with African officers was the Seahorse project. Seahorse involved a range of initiatives aimed at tying police forces into a tighter network: In Las Palmas, cake and coffee did as much to boost the border network as endless PowerPoint presentations. But Seahorse was, above all, a high-tech venture. Technology, in short, helped trigger cooperation. The Civil Guard depicted the arrangement as bolts of lightning, shooting out from a satellite that spans the seas of Africa and Europe see Figure 1, next page. Depiction of Seahorse network. Spanish Civil Guard online presentation, <http://> Joint Operation Hera built on this network. In Las Palmas, the Civil Guard had set up a regional coordination centre in which

Senegalese, Mauritanian, and Moroccan officers participated. The information did not stop in the Canaries: Through such day-to-day contact the communications network around the border grew ever more intricate, its transnationalism increasingly taken for granted. The Seahorse technology had instigated Spanish border cooperation with African states where before there was none. This cooperation was deepened in the new coordination centres, which in addition to the African presence also brought disparate European and Spanish agencies into physical proximity, including civilian and humanitarian ones. Technology, here, did contribute somewhat to halting the boats to the Canaries – yet in so doing simply pushed routes into the Sahara desert and onwards to Algeria or Libya, as border officials themselves acknowledged Andersson, a. This network was built on two premises, as noted by Casas-Cortes et al. The stages discussed by him in a different ethnographic context are all present here: Thanks to the statistically small presence of boat migrants – or indeed the mere threat of it – a large network had been forged through the flux of satellite communications, patrolling vessels, and personnel around the Euro-African border. This hardwiring gave the border a distinct political reality with which migrants had to reckon: Policing was suffused with politics, and the network marred by unequal power relations see Dupont, Worse, information was withheld from them. For while technology opened lines of direct connectivity, it also foreclosed possibilities. Indeed, one thing stands out in the Seahorse sketch above: No lines of communication united Mauritania and Senegal, or Senegal and the Gambia. The information network was one-way, triggering resentment among African officers engaged in European-funded controls as well as doubts about its efficacy. As will be seen, the Melilla fence and Eurosur are beset by similar problems: Their first, flimsy incarnation of the s soon proved insufficient: With the help of EU funding, new state-of-the-art vallas barriers – triple fencing in Melilla, double in Ceuta – eventually towered 6 metres above ground, enclosing the enclaves in a supposedly perfect armoury which would nevertheless come to be breached in coming years, as will be seen below. Fences and walls are increasingly circling nervous polities. Focusing on their material features, two basic observations should strike us. First, fences have a peculiar quality: By scrambling across all at once, at least some might make it through and past the guards, thus avoiding expulsion. In this second sense – of triggering absurd entry methods – the fences were a failure. The officer pointed to the sensors snaking through the layers of steel mesh, cables, and razor wire. If the thermal cameras spotted an intruder at night, the mokhaznis would be contacted to scour the bushes with patrol dogs. But the Civil Guards guided the Moroccans with their night vision: Besides acting as a catalyst for this expansive network – extending both inwards and outwards from the borderline – the fences had also brought other groups into contact with one another. Among these were journalists and research visitors such as myself, partaking in the border spectacle; migrants in the hills, who at times held mobile contact with Moroccan soldiers and the Civil Guards, as informers or even in negotiations over how to cross; aid workers, not least the Spanish Red Cross, which tended to the distressed and wounded; and the defence industry, in charge of the constant upkeep. The valla, seemingly a sharp divide, had in this way become a medium for increased cross-border cooperation. It acted as a catalyst in a militarized alignment of technology, border forces, aid workers, journalists, and migrants. In Melilla, the new fencing built after the deaths 10 Security Dialogue Figure 2. As seen in the sketch in Figure 2, the external fence was inclined outwards, making climbing it more difficult and limiting the need for razor wire, most of which had been removed in to media fanfare. Those who still managed to climb the outer fence faced a moveable upper panel that, once movement was detected, descended and trapped them underneath. If they made it into the middle section, they found themselves snared in an intricate mesh of metal cables known as the sirga tridimensional [three-dimensional border barrier]. If the intruders made it past this mesh, next was a lower middle fence; then, finally, the inner fence, again 6 metres high. Sensors and cameras detected any movement along the fence, allowing guards positioned in patrol vehicles or sentry boxes to intervene almost immediately. Yet as a social technology, used to draw in varied sectors in a closer embrace, it was at times rather effective, and especially so as a medium for enrolling Moroccan forces in controls. For a few years after , the networked assemblage around the fence – what can be glossed as the valla, incorporating physical fencing, surveillance technology, and manpower – did steer migrants away from the land border, towards the riskier maritime route. These developments seem to signal an overtly brutal approach, contrasting with the Socialist

years of â€” However, besides the fact that informal expulsions and pushbacks also took place in that earlier period, the violent developments also point to the uncontrollable momentum of the fence itself â€” and its contradictory consequences. A path dependency has been developed in which new phenomena created by the fence are addressed Andersson 11 by recourse to more fencing. As the valla keeps growing, its counterproductive effects multiply. They have also developed material techniques of resistance. To scale the smaller pre fences, migrants used ladders they had crafted in their camps on the Moroccan side. As razor wire was added to the fencing, migrants dressed in several layers of clothes or used carton and gloves for protection. The barrier, then, raised the stakes, and not just in bilateral relations. Like the gating around a community, it marked out Ceuta and Melilla as wealthy havens and sites of protest cf. As a spectacle, it attracted not only migrants but also groups with varied grievances. These dynamics may in the end make it ever harder for Spain to hold on to Melilla especially, long claimed by Morocco as part of its territory. The fences will then have served to yet again reframe relations in these borderlands â€” with unpredictable consequences. Striving for a virtual border In December , the European external border surveillance system was officially launched, even though it had already been in operation in countries such as Spain well before that. Eurosur is a hugely ambitious undertaking:

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July 25, August 2, As you can imagine from my latest posts on kurgan origins and on Sredni Stog , I am right now in the middle of a revision of the Corded Ware culture for my Indo-European demic diffusion model , to see if I can add something new to the draft. And, as you can see, even with ancient DNA on the table , the precise origin of the Corded Ware migrants " in spite of the imaginative efforts of the Copenhagen group to control the narrative " are still unknown. Corded Ware origins The main objects of study in Corded Ware origins are necessarily the region where the oldest Corded Ware vessels appeared, Lesser Poland, as well as the adjacent traditionally considered Proto-Corded Ware regions Volhynia, Podolia, and upper Dniester river basin. These are some relevant points, continuing where I left the Eneolithic steppe developments following Szmyt , Rassamakin , Kadrow , Furholt Cultural interactions around Carpathians at the beginnings of the 3rd millennium BC: More frequent contacts were seen ca. The easternmost area of the Funnel Beaker culture had become more Baden-like with the expansion of the Baden culture in its western area ca. The influence of the neighbouring Trypillian culture is seen in the eastern parts of Volhynia, from ca. In the forest-steppe zone, herding and hunting activities intensified, while agricultural traditions were preserved, as shown by the Sofievka, Kasperivtsy, and Gorodsk groups. At the end of the Trypillia culture, its agricultural system collapsed completely. Slash and burn techniques of agriculture " especially those practiced by Trypillian and Funnel Beaker populations " must have intensified effects of natural growth of humidity ca. Globular Amphora communities migrated from the north-west, from eastern Poland, towards the Danube Delta and as far as the Dnieper in the east, destroying the primary structures of the communities in the supposed cradle territories of the Corded Ware culture. These communities found refuge and conditions for further development in south-eastern margin zone of the Funnel Beaker culture territories, penetrating at first the upper parts of the loess uplands like typical Funnel Beaker sites, but on the margins of their range, and also on areas avoided by Funnel Beaker settlement agglomerations. They brought with them the so-called Thuringian amphora up to Lesser Poland, borrowed from the late Trypillian Usatovo group. In the end, we are left with this information about the oldest CWC Furholt The earliest radiocarbon-dated groups associated with the Corded Ware culture come from new single graves from Jutland in Denmark and Northern Germany, ca. This Early Single Grave culture is associated with the appearance of individual graves some time after the decline of the megalithic constructions , composed of a small round barrow and a new gender-differentiated burial practice emphasising male individuals orientated west-east with regional exceptions , combined with the internment with new local battle-axe types A-Axe. However, there is no single type of burial or burial custom in Corded Ware: In southern Sweden the prevailing orientation is north-east " south-west, and south-north, contrary to the supposed rule male individuals are regularly deposited on their left and females on their right side. In south Germany, west-east and collective burials prevail, while in Switzerland no graves are found. In Kujawia south-eastern Poland , Hesse Germany , or the Baltic, west-east orientation and gender differentiation cannot be proven statistically. Map of the Corded Ware regions of central Europe. No cultural typological break is seen between earlier Globular Amphorae and the first Corded Ware Amphorae, but rather a continuum of traits and characteristics among the recovered vessels. This strengthens the connection of Corded Ware with Globular Amphorae peoples. The A-horizon expanded thus probably from Lesser Poland ca. And of course we have a third way of defining Corded Ware individuals, which is the presence of herding, and thus a transition from hunter-gatherers to agropastoralists. This is how some Baltic Late Neolithic individuals with no archaeological data have been classified as members of the Corded Ware culture: Ukraine Neolithic cultures " mainly from Dereivka " show haplogroups R1b-V88, R1a1, and R1b-L xP, xM , which is similar to the haplogroup distribution found in Ukraine Mesolithic, but apparently with an expanding group marked by haplogroup I2a2a1b1 possibly I2a2a1b1b. The first thing that stands out about Ukraine Eneolithic samples is that only two of them can be said to be really Ukraine Eneolithic i. Sintashta, Potapovka,

and especially Srubna and Andronovo. Therefore, much like Khvalynsk-Yamna and apparently many other Neolithic cultures, these peoples did not really admix; at least not with the male population. File modified by me from Mittnik et al. Lucky for us, even though the culture remains undefined, haplogroup R1a-Z seems like a unifying trait, as I said long ago, so we only have to wait for more samples to trace their origin. Nevertheless, it is clear that Corded Ware may not have been as genetically homogeneous as Khvalynsk, Yamna and Yamna-related cultures, further supporting its archaeological complexity: Jagodno1 and Jagodno2 Silesia, dated ca. This precise subclade is only present to date in Chalcolithic samples from Iberia, which points possibly like the Esperstedt family to local Central European haplogroups integrated in a mixed Proto-Corded Ware population. Homogeneity comes later " which we may tentatively identify with the expansion of the A-horizon from the northern Dnieper-Dniester and Lesser Poland area ", as seen around the Baltic like the Battle Axe culture with R1a-Z subclades, and around Sintashta i.

Chapter 9 : Those Who Can See: Widening Circle of Empathy: The Final Frontier

With the crew under Vulcan control, the captain must rely on an unlikely alliance to save the galaxy. Meanwhile, a Klingon captain wants to make a name for himself and sets out to pursue the Enterprise and intercept Kirk.

Now Canadians can vaunt their openness to the Other: Before that, its immigrants were largely other Scandinavians. Welcome in alien ethnies, eat lots of exotic food, and we all live happily ever after But there is indeed a final frontier. The Final Frontierâ€”Self-replacement Multiculturalism, we have thus seen, is a welcoming in of alien ethnic groups truly alienâ€”not Danes into Sweden, but Somalis into Sweden. But where is the line between Multiculturalism and Self-replacement? It seems there is a slow evolution. First, we welcome in alien groups. Then, we start to offer them perks that we do not offer our own group. Lastly, in the terminal phase, we call on them to replace us. As Robert Merry puts it, When in history have we seen a civilization turn on itself with such savagery as we see in the West today? That would probably be the first time an indigenous population has voluntarily become a minority in its historic homeland. What is the evidence? To Clinton, an America without a white majority is a worthy destiny. Within ten years this is what it is going to look like all over Europe. Black, brown, yellow, white, Asians and Arabs, Africans, you people from America, India, people of all faiths â€” come and help us! Stream in and re-people us, but thoroughly! Not that we use the word as a pejorative--anti-smoking propaganda in the U. Nonetheless the images used in diversity campaigns have greatly evolved. In the past they were often of, say, a multi-racial group of friends, or a black family interacting with a white family. Old-fashioned diversity The new diversity images are altogether different. We now have advertisers, TV shows, etc. In this sense, the Euro parent, but not the Afro one, is erasing his ethnic heritage. One finds it hard to imagine, however, a campaign urging Thais to stop giving birth to Thais, or Persians to stop giving birth to Persians, or Igbos to stop giving birth to Igbos. Far less popular, but still common: Hollywood has jumped on this bandwagon full force as well: