

1: Uncategorized | Albany NY a.k.a. Smalbany

Contemporary dissatisfaction with election campaigns is best understood as a response to the heavy majoritarian bias of public political opinion. Critics of campaigns long for a kind of electoral democracy that would genuinely (though only modestly) destabilize majoritarian public opinion, accelerating the pace of reform.

White Identitarianism, White Nationalism, and White Supremacy The swiftly growing white-identity movement has evoked storms of condemnation and vilification from many sources. Time was, anthropologists recognized three races: After a while, two more races were added: Race is a somewhat difficult concept. Because racial classification originated as an essentially visible matter, the edges of the classifications became blurred as we learned more about Man. In particular, the study of human genetics suggests that the characteristics upon which racial classifications were based are little more than visible markers — i. That conviction is reinforced by the mutual fertility of the members of different races. In light of that, race is considered taxonomically irrelevant. In short, the genetic evidence compels us to accept that race-as-biology is meaningless. Pirsig argues that our divisions of the world into this and that are conceptual: Still, he had an important point in mind. What is an outline, Todd? His thoughts seemed to drift free of mundane reality. He struggled to discipline them. Every object has a boundary, so it must have an outline, right? He fought down his distaste at the admission. When we look at the world, we see Objects we take to be bounded and separate from one another. Most of us view the world that way, most of the time. It makes organized thought possible. A poet of the late Enlightenment. Modern physics tells us that there are no absolute boundaries between things, that boundaries and outlines are only tools of thought. While anthropologists originated race as a way to tag the geographic origins of particular peoples, another way to look at it is as a summary of statistical differences in degree: This race is taller than the others on average; this race is more dexterous than the others on average; this race has darker skin than the others on average; and so forth. When race left the studies of anthropologists to become a subject of interest to sociologists, the fun really started. Each of the conventional races lives under a Bell Curve. Each of them has produced members arbitrarily distant from the mean axis of its curve in every way. When racial classifications are united to social trends and tendencies toward or away from separatism, matters become serious. This is the beginning of racial identity as a social force. Differences in degree are real and potent social operators. Intergroup tensions arise from nothing else. Sociologists who have dared to investigate those differences honestly, and to report their findings to the general public, have come in for quite a lot of opprobrium in recent years. I am not a professional sociologist. Neither do I speak for any sociologist, nor for any sociological school of thought, nor for sociology as such. But I am — just as you are — an amateur sociologist. That is, I recognize the differences among men as I experience them in daily life. I aggregate them over time, place, and circumstance. I correlate them with one another. And I use them to make decisions about my own travels, associations, and interactions, and transactions with those I encounter. In an era when "the personal is political," social currents and influences are readily politicized. The "civil rights" movements of the Fifties and Sixties were only the beginning. Legislation to guarantee the franchise to all American citizens irrespective of race proved to be not an endpoint but a trigger. Black-identity politics was foreordained to produce still further political consequences. Neither have car enthusiasts nor soccer fans. Shooting-sports enthusiasts and gun collectors are an outlier, owing to the hostility of "progressives" toward the American gun culture. Racial-identity groups are another matter. The Civil Rights Act swiftly became a racial-preferences act. Where there is profit, profit-seekers will go. Many will speculate about what other kinds of profit might be available. Race eventually became the most politically potent of all sociological classifications. It easily eclipsed "class," the pseudo-conception which for a century the Marxists had proclaimed to be paramount. When black-identity politics rose in visibility and potency, it evoked a reaction among whites. That reaction was temporarily inhibited by legal considerations and a perception of popular disapproval. White-identity spokesmen are harshly vilified for their positions, usually through a specious association with legally enforced racial separatism and the old bugaboo of white supremacy. But what white-identity groups are doing is merely asserting their right to exist as whites: You

cannot condemn one without condemning the other. More to the point, you cannot have one without having the other — and in an era when black-identity politics is one of the premier social and political forces at work among us, you will inescapably have both. So of course, the bien-pensants and the black-identity groups are determined to invalidate this inevitable reaction. White-identity groups must be demonized as advocates for a return to Jim Crow, if not to slavery. Anyway, political gambits seldom do more than nod toward the truth these days, no matter who advances them. When the races are separate, those differences manifest themselves in faster advancement in commerce, aggregate wealth, and social harmony among whites than among blacks. The differences were painfully visible before the large-scale interpenetration of the races. The Twentieth Century brought intense black migration away from historically black regions and localities and toward historically white ones. Leftists and black-racist activists have characterized this as a desirable move toward "diversity," though the dynamics are anything but isotropic. White-identity spokesmen see it as a drive toward "chasing down the last white person. Now that racial interpenetration is a fact, blacks want what whites have achieved. And black racist hucksters are happy to carry their banner. It is massively unfortunate that America, the Land of the Individual, should have been so badly beset by identitarianism: Yet realism compels us to confront the facts: Once one identitarian political force has arisen and has received even passive approbation, it will compel the emergence of others. The resulting conflict cannot be halted by an appeal to our common humanity, for it is in the nature of political identitarianism that the State has subordinated our common characteristics to more group-specific ones. With the State on the battlefield, the conflict must become absolute. It can be brought to an end only by the absolute triumph of one group over all the others, or by mutual exhaustion and an agreement that the State shall never again be permitted to categorize us, or discriminate among us, according to group membership. Note that South Africa has reached the former terminus. The consequences have been anything but pleasant. Allow me to close with a snippet from an insightful and unfairly vilified commentator, John Derbyshire: The default principle in everyday personal encounters is, that as a fellow citizen, with the same rights and obligations as yourself, any individual black is entitled to the same courtesies you would extend to a nonblack citizen. That is basic good manners and good citizenship. Despite the differences among the races, Americans are expected to make a wholehearted attempt to treat one another as individuals, to be judged on our individual merits. This is a vitally necessary enterprise. The sole alternative is a process of racial cleansing after which the United States would be peopled exclusively by whites. White identitarianism need not militate toward white separatism or white nationalism. If politics and State action could somehow be kept out of identity movements, our troubles would be far less. For individuals this is nearly always possible, regardless of how one feels about the legal and political treatment of the races or which race is best at what. And America is the Land of the Individual, after all.

2: Full text of "Work and wages, practically illustrated"

than fits Professor Gardner "tabulative campaign" model This critique has implications for Professor Gardner's recommendations for election campaign law.

In the world of physics, we bandy about terms such as matter and energy and law without troubling to define them too rigorously. We know what they are, you see. Why waste the time and effort? But some of those terms have rather interesting implications. A sophomore physics major has already learned various things about energy, when and where to find it, how to calculate it, and some of the transformations it can undergo. There are two forms of acceptably rigorous definition: This sort of definition possesses a genus and a differentia. It describes the category of entities being defined as a subset of a larger category "the genus" and then states a distinguishing characteristic "the differentia" that entities in the category being defined must possess, but which other entities in the genus do not. A definition of this sort merely lists all the entities that belong to the category being defined. It does not attempt to group them in the ways intensive definitions require. We recognize it situation-by-situation and law-by-law. For example, in mechanics we recognize kinetic energy, potential energy, and work. In electromagnetics we recognize the energies that arise from interactions between charged particles and magnetic dipoles. In atomic and nuclear physics we recognize binding energy and energy of decay. Though the term is a highly useful placeholder in our analyses and computations, giving it a firm, intensive definition appears to be beyond our capabilities. Energy is an example of an ultimate concept: An old gag popular among philosophers runs thus: Definitions pertain to categories, and the universe, by postulate, is above categorization. But it can get rather slippery when invoked in an argument. Perceptual variations can cloud the meaning of real. There are many problems in special relativity in which observers in equally valid inertial frames perceive events quite differently. One more, to epater les mathematiques bourgeois. I used this one in On Broken Wings: Louis drew three pentacles in one corner of the sheet. What does this have to do with computers?

preface-- introduction-- chapter 1: the political campaign: emergence of the deliberative ideal-- chapter 2: election law and the campaign-exogeneity of public opinion-- chapter 3: campaigns and the stability of political opinion-- chapter 4: democratic theory and the thin election campaign-- chapter 5: the tabulative campaign-- conclusion.

Competing Theories of Elections B. Differences in Constitutional Theory B. But this unique confrontationâ€”Judiciary versus Executive in the living room of the Legislatureâ€”was a brisk reminder that the campaign finance reform debate strikes close to the heart of democracy. Part II of this paper contrasts competing views of elections in general. Part II also overviews campaign finance reform in each country and discusses their constitutional responses to independent expenditure restrictions. In Great Britain, there is a long history of robust campaign finance regulation, with modern law focusing on limiting expenditures. Part III discusses some of the important differences in constitutional theory and regulation between the two approaches. The British approach also operates under a supra-national constitution, while the American approach surrenders no sovereignty to a foreign court. The two countries have also differed sharply on the legitimacy of equalizing the financial footing of candidates. In regulatory practice, the British approach focuses on expenditures, while the American scheme concentrates on contributions. The British approach limits the role of elections in the political discourse, relative to the American approach. Part IV argues that the British approach better serves the legitimate government ends of limiting corruption and staging free and fair elections. However, this section also argues that the American approach can also serve those ends, provided the Supreme Court adopts a First Amendment interpretation that classifies campaign finances as a manner of speech, rather than speech itself. Part V concludes the paper. Competing Theories of Elections Beneath the surface of the campaign finance debate, there are various notions about the nature and purpose of democratic elections in a free society. Generally, elections may serve two different functions. The first function holds up elections as a substantive moment in the political discourseâ€”the prime opportunity for airing political views and swaying constituents. However, another set of criteria concerns the existence of a level playing field between candidates and the freeing of politicians from wealthy special interests. Reform Efforts and Judicial Response in the United States In the early s, President Roosevelt became the first American President to propose comprehensive campaign finance reform, suggesting limits on campaign contributions, disclosure requirements, and a system of public financing. First, and most importantly, the Court declared that electoral spending was speech worthy of First Amendment protection, and distinguished FECA from statutes regulating conduct and statutes regulating time, place, and manner. In fact, enactment of the HRA was hotly contested in Parliament, as its detractors claimed that the new judicial oversight would threaten the authority of the legislative branch. United Kingdom, [48] the limit was set at five pounds sterling less than 8 USD. Just prior to the elections, Phyllis Bowman [49] arranged to distribute around 25, leaflets which expressly laid out the abortion positions of three parliamentary candidates. Everyone has the right to freedom of expression. This right shall include freedom to hold opinions and to receive and impart information and ideas without interference by public authority and regardless of frontiers. The exercise of these freedoms, since it carries with it duties and responsibilities, may be subject to such formalities, conditions, restrictions or penalties as are prescribed by law and are necessary in a democratic society. Bowman pursued the legitimate aim of protecting the rights of others, namely the candidates for election and the electorate in Halifax. Secretary of State for Culture, Media, and Sport. The American Constitution contains categorical negative rights, while the Convention contains qualified positive rights. The British constitutional structure has two layers, with judges being bound by both the common law and overarching demands of the Convention. The British government advanced this purpose before the ECHR and received affirmation that the aim was indeed legitimate. Differences in Campaign Finance Regulations In terms of regulation, the American and British approaches differ in which types of campaign finances are limited. As election contests become more expensive, more visible, and longer, politics may take a more prominent place in the American consciousness. However, British voter turnout would immediately suggest otherwise. Britain Better in Practice As previously discussed,

the Convention by which British campaign finance reform has been judged and the Constitution by which the same has been judged in America differ in their presentation of rights. The former lays out a qualified positive right, and the latter, a categorical negative right. Yet, American case law reveals a necessity for the Supreme Court to do by adjudication that which the Convention does expressly—recognize that pressing societal needs sometimes outweigh a constitutional liberty. In this way, constitutional analyses in the United States and Great Britain have more in common than their respective governing documents. Yet textually, the British approach is preferable. If judges have text to guide them on both sides of the balance—a textual provision for the right and a textual provision for the qualification—it also facilitates public perception that judges are compelled by the constitution to qualify rights, rather than a perception that judges are creating extra-constitutional exceptions by judicial fiat. Furthermore, in modern American politics, the governmental interest in limiting corruption and restoring the public trust is as pressing as ever. For these reasons, the practical results of the British scheme have better served the people of Great Britain in giving the legislature freedom to self-regulate and battle corruption. If personal wealth is not uniformly correlative with other traits like intelligence, integrity, creativity, and fortitude, a political system which more easily awards political gains to those with personal wealth necessarily operates at less than full capacity for political talent. So whether or not the British scheme of equalization would square with the First Amendment, the financial equalization of candidates and consequent elevation of other, more important factors, is the another theoretical advantage of the British approach. Furthermore, under a system of expenditure limits and robust disclosure requirements, the politically savvy candidate would likely strive to spread contributions from constituents as thin as possible to avoid the appearance of obligation to special interests. Another advantage of the British approach is its ability to limit manipulating messages. American courts trumpet the increase of information as the chief trophy of a liberal campaign finance regime—more information means a better informed electorate and wiser decisions at the polls. However, this argument presupposes that an increase in political speech necessarily entails an increase in political education. It is entirely possible that some political speech serves to distort, fanaticize, and even misinform. A system in which campaigns are given free rein to flood the airwaves with messages, sometimes informative but sometimes merely manipulative, may bring new blocs of voters to the polls for all the wrong reasons. Saving the American Scheme The American approach is not without its own advantages. Structurally, it is preferable because its governing document is uniquely tied to the people which it governs. The Buckley characterization of money reads something into the text of the First Amendment that is not there. Such an interpretation would be more faithful to the text of the First Amendment, and save the American approach in the arena of campaign finance reform. Furthermore, viewing money as manner would enable much needed counsel from the British scheme of campaign finance reform and a reaping of the benefits listed above. Adopting an across the board limit on independent expenditures would also obviate the need to tiptoe through the First Amendment minefield of discriminating between individuals and groups and between different types of groups. Conclusion In conclusion, respective experiences with campaign finance reform in the United States and Great Britain reflect underlying views of constitutionalism and constitutional elections. The American regulatory scheme finds its roots in a view of elections as the height of political activity where governmental interference is the problem to be most avoided. This view is bolstered by a categorical constitutional provisions and an unwillingness on the part of the Supreme Court to draw a line between money and speech. The British scheme is rooted in a conception of elections as an administrative time, and the tight regulations are supported by a Convention with express qualifications on the right of free expression. Each system has its pros and cons—liberty is plagued by moneyed interests in America and candidate equality comes with a freedom cost in Britain. Better yet, perhaps a more strict reading of constitutional text and a dose of deference to Congress could save us a metaphorical trip across the pond. See also *Citizens United v. A Comparative View*, 9 Tul. See Clare Feikert, *Campaign Finance: United Kingdom*, Library of Congress, April , <http://> It is possible to distinguish between two visions as to how an election process can meet these twin challenges of providing a settlement to social disputes and doing so in a way so that all participants can accept the outcome as valid. A failure to abide by these standards does not just make the system less valuable than one that meets them; it has implications for the legitimacy of the system. It implies that the process by which

people come to be governed by social rules is failing at its core to recognize the inherent worth of persons as the participants. The British variant defies anything deemed compatible with First Amendment jurisprudence.

4: Full text of "Light in Africa"

The typical modern American election campaign seems crass, shallow, and unengaging. The arena of our democratic politics lies in an uncomfortable chasm between our political ideals and everyday reality.

Apparently sick people are predictable. Before consulting a physician or shopping for DayQuil, we Google our symptoms or, at least, we do so consistently enough to provide statistically valuable information. Google researchers recognized this after comparing search query data to confirmed influenza data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention CDC, and released Google Flu Trends in to much acclaim and some alarm. The tool allows Regular Joes to view global flu trends, as illustrated by the frequency of these searches, geographically, and in near real-time. This is exciting because the search engine data is processed in about a day, while the CDC has a one- to two-week reporting lag, according to Nature pdf. The faster a potential epidemic is detected, the faster it can be contained. Google Flu Trends has shown to be effective for many strains of the flu, including H1N1. The surprising success of this tool was largely the inspiration for another application released this week Google Correlate. The idea is that you can expand your own personal search for meaning by including datasets. Provide it with one word or phrase, and it will chart others that have been requested with similar frequency over the past eight years. Provide it with an unrelated dataset frog mating habits? I tried out this tool with a straightforward example the Dow Jones industrial average, downloaded from Yahoo! Correlating positively to the Dow moving in the same direction, with the same relative amplitude one finds a strikingly high percentage of search terms relating to finance and investment tools, and several seeming oddities, including: Correlating negatively to the Dow moving in the opposite direction, with the same amplitude a mirror image one finds terms related directly to unemployment and bankruptcy, with one outlier being Air Terra Humara another good-looking, but, actually, less pricey sneaker. In short, people are always searching for all these terms, but to varying degrees. When the Dow is up, they search more frequently for ways to invest and spend their money, and when it is down, they are more often looking for ways to cope with economic hardship. These scenarios all describe phenomena graphed against time. One can, alternately, use geography, as the flu application does. This is where privacy issues become thorniest. Possible paths of exploration include identifying movement of memes, consumer tendencies or perceived geographical and meteorological shifts. Plausible reactions to anything found there include targeted marketing, complex policy decisions and improved emergency responses. Please, share your results. May 27, at 5:

The political campaign: emergence of the deliberative ideal --Election law and the formation of public opinion --Campaigns and the stability of political opinion --Democratic theory and the thin election campaign --The tabulative campaign.

The situation of running a current employee of a corrupt and mismanaged Town Department, an individual with no qualifications or training is disgraceful, disrespectful to residents and taxpayers, unethical, and downright shameful. Nothing like manipulating an election, is it? No corruption in New Baltimore. Unopposed for New Baltimore Highway Superintendent. You might suggest that that circumstance is not his fault; the Democrats were free to run a candidate against him, and so were all the other political parties. But while that may be true, in the true spirit of honesty and integrity, Mr. VanWormer is aiding and abetting a situation that is benefiting him and disadvantaging the voters of New Baltimore. VanWormer had any integrity he would refuse to run unopposed and demand that the voters be given the right to choose between him and another candidate, even if the opposition were hopeless. Voters are entitled to vote for a candidate or not to vote for a candidate but a vote implies an election and election means choice. There is no choice between candidate A and candidate A. The act of choosing or selecting one or more from a greater number of persons, things, courses, or rights. The choice of an alternative. And if he has no integrity Why? Is the election part of all this? Voters are offered Mr. VanWormer and no one else. He had been working almost his entire career under the thumb of corrupt ex-Superintendent of Highways Denis Jordan. VanWormer knows no different. THIRD , and this goes back to the question of honesty and integrity: Their silence has cost several residents thousands, tens of thousands of dollars in losses, heartache, and loss of trust in local government but Alan VanWormer and his brother Scott VanWormer kept their mouths shut!!! They aided and abetted everything that Denis Jordan did. How good can it get? After that, the word on the street is that VanWormer intends to retire and collect a pension. Now is that fair? An unopposed candidate, an uncontested election is a totalitarian tactic, not a democratic process. But for the real problem and its solution we have to look to the mainstream political parties locally. Protest being denied your vote by not voting for the unopposed candidates like Alan van Wormer. Read more about unopposed candidates and why an uncontested election is no election at all. Click this link, One Person, No Vote! District Canvassers, 84 Mich. To select a choice from among more than one. In politics, it means, to select someone to hold an office or position from more than 1 candidate. Example Electing a mayor, making a choice by voting. We use elect when a group of people vote. To elect is normally to select by means of voting. We use select to mean choose. Occasionally, in more formal or official situations, elect is used to mean select by vote. These unusual laws force us to reconsider our approach to the act of voting, stripped of its ability to affect the outcome of an election.

6: Liberty's Torch: October

This report describes the point spread function (PSF) information for data taken in the second NICMOS camera 3 (NIC3) refocus campaign. Data is tabulated on the percent flux in the peak pixel, for.

A method of predicting patient destination, the method comprising: The method of claim 1, further comprising presenting the prediction of patient destination on a graphical display. The method of claim 2 wherein the prediction of patient destination is presented as a probability of a specified patient destination. The method of claim 3 wherein the prediction of patient destination is presented as a probability for each of a plurality of specified patient destinations. The method of claim 3, further comprising: The method of claim 3, wherein if no location of a monitored patient is received, the method further comprises: The method of claim 6, further comprising: The method of claim 1 wherein the historical patient movement trends are derived from location, trajectory, and speed from a plurality of patients. The method of claim 8, further comprising: The method of claim 9, wherein the recorded location, trajectory, and speed comprises previously recorded values of location, trajectory, and speed for the monitored patient. The method of claim 9, further comprising: A method of predicting a destination of a patient, the method comprising: The method of claim 11, wherein the previously recorded patient locations, patient trajectories, and patient speeds are recorded from a plurality of patients in the telemetry coverage area. The method of claim 12, wherein the previously recorded patient locations, patient trajectories, and patient speeds comprise those previously recorded from the patient. A system for predictive warning of telemetry signal dropout, the system comprising: The system of claim 16 wherein the location prediction computer includes an artificial neural network. The system of claim 17 wherein the telemetry coverage area is defined in the location prediction computer as a plurality of discrete destinations and the predicted patient destination is a probability that the patient will enter a specific destination of the plurality. The system of claim 18 wherein the predicted patient destination is a probability that the patient will enter each of the plurality of discrete destinations. More specifically, the present disclosure is related to a system and method for predicting the destination of a patient. Telemetry systems, such as those used in the medical field, are designed to provide continuous physiological monitoring of ambulatory patients. The telemetry system permits ambulatory patients to have the freedom to move around, which has been shown to aid in the recovery process, while being under constant physiological monitoring by either a clinician, an automated monitoring system, or both. The area in which the monitored patients are permitted to move while being monitored is restricted by the areas of the hospital or medical care facility that are designed for, and equipped, with the hardware for telemetry coverage. If a patient moves outside of the telemetry coverage area, continuous monitoring of the patient may lapse, causing delays in treatment should a medical event, such as cardiac arrest, occur during this time. It is also difficult for clinical personnel to locate the patient, when the patient is outside of the telemetry coverage area. Currently available technology provides alerts indicative of telemetry signal dropout that are caused when the patient goes out of the telemetry coverage area. However, by the time that these alerts are presented, monitoring coverage of the patient has already lapsed, and the specific location of the patient is unknown. An embodiment of a method of predicting telemetry signal dropout includes defining a telemetry coverage area by locating a telemetry antenna in the telemetry coverage area. Next, a location of a monitored patient is received with the telemetry antenna. A database records the received patient location over time. A processor calculates a trajectory and speed of the monitored patient from the received location and one or more previously received locations. The processor compares the location, trajectory, and speed of the monitored patient to the patient location, trajectory, and speed information previously recorded in the database. The processor then creates a prediction of patient destination. An additional embodiment of a method of predicting telemetry signal dropout includes defining a telemetry coverage area. Next, a patient telemetry signal is continuously received. Then a patient location is continuously received. Next a patient trajectory and a patient speed is computed from the received patient location. Then the patient location, patient trajectory, and patient speed are recorded in a database comprising previously recorded patient locations, patient trajectories, and patient speeds. Then the patient location, patient

trajectory, and patient speed are compared to the first database to correlate the patient location, patient trajectory, and patient speed to previously recorded patient locations, trajectories, and speeds. Finally, a probability that the patient will leave the telemetry coverage area is calculated. Also disclosed herein are embodiments of a system for predictive warning of telemetry signal dropout. The system includes a remote unit worn by a patient. The remote unit transmits telemetry information. A plurality of telemetry receivers are distributed throughout a telemetry coverage area. At least one of the plurality of telemetry receivers receives the transmitted telemetry information. A location services manager receives the location signal from the access points and computes the location of the patient, the speed of the patient, and the trajectory of the patient. A patient location database records the computed location, speed, and trajectory of the patient. The patient location database also records location, speed, and trajectory from a plurality of patients in the telemetry coverage area. A location prediction computer compares the computed location, speed, and trajectory of the patient to the locations, speeds, and trajectories stored on the database to predict a patient destination and produces an alarm if the patient destination is outside of the telemetry coverage area. A graphical display receives and presents the patient destination and receives and presents the alarm. While the floor plan 10 used in the present disclosure is that of a medical care facility, it is understood that the present disclosure is not limited in geography to only medical care facilities, but may be any type of facility within which telemetry monitoring is implemented. These facilities may include a medical care facility such as a hospital or clinic, but may also include any other facilities implementing a telemetry system, including, but not limited to nursing homes, assisted living centers, or schools; however, for the present disclosure the example of a medical care facility is used. The medical care facility includes a plurality of antennas 12 or other signal receiving devices that receive broadcasted telemetry signals from a remote unit not depicted worn by, or otherwise associated with, a patient or monitored subject. The receiving range 14 of each of the plurality of antennas 12 defines a telemetry coverage area. The receiving range 14 of each of the antennas 12 may be controlled or adjusted based on the antenna receiving strength or the transmission strength of the signals from the remote units. In an example, the same receiving range 14 may be achieved through the use of stronger antennas 12 and weaker transmission remote units as may be achieved through the use of weaker antennas 12 and stronger transmitting remote units. Within the telemetry coverage area 16, one or more of the antennas 12 receives a telemetry signal broadcasted by the remote unit not depicted associated with each of the patients. This telemetry signal may include measured physiological data, physiological data that is derived from the measured physiological data, or patient communications, such as patient initiated alarms or patient subjective physical assessments. The remote unit transmits a location signal that is used to identify the location of the patient within the medical care facility. The location signal may be one that is detected by one or more of the antennas 12, in order to triangulate the remote unit associated with the patient. In an embodiment, at least three antennas receive a location signal for triangulation of the patient location; however, this is not limiting on the number of antennas 12 distributed through the telemetry coverage area 16 or the overlap of the receiving ranges 14 of the plurality of antennas. Alternatively, the location signal may include information indicative of the location of the patient, such as positional coordinates as determined by a GPS system within the remote unit. Therefore, the location signal may either be indicative of the actual patient location, or may be a signal that is used to derive the location of the patient within the telemetry coverage area. The telemetry coverage area 16 is defined by one or more antennas 12 which may be located on multiple floors within a medical care facility. As noted above, the telemetry coverage area 16 may have antennas 12 distributed to ensure overlap of the receiving ranges of multiple antennas 12, which aids in patient triangulation. The telemetry system 18 includes the electrical hardware, software, and firmware components that operate the telemetry system. A remote unit 20 is worn by, attached to, or otherwise associated with each of the patients not depicted that are being telemetrically monitored. These signals are received by the antenna 12, of which a plurality are distributed throughout the medical care facility to define the telemetry coverage area 16 shown in FIG. However, for the sake of simplicity in FIG. Each antenna 12 is associated with an amplifier 22 that amplifies the signal received from the remote unit. The signals from the amplifier 22 are transmitted to a remote closet. The remote closet 24 collects all of the signals received by the plurality of antennas 12 in a defined area of the telemetry

coverage area. In one example, the medical care facility includes a telemetry coverage area 16 that expands to multiple floors of the medical care facility. In such an example, a remote closet 24 may be placed at each of the floors in order to collect and process the signals received by the antennas 12 on that floor. The remote closet 24 includes a multiplexer 26 that handles the transmission of the telemetry and location information for a plurality of remote units 20 transmitting to the remote closet. The multiplexer 26 separates the lower frequency telemetry signals from the higher frequency location signals and directs the received signals for further processing. While the telemetry system 18 depicted in FIG. From the multiplexer 26, the telemetry information is provided to a telemetry remote hub 28 that prepares the telemetry information for transmission from the remote closet 24 to the main closet 30 that collects all of the information from the remote closets 24 distributed throughout the telemetry system. The main closet 30 is centrally or otherwise conveniently located to receive the telemetry and location information from all of the remote closets 24 in the system. The telemetry remote hub 28 may transmit the telemetry information to a telemetry base unit 32 in the main closet 30 that receives and processes the telemetry information. In an embodiment, the transmission of telemetry information from the telemetry remote hub 28 to the telemetry base unit 32 is performed by fiber optic transmission technology and the telemetry remote hub 28 and the telemetry base unit 32 perform the signal conditioning required for the optical fiber conversion necessary for the transmission. After the telemetry information is transmitted from the telemetry remote hub 28 to the telemetry base unit 32, the telemetry base unit 32 processes the fiber optic signal to extract the telemetry information embedded thereon. The telemetry base unit 32 sends the telemetry information to a telemetry receiver 33 that receives the telemetry information and further directs the telemetry information to the telemetry server. In the remote closet 24, the separated location signals from the multiplexer 26 are provided to an access point. The access point 29 measures the strength of the location signal from the base unit 20 received by one or more antenna. In a telemetry system 18 wherein a plurality of antennas 12 are distributed throughout the telemetry coverage area, the signal strengths determined by the access point 29 can be used to triangulate the remote unit 20 as the varying signal strength from a plurality of antennas 12 may be used to determine the patient location with reference to each of the antennas receiving the location signal. The access point 29 of the remote closet 24 provides the location information, including the received signal strengths to the main closet 30 through any number of information transmission technologies, including wire, wireless, or fiber optic technologies. An access point AP controller 34 is connected to each of the access points 29 if a plurality of remote closets 24 exist in the telemetry system. The AP controller 34 coordinates the transmission and reception of the location information from the access points 29 of each of the remote closets. The location information is provided from the AP control 34 to a location services LS computer. The LS computer includes computer readable code stored on a computer readable medium not depicted that embodies software as detailed further herein for calculating location information regarding a patient. Software implemented by the LS computer 36 may also include software required to operate an advanced neural network ANN, as disclosed in embodiments herein. The LS computer 36 is further connected to a location database 38 that stores the location information from the LS computer 36 for later retrieval and reference by the software operating on the LS computer 36 in determining patient location information. The main closet 30 transmits both the telemetry information and the location information to a telemetry server 40 that coordinates the telemetry and location information with other patient, facility, and services information that is required for the operation of other features of the telemetry system 18 that are not central to the present disclosure. Such additional telemetry system functionalities include patient medical history and electronic medical record EMR access, clinical staff information, medical care facility availability, and facility capacity. The telemetry server 40 transmits all of the telemetry information, and location information to the central station. In the event that physiological conditions indicate one or more alarm conditions, the clinical staff at the central station 42 may evaluate the alarm conditions and initiate the proper response based upon those conditions. While the above description of the telemetry system 18 has been made with respect to a large number of hardware components that operate software or firmware in order to form the functionality, data processing, and communication as disclosed above, it is understood to one of ordinary skill in the art that depending on the specific implementation of the telemetry system 18 individual components

described herein may be combined into a single piece of hardware or may be implemented as a smaller module of a larger control system software. Additionally, one of ordinary skill in the art would also recognize that the communication aspects disclosed herein are merely an exemplary embodiment and that the communication and data transmission would be modified to the specific needs of the telemetry system 18 implemented within a medical care facility. The telemetry system 18 can provide a cost effective and convenient way to monitor ambulatory patients.

7: Tabulated | Define Tabulated at www.enganchecubano.com

The author explores the contemporary American ideal of democratic citizenship in election campaigns by tracing it to its historical sources, documenting its thorough infiltration of legal norms, evaluating its feasibility in light of the findings of empirical social science, and testing it against the needs of democratic theory.

Meeting in the Middle of the Atlantic: Meeting in the Middle B. The trip bested the previous world record for a transatlantic sailing voyage by nine hours. Although the American rule promotes open access to the courts, it encourages excessive litigation. Part II discusses the American and English rules briefly, highlights the drawbacks of each, and makes the case for tort reform in general. There are significant drawbacks, however, to the American rule. First, it encourages excessive litigation by making it less risky for plaintiffs to file suit. For one, many argue that the English rule fails to produce an appropriate level of regulation of corporations, and that the American tort system helps shoulder a burden which cannot be shouldered by the legislature alone. The Case for Reform So why reform the tort system? In America, there are plenty of economic reasons to do so. The unemployment rate remains above 9 per cent. The American rule continues to represent an ethical oddity for first year law students and scholars alike—under the American rule, a defendant who does absolutely nothing wrong can be forced to pay a theoretically limitless amount of money defending himself a theoretically limitless number of times. This increased risk would serve to decrease needless litigation, boosting economic efficiency, freeing the health care system, and making litigation more just. Each of these concepts are often offered as justifications for differential treatment of economic classes. This of course means that income or means [41] and risk are also inversely related. For the purposes of illustration, imagine two sailors are playing poker on the deck of a ship. A similar but separate rationale for means testing involves the concept of discretionary income. Discretionary income can be defined as the amount of income that is available after non-negotiable, or non-discretionary, expenses are paid. So what is the significance? If the sailor and captain set out solely to test their skills as poker players, they would want to equalize their respective risk analyses. Because means and risk are inversely related, means testing would make the game more equitable. Just like in the poker game, the risk analysis would look different for the two potential plaintiffs. As we already witnessed during their poker game, not only is the marginal utility of that one dollar greater for the sailor, it also cuts deeper into his discretionary income. Of course, none of this is lost on the English. That is why they offer legal aid to the poor to prevent their being shut out of the justice system by disproportionate risk. It would decrease the litigation drag on the economy and help free important industries, like health care, from unnecessary costs which are simply passed on to consumers. Finally, the English rule with means testing would do all of this equitably, treating plaintiffs across the economic spectrum equally. Practical Considerations and Impact Certainly, there are plenty of practical considerations in how to flatten the risk curve with means testing. If, when the sailor decides to sue, we want to use annual income as our measure of means, we need only ask him to file a copy of his last five income tax returns with the court. The English rule raises the risk of litigation for prospective plaintiffs and serves to discourage unmeritorious litigation, and incorporating means testing into the English rule serves this goal without inequitable impact across the economic spectrum. Conclusion A transatlantic voyage is necessary. The English rule with means testing accomplishes this goal. By shifting risk onto plaintiffs, the proposed rule should serve to decrease unnecessary litigation, and by incorporating means testing, the proposed rule does so equitably. He would like to thank his Advanced Torts Professor, Mark Behrens, for appreciating a quality graph when he sees one. At common law, there were two primary exceptions to the American rule. Such a system would be intolerable in America where we believe that every person is entitled to their day in court if they have been wronged. The prescribed medicine is far too strong for the perceived, though unsubstantiated, problem. In the world of torts, the doors to the courthouse are opened even wider by contingency fee agreements, which enable plaintiffs to pursue claims risk-free as their attorneys front legal costs with an eye on a cut of the judgment. America does this largely through the use of the contingent fee. C discussing risk analysis and how the American and English rules might determine whether a plaintiff decides to sue. See also Victor E. Indeed, the funding of

litigation—offensive or defensive—is a source of increasing concern for companies, regardless of their sizes. This is the equivalent of a 5 per cent income tax—two and a half times the average of other most other industrialized foreign nations. See also Lawrence J. This helps drive up insurance premiums that are already too high for many Americans. And the excessive malpractice litigation inevitably leads to physician shortages—especially among obstetricians, neurosurgeons and emergency room physicians. They sue doctors over misfortunes that no doctor could prevent. They sue their school officials for disciplining their children for cheating. They sue their ministers for failing to prevent suicides. They sue their Little League coaches for not putting their children on the all-star team. They sue their wardens when they get hurt playing basketball in prison. They sue when their injuries are severe but self-inflicted, when their hurts are trivial and when they have not suffered at all. A defendant who has been dragged into litigation and had his property put in jeopardy deserves compensation for having had to repulse an invalid claim. From an ethical perspective, this seems to be less of a problem than punishing an innocent defendant. Plaintiffs, in a sense, pay for their judgment—the more money they are willing to spend on an attorney, the more likely they are to get a higher judgment. Their Impact on Settlement Incentives, 90 Mich. See infra Part II. See infra Part III. Unfortunately, the contingency fee system fosters the latter view. Confusion, Nostalgia, and Inconsistency, 45 Emory L. See supra note But see John J. A primary reason that parties settle cases is to avoid litigation and trial costs. The English rule is a pro-corporate defendant rule. How many meritorious lawsuits will never be filed because of the possibility of financial ruin? However, it is not all a bed of roses on the other side of the Atlantic. It also looks simple: Someone wins, and the other side pays his costs. But experience reveals a far more complex reality. Why not maximize the disincentives for plaintiffs with a full-blown implementation of the English rule? Passing tort reform has been difficult, and any efforts which leave low and middle income plaintiffs out in the cold are unlikely to be politically viable. Fee shifting, in particular, has been met with mixed reviews in Congress. A Speculative Appraisal, 71 Chi. See also Kenneth R. This is based on the concept of discretionary income—discretionary purchases are viewed as more taxable. Also, the law of diminishing marginal returns is cited as a rationale for a progressive income tax. The Bankruptcy Code employs a means-test to raise a presumption of abuse by applicants. A Behavioral Analysis, 39 J. This is, of course, an imperfect example, primarily because I have given non-discretionary expenses a simplistic definition—his taxes will likely increase, or he may have a higher mortgage payment after having moved into a bigger house, etc. See supra note 8 and accompanying text. For an example of a court taking ability to pay into account, see *Starr v.*

8: What are Campaigns For?: The Role of Persuasion in Electoral Law and Politics - Oxford Scholarship

AbeBooks may have this title (opens in new window). "Jim Gardner's lively book probes one of the central conflicts of our political culture. We live in a democratic era that valorizes citizen equality and participation. But our political institutions and many of our legal structures harken back to.

Doss and Richard S. D67 , published by the American Bar Association, is the most recent in the collection. The book is easy to understand with the knowledge of the authors making it useful for law students and attorneys planning on practicing securities law. Investors who are victims of bad investment advice or financial fraud often do not understand how their money is invested or the associated risks of those investments. Surprisingly few cases are filed against the securities industry despite widespread investment abuses. The book discusses practices and procedures including defenses and gives information for mastering tactics used in FINRA arbitration. Defining the players in a securities arbitration case; Time limitations and other deadlines; Common claims; Bringing and defending claims, arbitrators and motion practice; Discovery and hearing practice and procedures. Arbitration of legal disputes has advantages and disadvantages. Proponents argue that it is a cheaper than litigation to resolve disputes. Arbitrators do not have big caseloads, resulting in quicker final decisions. They are selected by agreement of both parties, so that in many cases, no one party controls who the arbitrator will be. Appealing arbitration rulings is difficult, even if an arbitrator makes glaring mistakes. This finality can be a positive factor ending a dispute so the parties can move on. Arbitration eliminates time-consuming and expensive tools of litigation. Arbitration hearings do not take place in open court and transcripts are not part of the public record. This can be very valuable for parties in some cases. Consumers question the fairness of arbitration over a minor issue that could be resolved in small claims court. Companies favoring arbitration are often familiar with specific arbitrators and the process in general. Arbitration hearings are not always faster than litigation. Depending on the terms in a contract, the location of the hearing may be inconvenient to the average consumer, raising costs and time off from work. Finality of arbitration rulings, even if an arbitrator has made a blatant mistake, can result in an unfair result with only a small chance that a court can correct it. With no jury, consumers see arbitration as unfair, leaving matters to an arbitrator, who plays the role of both judge and jury.

9: Liberty's Torch: Ultimate Concepts

Because a chief impetus for campaign finance reform is the desire to limit corruption, the approach to contributions has gained something of a consensus—large campaign contributions in expectation of political favors present the classic corruption problem.

Spaces of the modern city Biblical Principles of Prayer Review of horizontal drilling technology for methane drainage from U.S. coalbeds Book 3. Implementation and resources. Community development corporations and welfare reform The Mystic Mid-Region Polish first names Wilderness the lost writings of jim morrison High Energy Physics With Nuclei Teaching and learning Gods good news (Gods people at work in the parish) Six thousand Canadian men The Principle Of Restricted Talent And Other Bridge Stories (The Chthonic Bridge Chronicles) Physical chemistry tinoco 5th edition solutions manual The Footsteps Of St. Peter; Being The Life And Times Of The Apostle Resilience in trauma and disaster Stephen Regel The winds of unsung foresters of yore Law of the Anointed One and Between peer review and peer production: genre, Wikis, and the politics of digital code in academe Doreen Private Selection Managing and coping with transitions The economic basis for models of the housing market A stellar key to the summer land. By Andrew Jackson Davis. pt. 1. Illustrated with diagrams and engraving Riding for a fall. Hometown Potluck Favorites El arte del seÑor de los anillos Sample sop for mechanical engineering 5th wave book 1 To flash page flip A cultural history of sound memory and the senses Extracts from the presbytery book of Strathbogie. A.D. M.DC.XXXI.M.DC.LIV. The Southwest and the Northeast Joy of family traditions Panduan pengisian pajak Quantum chemistry approaches to chemisorption and heterogeneous catalysis Staging the Impossible Mental Therapeutics Or Just How To Heal Oneself And Others The logics of class 188 The U of California at Berkeley Wellness Self-Care Handbook Assessing And Teaching Beginning Readers Forced abortion and sterilization in China