

# Seven

Magazine

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# Teaching About God's Prosperity and Abundance

"I believe, from 38 years of ministry, that ministry is contextual. It depends on the context you're in. So if I'm ministering in a context of those who are poor and struggling in life, I'm going to teach them of God's abundance, I'm going to teach them of God's prosperity in their life, and I'm going to teach them how to discipline their lives and believe



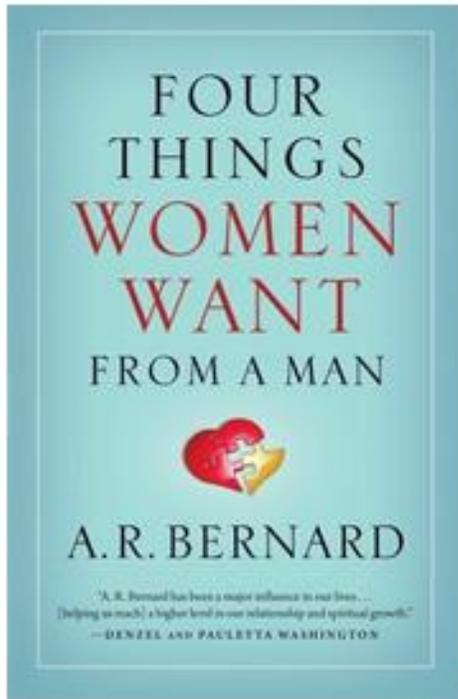
God for a better quality of life. This was a part of the promise," Pastor A. R. said in October at the Movement Day Global Cities conference held at the Jacob Javits Center. Bernard is the founder of New York City's largest evangelical congregation, the Christian Cultural Center.

Bernard's theology should not be confused with the controversial prosperity gospel to which he doesn't subscribe. "I do not subscribe to the notion that somehow wealth and spirituality are tied together. Because if that was true, then someone like Donald Trump would be considered very spiritual," Bernard told New York's Power 105.1 morning radio program in May. "That's a falsity and yet there are my colleagues in ministry, especially over the last 45 years ... [who] have pushed this notion that to be wealthy is to be spiritual, they're synonymous. That's not true because it sells a pipe dream to people, most of them struggling to be where that preacher is."

In an address to a global audience representing 95 countries at the closing ceremony of the Movement Day Global Cities conference, Bernard was unapologetic about teaching God's prosperity to the poor in his comments about how the Church needs to contextualize ministry to respond to culture.

"If my context is in a community of those who are wealthy and powerful, I'm going to teach them and preach to them about their responsibility for their brother and being their brother's keeper, for those who are less fortunate, and that makes a lot of sense," he added.

# A. R. Bernard



**A. R. Bernard** is the Founder, Senior Pastor and CEO of Christian Cultural Center (CCC) located in Brooklyn. CCC is a ministry and not-for-profit 501c(3) organization, that currently has over 33,000+ members and sits on an 11.5-acre (45,000 m2) campus.

He is also the President of the Council of Churches of the City of New York representing 1.5 million Protestants, Anglicans and Orthodox Christians. He sits on the NYC Economic Development Corporation Board, served on NYC School Chancellor's Advisory Cabinet and Mayor Bloomberg's 2001 Transition Team.

After decades of teaching and counseling couples, he is releasing his new title -4 THINGS WOMEN WANT FROM A MAN. The book highlights the four vital qualities women want in a man—attributes that lead to a successful and rewarding relationship. Having witnessed the trial, tribulations and challenges of couples for decades as a pastor, not to mention his own marriage of 44 years, Bernard has developed a perspective and expertise on the subject he is now ready to share with the world. Studies show that 85 percent of all relationships and 50 percent of all marriages will fall. One book may change all that.



# HARLEM RUN



*Thank you*

ChaiWali

Spring



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# Saturday

# April 15<sup>th</sup>, 2017

**Dr. May Edward Chinn**

**Harlem**



**5K**  
Run / Walk  
2017



**HR**  
**HARLEM RUN**



**black girls CODE**  
*imagine. build. create.*



**THE PEEBLES CORPORATION**

# Dr. May Edward Chinn



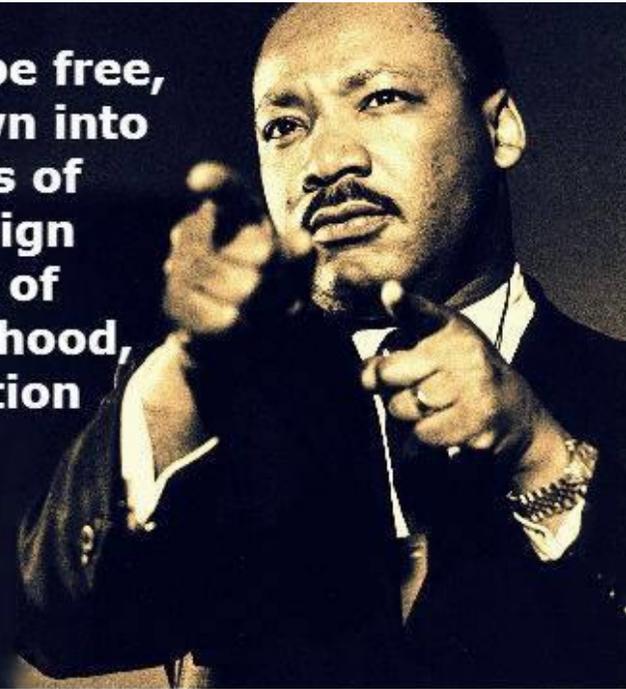
**May Edward Chinn** (April 15, 1896 - December 1, 1980) was the first African-American woman to graduate from Bellevue Hospital Medical College and the first African-American woman to intern at Harlem Hospital. In her private practice in Harlem, she provided care for patients who would not otherwise receive treatment. She was a strong advocate of early cancer screening.

Her experiences in Harlem prompted her to earn a master's degree in public health from Columbia University in 1933. In 1940, Harlem Hospital granted Chinn admitting privileges, in part due to Mayor Fiorello La Guardia's push for integration in the wake of the Harlem Riot of 1935. In 1954 Dr. May Edward Chinn became a member of the New York Academy of Sciences, and in 1957 she received a citation from the New York City Cancer Committee of the American Cancer Society. In 1975, she established a society to promote African-American women to attend medical school. In 1980 Columbia University awarded her an honorary doctorate of science for her contributions to medicine. She was an active member of Delta Sigma Theta.

**Black businesses are the greatest private employer of Black people, yet Black businesses only get 2% of the \$1 trillion of Black buying power.**

**If the Negro is to be free, he must move down into the inner resources of his own soul and sign with a pen and ink of self-assertive manhood, his own Emancipation Proclamation.**

**~ Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.**



**Nobody can give you freedom.  
Nobody can give you equality or justice or anything.  
If you're a man, you take it.**

**Malcolm X**



**Between half a million and a million jobs could be created if higher-income Black households spent only \$1 of every \$10 at Black-owned stores and other enterprises.**

# Roy Donahue Peebles



Recognized as one of the most successful entrepreneurs in the nation, R. Donahue Peebles is Founder, Chairman and CEO of The Peebles Corporation, one of the country's few national privately held real estate investment and development companies with a multi-billion dollar portfolio of projects in New York, Washington D.C., Philadelphia, Boston, Miami and Miami Beach.

Peebles a former supporter and financial contributor to New York City Mayor Bill de Blasio, now believes that de Blasio doesn't deserve a second term. Peebles says de Blasio has failed to follow through on a promise to improve the percentage of contracts the city awards to minority- and women-owned business enterprises, or MBWEs. He also feels de Blasio is being divisive when it comes to charter schools, which he feels are sanctuaries for poor black and Latino students in districts with low-performing traditional public schools. And Peebles believes relations between the police and community are still poor even after de Blasio ran on a campaign to improve the situation.

Peebles, whose net worth is estimated at \$700 million by Forbes, is an avid supporter of mentoring to expose youth to the value of entrepreneurship, as well as an active political supporter and fundraiser for local, state and federal campaigns of both major parties. He is currently the Chairman of the Board of the Congressional Black Caucus, serves on the Board of Directors of YMCA of Greater New York, Miami-Dade County Mayor Gimenez's Business Roundtable, is a two-time former member of President Barack Obama's National Finance Committee, and is former Chairman of the Greater Miami Convention and Visitors Bureau.



# ‘Broadband matters!’ says Clayton Banks



Clayton Banks, the founder and co-executive producer of Silicon Harlem, is almost as everywhere as the internet. No matter what major event occurs in Harlem, Banks can be found in the audience or on a panel or called on to explain the digital divide and what can be done to bridge this gap.

An indication of the presence of Banks and Silicon Harlem occurred recently during Harlem Week, and

their partnership with the Greater Harlem Chamber of Commerce was highlighted by the well-attended “hackathon” and the provision of virtual reality solutions.

Although the hackathons and interactive meetups have given Silicon Harlem increased visibility, Banks is still gravely concerned about the disparity of broadband accessibility in our community, particularly among low-income residents.

In a recent email, he spelled out some of the problems troubling him and his organization. “Millions of American households still lack access to any broadband provider,” he wrote, “and compared to some of the world’s leading broadband nations such as Sweden, Korea and Japan, America lags behind on price for high-speed plans. Free and affordable Wi-Fi can change lives, and the Democratic nominee for president, Hillary Clinton, has made this a part of her economic platform. That’s why she included a commitment that 100 percent of households in America will have access to high-speed, affordable broadband by 2020 as one of her top policies for technology and innovation.”

If this promise is kept—and if Clinton is elected—Banks believes the developments will go far in expanding the availability of online options and Wi-Fi, especially in the communities of color where the school children are among the most deprived. “Eighty percent of homework in local schools is now assigned and must be completed online,” Banks said. Consequently, one in four households with school age children cannot complete their homework.

Universal broadband for all our citizens is the demand Banks is making, and the quest is at the core of Silicon Harlem, which is a social venture, an ecosystem, a veritable hub created to provide the information and tools needed to prepare for the 21st century opportunities.

Many of these issues and objectives were on the agenda at the third annual Next Gen Conference, October 21. For additional information, go to [www.siliconharlem.net](http://www.siliconharlem.net).

# The Company That Outperforms Google and Facebook Will Be Diverse

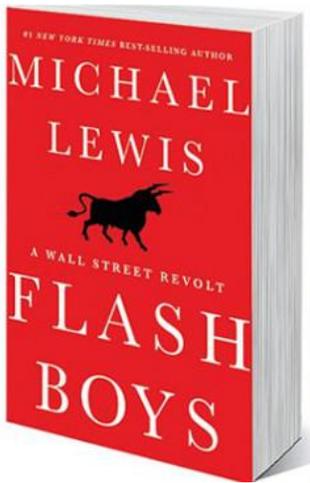
On May 5<sup>th</sup>, 2016, [Google's market cap was around \\$479 billion](#) and [Facebook's market cap was around \\$338 billion](#). A USA Today article, "[Facebook market cap hits \\$308B, worth Intel plus Cisco](#)," states:

*That number, in fact, echoed language in the company's original prospectus, where Facebook wrote that "total worldwide advertising spending in 2010 was \$588 billion," in the first paragraph of the document section titled "Our Market Opportunity,"*

*The skeptics from New York – America's advertising capital – could be forgiven for laughing then.*

*Facebook sold over \$1 billion more in advertising during the period than it did in the same quarter a year ago, driving total revenue up 41% to \$4.5 billion.*

Google and Facebook are advertising companies, nearly all of their revenue comes from advertising. Yet, they are not very good advertising companies in the sense that the best advertising is based on emotional connections. This is not well understood in Silicon Valley.



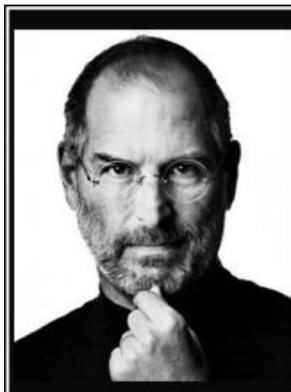
*[Silicon Valley is] a hard place to write about because there's a lack of emotional content. It's a cold place.*

~ [Michael Lewis](#)

*Google is an old business.... Google has never really been about human psychology.*

~ [Tyler Cowen](#)

In addition to understanding the importance of emotional connections in advertising, this company will be able to bring together people with very diverse experiences and have them work together in a constructive manner.



A lot of people in our industry haven't had very diverse experiences. So they don't have enough dots to connect, and they end up with very linear solutions without a broad perspective on the problem. The broader one's understanding of the human experience, the better design we will have.

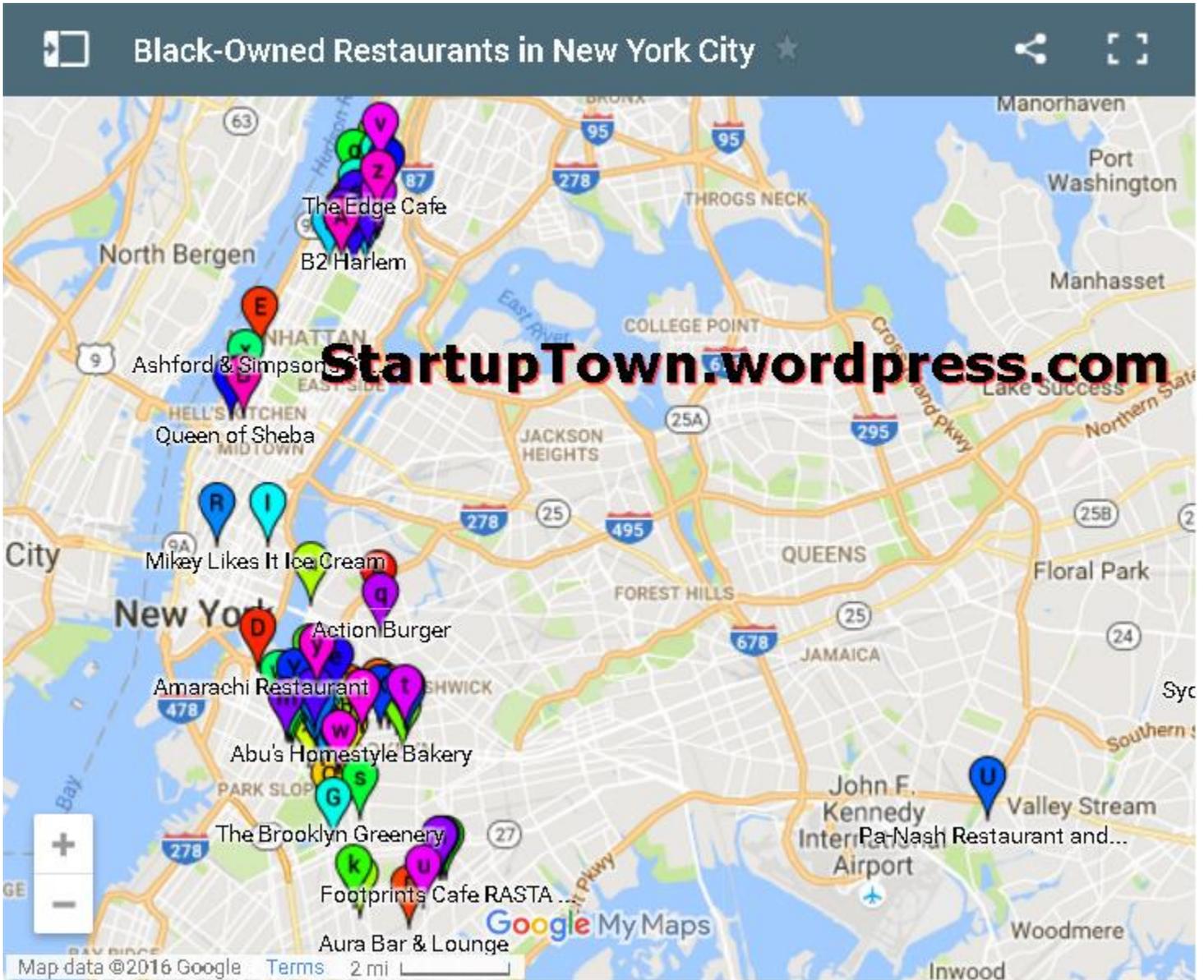
(Steve Jobs)

izquotes.com

# SEVEN AR MOBILE APP

The hottest craze a few months ago was Pokémon Go. At one time it topped Twitter's daily users, and it saw people spending more time in its app than in Facebook.

Pokémon Go is an example of augmented reality (AR). Instead of using Pokémon (pocket monsters), we are developing an augmented reality game that uses similar game mechanics as Pokémon Go but with themes involving Black-owned businesses.



# Black-Owned Restaurants In New York City



**Park 112**



**MIST**



**Minton's**



**LoLo's Seafood Shack**

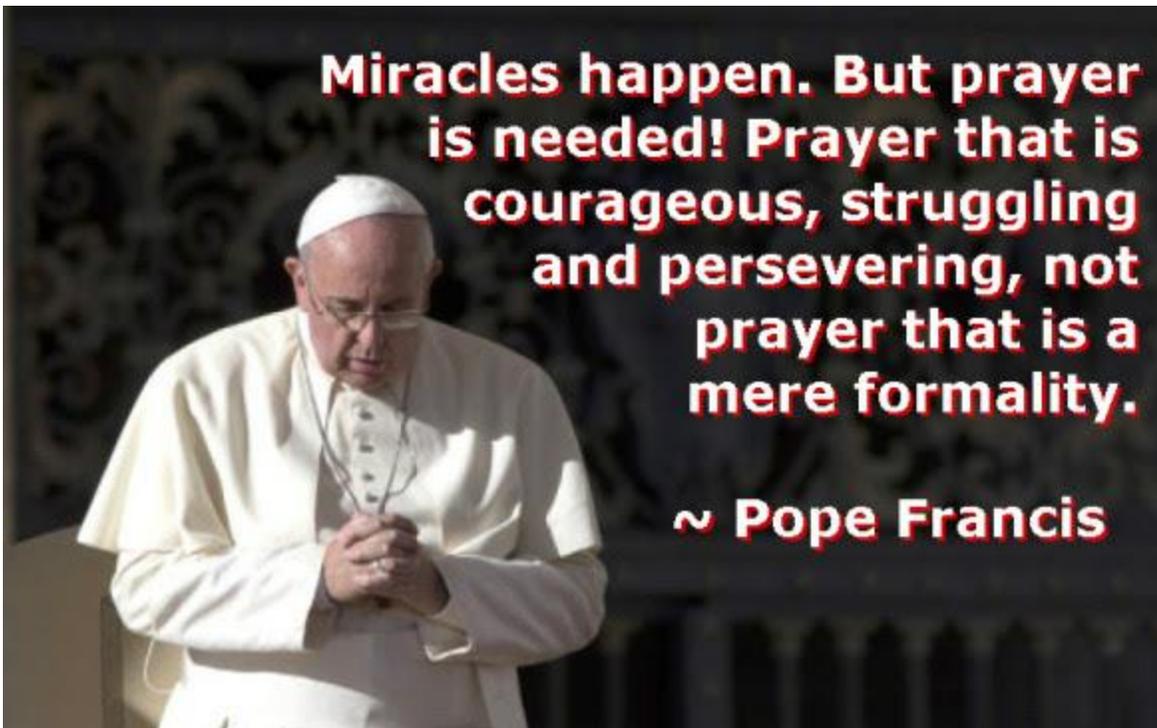


**Red Rooster and Ginny's Supper Club**

**We are having a t-shirt fundraiser to reverse  
Climate Change, Diabetes, and Unemployment  
with our Prayer Breakfast and Genius Farm.**



**Don't try to interpret faith in terms of  
science and logic. Religious imagery is  
telling you what is becoming.**



**“And all things you ask in prayer, believing, you will receive.”**

**~ Matthew 21:22**

## **Our t-shirts are:**

- Grown in the USA
- Certified organic cotton
- Made in the Carolinas
- Transparent supply chain
- Water-based inks
- Environmentally-friendly print process
- Medium weight: 5.4 oz

Be proud each and every day you wear your tee knowing that your purchase supports more than 500 American jobs! Since it's made from super-comfortable ringspun cotton, you'll want to wear it every day. And because it's made from a medium weight (5.4 oz) fabric that's constructed for durability, you can actually wear it every day without it showing signs of wear.

# Genius Farm

## Reversing Diabetes, Unemployment & Climate Change

We will begin at the Genius Farm by building personal food computers based on the work of the MIT Media Lab's Open Agriculture Initiative. The OpenAg Initiative is developing open source “[Food Computers](#).” A Food Computer is a [controlled-environment agriculture](#) technology platform that uses robotic systems to control and monitor climate, energy, and plant growth inside of a specialized growing chamber.

According to Will Allen’s *The Good Food Revolution*:

*The great tragedy for many African Americans...is that in losing touch with the land and with traditions handed down for generations, they also lost an important set of skills: how to grow and prepare healthy food....*

*It’s no coincidence that the epidemic of diet-related illnesses now sweeping the country—obesity, diabetes, high blood pressure, heart disease, strokes—are harming blacks the most....*

**The Food Computer is a way to introduce students to the importance of both growing food and programming computers.**

*[T]he issues that confront most Americans directly are income, food (thereby, agriculture), health and climate change. (And, of course, war, but let’s leave that aside for now.)*

*The production, marketing and consumption of food is key to nearly everything. (It’s one of the keys to war, too, because large-scale agriculture is dependent on control of global land, oil, minerals and water.)*

~ Mark Bittman



**Caleb Harper, Director of MIT's Open Agriculture Initiative, showing students how controlled environment plant-growing**



**You can't address climate change without fixing agriculture, you can't fix health without improving diet, you can't improve diet without addressing income, and so on.**

~ Mark Bittman

# Roxanne Mapp Designs

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and beauty and  
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Studs Terkel



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New Rochelle  
Public Library



Roxanne Catherine Mapp 2015



**"My purpose is to use  
my creativity and enthusiasm  
to support and inspire others  
to freely express their talents  
in a harmonious and loving way".  
- Roxanne**



# Dominique Dawes





# Time to Talk about God in a Grown-up Way

The U.S is home to the most Christians in the world, but the number of Americans who identify as Christian is declining, according to [a survey](#) by the Pew Research Center.

While the drop in Christian affiliation is particularly pronounced among young adults, it is occurring among Americans of all ages. The same trends are seen among whites, blacks and Latinos; among both college graduates and adults with only a high school education; and among women as well as men.

In a [NPR interview](#) The Very Rev. Gary Hall, the retired dean of the National Cathedral in Washington, D.C., points out that to counter this decline it is time to talk about God in a grown-up way:

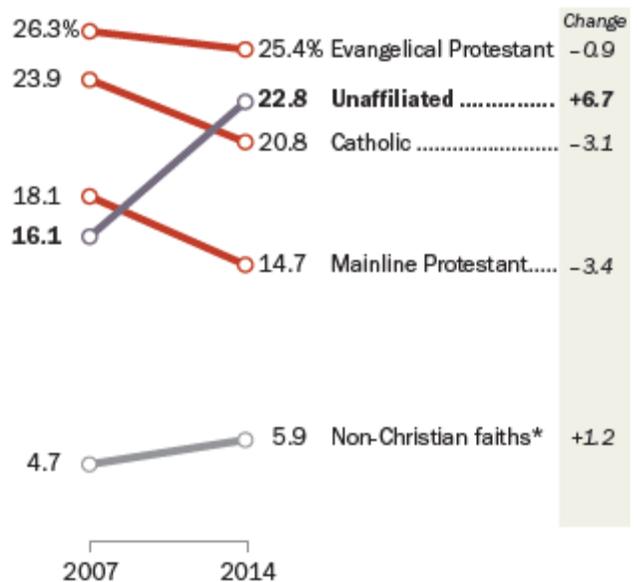
*I've always felt that it's important for religious people to have the same kind of philosophical stance they use in their religious life as they do in the rest of their life. And a lot of times I think religion — religions — ask people to sort of turn off the scientific part of their lives and just go and kind of think about God kind of pre-scientifically.*

*I don't think we can do that. We've got to have a faith that is, in some sense, consonant with the way we think about the world scientifically. And again, I think one of the things the Pew study suggests to us is that if the church can get over its anxiety about talking about God in a grown-up way, we would actually reach out to and speak to more people than we do right now.*

In [The Case for God](#), Karen Armstrong explains, if I'm asked if I have "faith in Christ", the question is whether I agree with the proposition that Jesus of Nazareth was divine,

## Changing U.S. Religious Landscape

Between 2007 and 2014, the Christian share of the population fell from 78.4% to 70.6%, driven mainly by declines among mainline Protestants and Catholics. The unaffiliated experienced the most growth, and the share of Americans who belong to non-Christian faiths also increased.



\* Includes Jews, Muslims, Buddhists, Hindus, other world religions and other faiths. Those who did not answer the religious identity question, as well as groups whose share of the population did not change significantly, including the historically black Protestant tradition, Mormons and others, are not shown.

Source: 2014 Religious Landscape Study, conducted June 4-Sept. 30, 2014

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

died on a cross, and was raised from the dead, or some form of that story. In both cases, questions of “belief” and questions of “faith” require answers of thought.

Talking about God is a grown-up way, starts with stop defending the Bible as a history or science book. As [Peter Enns](#) writes in [The Bible Tells Me So... Why Defending Scripture Has Made Us Unable To Read It](#):

*What makes the Bible God’s Word isn’t its uncanny historical accuracy, as some insist, but the sacred experiences these stories point to, beyond the words themselves. Watching these ancient pilgrims work through their faith, even wrestling with how they did that, models for us our own journeys of seeking to know God better and commune with Him more deeply....*

*Both sides—the “now we know the Bible is a pack of lies” side and the “Bible has to be historically accurate to be the Word of God” side—are wrong because they start from the same wrongheaded premise: any book worthy of being called “scripture” has to if anything, get history “right.”*

*The passionate defense of the Bible as a “history book” among the more conservative wings of Christianity, despite intentions, isn’t really an act of submission to God; it is making God submit to us.*

Yet, as surprising as it may seem, these understandings are relatively recent. “Faith” has its etymological roots in the Greek *pistis*, “trust; loyalty; commitment; engagement.” Faith in God, therefore, was a trust in and loyal commitment to God. Belief in Christ was an engaged commitment to the call and ministry of Jesus; it was a commitment to do the gospel, to be a follower of Christ. In neither case were “belief” or “faith” a matter of intellectual assent.

## **The Salvation Army**

**New Rochelle Corps**

**Prayer Breakfast**

Tuesdays & Thursdays 9:00 am – 10:30 am

**We Talk about God in a Grown-up Way**



# Dr. Steven M. Safyer

**“Health care is a human right, not a privilege”**



June 5, 2012: Dr. Safyer joined Mayor Michael R. Bloomberg, Deputy Mayor for Health and Human Services Linda I. Gibbs, and Health Commissioner Dr. Thomas A. Farley to announce that obesity, which kills thousands New Yorkers per year, is one of the leading causes of preventable death in the United States, second only to smoking. Additionally, driven by obesity, one in three adult New Yorkers now has diabetes or pre-diabetes. Obesity also increases the risk of some cancers, heart disease, arthritis, and depression. With the majority (58%) of New Yorkers now overweight or obese, obesity is the only major public health crisis in America that is getting worse. The costs to the public are steep: in New York City \$4 billion is spent annually on health care costs related to obesity.

Steven M. Safyer, MD, is President and Chief Executive Officer of Montefiore Medicine, one of New York's premiere academic health systems. He is former long-term resident of New Rochelle and when former Mayor Michael Bloomberg proposed a citywide ban on supersize sodas, he did so in the lobby of a Montefiore hospital, flanked by Dr. Safyer and physicians.

Dr. Safyer took the helm of Montefiore in 2008 after three decades at the hospital, starting as an intern and resident who later spent years caring for inmates at Rikers Island.

“There are many places that provide sophisticated medical care,” said Dr. Allen Spiegel, dean of the Albert Einstein College of Medicine of Yeshiva University, whose students and faculty practice and conduct research at Montefiore through a close partnership. “There are relatively few places that are as responsible for the social and community care as Montefiore. This combination is somewhat unique in the country.”

Dr. Safyer is a champion for a single standard of healthcare quality and access regardless of social or economic circumstances, he led the way for Montefiore to set a new standard for equitable

healthcare systems. Dr. Safyer tells Montefiore employees that “health care is a human right, not a privilege.”

Under Dr. Safyer leadership, Montefiore is migrating away from what is a fee-for-service system and advancing the pre-payment or capitation model. Dr. Safyer:

*Most of the way care is paid for in this country is piece work – the more you do, the more you make. When you change that dynamic, the way you pay, you have to change the way you deliver care.*

*Any kind of payment system is susceptible to overuse or underutilization of services, so you always have to aim for the highest quality. But if you're being paid to keep people well or you manage their care, you shift the paradigm.*

Dr. Safyer's has also led Montefiore to become a leader in anti-obesity efforts. It has offered zumba classes and cooking demonstrations in waiting rooms, and brought a farmers market to hospital grounds. It has worked with local officials to sponsor community health fairs where its doctors take blood pressure readings and give free diabetes and H.I.V. tests.

In middle school, Dr. Safyer attended civil rights rallies for school integration, and at Cornell University, where he aspired to become a labor lawyer and earned a bachelor's degree in labor relations, he protested the Vietnam War. Later, he said: “I decided that my mother was right and that it would be good for me to have a profession.”

He returned to New York to take pre-med classes at Columbia University. He enrolled in medical school at Einstein, where he met his wife, and completed his residency in Montefiore's social medicine program, which viewed medicine as an instrument of social justice and sent doctors into poor and underserved neighborhoods. His wife, Dr. Paula Marcus, is a geriatric psychiatrist at Montefiore; both of their daughters also work at hospitals.

Dr. Safyer volunteered for the National Health Service Corps, which paid medical school tuition in return for service in poor areas, and he was sent to the Montefiore health program at Rikers for three years. He became so absorbed that he stayed for a total of eight years, becoming the director and persuading city officials to build a separate hospital for tuberculosis patients to help contain a disease that seemed poised to make a comeback.



"Americans will get better care and we will spend our healthcare dollars more wisely because these hospitals and providers have made a commitment to change how they do business and work with patients," HHS Secretary Sylvia M. Burwell said. "We are moving Medicare and the entire healthcare system toward paying providers based on the quality, rather than the quantity of care they give patients."

# Mr. Tod's Pie Factory & Square



It's amazing to watch the customers come in and out of Mr. Tod's Pie Factory in Englewood, New Jersey. They're greeted with a smile and a handshake by owner and baker Tod Wilson. His name is on the door, and he takes pride in his brand. "What you see is what you get. There's no airs, no one is pretentious. You come into the bakery, you're coming into my home, and I treat you like that." He likes things plain and simple. That's why Square is a perfect fit for his business.

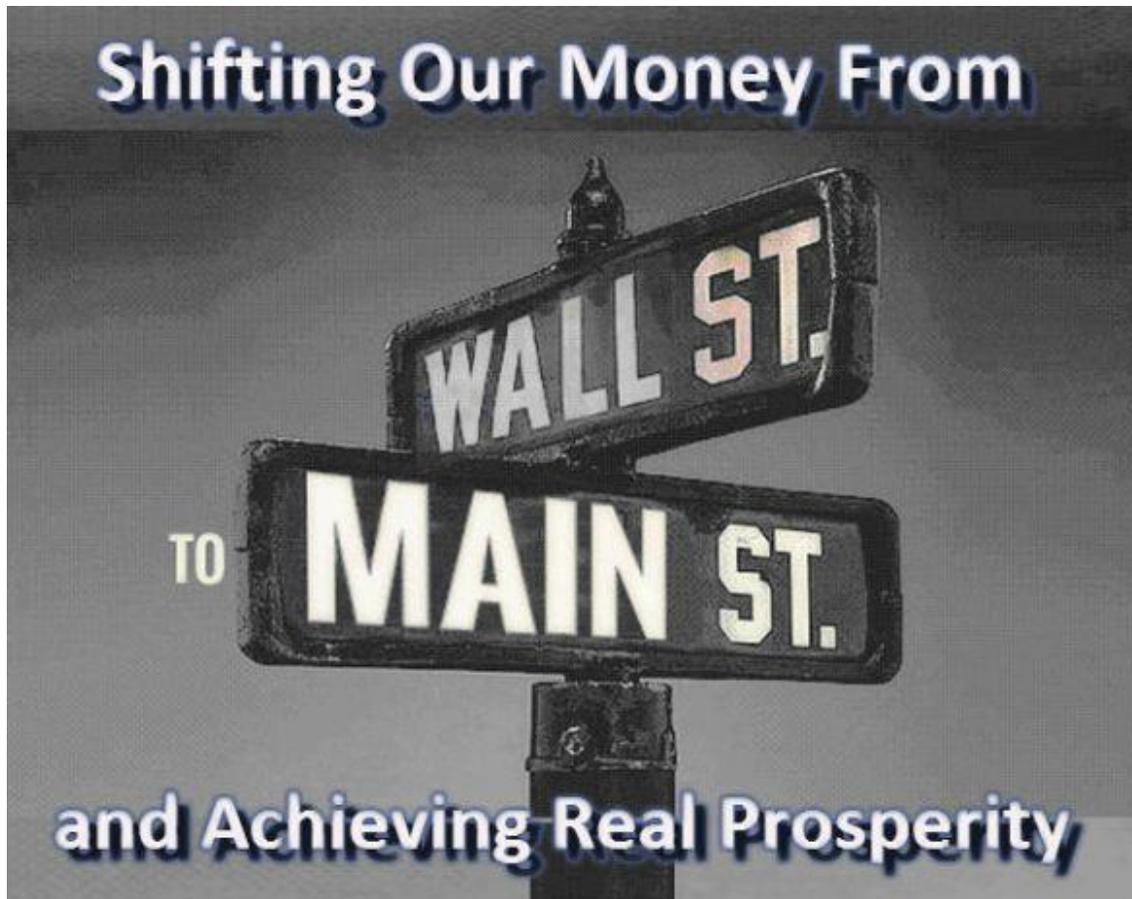
Mr. Tod used to suffer from what he calls the \$3,500 dinosaurs—those big, clunky cash registers that once dominated his store's countertop. And the processors weren't much better. "I got tired of the complicated bank statements. The fees were higher. They were confusing. They change randomly. I can't tell you how much of a breath of fresh air it is to be using Square. It takes all the headache out."

"Square just pushes the dinosaur out of the way and it's less than \$500, if not free. That's a no-brainer. Who wouldn't do that?" Tod says installation was a snap and training his employees was a piece of cake, and "it's a seamless transaction once you get to the customer."

Square also made bookkeeping easy for Mr. Tod. He says it feels "like you're in business together, because you go to the banks, the credit unions, and they're making you jump through hoops and whistle and chew gum at the same time. It doesn't get much easier than Square. It's probably one of the best moves I've ever made in business."

Switching to Square was originally just a way to accept credit cards at a "lower, consistent rate without all the jibber jab," but then Mr. Tod was invited to take advantage of an offer from Square Capital. Square was willing to give him a cash advance to help grow his business. "I thought about it for a millisecond, and within 16 hours, literally, the money was in my account. It was unbelievable."

# \$15 Trillion to Main Street



We have about \$30 trillion in Americans' long-term savings in stocks, bonds, mutual funds, pension funds, and life insurance funds. Yet less than 1 percent of these savings touch local small businesses—even though roughly half the jobs and the output in the private economy come from local businesses.

If our capital markets were functioning efficiently, roughly half of our \$30 trillion savings or about \$15 trillion would be going into the half of the economy that is local small business.

David Weild IV, chief executive of IssuWorks and a former vice chairman of Nasdaq who has researched the decline in small-company capital formation, has argued that the public markets are effectively closed to 80 percent of the companies that need them.

So what can local, state, and federal governments do to make it easier to start a business and to grow small businesses? We get an answer from [Stacy Mitchell](#), Senior Researcher at the [Institute for Local Self-Reliance](#). In [an article](#) she states the six steps that governments must take to support small businesses:

1. *Restructure the Banking System*
2. *Close Corporate Tax Loopholes*
3. *Extend Sales Taxes to Large Internet Retailers*
4. *Get Corporate Money Out of Politics*
5. *Cap Credit Card Swipe Fees*
6. *Increase the Small Business Share of Government Purchasing*

# Chan Zuckerberg Initiative



The Chan Zuckerberg Initiative (CZI), a limited liability company, founded by pediatrician Priscilla Chan, MD and Facebook founder Mark Zuckerberg on 1 December 2015, for the birth of their daughter, Maxima Chan Zuckerberg. On Wednesday, September 21<sup>st</sup>, Chan and Zuckerberg announced that CZI would invest at least \$3 billion over the next decade toward preventing, curing or managing all diseases by the end of the century.

“We want to dramatically improve every life in Max’s generation and make sure we don’t miss a single soul,” Dr. Chan said, referring to her and Mr. Zuckerberg’s infant daughter, Maxima. “We’ll be investing in basic science research with the goal of curing disease.”



The Chan Zuckerberg Initiative’s science work will be led by Cori Bargmann, a neuroscientist at Rockefeller University in New York. The first project will be the Chan Zuckerberg Biohub, an independent research center in

San Francisco that will bring together engineers, computer scientists, biologists, chemists and others. Formed in partnership with Stanford, the University of California, Berkeley, and the University of California, San Francisco, it will receive initial funding of \$600 million over 10 years.

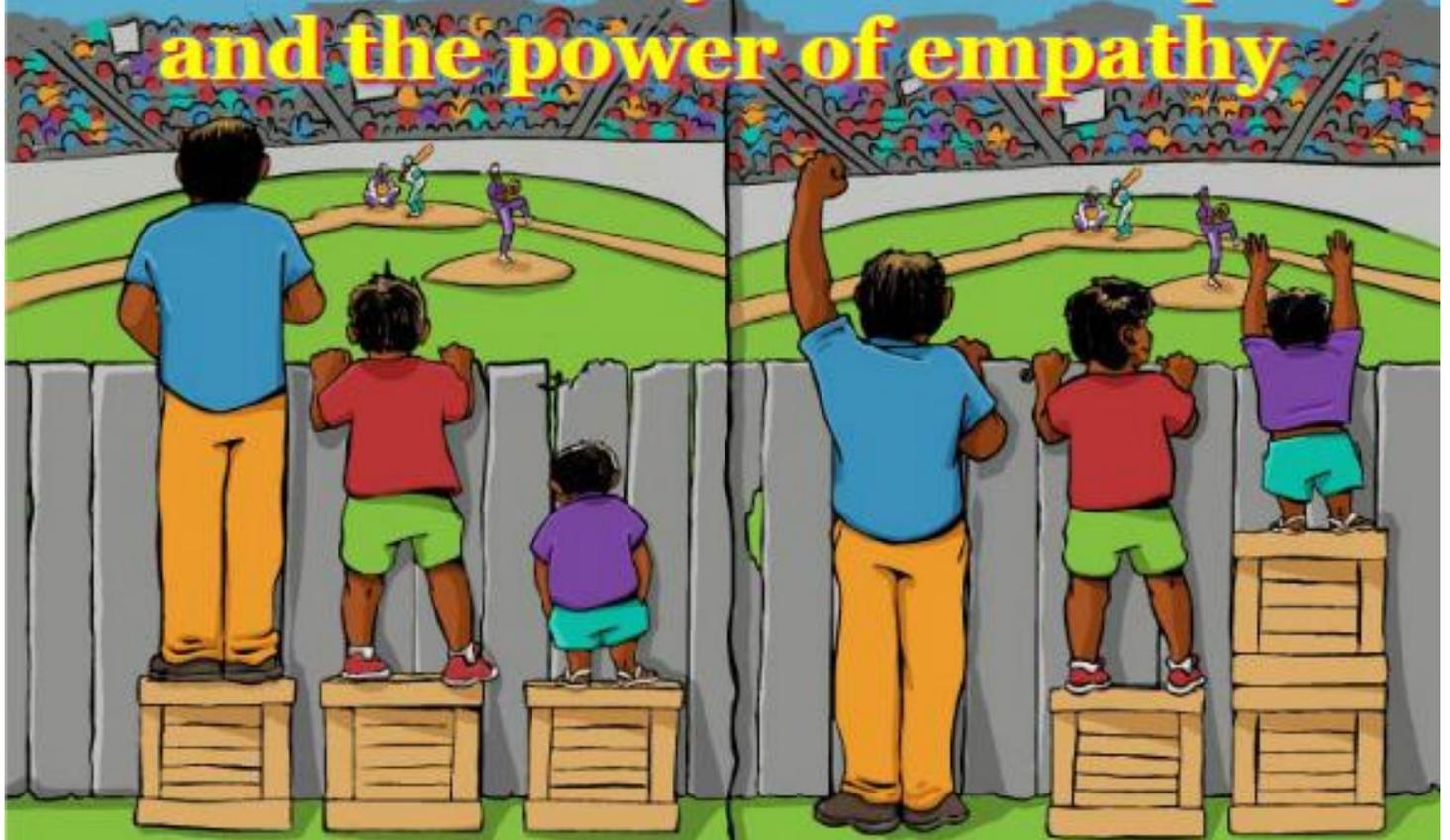
A lot can happen "in our children's lifetime." That's about 80 years, give or take a decade or so. "Eighty years is a long time," says Dr. Cori Bargmann. "When I was a kid, there were no statins, there was no bypass surgery, no stents. Your friend's father would have a heart attack, and he would die."

People like Zuckerberg and Bill Gates — through the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation — can help fund basic research or, more commonly, target specific diseases, like AIDS or malaria, says Dr. Francis Collins, director of the National Institutes of Health, who is not part of the initiative. He says such contributions are important but shouldn't be used to argue that the government can afford to spend less on medical research. "Believe me, I worry about that," says Collins, a physician-geneticist and former leader of the Human Genome Project. "Despite the wonderful contributions by philanthropists, they have not made up for what the NIH has lost in the past 16 years." Between 2003 and 2015, the NIH lost 22 percent of its capacity to fund research due to inflation and budget cuts, according to the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology.



# Tell Me Something Good

A documentary about inequity  
and the power of empathy



**EQUALITY**

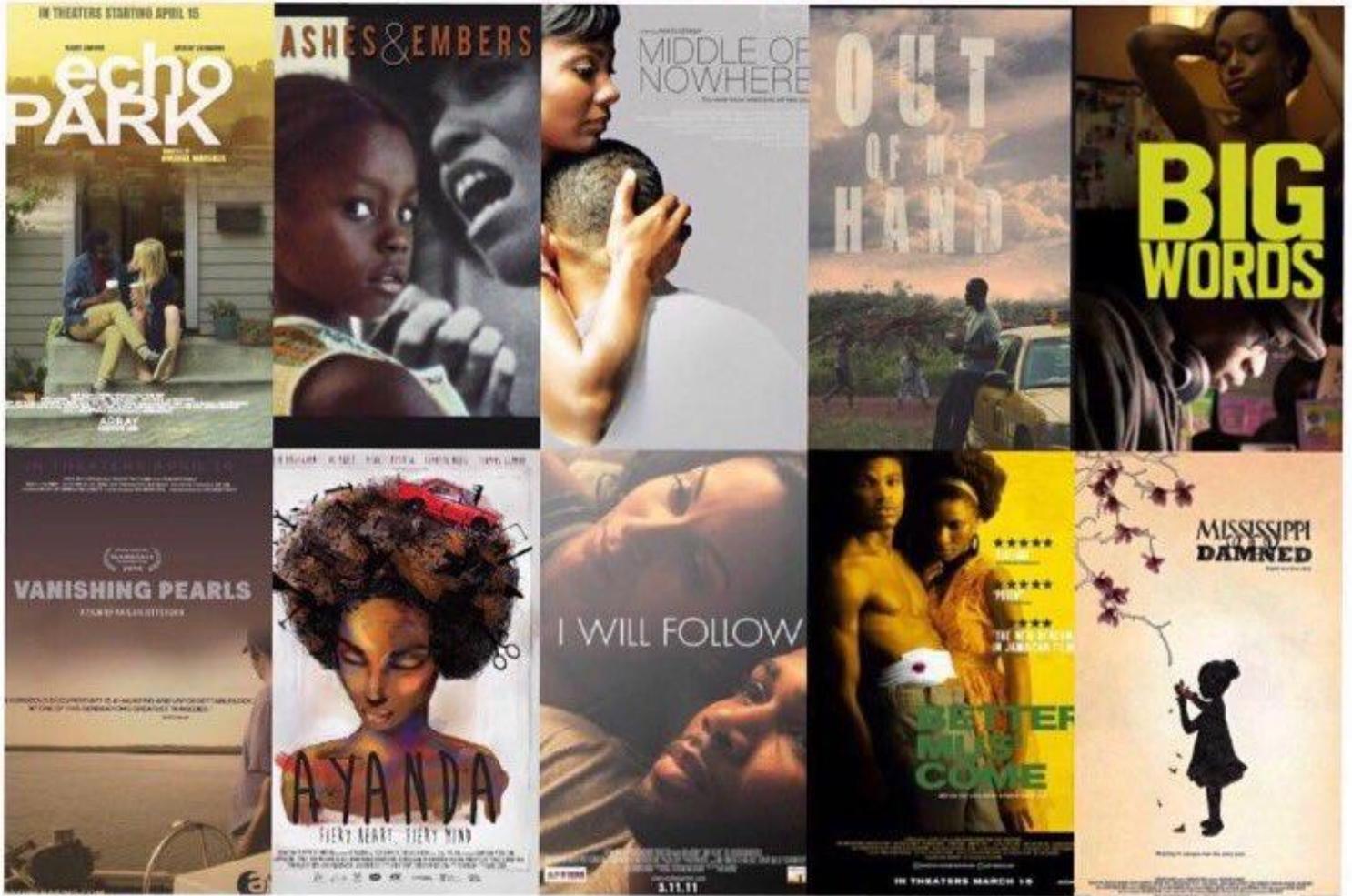
**EQUITY**

Written & Directed by  
**Terrance Jackson**

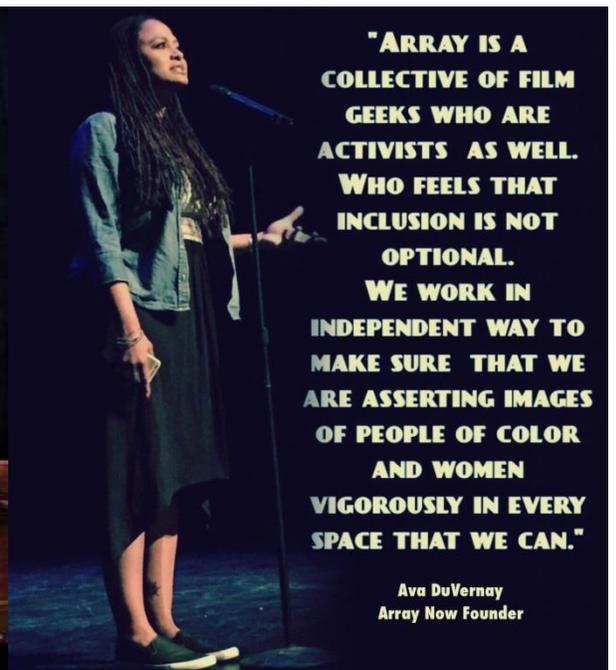
And if you give yourself to the hungry  
And satisfy the desire of the afflicted,  
Then your light will rise in darkness  
And your gloom will become like midday.

~ Isaiah 58:10

# NOW PLAYING VIA NETFLIX!



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**"ARRAY IS A COLLECTIVE OF FILM GEEKS WHO ARE ACTIVISTS AS WELL. WHO FEELS THAT INCLUSION IS NOT OPTIONAL. WE WORK IN INDEPENDENT WAY TO MAKE SURE THAT WE ARE ASSERTING IMAGES OF PEOPLE OF COLOR AND WOMEN VIGOROUSLY IN EVERY SPACE THAT WE CAN."**

**Ava DuVernay  
Array Now Founder**

**NewYork-Presbyterian**, one of the largest and most comprehensive hospitals in the nation, is ranked New York's No. 1 hospital for the 16th consecutive year, and No. 6 in the United States, according to the *U.S. News and World Report* annual survey of "Best Hospitals." The hospital has been once again included in the prestigious Honor Roll, which recognizes national excellence in multiple specialties.

 **NewYork-Presbyterian**



And NewYork-Presbyterian is going big into technology starting with Telehealth, the practice of providing care services remotely using digital technologies, moving forward recently. The hospital system, which sees more than two million people a year, is now offering patients the option to receive second opinions, urgent care and consultations via online portals and video conferencing services.

A red rectangular graphic with white text and icons. At the top, it says "NYP OnDemand" in a large, bold, sans-serif font. Below the text is a white outline of a laptop. Inside the laptop screen, there are four white icons: a document with a magnifying glass, a calendar with a mouse cursor, a smartphone with a red cross, and a video conferencing window with a person icon. Below the laptop, the URL "nyp.org/ondemand" is written in a white, lowercase, sans-serif font. At the bottom of the graphic, there are three logos: Weill Cornell Medicine (a circular seal), NewYork Presbyterian (a stylized cross), and ColumbiaDoctors (a crown).

The initiative is designed to improve patient outcomes while lowering healthcare costs, says CIO Daniel Barchi, who joined the hospital in December after serving as CIO at Yale New Haven Health System and Yale School of Medicine. Barchi says the program was well underway before he joined NYP. "Our CEO, Steve Corwin, had the vision for telehealth," Barchi says.

Other healthcare professionals who tried telehealth over the years have seen only marginal success for various reasons. Physicians, for example, might examine patients remotely via video conferencing systems, but without broader buy-in from

their peers and administrations, the benefits are often muted. Adoption has also been spotty due to federal and state regulations prohibiting telehealth across borders and inconsistent physicians reimbursement for services rendered. As such, telehealth has mirrored the inconsistent and compartmentalized paradigm of the U.S. healthcare industry.

The telemedicine tide may be turning as hospitals recognize that providing remote services can enable quality care at lower costs, which has become crucial as the country's healthcare system moves beyond paying physicians for the number of visits and tests they order to the value of care they deliver. Some 40 percent of primary care visits will be delivered virtually by

2018, with 25 percent of all care in the U.S. being conducted virtually by 2020, according to research by Gartner analyst Thomas Handler.

In regards to technology, there is also the [NewYork-Presbyterian app](#). The app enhances the patient experience by improving access and communication with the hospital and its physicians. Patients can view information about physicians and services, navigate within the hospital, use our online payment system and connect with the Hospital's social media channels. Future updates are expected to include a visitor's guide and telehealth features including virtual follow-ups, second opinions and remote patient monitoring.

As the prevalence of mobile technology increases, more people are using these tools to make important decisions about their health, thus empowering patients to take control of their own health.

To this end, NewYork-Presbyterian launched the [InnovateNYP: Pediatric App Challenge](#), a contest to develop creative applications, games and tools that provide better care and a more personalized approach. It was open to both the public and the Hospital's employees, the event was the first of its kind, and brought together developers, designers, clinicians and technologists to spur new ideas and advancements in medical technology. The 10-week Challenge kicked off with the [InnovateNYP: Pediatric Appathon](#), in which participants worked around the clock to design or create the next big advancement in pediatric health.

The involvement of the tech community is tremendously important in discovering and developing new technology solutions for patients and doctors. This year's event built on the success of last year's challenge, which focused on finding solutions to enhance patient experience and provider communications. Pediatrics, this year's concentration, is a field that presents a unique set of opportunities and challenges that can be addressed through innovative uses of mobile technology.

The Appathon served as a jumpstart for participants to form teams and begin to think through Challenge solutions with feedback from NewYork-Presbyterian clinicians and experts. The Challenge continued after the Appathon, and included educational sessions and opportunities for feedback and networking along the way. NewYork-Presbyterian awarded over \$50,000 in total cash prizes for winning technologies between the Appathon and Challenge.



[Daniel Barchi, Senior Vice President and Chief Information Officer of NewYork-Presbyterian.](#)

## WiFi to Close the Digital Divide



### Former Red Hook Initiative Digital Steward Katherine Ortiz

The “digital divide” is the inequality between those who can reliably connect to the Internet and computers and those who cannot. At one Newark public high school, accessible Wi-Fi can be more valuable than a bus ride home.

In Newark, a city with one of the highest [poverty rates](#) in the U.S., many Newark Leadership Academy students can’t afford home Internet access. At the school, like all public schools in

the city, Wi-Fi isn’t available to teachers or students. In fact, only 39 percent of public schools have wireless network access for the whole school. Instead, teens hungry for an online connection seek alternatives in order to fill out job and college applications, complete homework assignments and stay connected to the outside world.

One organization helping to close the digital divide is the [Red Hook Initiative](#) with [Red Hook WiFi](#) and the [Digital Stewards program](#). [Red Hook WiFi](#) is a community-led effort to generate economic opportunity, facilitate access to essential services, and improve quality of life in Red Hook, Brooklyn via the deployment of a wireless Internet network. The [Digital Stewards](#) are young adults employed by the Red Hook Initiative to install, maintain and promote the WiFi network and use technology to bring about community development. The Stewards are trained in wireless network installation, software and hardware troubleshooting, and community organizing using a curriculum created by the [Open Technology Institute](#) and [Allied Media Projects](#).

[Connecting for Good](#) partnered with the Kansas City Kansas Housing Authority to bring free Wi-Fi to their largest low income housing project – Juniper Gardens. The project brought a free broadband Internet connection into all 390 units where nearly 1,000 people live. The neighborhood where Juniper Gardens is located is the largest concentration of poverty in the entire KC Metro area.

They also developed a computer learning lab in the community center at the complex. They provide digital life skills training and inexpensive refurbished PC systems to residents at Juniper Gardens. There is also an eight-acre urban farming training project for residents and people in the surrounding neighborhood.

Featured Speaker  
**Samant Virk, MD**  
CEO & Founder of MediSprout



**2<sup>nd</sup> Annual  
New Rochelle  
Broadband Forum**

**Thursday  
March 9<sup>th</sup>, 2017  
6:30 PM**

[StartUpTown.wordpress.com](http://StartUpTown.wordpress.com)



**Instead of ensuring that America will lead the world in the information age— U.S. politicians have chosen to keep Comcast and its fellow giants happy.**

# Gigabit America & Beyond

On October 6, 2016, an unprecedented \$750 million plan to launch an ultra-fast internet service in Westchester County's four largest cities (Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, White Plains and Yonkers) was unveiled as one of the most ambitious infrastructure projects since opening the Tappan Zee Bridge and Metro-North railroad.

“What we're learning is that digital infrastructure can be every bit as important (as roads and bridges),” New Rochelle Mayor Noam Bramson said. “As we come to rely on high-speed access to information – whether we are business, whether we are medical providers or whether we are residents – that kind of high-speed access is not going to be a luxury, it is going to be a requirement.”

In the United States, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) earlier this year voted 3-2 to redefined broadband as being at least 25 Mbps down and 3 Mbps up. The voted was divided along party lines, Chairman Tom Wheeler along with

Commissioners Mignon Clyburn and Jessica Rosenworcel voted in favor of the new definition while Commissioners Michael O’Rielly and Ajit Pai voted against the new definition.

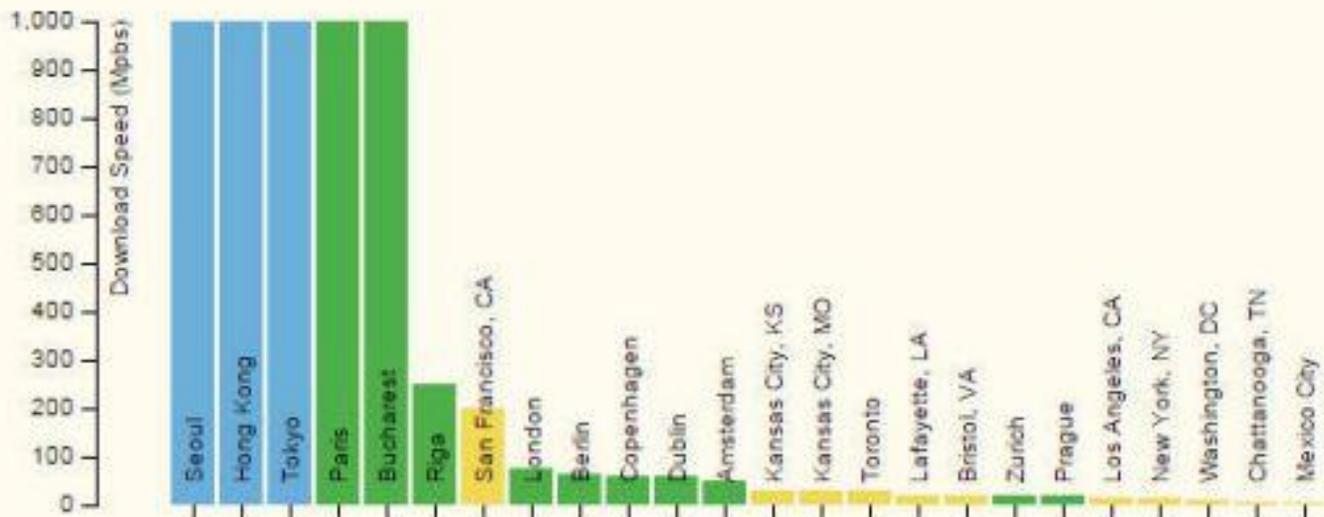
This definition of broadband is still way too slow. In American cities like New York, you can buy a 500 Mbps connection that's 58 times faster than the U.S. average. Here's the catch: It'll cost you \$300 a month, according to the [New America Foundation's Cost of Connectivity report](#). In Seoul, Hong Kong, and Tokyo, however, you can get twice the speed, a 1000 Mbps (1 Gigabit per second or Gbps) connection, for under \$40 a month. In New York and Los Angeles for under \$40, Time Warner Cable offers a 15 Mbps download and 1 Mbps upload connection.



Yonkers mayor Mike Spano speaks about the joint initiative to pursue gigabit broadband with New Rochelle mayor Noam Bramson, left, Bill Mooney, CEO of the Westchester County Association, White Plains mayor Tom Roach and Mount Vernon mayor Richard Thomas, Oct. 6, 2016 in White Plains. (Photo: Tania Savayan/The Journal News)

## Offerings Sorted by Download Speed

### Best Home Broadband Deals Under \$40



In the United States broadband is both more expensive and slower at the same time. And this is mostly due to government policy as [Susan Crawford](#) writes in [Captive Audience](#):

*Instead of ensuring that everyone in America can compete in a global economy, instead of narrowing the divide between rich and poor, instead of supporting competitive free markets for American inventions that use information—instead, that is, of ensuring that America will lead the world in the information age—U.S. politicians have chosen to keep Comcast and its fellow giants happy.*

Today, Internet backbone connections tend to run at 40 Gigabits (Gb) per second, while [100Gb is becoming more common](#). That's good, but that's not good enough. Fortunately, new research projects point the way to the terabit (Tb) Internet. And we would like to ensure that Westchester is in the forefront of implementing terabit Internet technology.

First, the California Institute of Technology (CalTech) has developed a laser that can quadruple internet speeds. The project's chief scientist, Amnon Yariv, claims that this new improved laser is "capable of a [4x increase in the number of bytes-per-second carried by each channel](#)" on existing fiber-optic Internet backbones. This alone would boost 40 Gbps backbones to 160 Gbps.

That's good, but there's faster coming. Instead of engineering a better laser, University College London (UCL) researchers set a new record of 1.125 terabits per second over fiber

optic. They did this by using advanced digital signal processing (DSP) algorithms to optimize the signal to noise ratio (SNR) to maximize data throughput.

According to lead researcher, Dr Robert Maher, “While current state-of-the-art commercial optical transmission systems are capable of receiving single channel data rates of up to 100 Gigabits per second, we are working with sophisticated equipment in our lab to design the next generation core networking and communications systems that can handle [data signals at rates in excess of 1 terabit per second](#).”

This is done by bonding fifteen separate data transmission channels into a single “super-channel.” Each channel contains data modulated using the 256 Quadrature amplitude modulation (QAM). 256 QAM is the same modulation scheme that 802.11ac Wi-Fi uses to deliver 1 Gbps speeds.

This isn’t just theory. The UCL researchers have shattered old record with a 15-carrier super-channel achieving the highest throughput (1.125 Tb/s) ever recorded using a single coherent receiver.

For now, the UCL team hasn’t tried to reproduce their results on long cable runs. There is little doubt they’ll be successful at delivering similar speeds at not just the hundreds of meters required for a data-center network but for the hundreds of kilometers (KM) needed for an Internet backbone.

Their work, after all, is based on earlier work using [similar techniques to bust network distance records](#). The UCL crew showed their technology could transmit error-free signals up from 3,190 KM (1,982 miles) to 5,890 KM (3,660 miles).

What this means for you at your home or office is that by decade’s end the Internet backbone should be in place to deliver [20 Gbps 5G](#) and 1 Gbps last mile Internet not just to major cities but to everyone. This is presuming, of course, that the local carriers will pay to upgrade their networks and our local Internet infrastructure.

It is worth mentioning that all of the top-performing American cities in the New America Foundation’s Cost of Connectivity study are those that are disrupting the business for incumbent ISPs, such as Verizon, Time Warner Cable and AT&T. Remember Verizon’s \$300 for 500 Mbps plan? In Kansas City, Google Fiber offers 1000 Mbps for \$70 a month. Chattanooga, Tennessee also offers 1000 Mbps for \$70 a month.

If the incumbent ISPs in the United States are unwilling to upgrade their networks and our local Internet infrastructure, then local governments need to seriously consider facilitating disrupting their business.

# Let's Create a Million New Good Jobs

The [unemployment rate is 5.0%](#). This is great but the problem is that millions of people are still unemployed or underemployed.

The [African-American unemployment rate is 9.0%](#) and for [African-Americans 16 to 19 years, the unemployment rate is 25.3%](#).

Yet we need more than just jobs alone. We need good jobs. According to the [Social Security Administration](#) 51.4 percent of all Americans make less than \$30,000 per year which is only slightly higher than the [poverty guideline](#) for a family of four of \$24,250. [1 in 5 people in New York City](#) live below the poverty level.

According to a [Good Jobs First](#) report, "[Shortchanging Small Business: How Big Businesses Dominate State Economic Development Incentives:](#)"

*Small businesses account for a large share of the United States' GDP. A subset of firms that are young and high-growth generate a large share of new jobs. Locally owned firms have been found to generate greater local economic ripple effects than chain establishments or other non-locally owned companies... the SBA, for example, attributes almost half of private nonfarm GDP and almost two-thirds of net new private-sector jobs to what it calls small businesses.*

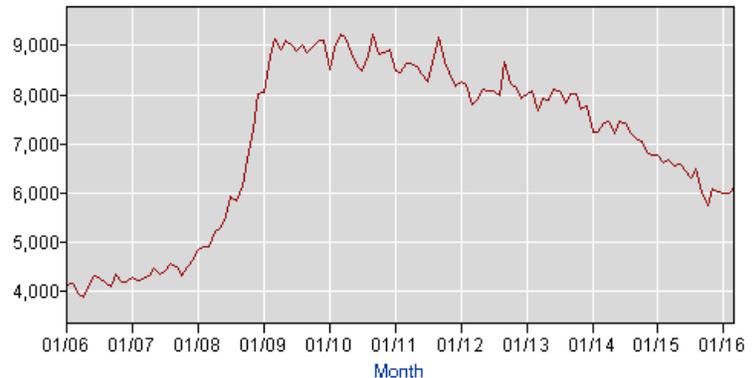
*[Yet a]cross the 16 programs in 14 states examined, large companies are receiving 80 to 96% of the subsidy dollars.... Overall, big businesses received 90 percent of the \$3.2 billion awarded, and 70 percent of the deals.*

**For example, in New York City, 80 percent of \$82,471,363 in deals went to large firms.**

One way to address these problems is for Americans to buy more products manufactured in the United States and for New Yorkers to purchase more locally made products. If we all buy just 5% more US made products we will create a MILLION new jobs.

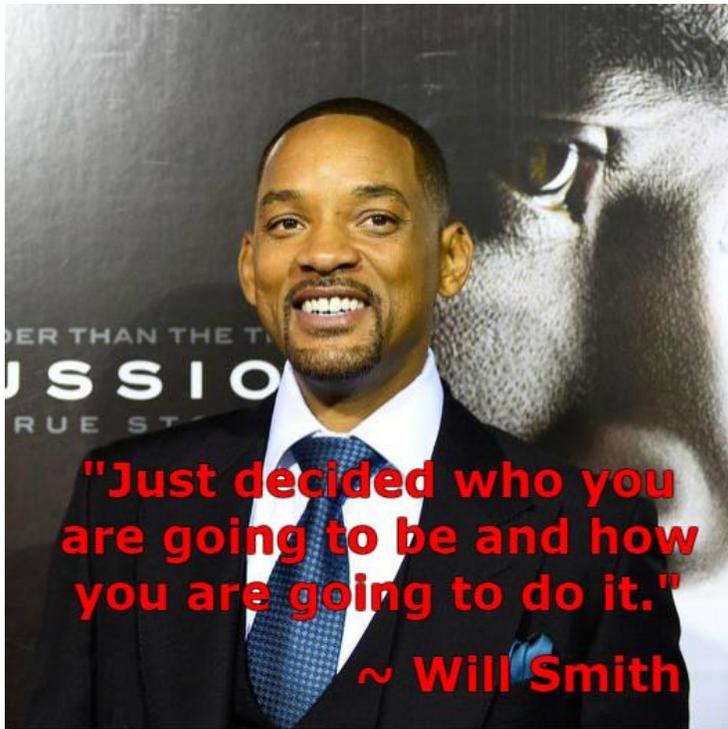
We at *Pistis* are addressing this by developing a search engine that will have products ads with place of manufacturing information. This is to provide the data so that we can all buy 5% more US made products and create a MILLION new jobs.

**Involuntary Part-Time Workers  
January 2006 - March 2016**



# The Secret to Creativity and Success

There is a redemptive quality to making a choice. You are not a victim of your past. A lack of resources is never the defining factor of success or failure. You were born extremely creative, the trick is to remain creative as you grow up. So make a decision and choose to do something, but be prepared to be wrong. As Sir Ken Robinson tell us “If you’re not prepared to be wrong, you’ll never come up with anything original.”



“And all things you ask in prayer, believing, you will receive.”

Matthew 21:22

**All of history's greatest figures achieved success by having *pistis*, "trust; commitment; loyalty; engagement."**



***It is easier to enhance creativity by changing conditions in the environment than by trying to make people think more creatively. And a genuinely creative accomplishment is almost never the result of a sudden insight, a lightbulb flashing on in the dark, but comes after years of hard work.... If you do anything well, it becomes enjoyable.... To keep enjoying something, you need to increase it's complexity.***

*~ Creativity by Mihaly Csikszentmihalyi*



International nonprofit Black Girls CODE has established a permanent presence in New York City with an office at Google's Chelsea headquarters.

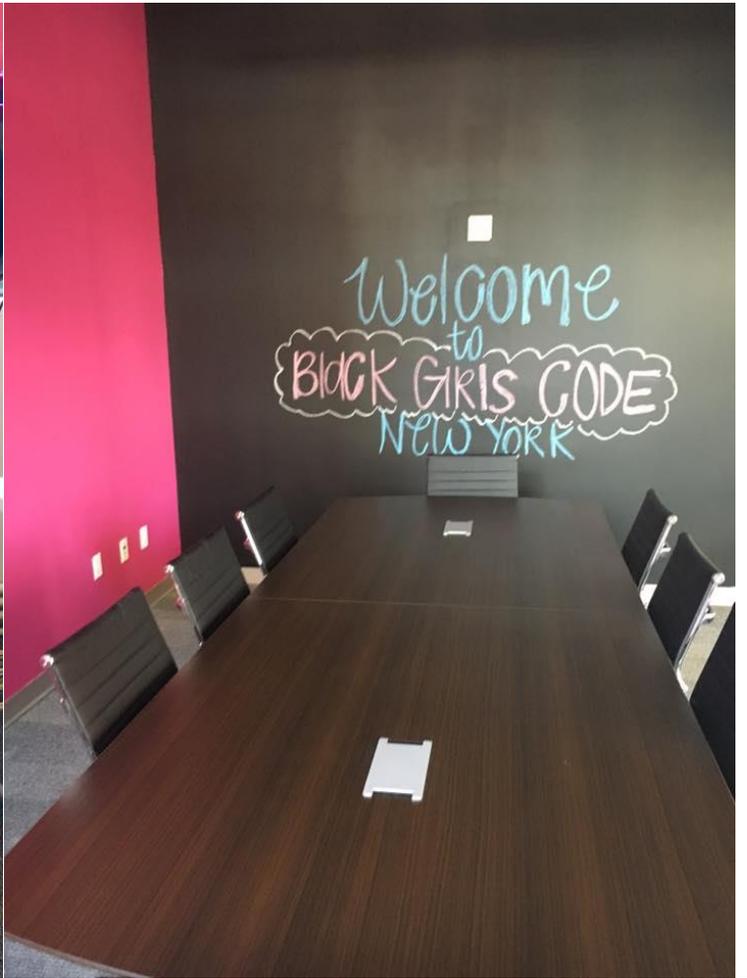
The San Francisco-based organization, which connects young girls of color to opportunities in technology, will take 6,000 square feet at Google's base at 111 Eighth Ave. The two groups celebrated the partnership at a launch event Wednesday.

"This office marks a new chapter," said Black Girls CODE founder Kimberly Bryant in a statement. "Black Girls CODE is spearheading a movement to provide girls of color with the skills they'll need to succeed in the future, and having a home in New York City is an essential part of that goal."



Black Girls CODE founder Kimberly Bryant speaks at launch event at Google's headquarters.





# Robert Smith



Robert Smith is the second wealthiest African-American and is number 268 on the *Forbes* 400 list. He is the founder, chairman, and CEO of Vista Equity Partners, one of the best performing private equity firms of the last 15 years, yet certain people refuse to invest in his funds because he is Black.

Vista currently manages equity capital commitments of over \$14 billion and oversees a portfolio of over 30 software companies that employ a combined approximately 30,000 employees worldwide. Mr. Smith has delivered investors a staggering 31 percent average annual rate of return since founding Vista in 2000. A consulting firm that tracks the industry, reports that Vista's third fund returned \$2.46 for every dollar invested, better than every other big fund raised between 2006 and 2010, the boom years for private equity.

The firm has acquired more than 110 companies and never lost money on an investment, according to people familiar with its performance. Yet despite Vista's impeccable track record, Mr. Smith, one of the few Black private equity titans, says he has faced an uphill battle to get some investors on board. At times, he has felt the unspoken pressure to work twice as hard to get half the respect of his peers, especially in the clubby world of private equity. The issue, he believes after decades in finance, is his race.

Mr. Smith's rise — from newly desegregated Colorado classrooms to the top of private equity rankings — is a little-known Wall Street success story, shaped by epochal changes in civil rights, technology and finance. And his success, in spite of long odds, has inspired him to take a counterintuitive approach to managing investments and hiring.

Instead of stripping out costs from the companies it acquires, Vista usually adds sales and engineering talent. And instead of searching for candidates with Ivy League degrees and prestigious internships, Vista looks for workers who have leadership potential and innate analytical abilities.

Using a personality test first developed by IBM that gauges technical and social skills, as well as a candidate's interest in the arts and humanities, Vista assembles a decidedly unusual work force. The firm used the test to pare down more than 125,000 job applicants and offered just 6,000 jobs, often to unlikely candidates.

One of Vista's best software salesmen used to be a roofer. Another previously worked at a Verizon store, and went to making \$240,000 a year, from \$22,000. In Iowa, a pizza deliveryman took the Vista aptitude test, got an A, and was offered a job paying \$43,000 annually. Not only are many of these workers less expensive than their better-credentialed peers, but to Mr. Smith, they are often more driven to succeed. And employing them, he believes, provides a social good.

"We find those kind of people and put them to highly productive use for decades," Mr. Smith said. Vista says turnover at its companies is the lowest in the software business. After Vista acquires companies, Mr. Smith says, they release more reliable software more frequently, customer satisfaction rises and profitability improves. And most Vista companies have 25 percent to 60 percent margins, he adds.

And while many buyout shops strive for diverse portfolios, owning everything from energy companies to theme parks, Vista is content to specialize in software, and focus on a diverse work force. Black, Hispanic and Asian men and women occupy leadership roles across the firm and its portfolio companies. It is all part of Mr. Smith's push to repair the damaged reputation of his industry.

"Everyone thinks that private equity is very transactional: Buy a company, do some financial engineering, and sell it," he said. "We're looking to transform the culture of that company, transform the way they think about themselves and the industry they serve."

What Vista is doing is also very profitable. "Right now our returns are better than Warren Buffett's," said Mr. Smith, 51, without going into specifics because Vista was in the process of raising money for its next fund.



Hope and Robert Smith with ballerina Misty Copeland and her sponsor at American Ballet Theatre, Valentino Carlotti. Photographer: Amanda Gordon/Bloomberg

But when many people meet Mr. Smith for the first time, they find not a brash money manager, but an effusive intellectual with a passion for engineering. Bill Haack, founder of Zywave, first encountered Mr. Smith in 2008. Vista wanted to buy his firm, which provided insurance software. They met over dinner in San Francisco. Instead of discussing revenue projections, however, Mr. Smith wanted to talk science.

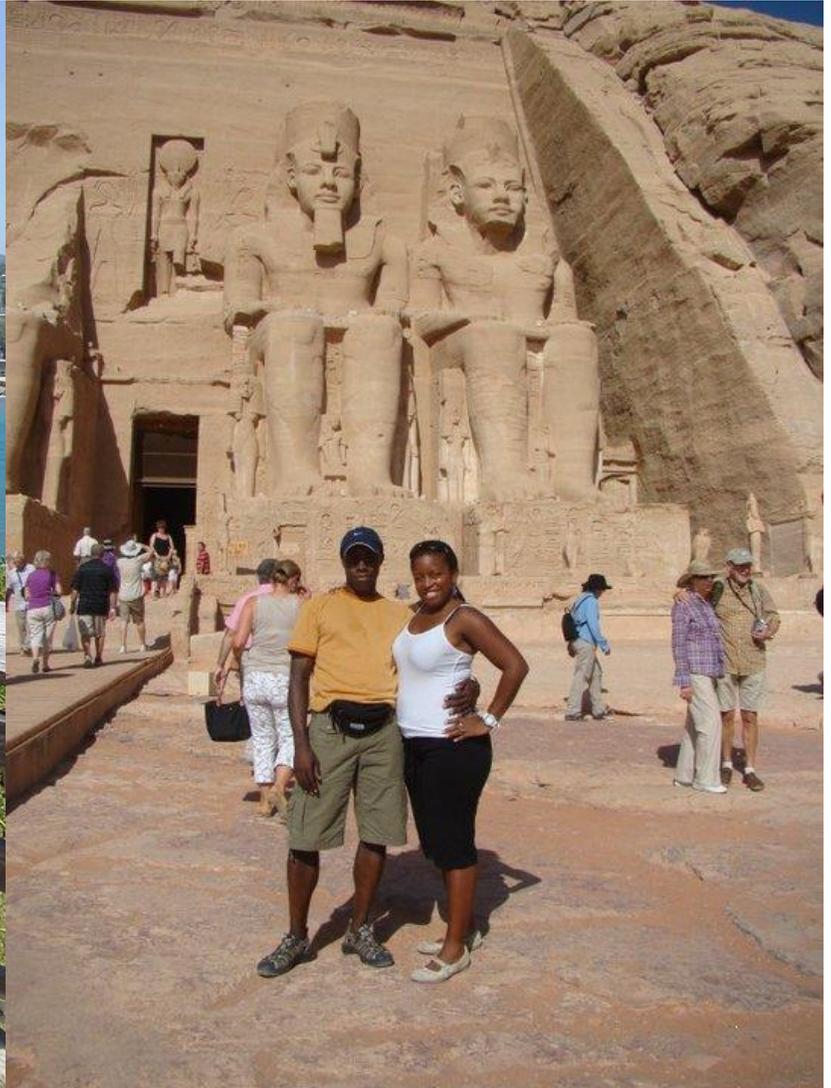
"He started talking about quantum mechanics," Mr. Haack remembered. "And everything he said made sense."



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# Celeste Beatty



*Celeste Beatty with former New York Mayor Michael Bloomberg enjoying a glass of her best known beer, Sugar Hill Golden Ale.*

In 2015, craft brewers produced 24.5 million barrels, and saw a 13 percent rise in volume and a 16 percent increase in retail dollar value. Retail dollar value was estimated at \$22.3 billion, representing 21 percent market share. Yet, a recent Nielsen study commissioned by the Brewers Association found that while African-American drinkers compose 11.2% of the US population, they consume only 3.7% of the country's craft beer. Compare that with the 80% of craft beer guzzled by whites, who make up 60% of the population.

According to a [New York Times article](#) about Maggie Anderson, the author of *Our Black Year*, a study by the Kellogg School of Management at Northwestern University found that between half a million and a million jobs could be created if higher-income Black households spent only \$1 of every \$10 at Black-owned stores and other enterprises. Yet only a tiny fraction of Black buying power is spent at Black-owned businesses.

Celeste Beatty, an African-American based in Harlem, spent the last 15 years bootstrapping the Harlem Brewing Company, which started as a one-woman operation in her 123rd Street apartment.

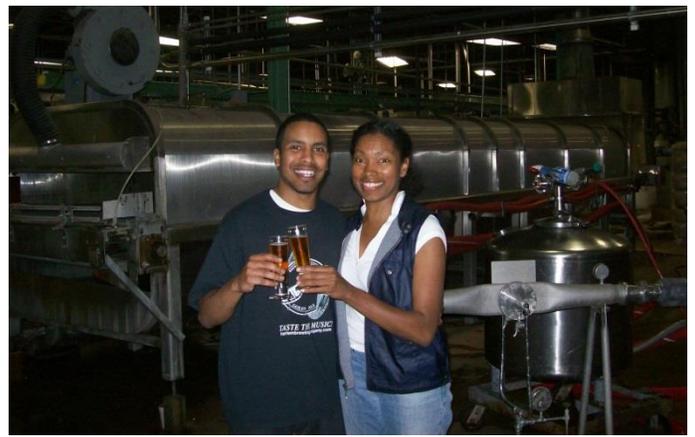
Now, with a multi-million-dollar investment in the works and a deal with the world's largest retailer, she's hoping to build a permanent home in her neighborhood — and put Harlem firmly on the craft beer map.

In March, Beatty's business got its biggest boost to date when Walmart started carrying her beer in its 39 New York area stores as part of a \$250 billion commitment to U.S. manufacturing. "We were introduced through a supplier and followed up with a taste test," Beatty said.

She hopes the Bentonville, Ark.-based chain will consider stocking her brand in other states if it proves a hit. Either way, she expects a revenue boost of about 20% this year thanks to the Walmart deal.

Next up, Beatty's aiming to raise a \$5 million investment round on the back of this momentum. She's had commitments of \$2.5 million so far, she said. "We have offers for the balance."

Beatty will put part of this capital towards building a brewery in Harlem itself: a space where she can create new infusions as well as teaching classes to would-be brewers. She has her eye on a particular property on 12th Avenue, not far from her beer's namesake Sugar Hill. Coincidentally, a 4,000-square foot beer garden is set to open nearby this spring.



# SMALL-SCALE FARMERS



# COOL THE PLANET

Compared to large-scale industrial farms, small-scale agroecological farms not only use fewer fossil fuel-based fertilizer inputs and emit less Greenhouse gases (GHGs), including methane, nitrous oxide and carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), but they also have the potential to actually reverse climate change by sequestering CO<sub>2</sub> from the air into the soil year after year. According to the [Rodale Institute](#), small-scale farmers and pastoralists could sequester more than 100% of current annual CO<sub>2</sub> emissions with a switch to widely available, safe and inexpensive agroecological management practices that emphasize diversity, traditional knowledge, agroforestry, landscape complexity, and water and soil management techniques, including cover cropping, composting and water harvesting.

Importantly, agroecology can not only sequester upwards of 7,000 pounds of CO<sub>2</sub> per acre per year, but it can actually boost crop yields. In fact, recent studies by GRAIN ([www.grain.org](http://www.grain.org)) demonstrate that small-scale farmers already feed the majority of the world with less than a quarter of all farmland. Addressing climate change on the farm can not only tackle the challenging task of agriculture-generated GHGs, but it can also produce more food with fewer fossil fuels. In other words, as the ETC Group ([www.etcgroup.org](http://www.etcgroup.org)) has highlighted, industrial agriculture uses 70% of the world's agricultural resources to produce just 30% of the global food supply, while small-scale farmers provide 70% of the global food supply while using only 30% of agricultural resources.

# FOOD, FARMING AND CLIMATE CHANGE- SMALL-SCALE FARMERS AND AGROECOLOGY

Industrial agriculture is a key driver in the generation of greenhouse gases (GHG), accounting for 30-50% of total emissions. Chemical fertilizers, pesticides, heavy machinery, monocultures, land change, deforestation, refrigeration, waste and transportation all contribute to a food system that generates significant emissions and affects global climate change. However, small-scale farmers and pastoralists could sequester a significant amount of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by switching to widely available and inexpensive organic management practices. In fact, recent studies demonstrate that small-scale farmers already feed the majority of the world with access to less than a quarter of all farmland, while actively sequestering CO<sub>2</sub>. Even though small farms are by and large more productive than big farms, we are fast losing small farms in many places, while big farms are getting even bigger and generating more GHG emissions.

Sources: GRAIN, Food First and Rodale Institute

Learn more and take action at: [fairworldproject.org](http://fairworldproject.org)

## INDUSTRIAL AGRICULTURE AND CLIMATE CHANGE



Agricultural activities are responsible for 11% to 15% of GHG emissions.

Land clearing and deforestation are responsible for 15% to 18% of GHG emissions.



Food processing, packing and transportation are responsible for 15% to 20% of GHG emissions.

Decomposition of food waste is responsible for 3% to 4% of GHG emissions.



## SMALL-SCALE FARMERS COOL THE PLANET AND FEED THE WORLD



Small-scale farmers feed the majority of the world with access to less than a quarter of all farmland.

Small-scale, integrated organic farms are more resilient in the face of intensifying climate change events, like hurricanes, than are plantations and monoculture operations.



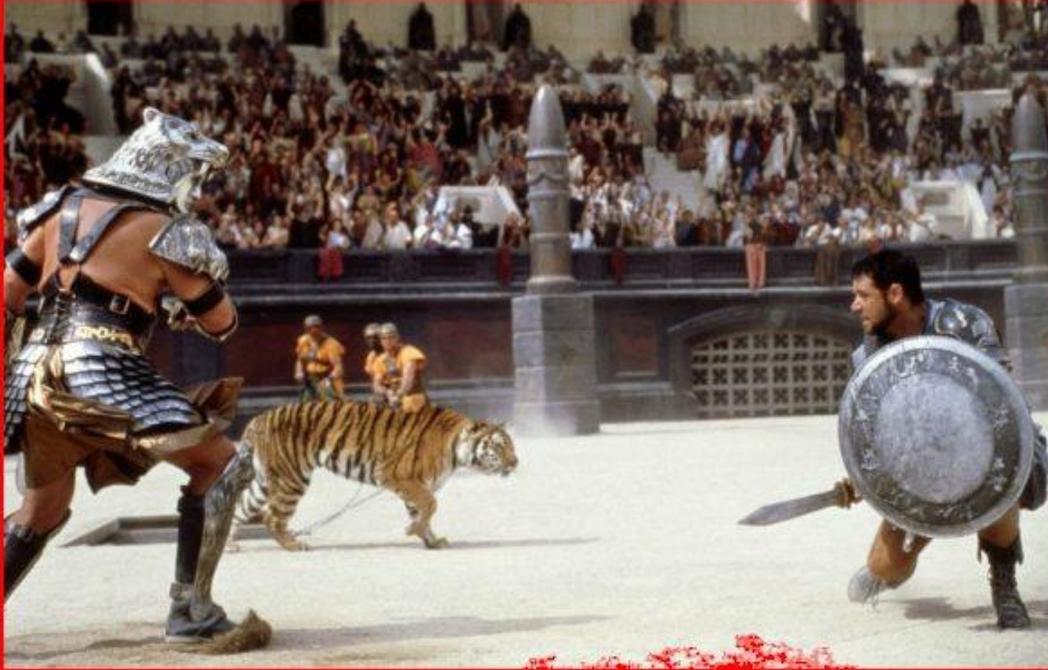
Regenerative organic farming could sequester more than 100% of current annual CO<sub>2</sub> emissions via a switch to widely available and inexpensive organic management practices.

The UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food estimates that small farms produce up to 80% of the food in the non-industrialized world.



# Who are the political gladiators?

**Practically every aspect of labor and financial markets is shaped by government policy.**



Seeing policy, rather than electoral victory, as the grand prize of political conflict, we understand that politics is a contest with big and often enduring stakes—a contest more like the one that gladiators played in the Roman Colosseum than the one the Knicks and Bulls play in Madison Square Garden.

**Excerpt from *Winner-Take-All Politics: How Washington Made the Rich Richer—And Turned Its Back on the Middle Class* by Jacob S. Hacker and Paul Pierson.**

Practically every aspect of labor and financial markets is shaped by government policy, for good or ill. As the great political economist Karl Polanyi famously argued in the 1940s, even the ostensibly freest markets require the extensive exercise of the coercive power of the state—to enforce contracts, to govern the formation of unions, to spell out the rights and obligations of corporations, to shape who has standing to bring legal actions, to define what constitutes an unacceptable conflict of interest, and on and on. The libertarian vision of a night-watchman state gently policing an unfettered free market is a philosophical conceit, not a description of reality.

The intertwining of government and markets is nothing new. The frontier was settled because government granted land to the pioneers, killed off, or rounded up Native Americans, created private monopolies to forge a nationwide transportation and industrial network, and linked the land settled with the world's largest postal system. Similarly, the laissez-faire capitalism of the early twentieth century was underpinned by a government that kept unions at bay, created a stable money supply, erected trade barriers that sheltered the new manufacturing giants, protected entrepreneurs from debtors' prison and corporations from liability, and generally made business the business of government.

When the political economy of the Gilded Age collapsed, it was government that reinvented American capitalism. With the arrival of the New Deal, the federal government took on a much more active role in redistributing income through the tax code and public programs. But the activist state that emerged did not just involve a new layer of redistribution. It fundamentally recast the national economy through the construction of a new industrial relations system, detailed and extensive regulation of corporations and financial markets, and a vast network of subsidies to companies producing everything from oil to soybeans. It also made huge direct investments in education and research—the GI Bill, the National Science Foundation, the National Institutes of Health—promoting the development of technological innovations and a skilled workforce that continue to drive American economic productivity....

Once we see policy, rather than electoral victory, as the grand prize of political conflict, we see politics for what it is: a contest with big and often enduring stakes—a contest more like the one that gladiators played in the Roman Colosseum than the one the Celtics and Lakers play in the Staples Center. And who are the contestants? Who are the political gladiators? They are not, for the most part, atomized voters. The main competitors, the ones in the ring from start to finish wielding their weapons and enduring each other's blows, are organized groups....

What does it take for weakly informed and aware voters to attract Washington's sustained notice? It takes organization.

To be more than bystanders in American politics wondering whom to shoot, voters need strong organizational mooring and consistent cues to recognize and respond to changes in public policy.



Election Day 2016 was bad news for America. It could be good news for the Democratic Party.

Until the Brexit states fell for Trump, the Democratic Party was tied to a fatal embarrassment: the Clinton conception of public integrity.

Compromised and conflicted, that conception insisted

that powerful people can be trusted, both personally, and professionally, even while pandering to enormous wealth.

The party expected its loyal followers to look at the Clinton Foundation, and speak only of the good. It demanded that when asked about any appearance of influence peddling, the response was the *Citizens United* defense: where is the quid pro quo? We Democrats were to turn a blind eye to the way Bill Clinton sold the party out to Wall Street in the 1990s. We were to affirm our deep faith in his and Hillary's good character, despite them both grotesquely cashing in after his presidency ended, even while she remained in public service. Even remarking the contrast between Jimmy Carter's foundation—which earned the former President nothing in personal wealth—and the Clinton Foundation was *verboten* among loyal Democrats. She was good, her motives were good, so the stench of influence peddling must be ignored.

Election Day 2016 has shown us that beyond the reach of John Podesta's email list, that stench is not ignored in the heartland of America. Yet Election Day 2016 has also shown us that the Trump has set us free.

Beginning today, the Democratic Party that we should celebrate is the party not of Bill and Hillary, but of Barack and Michelle—a couple with enormous personal integrity, who have only ever inspired the very best in all of us. It is the party of Bernie Sanders and Elizabeth Warren—two souls constitutionally incapable of “triangulating.” And it is the party of Van Jones and Zephyr Teachout—two powerful and brilliantly articulate citizens, crafting a vision of a party that is not captured by the fundraisers of its past.

This is the moment when we should be clear about who we are and what we stand for—because we are free—FREE. AT. LAST.—to speak without compromise about what is right and good. We should be Democrats—which means we should fight for a democracy in which all are represented equally. Not more, because of wealth. Not less, because of sex or color. Not different, because of the games the gerrymanderers play.

This is the democracy agenda President Obama described in his last State of the Union Address. It's the one agenda that would give America a reason to join us.



# NYPD Needs Legitimacy

Malcolm Gladwell's *David and Goliath*:

*[L]egitimacy is based on three things. First of all, the people who are asked to obey authority have to feel like they have a voice—that if they speak up, they will be heard. Second, the law has to be predictable. There has to be a reasonable expectation that the rules tomorrow are going to be roughly the same rules today. And third, the authority has to be fair. It can't treat one group differently from another....*

*[W]hen the law is applied in the absence of legitimacy, it does not produce obedience. It produces the opposite. It leads to backlash.*

A *New York Times* [article](#) reported on the NYPD's Juvenile Robbery Intervention Program (J-RIP) created by Chief Joanne Jaffe:

*The New York City Police Department has embarked on a novel approach to deter juvenile robbers, essentially staging interventions and force-feeding outreach in an effort to stem a tide of robberies by dissuading those most likely to commit them.*

*Officers not only make repeated drop-ins at homes and schools, but they also drive up to the teenagers in the streets, shouting out friendly hellos, in front of their friends. The force's Intelligence Division also deciphers each teenager's street name and gang affiliation.*

*Detectives compile a binder on each teenager that includes photos from Facebook and arrest photos of the teenager's associates, not unlike the flow charts generated by law enforcement officials to track organized crime.*



[Kids playing football with then NYPD Housing Bureau Chief Joanne Jaffe \[now Community Affairs Bureau Chief\] at PSA 6's National Night Out event at the Grant Houses in Harlem.](#)

Gladwell continues:

*Now, why was Jaffe so obsessed with meeting her J-RIPpers' families? **Because she didn't think the police in Brownsville were perceived as legitimate.** Across the United States, an astonishing number of black men have spent some time in prison. (To give you just one statistic, 69 percent of black male high school dropouts born in the late seventies have done time behind bars.) Brownsville is a neighborhood full of black male high school dropouts, which means that virtually every one of those juvenile delinquents on Jaffe's list would have had a brother or a father or a cousin who had served time in jail. If that many people in your life have served time behind bars, does the law seem fair anymore? Does it seem predictable? What Jaffe realized when she came to Brownsville was that the police were seen as the enemy. And if the police were seen as the enemy, how on earth would she be able to get fifteen- and sixteen-year-olds—already embarked on a course of mugging and stealing—to change their ways? She could threaten them and warn them of the dire consequences of committing more crimes. But these were teenagers, stubborn and defiant by nature, who had already drifted into a life of crime. Why should they listen to her? She represented the institution that had put their fathers and brothers and cousins in prison. She needed to win back the respect of the community, and to do that, she needed the support of the families of her J-RIPpers.*

# Chance The Rapper



Chance The Rapper is the world's first truly independent artist. His new mixtape, *Coloring Book*, debuted in the Top 10 of Billboard's 200 albums chart. It is the first ever streaming-exclusive album to make the list. The mixtape was released without the help of a label, and was only available in its first week as an Apple Music exclusive.

"There's no reason to [sign with a label]," Chance told *Rolling Stone* in 2013, making his mission of total independence clear. "It's a dead industry [...] What's an album these days, anyways? 'Cause I didn't sell it, does that mean it's not an official release?"

After a year of promoting #SaveChicago to combat the city's rising violence, Chance received Chicago's Outstanding Youth of the Year Award. He responded by headlining social efforts including an open mic night series and Warmest Winter project – a charity providing over 1,000 sleeping bags that turn into coats for Chicago homeless.



Lil Chano From 79th   
@chancetherapper

 Follow

Today's the last day my old life, last day smoking cigs. Headed to church for help. All things are possible thru Christ who strengthens me.

11:28 AM - 31 Jan 2016

  14,727  42,590

# Wall Street and Government Policy is Killing the Music Industry

**They say two thousand zero, zero  
Party over, oops, out of time  
So tonight [we] gonna party like it's 1999**

In 1999 worldwide music revenue was \$27 billion, in 2014 it had dropped to \$15 billion. Most blame Napster for this decline, but if you dig deeper you will find that Wall Street and government policy are the actual cause of this steep decline in music revenue.

Corporate culture is not conducive to developing musical talent. Chris Blackwell, founder of Island Record, quoted in *The Song Machine* by John Seabrook:

*I don't think the music business lends itself very well to being a Wall Street business. You're always working with individuals, with creative people, and the people your are trying to reach, by and large, don't view music as a commodity but as a relationship with a band. It takes time to expand that relationship, but most people who work for the corporations have three-year contracts, some five, and most of them are expected to produce. What an artist really needs is a champion, not a numbers guy who in another year is going to leave.*

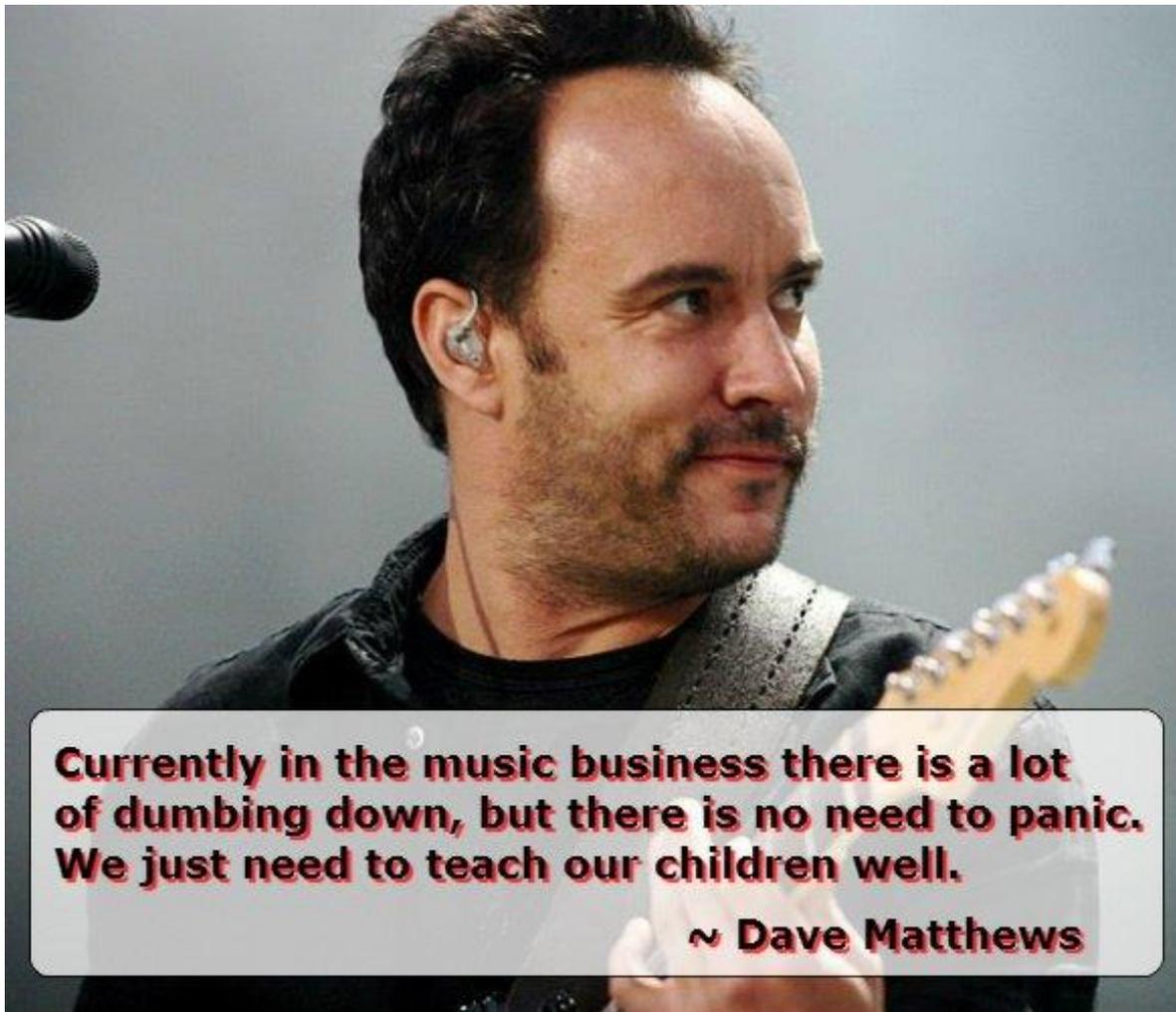


**(Left to Right) Junior Murvin, Bob Marley, Jacob Miller, and Chris Blackwell**

In 1983, 90% of American media was owned by 50 companies. Today, six media giants control 90% of what we read, watch, or listen to. This has a profound effect on the music that we get to hear.

This massive media consolidation was made possible by The Telecommunications Act of 1996 that was signed into law by President Clinton. This Act allowed media cross-ownership and also allowed broadcast companies to own an unlimited number of radio stations.

In 1953, the FCC established the 7-7-7 rule, one entity could not own more than seven AM, seven FM, and seven TV stations nationwide. In 1985, the 7-7-7 rule became the 12-12-12 rule. In 1992, the 18-18-12 rule was established and in 1994, limits were raised to 20-20-12. The Telecommunications Act of 1996 dropped these limits and at one point Clear Channel (now iHeartMedia) owned over 1,200 radio stations nationwide.



**Currently in the music business there is a lot of dumbing down, but there is no need to panic. We just need to teach our children well.**

**~ Dave Matthews**

**HEALTHY FOOD IS A HUMAN RIGHT!**

**Prince Tribute Concert**

Coming April 2017

**MADISON SQUARE GARDEN**

Tonight we gonna Party like it's 1999

# Alabama Shakes



Alabama Shakes is a Grammy-winning American blues rock band formed in Athens, Alabama in 2009. The band currently consists of lead singer and guitarist Brittany Howard, guitarist Heath Fogg, bassist Zac Cockrell, and drummer Steve Johnson. Howard is a former postal worker who becomes supercharged when strapped to a guitar and pushed on to a stage. Their high-profile fans include Jack White, Adele, Robert Plant and the Obamas.



**Brittany Howard sang "Heaven Help Us All" alongside Demi Lovato, Andra Day, and Yolanda Adams at the Smithsonian's celebration of Ray Charles at the White House hosted by President Barack Obama.**

# Louis C.K.



*I have a no problem with something going down in flames. I'm not afraid of that. It's very important to me that it works, but that doesn't come from fear of failure — failure is okay.*

~ Louis C. K.

Louis C.K. is one person that is not afraid to experiment with different business models in the entertainment world. Despite reports that his latest experiment, *Horace and Pete*, has made him broke and put him in massive debt, internet sales from [LouisCK.net](http://LouisCK.net) and New York State tax rebates will actually soon put the show in the black.

Louis, who was born in Washington, D.C., and was raised in Mexico until the age of seven, spent years as an auto mechanic, pool cleaner, construction worker, house painter and KFC employee before committing to comedy. His first attempt at stand-up was in 1985 and in 1996 he got his first HBO half-hour comedy special:

*For the first 25 years I did [comedy], I didn't have any reason to really believe I would get to where I wanted to go or even make a living.*

# Dr. Michele Y. Griffith



Dr. Griffith is a board certified practicing physician specializing in Internal Medicine and is a medical Director of a large medical practice. Dr. Griffith attended Yale School of Medicine and Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons. She completed her internship at Mount Sinai School of Medicine and residency at Harvard Medical School. Dr. Griffith is the Chief Medical Officer of “A Doctor in the House, PLLC, a mobile practice providing healthcare in homes and office. She has also walked in the shoes of other divorced women and is a single mother to 5 children.

**[21stMD.com](http://21stMD.com)**

***Charlotte, North Carolina***

As Medical Director for Premise Health, Dr. Michele Y. Griffith is a practicing physician specializing in internal medicine and integrative medicine at the Living Well Health & Wellness Center in Charlotte, North Carolina. She is also founding director of 21stMD.com, the virtual

component of A Doctor in the House, PLLC.

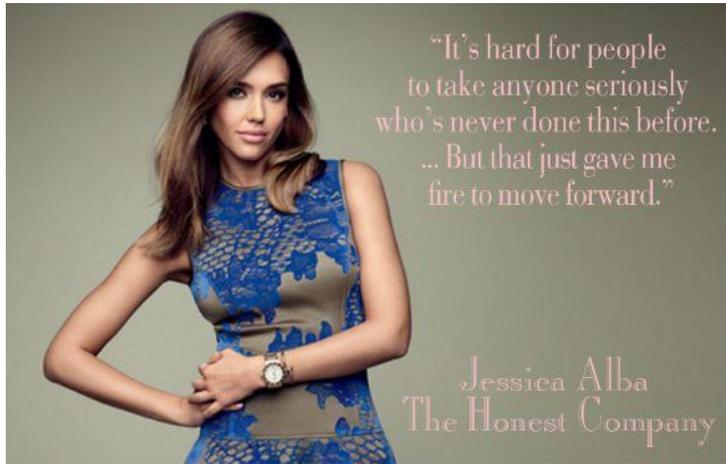
Premise Health is a leading worksite health company. Its worksite health model is designed to achieve better patient engagement through the delivery of quality healthcare and wellness programs that sustainably improve health outcomes of worksite and distributed workforces. Premise Health operates over 500 onsite health centers, pharmacies, and fitness centers in 46 states and two U.S. territories.

21stMD is a virtual platform for health advocacy, wellness consulting and telemedicine patient care.

Combining her roles at Premise Health with her love of technology, Dr. Griffith is currently exploring the use of telemedicine as a tool to expand delivery of integrative primary care. The occupational setting is a natural access point to reach a large percentage of working Americans. Nearly 30% of companies with more than 5,000 employees have onsite or near site clinics offering some type of primary care.

“The confluence of integrative medicine, large employer on-site clinics, and telemedicine is a natural one,” Dr. Griffith explains. She believes the synergistic potential for increased access, improved outcomes and cost savings is substantial.

# Jessica Alba: Becoming a Billionaire



In 2008, Jessica Alba was newly engaged to Cash Warren and pregnant with their first child Honor. During her pregnancy, Alba broke out in hives from an allergic reaction to a laundry detergent. This combined with a history of childhood illnesses inspired Alba to research household products. What she found terrified her: petrochemicals, formaldehydes and flame retardants in everyday household

products from floor cleaners to mattresses. Some were listed on the ingredients label plain as day, with others disguised under the catchall of “fragrance,” which is entirely legal.

Based on need to bring non-toxic household products to the marketplace, The Honest Company was launched in 2011. In November 2014, the company had 275 employees and had \$170 million in 2014 sales. It was valued at \$1.7 billion as of August 2015. Alba, who owns between 15% and 20% of the company, according to a source with knowledge of her investment, is sitting on a fortune of over \$300 million.



Cash Warren, Jessica Alba, and daughters Honor and Haven Warren

This brings us to an important point made by Justine Musk, the first wife of Elon Musk, the CEO of [Telsa Motors](#) and [SpaceX](#). Justine was married to the billionaire CEO for eight years and she recently posted a response to [a Quora thread](#) asking: “Will I become a billionaire if I am determined to be one and put in all the necessary work required?”

Her answer is “no,” though she says the Quora reader is asking the wrong question:

*Shift your focus away from what you want (a billion dollars) and get deeply, intensely curious about what the world wants and needs... The world doesn't throw a billion dollars at a person because the person wants it or works so hard they feel they deserve it. (The world does not care what you want or deserve.) The world gives you money in exchange for something it perceives to be of equal or greater value: something that transforms an aspect of the culture reworks a familiar story or introduces a new one, alters the way people think about the category and make use of it in daily life.*

No Thanks  
Spanx!

**Sara Blakely**

The youngest  
Self-made  
female billionaire  
took \$5,000 in  
savings and  
transformed into  
a \$500 million-a  
year company  
called Spanx



**Sara Blakely is the founder and owner of [Spanx](#) and a minority owner of the Atlanta Hawks. She is listed #17 on Forbes America's Richest Self-Made Women with an estimated net worth of \$1.07 Billion.**

After her short stint at Disney, Sara Blakely accepted a job with office supply company Danka, where she

sold fax machines door-to-door. She was quite successful in sales and was promoted to national sales trainer at the age of 25. Forced to wear pantyhose in the hot Floridian climate for her sales role, Blakeley disliked the appearance of the seamed foot while wearing open-toed shoes, but liked the way that the control-top model eliminated panty lines and made her body appear firmer. She experimented by cutting off the feet of her pantyhose while wearing them under a new pair of slacks and found that the pantyhose continuously rolled up her legs, but she also achieved the desired result.

At age 27, Blakely relocated to Atlanta, Georgia, and while still working at Danka, spent the next two years and \$5,000 savings researching and developing her hosiery idea. During this research and development, she found that there were no female patent lawyers operating in the entire state of Georgia. Unwilling to spend the \$3,000-\$5,000 quoted in legal fees, she instead wrote her own patent after purchasing a textbook from Barnes & Noble.

Blakely then drove to the state of North Carolina, the location of most of America's hosiery mills to present her idea but was turned away by every representative. Used to dealing with established companies, they did not see the value of her idea. Two weeks after arriving home from her North Carolina trip, Blakely received a call from a male mill operator based in Asheboro, North Carolina who offered to support Blakely's concept, as he had received strong encouragement from his two daughters. Blakely further explained in 2011 that the experience of developing her idea also revealed to her that the hosiery manufacturing industry was overseen solely by males who were not using the products they were producing.



Zhou Qunfei, school dropout (by economic necessity), former factory worker — and founder and CEO of Lens Technologies, the world's leading manufacturer of touch screens for companies like Apple and Samsung.

Zhou, 45, who grew up in a tiny village in China, lost her mother at age 5. Her father was nearly blind after an industrial accident. She dropped out of school at age 16, rose through the ranks at work, and ultimately launched her own glass-refining company, which went public in March 2015.

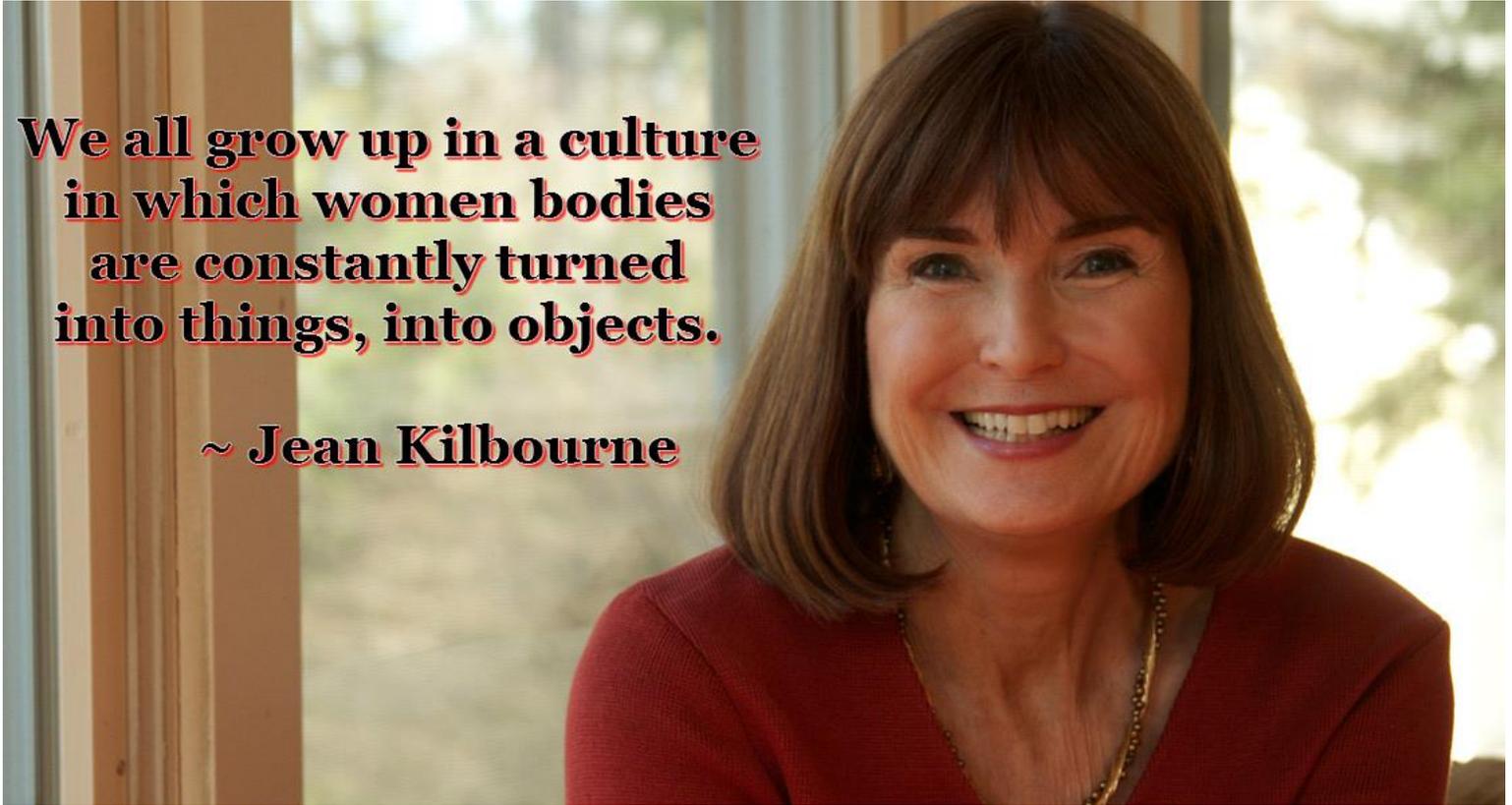


Zhou Qunfei is the most successful self-made female billionaire in the world. She started as a factory worker.

# Advertising Creates a Climate of Violence Against Women

**We all grow up in a culture in which women bodies are constantly turned into things, into objects.**

**~ Jean Kilbourne**



*Advertising is an over \$200 billion a year industry. We are each exposed to over 3000 ads a day. Yet, remarkably, most of us believe we are not influenced by advertising. Ads sell a great deal more than products. They sell values, images, and concepts of success and worth, love and sexuality, popularity and normalcy. They tell us who we are and who we should be. Sometimes they sell addictions. ~ Jean Kilbourne*



**About 80% of all 10-year-old girls have dieted at least once in their lives.**

**The more hours of TV a girl watches, the fewer options she thinks she has in life.**

# Tracy Oliver



*Writers Tracy Oliver and Kenya Barris attend the premiere of Barbershop: The Next Cut on April 6, 2016, in Hollywood, Calif.*

FRAZER HARRISON/GETTY IMAGES

The talented and beautiful Tracy Oliver is an actress and writer. Tracy along with *Black-ish* creator Kenya Barris wrote the screenplay for *Barbershop 3*. She also wrote episodes for the ABC series *The Neighbors*. And she produced, wrote for, and acted in the popular web series *The Misadventures of Awkward Black Girl*.

**Barbershop 3 is set to be released on February 19, 2016. How excited are you to have your work appearing on the Big Screen?**

Incredibly excited. I was a high school student in South Carolina when the first movie was released. I never imagined I would one day be writing the sequel! It's been such a crazy and blessed experience. The majority of the time when you sell a movie to a studio, it either won't ever get made or stays in development for years. Kenya and I wrote the script in just a couple of months and then it went into production a few months later. This almost never happens, so we were both pretty excited!

**Being a native of South Carolina, what are your thoughts about the recent events there?**

My heart aches for the nine people in Charleston who lost their lives so violently and senselessly in a church, of all places. That could have easily been my mom or dad, aunts, uncles, cousins, as most of my family still lives there. For years I have been against the confederate flag being on the state house grounds. I, along with thousands of other people, marched in high school to protest the confederate flag being flown on top of the state house. I'm still hopeful that they will remove the flag from the grounds altogether. To me, it is a symbol of hatred and has no place in 2015.

CLAUDIA JORDAN

MADE IN ITALY



# Save The Garment Center

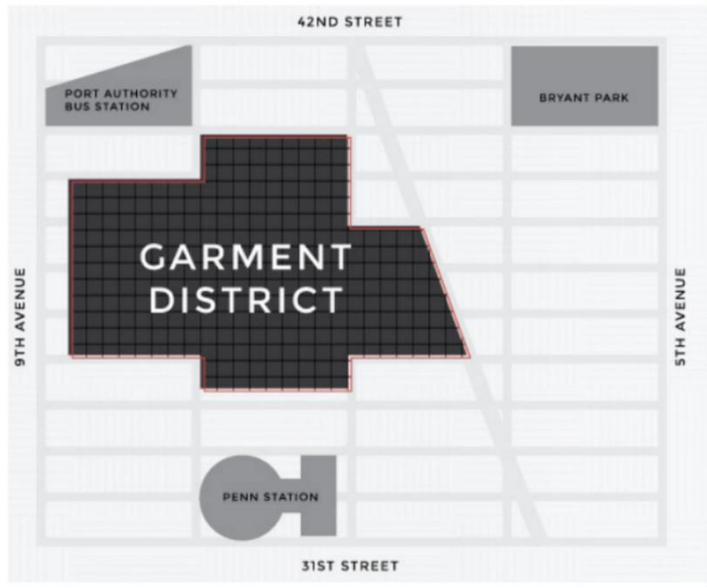
**SAVE THE GARMENT CENTER'S MISSION IS TO PROMOTE, PRESERVE, AND SAVE NEW YORK CITY AS THE WORLD'S FASHION CAPITAL**

**7,100**  
JOBS =  
**\$2 BILLION**  
FOR NYC

THE 7,100 NEW YORKERS EMPLOYED IN THE DISTRICT'S GARMENT FACTORIES CONTRIBUTE AN ESTIMATED \$2 BILLION ANNUALLY TO THE CITY'S ECONOMY, AND PROVIDE ESSENTIAL SUPPORT TO THE ENTREPRENEURS AND INNOVATORS WHO LAUNCH FASHION STARTUPS AND CREATE EACH SEASON'S NEWEST STYLES.

**New York City's Garment Center is home to 1.1 million square feet of fashion manufacturing space**

The preservation area includes approximately 7.7 million square feet of space in 101 buildings centered between six major subway lines and many cultural destinations. The Garment Center's prime location makes it desirable to new development, which has been a major factor in shrinking the Garment Center to the 1.1 million square feet that exist today.

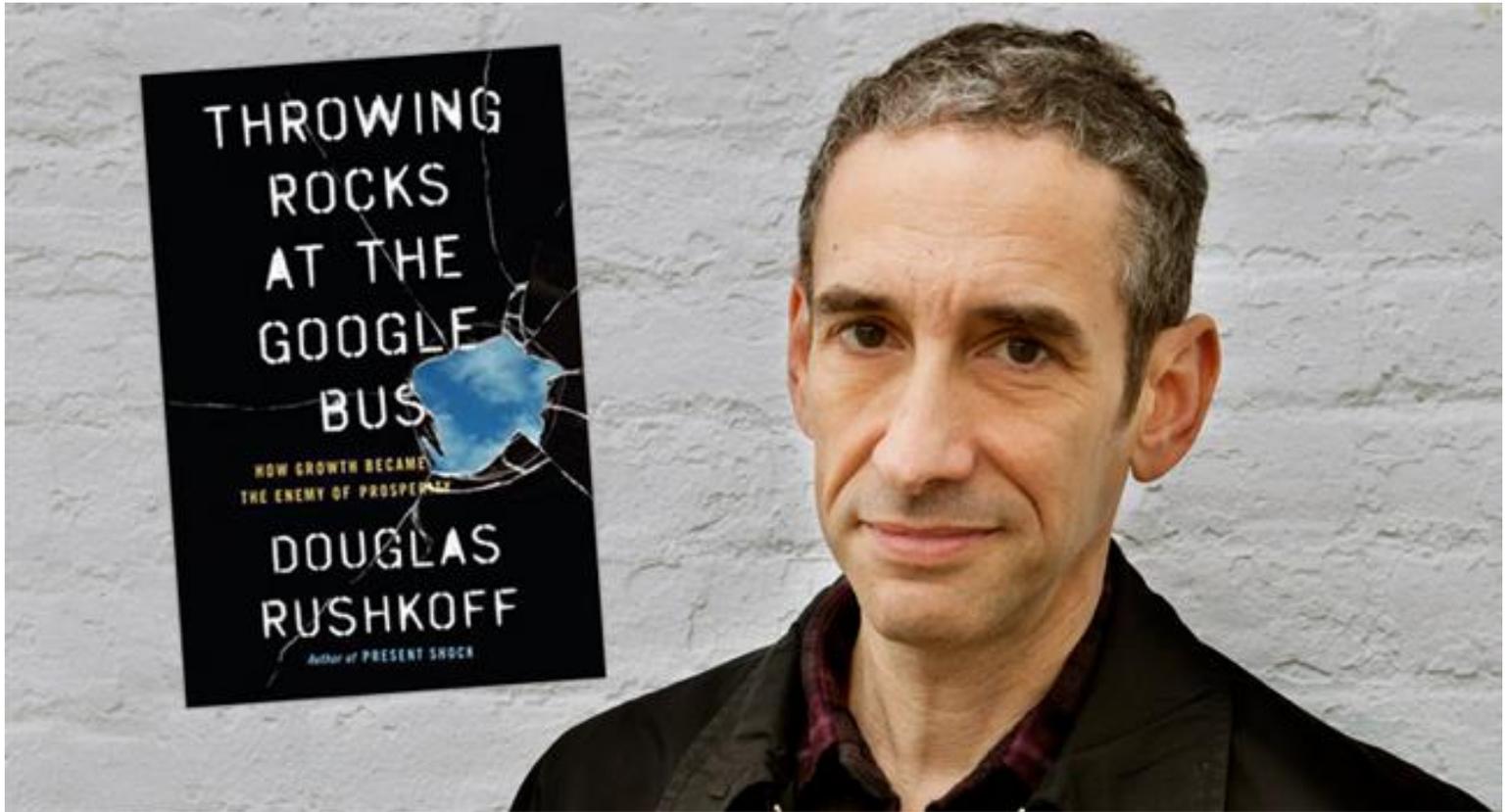


**Nanette Lepore**  
Supports Save The Garment Center



**SaveTheGarmentCenter.org**

# Douglas Rushkoff



Dr. Douglas Rushkoff is an author, teacher, and documentarian who focuses on the ways people, cultures, and institutions create, share, and influence each other's values. He is Professor of Media Theory and Digital Economics at CUNY/Queens, technology and media commentator for CNN, digital literacy advocate for [Codecademy.com](http://Codecademy.com) and a lecturer on media, technology, culture and economics around the world.

His new book, [Throwing Rocks at the Google Bus: How Growth Became the Enemy of Prosperity](#), argues that we have failed to build the distributed economy that digital networks are capable of fostering, and instead doubled down on the industrial age mandate of growth above all. His previous best-selling books on media and popular culture have been translated to over thirty languages. They include [Present Shock: When Everything Happens Now](#), [Program or Be Programmed: Ten Commands for a Digital Age](#), a followup to his Frontline documentary, [Digital Nation](#), and [Life Inc](#), an analysis of the corporate spectacle, which was also made into a short, award-winning [film](#).

As you approach whatever it is you're doing, you have to think "do I want to be like a traditional corporation, a shareholder owned corporation, where the object of the game is to earn and extract enough money from this business, so my grandchildren can inherit enough cash to live their lives? Or do I want to create a business that's healthy and sustainable enough that it can generate revenue and opportunities for my grandchildren who hopefully will want to join that business?" The latter is the sort of approach that creates a business that wants to befriend communities. It's your name on the thing. You don't want people to hate you the way they hate Uber because that's you, that's your kids, that's your family name, that's your legacy. You have such a different relationship to it that you start to think of your neighborhood as a legacy and the planet as a legacy and your grandchildren as a legacy and your workers as a legacy.

# Eating The Whole Farm

Had any mustard greens, cowpeas, buckwheat, kidney beans, barley, or millet lately? If not, you should be considering these crops as part of your diet.

Food is more than individual ingredients—it's a web of interconnected systems. Hence, we should follow the example of our ancestors and start eating the produce that the earth wants to give, instead of demanding that the earth cough up the items on our grocery lists.

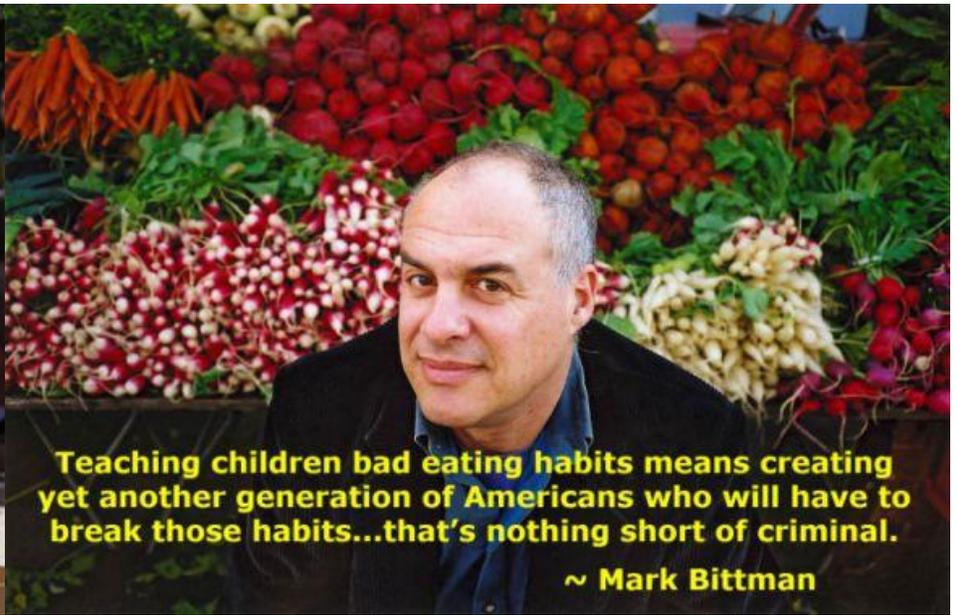
This is what Dan Barber argues in his book *The Third Plate*. Dan is the executive chef and co-owner of Blue Hill, a restaurant and working farm in Pocantico Hills, New York. There is also a Blue Hill restaurant in Greenwich Village. As Dan writes in his *New York Times* Op-Ed:

*Today, almost 80 percent of Americans say sustainability is a priority when purchasing food. The promise of this kind of majority is that eating local can reshape landscapes and drive lasting change.*

*Except it hasn't. More than a decade into the movement, the promise has fallen short... Big Food is getting bigger, not smaller. In the last five years, we've lost nearly 100,000 farms (mostly midsize ones). Today, 1.1 percent of farms in the United States account for nearly 45 percent of farm revenues.*



POCANTICO HILL, NY – SEPTEMBER 24: U.S. First Lady Michelle Obama, Colombian First Lady Maria Clemencia Rodriguez De Santos (2nd R), Haitian First Lady Elisabeth D. Preval (R), and Executive Chef of Blue Hill restaurant Dan Barber (4th R) talk with students from JFK Magnet School and Pocantico Hills Central School at Stone Barns Center for Food and Agriculture on September 24, 2010 in Pocantico Hills, Westchester county, New York. The visit is part of the First Lady's healthy eating program. (Photo by Hiroko Masuike/Getty Images)



## **We can train local people to feed our school children healthy meals.**

Let's follow the example of DC Central Kitchen, where they prepare nearly 6,300 healthy, scratch-cooked breakfasts, lunches, and suppers each day for children at 10 public and private schools in Washington, DC. They are proving that healthy, scratch-cooked meals can be enjoyable for children, affordable for school districts, and valuable for teachers who need children to be nourished and focused.



President Barack Obama checks in on First Lady Michelle Obama and daughters Sasha and Malia as they prepare burritos while

# Saru Jayaraman



Saru Jayaraman is the Co-Founder and Co-Director of the Restaurant Opportunities Centers United (ROC-United) and Director of the Food Labor Research Center at University of California, Berkeley. Saru is a graduate of Yale Law School and the Harvard Kennedy School of Government.

She was profiled in the New York Times “Public Lives” section in 2005, and was named one of Crain’s “40 Under 40” in 2008, 1010 WINS’s “Newsmaker of the Year,” one of CNN’s 10 Visionary Women in 2014, and one of New York Magazine’s “Influentials” of New York City. Saru co-edited *The New Urban Immigrant Workforce*, (ME Sharpe, 2005) and authored *Behind the Kitchen Door*.

## **What inspired you to start the Restaurant Opportunities Center (ROC)?**

I was asked by the union that was inside Windows on the World, the restaurant at the top of the World Trade Center. On 9/11/2001, 73 workers died in Windows on the World and 250 workers lost their jobs. I was asked by the union to start a relief center for the surviving workers and the families of the victims. I did, and we called it ROC. However, we were pretty quickly overwhelmed with cries for help from restaurant workers all over the city, and then all over the country. Twelve years later, we have 13,000 members in 32 cities nationwide, 100 employer members, and several thousand consumer members.

**In a *Rolling Stone* [article](#), Jamie Hagen writes, “Poor labor standards in the restaurant industry and for domestic workers create conditions ripe for [human] trafficking.” Why isn’t this publicized more often?**

This is not the only issue facing women in our industry that is not publicized more often. As described above, the tipped minimum wage is a key issue affecting 6 million women in America, and very few people know about it. There are a plethora of issues facing women in our industry that need exposure. That’s why I wrote the book *Behind the Kitchen Door*.

According to [Local Dollars, Local Sense](#) by [Michael Shuman](#):

*If you don't want poverty in your community, your businesses must pay living wages with decent benefits. And if you don't want polluted air, water, and land, your businesses must behave in environmentally sustainable ways.*

For this reason, we are developing the Millionaire Healthy Living [Business Development Company](#) (BDC) that will prioritize spreading and replicating local business models with outstanding labor and environmental practices in the Metro New York area. As explained in [Investing Answers](#):

*BDCs are similar to venture capital (VC) or [private equity](#) (PE) funds since they provide investors with a way to invest in small companies and participate in the [sale](#) of those investments. However, VC and PE [funds](#) are often closed to all but [wealthy](#) investors. BDCs, on the other hand, allow anyone who purchases a share to participate in this market.*

One business model that we are looking at closely is a privately held, majority employee-owned American supermarket chain based in Boise, Idaho called [WinCo Foods](#). At one store in Corvallis, Oregon, the combined retirement savings of 130 employees roughly comes to an astounding \$100 million. And according to a [Forbes article](#):

*And that figure is growing rapidly, such that in a few years the average wealth of these employees could easily exceed \$1 million. Quite a few individual workers already have account balances above that level...*

*WinCo has more than 400 front line employees with more than \$1 million in their ESOP accounts and hundreds of retirees similarly well set. Each year, it sets aside an amount equal to about 20% of each employee's pay, in the form of stock, and the value of the underlying shares has risen rapidly, too.*

## Millionaire Healthy Living Business Development Company



[Most Americans in WinCo employee Cathy Burch, 42, situation have either no savings at all or an account such as a 401k containing less than \\$50,000, but Cathy owns almost a \\$1 million in stock. Cathy is seen here with her husband Kevin.](#)

# \$6 Billion in 20 Minutes

*I've made billions of dollars of failures at [Amazon.com](http://Amazon.com). Literally billions of dollars of failures. You might remember Pets.com or Kosmo.com. It was like getting a root canal with no anesthesia. None of those things are fun. But they also don't matter.*

*What really matters is, companies that don't continue to experiment, companies that don't embrace failure, they eventually get in a desperate position where the only thing they can do is a Hail Mary bet at the very end of their corporate existence. Whereas companies that are making bets all along, even big bets, but not bet-the-company bets, prevail. I don't believe in bet-the-company bets. That's when you're desperate. That's the last thing you can do.*

~ Jeff Bezos

According to [Fast Company](#), on Thursday, April 28<sup>th</sup>, Amazon CEO Jeff Bezos made \$6 billion in 20 minutes, after reported earnings beat expectations. Most people know Amazon as an online retailer but it's collection of cloud computing services, Amazon Web Services or AWS, is Amazon's new profit engine. The unit's \$1.9 billion in operating profit in 2015 was close to the \$2.8 billion operating profit of the entire \$99 billion retail business even though AWS constitutes only about 10% of Amazon's overall revenues.

It is important to understand that AWS started off as a bit of an industry joke. How could an upstart bookseller possibly compete with real data specialists or persuade companies to outsource data storage? Yet that's what has happened. In Jeff Bezo's 2016 annual letter to shareholders, he wrote:

*This year, Amazon became the fastest company ever to reach \$100 billion in annual sales. Also this year, Amazon Web Services is reaching \$10 billion in annual sales ... doing so at a pace even faster than Amazon achieved that milestone....*

*Most large organizations embrace the idea of invention, but are not willing to suffer the string of failed experiments necessary to get there. Outsized returns often come from betting against conventional wisdom, and conventional wisdom is usually right....*

*AWS, Marketplace and Prime are all examples of bold bets at Amazon that worked, and we're fortunate to have those three big pillars.*

The amazing growth of AWS shows the importance of continual experimentation and big bets but more importantly it shows the importance of process. In his letter he also wrote, "Twenty years ago, I was driving boxes to the post office in my Chevy Blazer and dreaming of a forklift," and "no matter how good an entrepreneur you are, you're not going to build an all-composite 787 in your garage startup."

Jeff Bezos started Amazon by offering a real service to real customers in an industry that was primed for disruption. Amazon sold its first book in July 1995 and within a month, Amazon sold books in all 50 states and over 45 countries. Within two months, Amazon's sales were over to \$20,000 a week.

# They Studied Computer Programming

On Thursday, April 28th  
Amazon CEO Jeff Bezos made  
\$6 billion in 20 minutes

# amazon

## How was your day?



**Steve Wozniak**

Co-founder of Apple,  
the most valuable  
company in the world.

He designed the Apple II,  
the product that produced  
the majority of company's  
profits for the first 10 years.



# Google

**Larry Page & Sergey Brin**

**Founders of Google (Alphabet)**  
**The second most valuable  
company in the world**



# Microsoft

**Bill Gates is the co-founder of Microsoft  
and the wealthiest man in the world**



# facebook

**Mark Zuckerberg**

Facebook co-founder and CEO  
became the youngest self-made  
billionaire in history at age 23



# There Is No Conflict Between Science and the Bible

**The gift of mental power  
comes from God,  
Divine Being,  
and if we concentrate  
our minds on that truth,  
we become in tune  
with this great power.**

**~ Nikola Tesla**



The medieval philosopher and physician Moses Maimonides insisted and we agree that conflicts between science and the Bible arise from either a lack of scientific knowledge or a defective understanding of the Bible. Many great scientists such as Sir Isaac Newton, Nikola Tesla, George Washington Carver, Robert Boyle, Michael Faraday and Louis Pasteur were deeply religious men.

In the Sixteenth Century, mathematician and astronomer Nicolaus Copernicus formulated a heliocentric model, that is a model that placed the Sun rather than the Earth at the center, of the universe. In 1616, the Inquisition declared heliocentrism to be formally heretical.

MIT-trained physicist and former member of United States Atomic Energy Commission Gerald Schroeder:

*What does the position of the Earth have to do with belief in a creator of the universe or the validity of the Bible? Nowhere does the Bible claim that Earth is central to anything. In fact, the very first sentence of the Bible we read — ” ... God created the heavens and the earth” (Gen. 1:1). The heavens precede the Earth. As scientific data demonstrating the Sun’s centrality accumulated, the Church was forced into embarrassed retreat. So today, the popular perception is that science had proven the Bible wrong. In reality, the claim of Earth’s centrality had nothing to do with the Bible.*

*Similarly, Kepler's discovery of the elliptical orbit of the planets did not sit well with the religious establishment. Circles were perfect geometric shapes, ellipses are defective. An infinitely powerful God would be expected to produce perfect orbits. Of course, the Bible doesn't teach that a circle is better than an ellipse! Yet the Church condemned Kepler's discovery.*

In 1959, a survey was taken of leading American scientists. Among the many questions asked was, "What is your estimate of the age of the universe?" The response to that survey was recently republished in *Scientific American* – the most widely read science journal in the world. Two-thirds of the scientists gave the same answer. The answer that two-thirds – an overwhelming majority – of the scientists gave was, "Beginning? There was no beginning. Aristotle and Plato taught us 2400 years ago that the universe is eternal. Oh, we know the Bible says 'In the beginning.' That's a nice story; it helps kids go to bed at night. But we sophisticates know better. There was no beginning."

That was 1959. In 1965, Arno Penzias and Robert Wilson discovered the echo of the Big Bang in the black of the sky at night, and the world paradigm changed from a universe that was eternal to a universe that had a beginning. Science had made an enormous paradigm change in its understanding of the world. Understand the impact. Science said that our universe had a beginning. I can't overestimate the import of that scientific "discovery." Evolution, cave men, these are all trivial problems compared to the fact that we now understand that we had a beginning. Exactly as the Bible had claimed for three millennia.

In a NPR interview The Very Rev. Gary Hall, dean of the National Cathedral in Washington, D.C., points out that to counter this decline it is time to talk about God in a grown-up way:

I've *always* felt that it's important for religious people to have the same kind of philosophical stance they use in their religious life as they do in the rest of their life. And a lot of times I think religion — religions — ask people to sort of turn off the scientific part of their lives and just go and kind of think about God kind of prescientifically.

I don't think we can do that. We've got to have a faith that is, in some sense, consonant with the way we think about the world scientifically. And again, I think one of the things the Pew study suggests to us is that if the church can get over its anxiety about talking about God in a grown-up way, we would actually reach out to and speak to more people than we do right now.

# Joshua Colas



(Middle picture) New Rochelle Mayor Noam Branson, Senior Master Josh Colas and NSCF Executive Director Sunil Weeramantry.

On December 16, 2010, Joshua Colas earned the title of Chess Master making him the youngest African-American Chess Master in history! He is looking to become the first African-American Chess Grandmaster born in the United States.

Joshua Colas is currently a senior at White Plains High School and will attend the chess powerhouse Webster University in the fall. Joshua has won six national championships and has been named to the All-American Scholastic Chess Team every year since 2009.

As a high school freshman, Joshua won the prestigious 2013 New York City High School Chess Championships and the 2013 New York State High School Chess Championships. He recently won the 2015 New York State High School Championships in Saratoga!



Former HOPE Volunteer Coordinator Sue Gedney, Joshua Colas, 94 years old volunteer Iris Freed and Terrance Jackson.



Co-founder, Chairman, and CEO of Facebook Mark Zuckerberg playing World Chess Champion Magnus Carlsen. On June 9, 2016, Facebook stock closed at \$118. In June 2016, Zuckerberg's net worth is estimated to be US\$51.2 billion.



World Chess Champion Magnus Carlsen playing wealthiest person according to Forbes Microsoft Co-founder and Chairman Bill Gates.

According to [ChessBase](#), George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, Ulysses S Grant, Franklin Roosevelt, Dwight D. Eisenhower, John F Kennedy, Jimmy Carter, Bill Clinton, and Barak Obama all played chess, while George Bush (43), George Bush (41), Ronald Reagan, and Richard Nixon did not play chess.



President Obama with Malia, right, with Sasha in the First Lady's lap.



Bill Clinton played for the Georgetown University chess team in 1968. He met with Garry Kasparov and was a keen supporter of the Chess in Schools program.

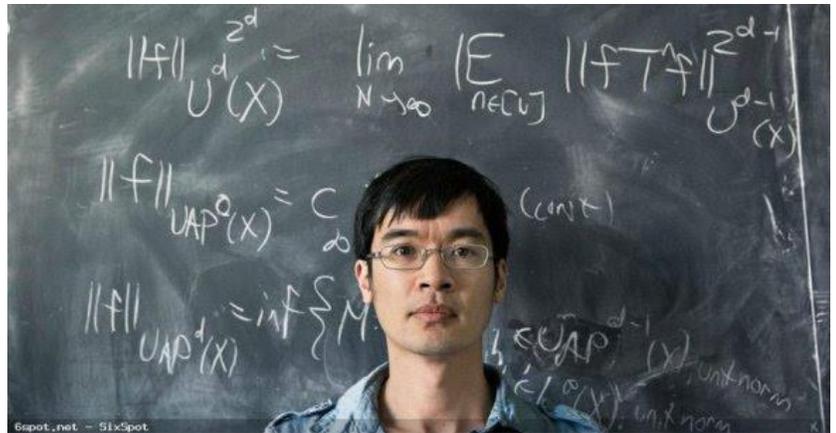
# Chess and Machine Learning



Demis Hassabis is a great example of the potential relationship between chess and machine intelligence. At the ages of 13, Demis reached the rank of chess master, and was the second-highest-rated player in the world under 14 at the time. Hassabis received his PhD in cognitive neuroscience from University College London in 2009. On January 27, 2014, DeepMind founded by Hassabis was acquired by Google for about \$500

million – the company’s largest European acquisition – in order to add technology and talent to Google’s core business of search.

Matthew Lai, when he was at Imperial College London, created an artificial intelligence machine called Giraffe that has taught itself to play chess by evaluating positions much more like humans and in an entirely different way to conventional chess engines. Lai now works at Google DeepMind.

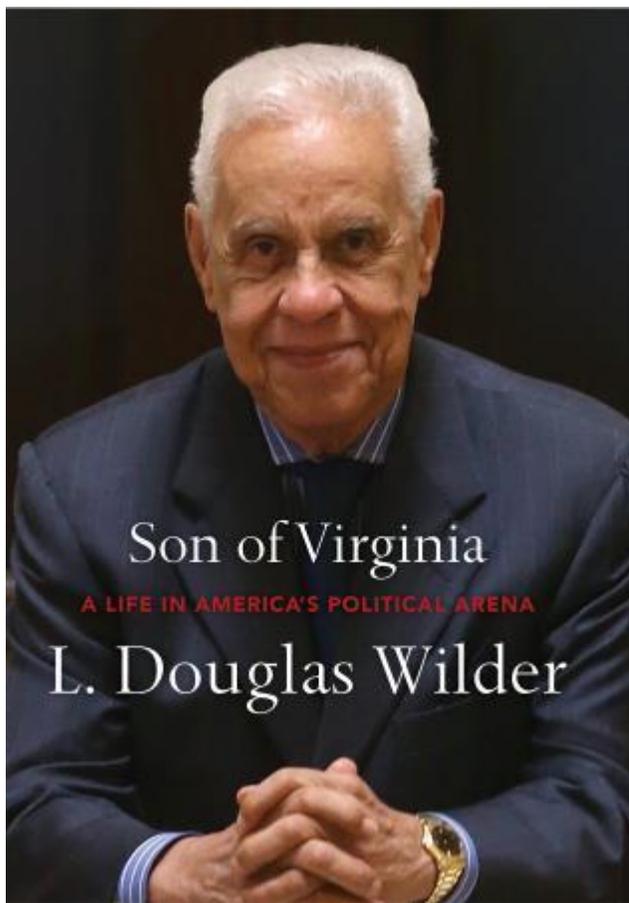


[Aerofarms](#), a vertical farm in Newark, New Jersey is a 69,000-square-foot warehouse which will become the world’s largest vertical farm. The farm will produce 2 million pounds of leafy greens a year.



To get to mass production, workers are using data to monitor and learn about the plants. Aerofarms’ growing trays collect 30,000 data points on things like temperature, humidity, CO<sub>2</sub>, and oxygen levels. Data scientists from universities, including Harvard and MIT, analyze these metrics in real-time using machine-learning software. The team mines the data to predict

how future crops will grow.



# Before Obama

“Long before Barack Obama, there was Doug Wilder. The trail blazed by Wilder, the first African-American elected Governor of any state, helped to make President Obama possible. Now for the first time, this grandson of slaves tells his remarkable story in his own inimitable fashion. *Son of Virginia* is an

instant classic that will inform and inspire for generations to come.”--**Prof. Larry J. Sabato**, Director, University of Virginia Center for Politics

In 1981, the Commonwealth of Virginia, which had been dominated for decades by “the Organization,” a political machine led by former Governor and U.S. Senator Harry Byrd Sr., took its first baby steps to becoming the vibrant state it is today. That year, Charles Robb rejected the machine and began a new Democratic Party in his campaign for governor. Instead of running against African Americans, Robb reached out to Douglas Wilder, the state’s only African American State Senator and other leaders in the African American Community to rally voters of color to support the Democratic ticket. With the help of a heavy African American turnout, Robb won and the Byrd machine was crushed. In 1985, just four years later, Doug Wilder won the party’s nomination for Lieutenant Governor against the cries of “Virginia isn’t ready” and, later that year, defied the naysayers by being elected to that office. Within five years, he would be sworn in as the first elected African American governor in American history.

# Karen Washington

[Karen Washington](#) is the co-founder of [Rise & Root Farm](#) in Orange County, NY, and a board member of the New York Botanical Gardens. She has spent decades promoting urban farming as a way for all New Yorkers to access to fresh, locally grown food.

As a member of the [La Familia Verde Community Garden Coalition](#), she helped launched a [City Farms Market](#), bringing garden fresh vegetables to her neighbors. Karen is a [Just Food](#) board member and Just Food Trainer, leading workshops on food growing and food justice for community gardeners all over the city. Karen is a board member and former president of the [New York City Community Garden Coalition](#), a group that was founded to preserve community gardens. She also co-founded [Black Urban Growers](#) (BUGS), an organization of volunteers committed to building networks and community support for growers in both urban and rural settings. In 2012 [Ebony magazine](#) voted her one of their 100 most influential African Americans in the country, and in 2014 she was awarded with the [James Beard Leadership Award](#).



Karen Washington, left, receives a 2010 National Medal for Museum and Library Service along with Gregory Long, director of the New York Botanical Garden, from First Lady Michelle Obama at the White House



# Obesity Cannot be ‘Cured’ with Weight Loss



The disturbing study hit [The New York Times front page](#) in May, and now it's officially [out in the journal Obesity](#): In the years after their “Biggest Loser” triumphs, nearly all contestants on the TV show regain the weight they fought so hard to lose, and their metabolisms end up slower than when they started.

“Obesity is a serious disease that cannot be ‘cured’ with weight loss,” [writes](#) Dr. Donna Ryan, spokesperson for The Obesity Society.

It's a harsh truth for the legions of us living in the pleasant illusion that someday we'll lose all that extra poundage for good. So here's a more upbeat antidote to feelings of diet futility: the life and work of Dr. Wayne Westcott, professor of exercise science at Quincy College and author of 28 textbooks.

At 67 and looking preternaturally younger, Westcott has the same body composition as when he was in his 20s: He's only about 12 percent fat, compared to an [average American man's](#) 28 percent.

But the key isn't fat, it's muscle: His central point is that loss of muscle mass -- whether through inactivity or aging or dieting -- helps lead to many of our ills, from regaining weight to developing diabetes.

But it doesn't have to be that way, if only we'll do a modicum of strength training — defined as any exercise that uses resistance to build muscle, from weightlifting to push-ups -- and keep doing it.

“People say, 'Well, you're in fitness, you train all the time,' ” Westcott said. “No. I do research all the time, and teach, and things like that. But I do strength training twice a week, and endurance exercise in some form probably about five times a week, whether it's cycling or jogging or walking.”

# Does Your Business Understand Women?



**Most small business owners don't understand women  
Yet two or more women in a store is a shopping machine.**

Did you know?

At home, the majority of women (90 percent) still control the family's purse strings, from stocking up on household items to having the final say on home and car purchases and health care.

Consider the following:

- Most small business owners don't understand women yet two women in a store is a shopping machine.
- There's a very strong consumer bias for well-run local businesses. Look at the popularity of farmers markets. But it has to have an energy, freshness and evangelical joy to it.
- Don't neglect cleanliness. Hygiene is very important, especially to women.
- Most women will U-turn and leave an aisle if it's so narrow that another shopper gives them a "butt-brush."
- New windows and reorganization on the floor is necessary to create a sense of evolution that brings excitement to the space.
- Engage all five senses. Shoppers are conscious of what they see, taste, smell, touch and hear. Sense marketing is an inexpensive way to impact the customer experience.
- 85% of people have used the Internet to search for local businesses, yet only 3 percent of small business total advertising dollars flowed online, compared to as much as 16 percent for big companies.

# Database Marketing with Pistis

All of history's greatest figures achieved success by having *pistis*, "trust; commitment; loyalty; engagement."



**Pistis (πίστις) is a Greek word meaning engagement, trust, loyalty, and commitment.**

Overwhelming clutter has made traditional advertising nearly worthless for most businesses. We live in a world that has become ad rich but idea poor. We are tired of being bombarded with ads—we want instead to be inspired by ideas that will change our lives. Ads may create transactions, but great ideas create transformations. Ads reflect our culture, ideas imagine our future.

One way to avoid the clutter is to instead of devaluing customers by offering deep discounts, small businesses can use digital marketing techniques such as database marketing. The basic idea in database marketing is to build a close personal relationship with each customer that is based on quality, service, friendship, loyalty, and communications. And, not based on discounts.

**The new model of advertising and branding demands that companies improve public life and satisfy the needs of our higher selves.**

You would not give a neighbor \$5 for helping you move furniture. It would be an insult. Instead, you offer a cup of coffee or a beer, and 15 minutes of chat around the kitchen table. That is the kind of relationship that database marketing creates. Discounts send the wrong message: we are cheap guys whose basic product is overpriced. We want to buy your loyalty. We don't care about you. We care about your money.

Database marketing campaigns identify Gold customers and develop programs designed to retain them. Resources that small businesses cannot afford to spend on all of their customers. Profits come from working to retain the best, and encouraging others to move up to higher status levels.





# Live From VA

Hosted by

**Niece Eaton**  
aka Diamond Black

Created & Produced by

**Terrance  
Jackson**

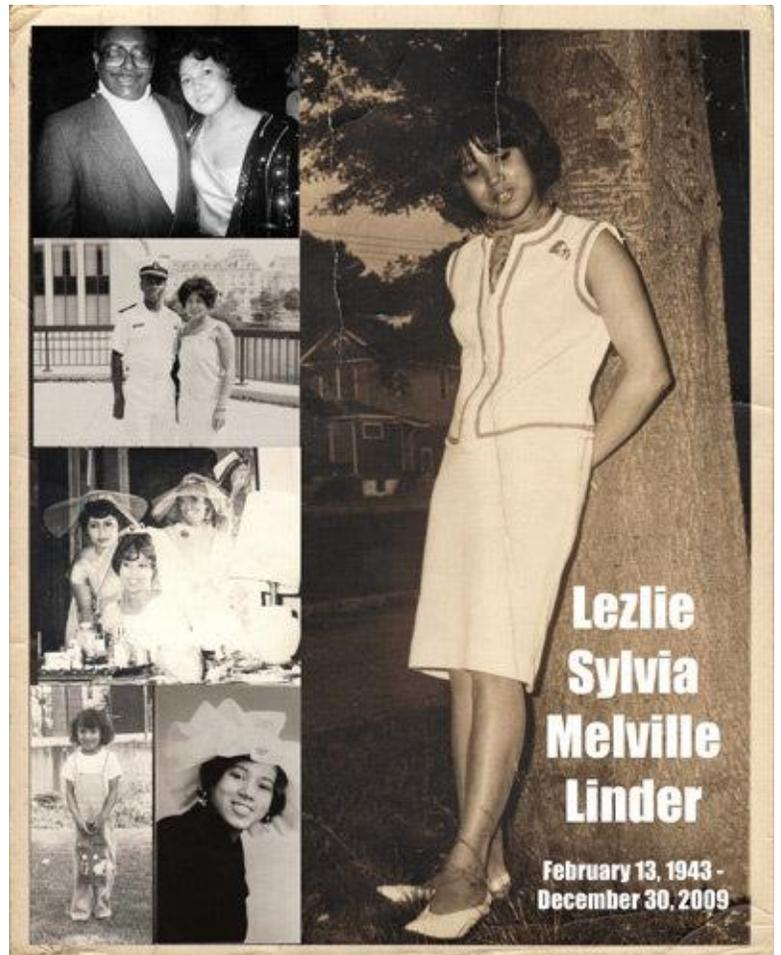
The Genesis for *Seven Magazine* began over ten years ago. Before Facebook, I had the idea of developing a social media platform that integrated music and broadcast television. This idea led to the development of a television show called *Live From VA* where we interviewed such guests as: [Academy Award winner Mo'Nique](#),

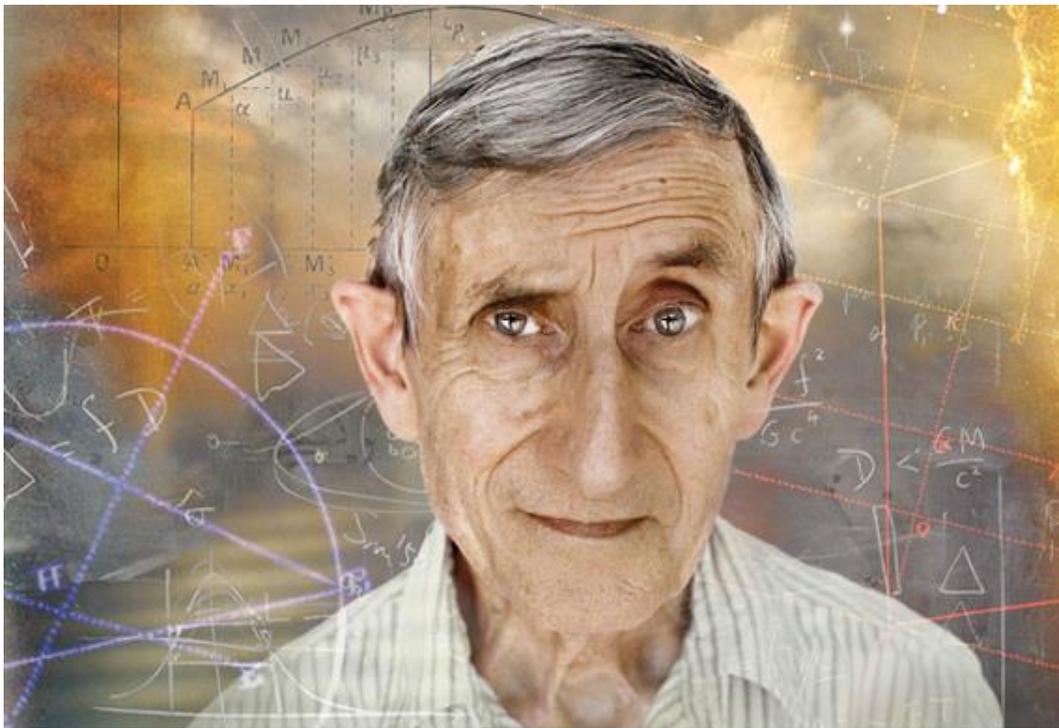
[Russell Simmons & Rev Run](#), [Kanye West](#), [Pharell Williams & Chad Hugo \(the Neptunes\)](#), and [Katt Williams](#).

In January 2009, my mother, Lezlie Linder, was diagnosis with lung cancer. On my bookshelf, I had a copy of Ralph Moss's *The Cancer Industry* which argues that chemotherapy and radiation are largely ineffective and so toxic people often die from their treatment rather than their disease. She really wasn't interested.

In May 2009, in order to help encourage my mother to eat healthier, I attended a screening of the documentary [Fresh](#) which included a reception that featured Joel Salatin and Will Allen. Living in Williamsburg, Virginia, I was motivated to host a screening and panel at the local library.

Google and Facebook are advertising companies, nearly all of their revenue comes from advertising. Yet, they are not very good advertising companies in the sense that the best advertising is based on emotional connections. This is not well understood in Silicon Valley.

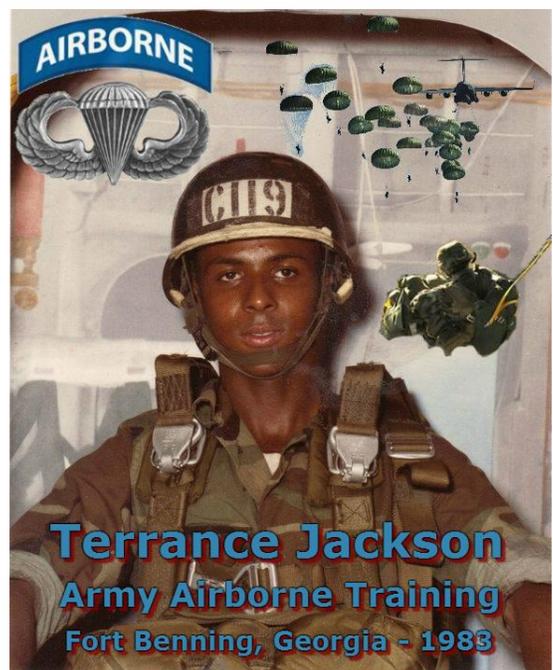




You can't possibly get a good technology going without an enormous number of failures. It's a universal rule. If you look at bicycles, there were thousands of weird models built and tried before they found the one that really worked. You could never design a bicycle theoretically. Even now, after we've been building them for 100 years, it's very difficult to understand just why a bicycle works – it's even difficult to formulate it as a mathematical problem. But just by trial and error, we found out how to do it, and the error was essential. The same is true of airplanes.

~ Freeman Dyson

We all have the brains, talent,  
and creativity to be great, but  
do we have the... ?



**Terrance Jackson**  
Army Airborne Training  
Fort Benning, Georgia - 1983