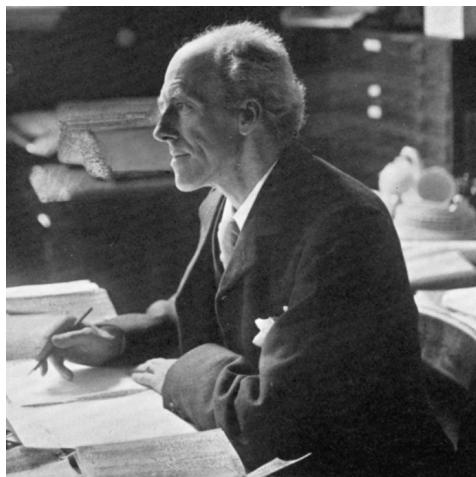




The Societal Compass

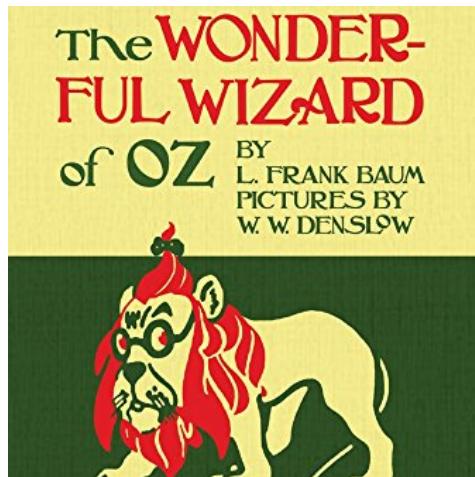


Navigating Community and Culture



A picture of Karl Pearson

Revolutionizing Statistics: How Karl Pearson Created the Chi-Square Test

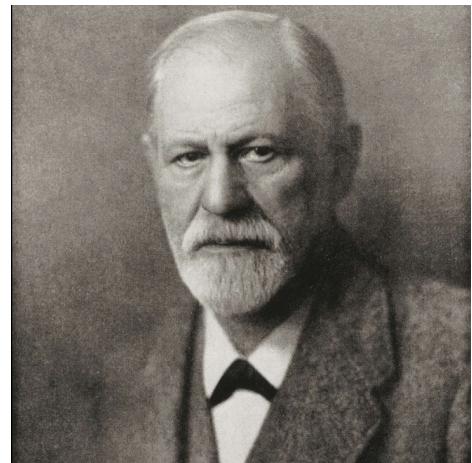


The title page of "The Wonderful Wizard of Oz" children's novel

'The Wonderful Wizard of Oz' Novel Released, Unveiling Enchanted World of Oz

Freudian Insights: The Power of Dreams Revealed

Have you ever dreamt of walking into your office naked or being chased off a cliff? You are not alone. If you're wondering what these dreams mean, look no further! Dr. Sigmund Freud, a prominent clinical neurologist, has revealed the mystery of dreams in his most recent book, *The Interpretation of Dreams*. In this seminal work, Dr. Freud asserts that dreams are not random collections of images and sensations but instead are "the royal road to the unconscious [mind]." These dreams reveal our deepest desires, fears, and unresolved conflicts, allowing us to determine the underlying motivations influencing our conscious thoughts and actions. However, Dr. Freud's work would be incomplete without interweaving aspects of sexuality. He specifically introduced the Oedipus complex, referring to a child's hidden desire for their opposite-sex parent and rivalry



A picture of Dr. Sigmund Freud

with their same-sex parent. This daring venture into the uncharted territory of dream interpretation differs from Dr. Freud's previous publication, *Studies on Hysteria*. His earlier work received criticism from colleagues for emphasizing sex as the primary cause of neurotic behaviour. Given these criticisms, could Freud's new publication be his latest attempt to highlight the role of sex in another aspect of the human experience? Regardless, Dr. Freud's captivating writing style and fascinating discoveries may spark the interest of laypeople and scientific researchers. Overall, his work on dream analysis may definitely pique the scientific community's attention, creating new avenues for research.

The Societal Compass

Turning the Tide: Ladysmith Siege Lifted by British Empire



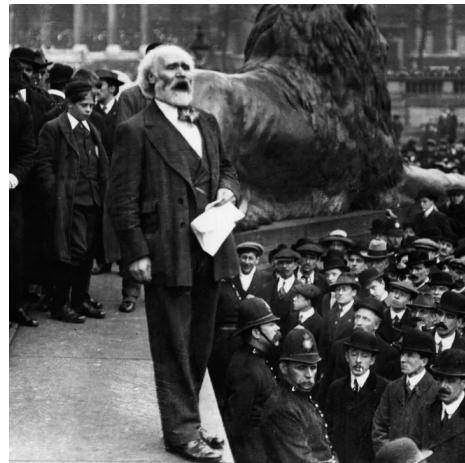
A snapshot of the battlefield during the Siege of Ladysmith

In November 1899, Boer forces besieged Ladysmith, South Africa, rumored to be British commander Sir George White's center of operations. As the new year dawned, the Boers realized their shell fire would never help them capture Ladysmith because it followed predictable patterns. As a result, on January 6, 1900, the Boers jumped into action, launching a determined attack on Ladysmith in their final attempt to capture the city. Despite their efforts, the Boers failed to advance into Ladysmith's southern region, forcing them to retreat. The Boers were

discouraged by the failed attack and made no further attempts to capture the city. Meanwhile, the British Empire made several attempts to relieve Ladysmith. One notable attempt was General Buller's decision to capture the hill of Spion Kop to ensure access into Ladysmith from the west. However, his lapse in judgment resulted in the Battle of Spion Kop, which ended with the British Empire's defeat on January 24, 1900. The British Empire defeated the Boers four weeks after their victory at the Battle of Spion Kop, officially ending the siege of Ladysmith. In this fierce battle for supremacy, the only remaining question is whether the sun will finally set on the British Empire.

Socialism Strengthens as LRC Enters Parliament

The Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Unions Congress held a conference in London, resulting in the formation of a Labor Representative Committee (LRC). During the conference, the Trade Unions Congress and socialist organizations united to advocate for a distinct labor group representing the working



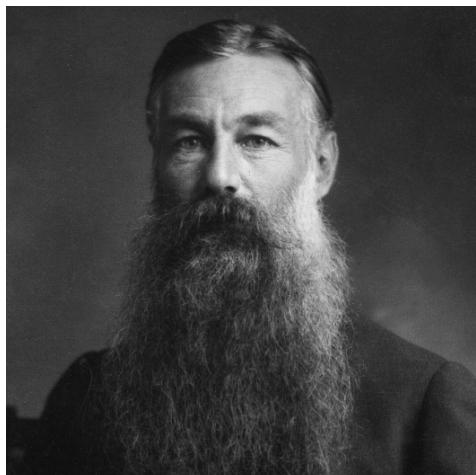
A snapshot during the founding of the British Labor Party

class in parliament. The LRC specifically advocates for improved worker rights, such as higher wages, better working conditions, and equitable labor laws. With the rise of socialist perspectives across Europe, the LRC may represent a new movement that challenges the values of our society. Since the Industrial Revolution, the workforce has transformed, requiring an urgent need for political representation and awareness of worker rights. As a result, the need for labor reform has already received significant support, with 130 delegates representing nearly 600,000 working-class members attending the conference. Only one question remains: Will the LRC eventually revolutionize the British government and society as we know it?



A snapshot of the Davis Cup trophy

Davis Cup: A Smash Hit for International Men's Tennis

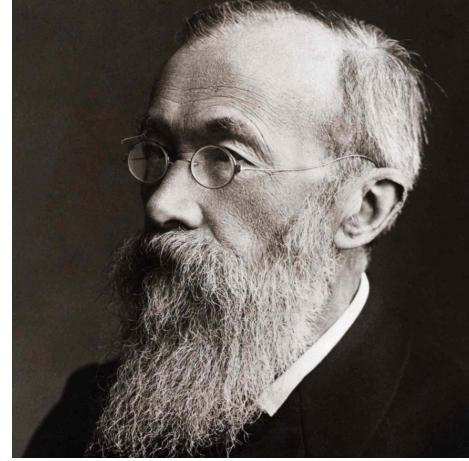


A picture of C. Lloyd Morgan

Lloyd Morgan published 'Animal Behaviour': Unlocking New Realms in Animal Research

Cultural Psychology: Genius or Mere Folklore?

Have you ever wondered why people say things before fully understanding the reasoning behind them? Renowned psychologist Dr. Wilhelm Wundt addresses this fundamental question in his recently published first volume of Cultural Psychology, also known as *Völkerpsychologie*. In this volume, Dr. Wundt explores how thoughts and other conscious experiences differ from mental processes like language. He specifically focuses on language development, including its origins, structure and role in cultivating social relationships in a community. Dr. Wundt is currently regarded as the "father of experimental psychology" and is credited with establishing the first psychology laboratory at the University of Leipzig. However, he studied cultural psychology using an interpretive and qualitative approach, contrasting psychology's current emphasis on empirical and measurable methods. Regardless, this volume demonstrates



A picture of Dr. Wilhelm Wundt

Dr. Wundt's ambitious, if not derisive, attempt to bridge the gap between individual and collective psychological phenomena. However, there are some uncertainties surrounding *Völkerpsychologie*; for instance, *Völkerpsychologie* translates to "folk psychology," raising the question of what exactly this translation means. Does folk psychology refer to societal myths or folktales? Does it refer to an individual's anecdotal or psychological experiences? Regardless of the answer, cultural psychology may emerge as a distinct psychological field, providing insights that enrich our understanding of the human condition. But will cultural psychology ever garner the same excitement and influence of Wundt's experimental work, or will it remain a niche interest among scholars?



The Societal Compass

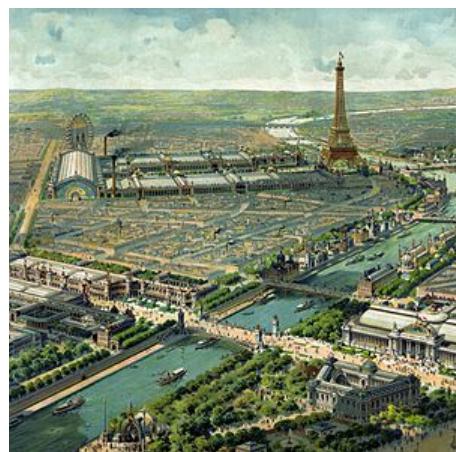


A snapshot of Gregor Mendel's pea plants

The Mendel Revival: Lost Science Finds New Life

Three botanists, Hugo DeVries, Carl Correns, and Erich Von Tschermak, brought Austrian botanist Gregor Mendel's work to light. Mendel's research on genetics had been forgotten before this discovery. Unveiling this work is crucial since it revitalized Mendel's insights on genetics, enriching our understanding of heredity and biological inheritance. As a result, we may witness significant improvements and advancements in the field of genetics.

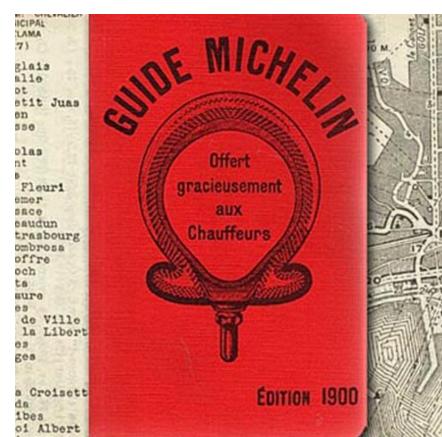
Exposition Universelle: A Global Spectacle of Innovation



A painting of Paris during the World Fair

The Exposition Universelle (world's fair) opened to commemorate the overthrow of the French monarchy, ushering in a new era of technological and diplomatic advancements. This event had several participating international countries and attracted nearly thirty-two million attendees. At the center of everyone's view was the newly constructed Eiffel Tower. But that wasn't all; the Exposition Universelle featured everything from automobiles and early cinema to sculptures and gardens! Since the exposition's theme was to commemorate the dismantling of the French monarchy, no European

monarchies attended the event, however, the United States and other smaller countries participated, possibly promoting greater trade and cultural exchange between these collaborating nations. However, the question remains whether the exposition is a progressive step toward advancing French society as tension between monarchical and republican sentiments rises. Most of the public saw the exposition as a testament to the Republic's innovative advancements, while others viewed it as undermining the French Monarchy's powerful legacy. Despite these controversies, the exposition may symbolize global cooperation and unity, promising international dialogue and a harmonious global society to come.

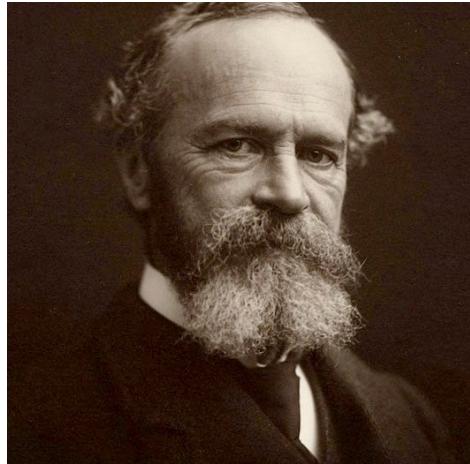


A picture of the first Michelin Guide in France

**Michelin Guide:
Reimagining Cuisine!**



The Societal Compass

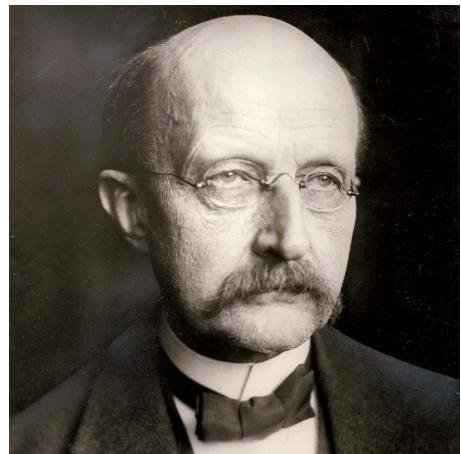


A picture of Dr. William James

Shaping Minds in Psychology and Education

Dr. William James published an educational book, "Talks to Teachers on Psychology: And to Students on Some of Life's Ideals. In this work, Dr. James applied psychological principles to educational practice by proposing techniques that educators could use to improve students' learning experiences and moral development. Teachings from this work may encourage productive and positive interactions between students and teachers. Given the insights in this work, Dr. James' perspectives have the potential to transform our current educational landscape.

Max Planck Pioneers Quantum Physics Breakthrough



A picture of Max Planck

Early this year, physicists faced a perplexing dilemma. No physicist's theory succeeded in explaining the wavelength-dependent variation in energy radiation from hot objects. However, this predicament piqued the interest of an ambitious German physicist, who accepted the challenge and succeeded! Max Planck combined formulas developed by physicists Wilhelm Wein and Lord Rayleigh and announced his discovery of a new formula in October 1900. The explanation that followed this discovery was quite bold! Planck rejected the prevailing belief that energy was a continuous spectrum and introduced the concept of "quanta," which he defined as

small pockets containing specific amounts of energy. In doing so, he had to abandon his firm belief that the Second Law of Thermodynamics was a fundamental principle of nature. Planck states that "[he] was ready to sacrifice any of [his] previous convictions about physics." On December 14, 1900, he presented his quanta-based explanation at a meeting of the German Physical Society in Berlin. Planck's findings will undoubtedly open up new avenues of research in physics, and he may even be responsible for establishing an entirely new field of study! It would not be surprising if Planck received a Nobel Prize for his groundbreaking work!



A snapshot of the Galveston U.S. Hurricane

**Galveston Tragedy:
Deadliest U.S.
Hurricane Claimed
8,000 Lives**