

## 1: New Mexico to send full delegation of people of color to the House - [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)

*" People of color" is a term primarily used in the United States and Canada to describe any person who is not white. It does not solely refer to African-Americans; rather, it encompasses all non-white groups and emphasizes the common experiences of systemic racism, which is an important point I discuss in more detail below.*

Download image As people of color grow as a share of the labor force and working class, there is increased opportunity to reduce racial disparities in wages and employment. Nearly two-thirds of all job openings are expected to be in occupations that require less than a postsecondary education, in other words, working-class jobs. Parents of all socioeconomic backgrounds aspire to send their children to college and this is a solid working-class value as well. Making this goal equally attainable requires leveling of financial barriers and eliminating inequities in academic preparation based on race, ethnicity, and socioeconomic status. In fact, eliminating student achievement gaps is essential to building a highly productive workforce, regardless of how many of those workers choose to attend college. Therefore, the accessibility and affordability of college is more than an aspirational goal of working-class parents. These outcomes are influenced by academic preparation, family income, and wealth. Unfortunately, the majority of African American and Hispanic students enter kindergarten in highly segregated schools where nearly half of their peers live in poverty. On average, students in these heavily minority, high poverty schools are less prepared when they start kindergarten in the fall and make less progress relative to the average over the course of the year than those in low poverty schools Garcia and Weiss It is imperative that the nation invests more in the future of its workforce by making it a priority to provide high-quality education for all children at all levels. This includes sizable public investments in early childhood education including high-quality pre-kindergarten to allow all children to begin their formal schooling years with similar levels of preparation. The long-term benefits of such investments are universal, resulting in an increasingly productive workforce that will boost economic growth and provide budgetary savings at the state and federal levels Bivens et al. In addition to academic preparation, racial and ethnic differences in family income and wealth pose another set of challenges for college affordability. Disinvestment of public dollars in higher education has resulted in more of a market-based system of funding higher education that contributes to rising tuition. This has made college less affordable for families with limited wealth. The fact that these changes are taking place as children of color represent a growing share of the school-aged population has serious implications, for example increased student debt, delaying or forgoing college altogether, and lower rates of completion among people of color. Solutions to these challenges require bold structural reform rather than incremental changes. Given that the segregated nature of schools and unequal distribution of resources follows from the segregated nature of neighborhoods—by race, ethnicity, and poverty concentration—reforms to education policy will be most effective if accompanied by reforms to housing policy Rothstein Other recommendations include severing the tie between local tax revenues and funding for public schools, or at a minimum, investing a larger share of state and local budgets in schools and jobs in racially and economically segregated communities rather than in jails and other systems of punishment. Bridging the racial generation gap to build working-class economic security is a win-win Ironically, as the current working class retires—contributing to the boost in future job openings for workers without a college degree—this also presents a risk of underinvestment in youth and schools. The coming racial and ethnic generation gap will require balancing the interests of a younger, poorer, more racially and ethnically diverse population and those of an older, wealthier, predominantly white population. This ethnic generation gap to be navigated is at the heart of Evenwel v. This is significant given the changing demographics of our country, because whites are, and will continue to be for some time, a much larger majority among older voting-age citizens than among the population as a whole. Despite these political tensions, older workers and retirees have a stake in working-class issues and racial equity. As the demographic transition of the working class continues, people of color will be a larger share of those supporting the Social Security and Medicare systems, providing the services used by the aging population and creating the demand that drives the economy. That means the tax revenues used to pay benefits will be increasingly drawn from the

wages of nonwhite workers. Higher working-class wages strengthen these critical safety net programs and the overall economy. Higher wages are also important in attracting and retaining greater numbers of highly qualified workers to deliver critical services. There are clear motivations for taking a proactive approach to strengthening the working class in all the ways that have been described. It is less clear whether the changing demographics of the working class present an opportunity that can be seized to accomplish that goal. The answer to that question pivots on the intersection of race, racial identity, class, and politics. Racial identity is not a fixed concept Sociologists have noted how definitions of white and nonwhite changed as once-excluded minorities such as Irish, Italian, and Jewish peoples assimilated into the mainstream, thus retaining a white majority as population demographics neared a tipping point. In an article in *The American Prospect*, Richard Alba argues that more recent immigrants and children of ethnically and racially mixed families could follow a similar path. This is significant because the demographic shift of the population and working class hinges on the projected growth of the Hispanic population, which the Census Bureau assumes will continue to identify as such in perpetuity, regardless of multiracial births. While racial identity tends to be less fluid for biracial people with one black parent most self-identify or are identified by others as black, this is not the case among individuals of mixed Hispanic-white or Asian-white family background Liebler et al. Protecting voting rights of people of color is critical to restoring the economic bargaining power of the working class Even if the assumed norms of racial identity hold, there is little evidence that a future working class that is majority people of color will have any more power in the workforce than the current working class. During the elections, big business outspent unions by a margin of to-1 Draut This imbalance of political and economic power has led many working-class voters to disengage from the political process, but for different reasons. People of color are less likely to vote because of obstacles, whereas whites are less likely to vote due to cynicism or frustration with the economic and political elite. Regardless of the reasons for disengagement, the result has been a pool of voters who tend to be more educated and more conservative on economic issues than nonvoters Leighley and Nagler While there may be different reasons for disengagement among whites and people of color, protecting the voting rights of people of color is a solution that addresses both problems. These voters are among the growing ranks of working-class people of color—the same populations affected by laws that suppress voter participation by requiring specific forms of identification, limiting the times available to vote, or lifetime disenfranchisement of formerly incarcerated citizens. Recommendations for overcoming these challenges include systemic changes such as mandatory voting and restoring the Voting Rights Act, as well as tactical changes to the way in which voter engagement has traditionally been done. Establishing multiracial working-class solidarity to advance racial and class equality presents opportunities as well as challenges Since class identity has often been racialized, one of the greatest challenges to rebuilding the economic power of the working class lies in establishing multiracial solidarity on a national scale. Getting to that point requires honesty and a collective reckoning about race, white privilege, and institutional racism, with respect to the costs and benefits to each of us. Workers without a college degree were once able to provide a comfortable middle-class lifestyle on a union factory job. Draut argues that this was possible in part because most of those workers were white men who benefited from an entire social contract that had been written with them in mind. Once the civil rights movement began expanding equal opportunity to African Americans and blurring the old racial lines, new lines were drawn. This was also the beginning of the antiunion backlash that continues today. Had the Supreme Court ruled against CTA, it would have drastically weakened the middle class, especially among blacks who are disproportionately employed in the public sector. Though the threat of this particular case has been neutralized, future challenges are expected once the Supreme Court vacancy has been filled.

### 2: ELI5: Why is "colored people" offensive but "people of color" is ok? : explainlikeimfive

*The term "person of color" (plural: people of color, persons of color; sometimes abbreviated POC) is used primarily in the United States to describe any person who is not white. The term encompasses all non-white people, emphasizing common experiences of systemic racism.*

That aspect of the appearance of objects and light sources that may be specified in terms of hue, lightness, and saturation. That portion of the visible electromagnetic spectrum specified in terms of wavelength, luminosity, and purity. The general appearance of the skin. The skin pigmentation of a person not classified as white. Published by Houghton Mifflin Company. The color of something depends mainly on which wavelengths of light it emits, reflects, or transmits. Show More A Closer Look: When beams of colored light are mixed, or added, their wavelengths combine to form other colors. All spectral colors can be formed by mixing wavelengths corresponding to the additive primaries red, green, and blue. When two of the additive primaries are mixed in equal proportion, they form the complement of the third. Thus cyan a mixture of green and blue is the complement of red; magenta a mixture of blue and red is the complement of green; and yellow a mixture of red and green is the complement of blue. Mixing the three additive primaries in equal proportions reconstitutes white light. When light passes through a color filter, certain wavelengths are absorbed, or subtracted, while others are transmitted. The subtractive primaries cyan, magenta, and yellow can be combined using overlapping filters to form all other colors. When two of the subtractive primaries are combined in equal proportion, they form the additive primary whose wavelength they share. Thus overlapping filters of cyan blue and green and magenta blue and red filter out all wavelengths except blue; magenta blue and red and yellow red and green transmit only red; and yellow red and green and cyan blue and green transmit only green. Combining all three subtractive primaries in equal proportions filters out all wavelengths, producing black. Light striking a colored surface behaves similarly to light passing through a filter, with certain wavelengths being absorbed and others reflected. Pigments are combined to form different colors by a process of subtractive absorption of various wavelengths. Idioms and Phrases with person of color person of color A nonwhite person, such as someone of African or Native American descent. For example, They have made a genuine effort to promote persons of color to executive positions. This seemingly modern euphemism actually dates from the late s and was revived in the late s.

## 3: People Of Color | HuffPost

*But the term people of color - an umbrella term used to encompass everyone who identifies as someone from a non-white background - can be the easiest way for us to fall in the trap of "one size fits all" thinking.*

Historical race concepts Categorization of racial groups by reference to skin color is common in classical antiquity. Physiognomica , a Greek treatise dated to c. The transmission of the "color terminology" for race from antiquity to early anthropology in 17th century Europe took place via rabbinical literature. Specifically, Pirke De-Rabbi Eliezer a medieval rabbinical text dated roughly to between the 7th to 12th centuries contains the division of mankind into three groups based on the three sons of Noah , viz. Shem , Ham and Japheth: Gerald Friedlander , p. This division in Rabbi Eliezer and other rabbinical texts is received by Georgius Hornius Writing in French, Bernier uses the term race , or synonymously espece "kind, species", where Hornius had used tribus "tribe" or populus "people". Bernier explicitly rejects a categorization based on skin colour, arguing that the dark skin of Indians is due to exposure to the Sun only, and that the yellowish colour of some Asians, while a genuine feature, is not sufficient to establish a separate category. Instead his first category comprises most of Europe, the Near East and North Africa, including populations in the Nile Valley and the Indian peninsula he describes as being of a near "black" skin tone due to the effect of the sun. His second category includes most of Sub-Saharan Africa, again not exclusively based on skin colour but on physiological features such as the shape of nose and lips. Members of this category are described as white, the categorization being based on facial features rather than skin colour. His fourth category are the Lapps Lapons , described as a savage race with faces reminiscent of bears but for which the author admits to rely on hearsay. Finally, the natives of the Americas are considered as a fifth category, described as of " olive " olivastre skin tone. The author furthermore considers the possible addition of more categories, specifically the "blacks of the Cape of Good Hope ", which seemed to him to be of significantly different build from most other populations below the Sahara. The physical appearance of each type is briefly described, including colour adjectives referring to skin and hair colour: The views of Johann Friedrich Blumenbach on the categorization of the major races of mankind developed over the course of the s to s. He introduced a four-fold division in , extended to five in , later borne out in his work on craniology Decas craniorum, published during 1795. He also used color not as the name or main label of the races but as part of the description of their physiology. Blumenbach does not name his five groups in but gives their geographic distribution. The color adjectives used in are weiss "white" Caucasian race , gelbbraun "yellow-brown" Mongolian race , schwarz "black" Aethiopian race , kupferroth "copper-red" American race and schwarzbraun "black-brown" Malayan race. Racial categories after [ edit ] Further information: Black people and White people Following World War II , more and more biologists and anthropologists began to discontinue use of the term "race" due to its association with political ideologies of racism. Categories such as Europid , Mongoloid , Negroid , Australoid remain in use in field such as forensic anthropology [15] while colour terminology remains in use in some countries with multiracial populations for the purpose of their official census , as in the United States , where the official categories are "Black", "White", "Asian", "Native American and Alaska Natives" and "Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders" and in the United Kingdom since with official categories "White", "Asian" and "Black". Symbolism and uses of color terminology[ edit ] The Martinique-born French Frantz Fanon and African-American writers Langston Hughes , Maya Angelou , and Ralph Ellison , among others, wrote that negative symbolisms surrounding the word "black" outnumber positive ones. They argued that the good vs. In the s the term black replaced Negro in the United States. In s Harlem Slang such gradations were described by a tonescale of "high yaller [yellow], yaller, high brown, vaseline brown, seal brown, low brown, dark brown". In s Georgia , Willie Perryman followed his older brother Rufus in becoming a blues piano player: More recently such categorization has been noted in the Caribbean. It is reported that skin tones play an important role in defining how Barbadians view one another, and they use terms such as "brown skin, light skin, fair skin, high brown, red, and mulatto". The West Indian region uses the term "coolie" for all people of east Indian descent. In Trinidad, however, use of the term is considered extremely offensive. Russia[ edit ] In

Russia , persons of Caucasus descent are often referred to as Black not because of skin color. Sometimes, Belarus and Belarusians have been referred to in Western languages, not Russian as "White Russia" and "White Russians", which can be misleading; see those articles for discussion in more depth. China[ edit ] Huang yellow is a common surname, but does not refer to the East Asian race as was popular in Western languages until recently. However, the Yellow Emperor was a legendary founder of China. Yellow is also identified with the "center" cardinal direction blue-east, red-south, white-west, black-north while China is known as Zhongguo "middle kingdom". Minnan ang mo , "red-haired". Contemporary Chinese , has, however, adopted Western usage to some extent. Names of ethnic minorities sometimes contain colors, not to indicate skin color, but simply for identification, possibly based on traditional clothing or geographical direction. They explain that the skin tone of "white people" is closer to the colour "red" than to the colour "white". Central Asia[ edit ] The five cardinal directions were historically identified with colors. This was common to the Central Asian cultural area and was carried west by the westward migration of the Turks. These directional color terms were applied both to geographic features and sometimes to populations as well.

## 4: Color terminology for race - Wikipedia

*People of color is, however it is viewed, a political term, but it is also a term that allows for a more complex set of identity for the individual "a relational one that is in constant flux.*

Between the deaths of greats like Prince and Muhammed Ali, the destruction in Aleppo and the circus that was the U. But despite the awfulness, stellar writing by people of color provided clarity, comfort and insight in even the darkest moments this year. They cover a wide array of topics, from reactions to the election of Donald Trump, to the huge role young black people play in internet culture, to the genius of James Baldwin. The criteria is simple: Nominate your favorite pieces in the comments. In the meantime, check out these powerful, thought-provoking and entertaining reads from this year: How will journalists of color get through the next four years? The ever-brilliant Damon Young perfectly captured that feeling in this essay for Very Smart Brothas, where he bluntly explains how white supremacy works on a systemic level. Mourning For Whiteness Toni Morrison, The New Yorker Toni Morrison breaks it all the way down in this post-election essay where she quite matter-of-factly calls out the reason that Donald Trump won the presidential election: Is it even real? Thanks to mostly Republican legislators who use rhetoric that implies women who get late-term abortions are just flippantly changing their mind about pregnancy, late-term abortion continues to be widely misunderstood. Ugwu delves into the Igbo-American identity and experience, capturing the visceral feelings of obligation and grief. One of the most powerful sentences: Throughout the ongoing conflict, most of the world has turned a blind eye to the tragedy, as well as the exacerbating interference of foreign powers. In the juiciest read of the year, Sylvia Obell chronicles the soap-opera-esque rise of Angela Renee Kardashian. Tobacco has strongly targeted African-Americans, especially African-American youth, resulting in a smoking epidemic that has killed more black Americans than AIDS, car crashes, murders and drug and alcohol abuse combined. My Identity Can Get Me Killed Denise Oliver Velez, The Daily Kos In this beautifully written essay for Daily Kos, activist and author Denise Oliver Velez takes the reader on a journey through the history of her family, from her great-great-grandmother who was born into slavery, to her grandfather who lived through the hell of the Reconstruction-era in the south, to her parents, who faced the indignities of segregation and discrimination. Velez offers up a moving, vivid portrait of the generational impact of racism. We Lost The Election. We need to bear witness to what we have lost: We need to mourn all these injuries fully, so that they do not drag us into despair, so repair will be possible. When five police officers were shot and killed by snipers in Dallas in July, some people immediately blamed BLM for acting as a catalyst for the tragedy. In a September op-ed, Gabrielle Union a star of the film and a rape survivor herself, broke her silence on the controversy. The essay presented the kind of open, honest and vital transparency about the situation that some felt Nate Parker failed to provide. Felix, The Fader was the year black people ostensibly broke the Internet: Felix explores the way young black people are shaping the culture through social media, and questions the exploitation and lack of credit that they get in return. The majority of victims in what became the largest mass shooting in American history were queer Latinx. This list has been updated to reflect an even more diverse pool of POC writers.

### 5: Race and the Drug War | Drug Policy Alliance

*"People of color" is a respectful-sounding phrase, it's in common use, and Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. used the phrase "citizens of color" in his "I Have a Dream" speech. Ultimately, I think we must all recognize that the conversation revolves around imaginary differences.*

Race and the Drug War People of color experience discrimination at every stage of the criminal justice system. The drug war has produced profoundly unequal outcomes across racial groups, manifested through racial discrimination by law enforcement and disproportionate drug war misery suffered by communities of color. Many different communities of color bear the impact of the discriminatory enforcement of drug laws. This impact may vary across cities and regions. Nationwide, some of the most egregious racial disparities can be seen in the case of African Americans and Latinos. Disparities in arrests and incarceration are seen for both drug possession law violations as well as low-level sales. Those selling small amounts of drugs to support their own drug use may go to jail for decades. This unequal enforcement ignores the universality of drug dependency, as well as the universal appeal of drugs themselves. We believe that the mass criminalization of people of color, particularly young African Americans, is as profound a system of racial control as the Jim Crow laws were in this country until the mids. The video traces the drug war from President Nixon to the draconian Rockefeller Drug Laws to the emerging aboveground marijuana market that is poised to make legal millions for wealthy investors doing the same thing that generations of people of color have been arrested and locked up for. People of color experience discrimination at every stage of the criminal justice system and are more likely to be stopped, searched, arrested, convicted, harshly sentenced and saddled with a lifelong criminal record. This is particularly the case for drug law violations. Research shows that prosecutors are twice as likely to pursue a mandatory minimum sentence for black people as for white people charged with the same offense. They are often stereotyped as being violent or addicted to alcohol and other drugs. Other racial groups are also impacted by the drug war, but the disparities with these highlighted groups are particularly stark and well documented. Learn about how the drug war has affected Latinx communities. The Drug War Fuels Widespread Detentions and Deportations For noncitizens, including legal permanent residents, any drug law violation can trigger automatic detention and deportation " often without the possibility of return. People deported for drug law violations are sent back to their countries of origin, where they may no longer have any ties to family or community. They may lack basic survival needs like food, housing and health services, and may face serious threats to their security. They are usually barred from reentering the United States, often for life. The result is thousands of families broken and communities torn apart every year. More than , people have been deported from the United States for drug law violations every year since Simple marijuana possession was the fourth most common cause of deportation for any offense in , and the most common cause of deportation for drug law violations. More than 13, people were deported in and just for marijuana possession. The Drug War Produces Lifelong Collateral Consequences Punishment for a drug law violation is not only meted out by the criminal justice system, but is also perpetuated by policies denying child custody, voting rights, employment, business loans, licensing, student aid, public housing and other public assistance to people with criminal convictions. These exclusions create a permanent second-class status for millions of Americans. Like drug war enforcement itself, they fall disproportionately on people of color. One in 13 black people of voting age are denied the right to vote because of laws that disenfranchise people with felony convictions. One in nine black children has an incarcerated parent, compared to one in 28 Latino children and one in 57 white children. Our Priorities The Drug Policy Alliance is committed to exposing discrimination and disproportionate drug law enforcement, as well as the systems that perpetuate them. We work to eliminate policies that result in the unfair criminalization of communities of color by rolling back harsh mandatory minimum sentences and by addressing on the rampant over-policing of these communities. Decriminalizing drug possession to remove a major cause of the disproportionate arrest and incarceration of people of color. This would help more people receive drug treatment when appropriate and redirect law enforcement resources to programs that help build healthier communities. Eliminating policies that result in

disproportionate arrest and incarceration rates. This includes changing police practices, rolling back harsh mandatory minimum sentences, and eliminating sentencing disparities. Ending policies that permanently exclude people with a drug arrest or conviction from key rights and opportunities. These include barriers to voting, employment, loans, financial aid, child custody, public housing and other public assistance. Race and the Drug War Featured Resources.

### 6: Person of color | Define Person of color at [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)

*The term "person of color" has long confused me. Not in terms of definition, but rather who falls under that category in the U.S. The obvious answers, of course, are the black or African-American and Hispanic or Latino populations because they are the two largest ethnic minority groups in the U.*

First Look New Mexico to send full delegation of people of color to the House New Mexico will become the first state to send a delegation made up of people of color to the House. Haaland, will be people of color. New Mexico is set to have a US House delegation made up of all people of color after a historic win Tuesday by a Native American candidate, a victory by a five-term Hispanic incumbent, and a too-close-to-call contest between two other candidates of color. She also beat Libertarian Lloyd J. The seat was open because incumbent Rep. She won, meaning the reins of state government will pass from one Latina to another as termed-out Gov. Susana Martinez leaves office. Torres Small is a granddaughter of Mexican immigrants. That seat was open because the incumbent Republican, Rep. Steve Pearce, ran against Representative Lujan Grisham for governor. He has spearheaded efforts since to cut short Republican control of Congress as chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee. Haaland is an enrolled Laguna Pueblo member. She was one of three Native American women seeking to become among the first elected to Congress on Tuesday. Congress has never heard a voice like mine, but when the th session of Congress begins, they will hear my voice. However, the voting participation of both populations historically has lagged behind whites. Haaland vastly outraised her opponents, and her win comes as President Trump has repeatedly called Sen. Her primary victory came almost 50 years to the day after Robert F. Get the Monitor Stories you care about delivered to your inbox. By signing up, you agree to our Privacy Policy and European users agree to the data transfer policy. Democrats denounced the comments as bigoted and ill-informed. This story was reported by The Associated Press. Give us your feedback Give us your feedback We want to hear, did we miss an angle we should have covered? Should we come back to this topic? Or just give us a rating for this story. We want to hear from you.

### 7: Resources | For People of Color, Inc.

*For People of Color, Inc. ("FPOC") has provided free, high-quality law school admissions consulting services to thousands of prospective law school applicants for more than a decade. FPOC is widely recognized as a leader in its efforts to diversify the profession.*

### 8: For People of Color, Inc. | Empowering people of color to enter law school and become attorneys.

*When used by whites, >people of color usually carries a friendly and respectful connotation, but should not be used as a synonym for >black; it refers to all racial groups that are not white.*

### 9: NPR Choice page

*By all traditional estimates, Merline Saintil was not destined for success. Growing up as a poor girl in Haiti, she never dreamed of working side by side with world-class engineers and leaders in Silicon Valley.*

*War Department civil functions appropriation bill, 1943. Explaining the history of american foreign relations Appendix i: Magical correspondences Britains Royal National Theatre Wolf of the steppes Sound Like Thunder Living a victorious Christian life From the personal papers of Anton Chekhov. Uncle Vanya. The cherry orchard. By A. Chekhov. Developing GIS solutions with MapObjects and Visual Basic Audi Sport World of Rallying 7 Jawbone up 3 manual Atlas of the Natural World Too many people are going to college Index to Mellifont Press Page-two miracles. The Meaning of Everything Display Dangerous to your health History of central bank of india in Djuna, the life and times of Djuna Barnes Diet plan for high uric acid Star Trek Memories/Special Signed Why people photograph The Book of the Flame (Samurai Girl) Algebra and trigonometry third edition Teaching computer-assisted reporting in south India Steven S. Ross Perils of the Heart The Christmas Clue OMMM and Other Plays Dwnload novel kun fayakun. At the back of some dedications. The Medieval Boethius Slammed colleen hoover google drive Indian paint industry report 2016 Musical instruments in the Bible. Telugu academy books for groups Poems of Matthew Arnold 8. The Boy Who Wanted To Talk To Whales (theme) Stories of the prophets book Intersections between two analytical perspectives on sonata form : the Schenkerian approach Allen Cadwall Differential equations and boundary value problems edwards 5th edition*