**Document number 0**

**Document identifier: GUM\_academic\_art**

Aesthetic Appreciation and Spanish Art: Insights from Eye-Tracking

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How do people look at and experience art? Which elements of specific artworks do they focus on? Do museum labels have an impact on how people look at artworks? The viewing experience of art is a complex one, involving issues of perception, attention, memory, decision-making, affect, and emotion. Thus, the time it takes and the ways of visually exploring an artwork can inform about its relevance, interestingness, and even its aesthetic appeal. This paper describes a collaborative pilot project focusing on a unique collection of 17th Century Zurbarán paintings. The Jacob cycle at Auckland Castle is the only UK example of a continental collection preserved in situ in purpose-built surroundings. While studies of the psychology of art have focused on individual works and distinctions between representative / non-representative topics, no work has been completed on the aesthetic appreciation of collections or of devotional themes. In this paper, we report upon the novel insights eye-tracking techniques have provided into the unconscious processes of viewing the unique collection of Zurbarán artworks. The purpose of this pilot study was to assess the effects of different written interpretation on the visual exploration of artworks. We will discuss the potential implications of these techniques and our understanding of visual behaviours on museum and gallery practice. The project brings together established research strengths in Spanish art history, experimental psychology, digital humanities, and museum studies to explore, using eye-tracking techniques, aesthetic reactions to digital representations of the individual Zurbarán artworks as well as the significance of the collection as a whole.

Our experience of art develops from the interaction of several cognitive and affective processes; the beginning of which is a visual scan of the artwork. When regarding an artwork, a viewer gathers information through a series fixations, interspersed by rapid movements of the eye called saccades. The direction of saccades is determined by an interaction between the goals of the observer and the physical properties of the different elements of the scene (e.g. colour, texture, brightness etc). Importantly, studying eye movements offers an insight that does not depend on the participants’ beliefs, memories or subjective impressions of the artwork. Previous eye tracking research has highlighted the potential to transform the ways we understand visual processing in the arts (see for example Brieber 2014; Binderman et al., 2005) and at the same time offers a direct way of studying several important factors of a museum visit (Filippini Fantoni et al., 2013; Heidenreich & Turano 2011; Milekic 2010).

Zurbarán’s cycle of Jacob and his Sons has been on display in the Long Room at Auckland Castle for over 250 years. It is the only cycle to be preserved in purpose-built surroundings in the UK, and one of very few of its kind in the world. It has a long history in scholarship (Baron & Beresford 2014), but many key aspects of its production and significance have not yet been fully understood. In this study we used eye-tracking in the first stage of exploring audience experience of the extensive Spanish art collections of County Durham, of which the 13 Zurbarán artworks (there are actually only 12 Zurbarán artworks, the 13th Benjamin, is a copy by Arthur Pond) are a key part of, to investigate the ways in which audiences look at Spanish art, how aesthetic experience is evaluated and whether audiences can be encouraged to approach art in different ways. This pilot project primarily investigated how participants visually explore artworks and provides new insights into the potential eye-tracking has to transform the ways we understand visual processing in arts and culture and at the same time offer a direct way of studying several important factors of a museum visit, namely to assess the effects of label characteristics on visitor visual behaviour.

**Document number 1**

**Document identifier: GUM\_academic\_census**

1 Introduction

Tenured and tenure-track university faculty play a special role in determining the speed and direction of scientific progress, both directly through their research and indirectly through their training of new researchers. Past studies establish that each of these efforts is strongly and positively influenced through various forms of faculty diversity, including ethnic, racial, and gender diversity. As an example, research shows that greater diversity within a community or group can lead to improved critical thinking [1] and more creative solutions to complex tasks [2, 3] by pairing together individuals with unique skillsets and perspectives that complement and often augment the abilities of their peers. Additionally, diversity has been shown to produce more supportive social climates and effective learning environments [4], which can facilitate the mentoring of young scientists. Despite these positive effects, however, quantifying the impact of diversity in science remains exceedingly difficult, due in large part to a lack of comprehensive data about the scientific workforce.

Measuring the composition and dynamics of a scientific workforce, particularly in a rapidly expanding field like computer science, is a crucial first step toward understanding how scholarly research is conducted and how it might be enhanced. For many scientific fields, however, there is no central listing of all tenure-track faculty, making it difficult to define a rigorous sample frame for analysis. Further, rates of adoption of services like GoogleScholar and ResearchGate vary within, and across disciplines. For instance, gender representation in computing is an important issue with broad implications [5], but without a full census of computing faculty, the degree of inequality and its possible sources are difficult to establish [6]. Some disciplines, like political science, are organized around a single professional society, whose membership roll approximates a full census [7]. Most fields, on the other hand, including computer science, lack a single all-encompassing organization and membership information is instead distributed across many disjoint lists, such as web-based faculty directories for individual departments.

Because assembling such a full census is difficult, past studies have tended to avoid this task and have instead used samples of researchers [8 – 11], usually specific to a particular field [12 – 16], and often focused on the scientific elite [17, 18]. Although useful, such samples are not representative of the scientific workforce as a whole and thus have limited generalizability. One of the largest census efforts to date assembled, by hand, a nearly complete record of three academic fields: computer science, history, and business [19]. This data set has shed considerable light on dramatic inequalities in faculty training, placement, and scholarly productivity [6, 19, 20]. But, this data set is only a single snapshot of an evolving and expanding system and hence offers few insights into the changing composition and diversity trends within these academic fields.

In some fields, yearly data on faculty numbers and composition are available in aggregate. In computer science, the Computing Research Association (CRA) documents trends in the employment of PhD recipients through the annual Taulbee survey of computing departments in North America (cra.org/resources/taulbee-survey). Such surveys can provide valuable insight into trends and summary statistics on the scientific workforce but suffer from two key weaknesses. First, surveys are subject to variable response rates and the misinterpretation of questions or sample frames, which can inject bias into fine-grained analyses [21, 22]. Second, aggregate information provides only a high-level view of a field, which can make it difficult to investigate causality [23]. For example, differences in recruitment and retention strategies across departments will be washed out by averaging, thereby masking any insights into the efficacy of individual strategies and policies.

Here, we present a novel system, based on a topical web crawler, that can quickly and automatically assemble a full census of an academic field using digital data available on the public World Wide Web. This system is efficient and accurate, and it can be adapted to any academic discipline and used for continuous collection. The system is capable of collecting census data for an entire academic field in just a few hours using off-the-shelf computing hardware, a vast improvement over the roughly 1600 hours required to do this task by hand [19]. By assembling an accurate census of an entire field from online information alone, this system will facilitate new research on the composition of academic fields by providing access to complete faculty listings, without having to rely on surveys or professional societies. This system can also be used longitudinally to study how the workforce’s composition changes over time, which is particularly valuable for evaluating the effectiveness of policies meant to broaden participation or improve retention of faculty. Finally, applied to many academic fields in parallel, the system can elucidate scientists’ movement between different disciplines and relate those labor flows to scientific advances. In short, many important research questions will benefit from the availability of accurate and frequently-recollected census data.

Our study is organized as follows. We begin by detailing the design and implementation of our web crawler framework. Next, we present the results of our work in two sections. The first demonstrates the validity and utility of the crawler by collecting census data for the field of computer science and comparing it to a hand-curated census, collected in 2011 [19]. The second provides an example of the type of research enabled by our system and uses the 2011 and 2017 censuses to investigate the “leaky pipeline” problem in faculty retention.

**Document number 2**

**Document identifier: GUM\_academic\_economics**

2. New Institutional Economics: Theoretical Foundations and Application to the Argentine Case

2.1. New Institutional Economics, Property Rights, and Credibility of the State’s Commitment

Throughout the second half of the 20th century, we have witnessed the return of institutions to economic analysis. The awarding of the Nobel Prize in Economics to its main representatives (Douglass North, Ronald Coase, Oliver Williamson, and Elinor Ostrom) has contributed to its greater recognition.

The two main notions of this economic approach are the concepts of transaction costs and institutions, analyzed by Coase and North, respectively. Coase [13,14] argues that economic transactions involve costs, and where these costs outweigh the gains, the exchange will not take place. For its part, North defined the institutions as the “rules of the game”: they determine the structure of the economy, establish incentives for economic behavior, and affect social interaction [12]. Thus, institutions also determine the level of uncertainty to which individuals are subject, stimulating or discouraging transactions. A viable economy requires an institutional structure that reduces existing uncertainty and guarantees property rights. In other words, it is critical that economic agents believe that their property rights will not be taken away by other public or private actors [15]. Achieving these objectives requires the creation of inclusive institutions, which guarantee the right to private property, incorporate an impartial legal system, and promote a society based on equality of conditions [16]. Of course, the state takes a lead role in promoting this type of institution. The state must protect property rights, provide public services, and ensure a sound judiciary. It is responsible also for imposing order and promoting a climate of cooperation among agents, penalizing all violators of contracts [17].

The path to a prosperous society is not an easy one. It is society that establishes, through political processes, the type of economic institutions that are adopted. If there are disagreements about the policies to be implemented, then the group that wins the political game will make the final decision. On the one hand, a society that adopts policies promoting inclusive political institutions will develop pluralist and centralized institutions. Inclusive institutions guarantee the right to private property, to an impartial legal system and promote a society based on equal conditions. These institutions benefit not only the elites, but society as a whole. The consequences of implementing inclusive institutions are reflected in increased activity, productivity, and economic growth. On the other hand, if extractive political institutions are implemented, then power will be consolidated within a small number of groups. In governments with extractive policies, the group in power usually extracts resources from the rest of the population for its own enrichment and well-being. Another feature of this type of government is that powerful interest groups oppose increased pluralism because it typically results in the loss of their privileges. Those in power have little interest in their power devolving to a greater number of agents, as would occur under political institutions that were more pluralistic [16].

It follows that the role of the state is essential. The institutional structure of a state and its constitution are responsible for restricting predatory action—even by the state itself—and for creating rules that benefit the community [18]. Moreover, compliance mechanisms must reflect ex ante and ex post standards [12]. But what happens when property rights are not respected? What if it is the state itself that exhibits predatory behavior? All these questions have a place in this case analysis. The expropriation of YPF is a case in which the Argentine State presents predatory behavior, encouraged by an extractive institutional framework. If the decisions taken by the state are not based on the general interest and, in their execution, do not respect property rights, the number of transactions will be reduced, which will result in unfavorable economic performance. In a scenario with insecure property rights, asymmetric information, and a judicial system that acts as a lax enforcement mechanism, as discussed in the following sections, the FDI is difficult to attract.

2.2. Institutional Structure of the Argentine State

In order to understand policymaking and its effects, one must have adequate knowledge of the focal country’s institutional framework.

Most of Argentina’s governments have been of the predatory type. The country’s unequal economic growth originated in the colonial era and reflects how the Spanish metropolis influenced the establishment of extractive institutions [7]. Argentine politics are therefore highly unstable. Achieving political order would require the government to limit its actions and guarantee the rights of citizens—neither of which has yet occurred in Argentina.

**Document number 3**

**Document identifier: GUM\_academic\_enjambment**

Distant Rhythm: Automatic Enjambment Detection on Four Centuries of Spanish Sonnets

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Introduction

Enjambment takes place when a syntactic unit is broken up across two lines of poetry (Domínguez Caparrós, 2000: 103), giving rise to different stylistic effects (e.g. increased emphasis on elements of the broken-up phrase, or contrast between those elements), or creating double interpretations for the enjambed lines (García-Paje, 1991).

In Spanish poetry, the syntactic configurations under which enjambment takes place have been described extensively, and detailed studies on the use of enjambment by individual authors exist (see Martínez Cantón, 2011 for an overview) including, among others Quilis (1964), Domínguez Caparrós, (2000), Paraíso, (2000), Spang (1983) for a description of enjambment, and Alarcos (1966), Senabre (1982), Luján (2006), Martínez Fernández (2010) for case-studies on a single author. However, a larger-scale study to identify enjambment across hundreds of authors spanning several centuries, enabling distant reading (Moretti, 2013), was not previously available.

Given that need, we have developed software, based on Natural Language Processing, that automatically identifies enjambment in Spanish, and applied it to a corpus of approx. 3750 sonnets by ca. 1000 authors, from the 15th to the 19th century. What is the interest of such large-scale automatic analyses of enjambment? First, the literature shows a debate about which specific syntactic units can be considered to trigger enjambment, if split across two lines, and whether lexical and syntactic criteria are sufficient to identify enjambment. Second, the stylistic effects that enjambment permits are also an object of current research (Martínez Fernández, 2010). Systematically collecting large amounts of enjambment examples provides helpful evidence to assess scholars’ current claims, and may stimulate novel analyses. Finally, our study complements Navarro’s (2016) automatic metrical analyses of Spanish Golden Age sonnets, by covering a wider period and focusing on enjambment.

The abstract is structured thus: First we provide the definition of enjambment adopted. Then, our corpus and system are described, followed by an evaluation of the system. Finally, findings on enjambment in our diachronic sonnet corpus are discussed. The project’s website provides details omitted here for space reasons, including samples for the corpus, results, and other details.

Enjambment in Spanish

Syntactic and metrical units often match in poetry. However, this trend has been broken since antiquity for various reasons (Parry (1929) on Homer, or Flores Gómez (1988) on early classical poetry).

In Spanish tradition, enjambment (in Spanish, "encabalgamiento") is considered to take place when a pause suggested by poetic form (e.g. at the end of a line or across hemistichs) occurs between strongly connected lexical or syntactic units, triggering an unnatural cut between those units.

Quilis (1964) performed poetry reading experiments, proposing that the following strongly connected elements give rise to enjambment, should a poetic-form pause break them up:

Lexical enjambment: Breaking up a word. We translated "lexical enjambment" from Quilis’s terms "encabalgamiento léxico" or "tmesis".

Phrase-bounded enjambment: Within a phrase, breaking up sequences like "noun + adjective", "verb + adverb", "auxiliary verb + main verb", among others. We translated "phrase-bounded enjambment" from "encabalgamiento sirremático".

Cross-clause enjambment: Between a noun antecedent and the pronoun heading the relative clause that complements the antecedent. We translated "cross-clause enjambment" from Quilis’s "encabalgamiento oracional".

The project site includes Quilis’s complete list of syntactic environments that can trigger enjambment, as well as the types identified by our system. Besides the enjambment types above, Spang (1983) noted that if a subject or direct object and their related verbs occur in two different lines of poetry, this can also feel unusual for a reader, even if the effect is less pronounced than in the environments identified by Quilis. To differentiate these cases from enjambment proper, Spang calls these cases "enlace", translated here as "expansion".

Quilis (1964) was the only author so far to gather recitation-based experimental evidence on enjambment. His typology is still considered current, and was adopted by later authors, although complementary enjambment typologies have been proposed, as Martínez Cantón (2011) reviews. Our system identifies Quilis’ types, besides Spang’s expansion cases.

**Document number 4**

**Document identifier: GUM\_academic\_epistemic**

Epistemic pollution

Agents can rationally choose between experts only if the criteria that distinguish genuine experts from charlatans are common sense or widely known: if agents are to satisfy the epistemic conditions on responsibility, they must know what kinds of knowledge they must utilize to guide their selection of sources (on pain of infinite regress). In fact, many, if not all, the markers of expertise identified by philosophers enjoy widespread recognition. The fact that these criteria are widely known, however, offers an opportunity to those who would use them for deception, witting or unwitting. Since expertise must be assessed through indirect markers, to mimic the markers of expertise is to mimic expertise [17]. We live in an epistemic environment that is heavily and deliberately polluted by agents who use mimicry and other methods as a means of inflating their pretense to expertise. This fact, together with the fact that such deception is widely known to occur, reduces ordinary people’s trust in expert authority and diminishes their capacity to distinguish reliable from unreliable sources.

For instance, those with an interest in deceiving the general public may set up parallel institutions that ostensibly guarantee expertise, taking advantage of the ways in which these parallel institutions mimic legitimate institutions to ensure that people are taken in. There are some egregious examples of this practice in the field of health care. For example, a small number of doctors set up the American College of Pediatricians (ACPeds) to advocate socially conservative viewpoints related to child health care. Such an organization is surely permissible, but it has had the unfortunate (and likely intended) effect of muddying debates in the public forum by misleading people into thinking that the college speaks for the pediatric profession at large. Thus, when ACPeds issued a statement condemning gender reassignment surgery in 2016 [21], many people mistook the organization’s political beliefs for the consensus view among United States pediatricians — although the peak body for pediatric workers, the American Academy of Pediatrics, has a much more positive view of gender dysphoria [22]. Insofar as the larger organization, with a broader membership base, can be expected to reflect a wider range of expert opinions and a higher degree of expertise, it is reasonable to give its views greater weight than those of the smaller organization. When ACPeds allows or encourages the impression that it speaks for the profession, it introduces an epistemic pollutant.

A yet more egregious example of such pollution involved collaborative efforts by pharmaceutical companies and the publishing giant Elsevier to produce publications mimicking peer-reviewed journals in the interest of promoting the companies’ commercial products [23]. The companies hoped to leverage the prestige of Elsevier with these fake journals to endow their promotional “research” with an air of reliability. When the deceit was uncovered, however, the effect was just the opposite: the legitimacy of the published findings was not enhanced through their publication by Elsevier, but rather the legitimacy of Elsevier’s publications — and, by extension, all academic journals — was diminished through their dissemination of deceptive and commercially interested research.

More recently, institutions of academic expertise have been subject to a large and growing outbreak of so-called predatory journals — journals that will publish almost anything for a fee. Once again, this phenomenon has the effect of making peer-reviewed journals appear less legitimate. At times, even those who work in academia may be unsure of a particular journal’s legitimacy, and there are genuine borderline cases. For example, the Frontiers contingent of journals appears legitimate — at least to me — despite the fact that authors are expected to pay a publication fee. 8 Yet some Frontiers journals appear to have engaged in bad behavior, whether for profit or for some other motive. Frontiers in Public Health controversially published articles linking vaccines and autism [24] and questioning the link between HIV and AIDS [25]. Whether due to this behavior or not, Jeffrey Beall decided to add the publisher to his influential (but now sadly unavailable) list of questionable journals [26]. The controversy surrounding Beall’s decision indicates how difficult it is to make such judgments — even for professionals. If academics with expertise in relevant fields have difficulty assessing whether particular journals or particular publishers are legitimate, one cannot reasonably expect ordinary people to make such judgments. If their confidence in scientific findings is lowered across the board as the result of such epistemic pollution, one can hardly blame them.

Since conflicts of interest are a reason to discount expertise, it is incumbent on me to note that I have published in Frontiers journals on several occasions. Epistemic pollution may stem not only from counterfeit institutions of knowledge production but also from bad behavior by legitimate institutions. 9 For example, pollution may result from attempts to game the systems put in place to track expertise. Consider institutions with a credentialing function, such as universities, bar associations, or peer review bodies. These institutions do not exist solely to credential experts. They have other functions, and these functions may come into conflict, creating pressures to inflate credentials. For example, universities have a financial incentive to inflate the expertise of their academic staff, thereby increasing their rankings, bringing in grant money, and attracting students. Systems that assess expertise can be manipulated, and many cases of such manipulation exist — take the recent example by the University of Malaysia, which attempted to boost metrics by urging its faculty to cite one another [28]. For this reason, institutions may also be slow to investigate accusations of fraud, and they may try to keep their discoveries in-house to protect their reputations.

**Document number 5**

**Document identifier: GUM\_academic\_games**

The Use of Cognitive Digital Games in School: Contributions to Attention

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Cognitive games involve a number of different games working aspects of human cognition, while proposing the intersection between the sets of concepts, fun and cognition, for the improvement of cognitive functions. The attention is the main point made in this study, since it is fundamental to the learning process and be recurring complaint among parents and teachers in schools.

With respect to the contributions of digital games to improvement of cognitive processes, researchers suggest that regular practice has a significant influence on improving the performance related to basic visual skills (Li, Polat, Scalzo, & Bavelier, 2010); on the ability to perceive objects simultaneously (Dye & Bavelier, 2010; Feng, Spence, & Pratt, 2007); and on the ability to do more than one task at the same time (Boot, Kramer, Simons, Fabiani, & Gratton, 2008). Other studies specifically investigate the use of digital games in the school context and suggest potential for digital game use to improve of student's attention span at preschool age (Rueda, Checa, & Cómbita, 2012), to improve overall intelligence capacity of elementary school children (Miller & Robertson, 2010), and to better performance of working memory ability (Klingberg et al., 2005; Thorell, Lindqvist, Nutley, Bohlin, & Klingberg, 2009).

Considering the importance of the proper functioning of attention, because of its involvement in the regulation of thoughts and emotions, maintaining the performance of this process is very important, especially in school, where the child must acquire content in an environment full of countless distractors. The study in question focuses on the attention, proposing and evaluation in the context of the classroom. Thus, it suggests the use of digital games in an integrated way the school activities in the classroom. The games have features like increasing challenges, rules that establish what can and cannot be done, and involvement of the player in the quest to gain skills and win the game (Kirriemuir & McFarlane, 2004; Prensky, 2005). We aim to investigate the contributions of the use of a system that integrates cognitive digital games to a database, of the Escola do Cérebro, for monitoring and improvement of cognitive skills, highlighting the attention. The games involve challenges and rules involving the exercise of cognitive functions, especially the working memory, attention and capacity of solving problems.

The study combines qualitative and quantitative approaches. It collects the data based on the observation of the proposed interventions as well as interviews conducted with participating teachers and students to identify their perceptions of digital games’ contributions to the learning process. Furthermore, before and after the implementation of the intervention, we performed a D2 Test of attention that measures selective and sustained attention, as well as visual scanning accuracy and speed.

The intervention consisted in the use of the Escola do Cérebro, using tablets in the classroom, daily for a period of five weeks. The sample consisted of 71 students of the Application School of Basic Education, Federal University of Santa Catarina, aged 7 and 9 years old (M = 7.64 ± 1.12), which were divided into two groups: participant and control. The first (n = 31) participated in the intervention, the control group (n = 40) was only evaluated using the test before and after the same time interval of interventions.

The Escola do Cérebro is a platform that integrates seven digital games into a database. The application allows visualization of the player's performance and offers the possibility of monitoring by teachers. Students have their scores measured by four variables: time, speed, stability and accuracy.

A statistical analysis was performed based on the application of the paired t-test on the difference of the overall score obtained in the test before and after the intervention in the two groups. The difference in the results obtained from the application of D2 Test of attention before and after was statistically significant (p < 0.05), the participant group had mean and standard deviation 60.23 (64.75) respectively, while the control group was 20.00 (42.65).

The result indicates significant improvement in the performance of the sustained attention in the test, as well as a high dispersion, which reveals a variation in relation to the performance. In addition, students participating in the interview reported a preference for games that involve problem solving, recognize the need to plan actions in relation to their importance for the game and for daily activities, and realize improvements in the ability to sustain attention. The teachers observed changes after the intervention, emphasizing the greater persistence and involvement in school activities, and in some students, improvement in the ability to sustain attention. From this, we conclude that an intervention based on cognitive digital games offers contributions to the learning process and improvement of sustained attention.

**Document number 6**

**Document identifier: GUM\_academic\_huh**

Introduction

A fundamental tenet of linguistic science is that the sound of a word has a purely arbitrary connection to the word's meaning [1], [2]. Thus, the sound of the word dog in English is connected to the concept ‘dog’ by historical accident and not by any natural connection; roughly the same concept is just as well denoted in French by chien, in German by hund, and in Japanese by inu. But it is not that a word can have just any vocal sound. While the possibility space for sound systems of the world's language is enormous, any given language makes use of only a restricted portion of the possible sounds [3], [4]. It follows from these two basic principles – the ‘arbitrariness of the sign’, and the ‘selectiveness of particular sound systems’ – that the words that exist in the world's languages should sound quite different from each other, and that the likelihood that there are universal words is extremely small. But in this study we present a striking exception to this otherwise robust rule. From a systematic comparison of 10 spoken languages from 5 continents we find evidence suggesting that a word like ‘Huh?’ – used as a ‘repair initiator’ when, for example, one has not clearly heard what someone just said [5], [6] – is a universal word.

There are two distinct claims being made here: 1. that Huh? is universal, and 2. that Huh? is a word. In support of the first claim, we show that the similarities in form and function of an interjection with the specific function of repair initiation are very much greater across languages than chance coincidence would admit. In fact the variation in form in unrelated languages across the globe is about the same as the variation we find in the way any regular word (e.g., dog) is pronounced across dialects of English. In support of the second claim, we show that Huh? meets the criteria of a word in the sense of being a conventional lexical sign which must be learnt. Thus, in contrast to what has been presumed for interjections in general [7], [8] and for huh? in particular [9], [10], we find that this item is linguistic in nature rather than being a mere grunt or non-lexical sound. We show that the form is locally calibrated in ways that show it fitting within different language systems. Huh? may be a non-prototypical word, but it is a word.

Finally, we address the question of why all languages should have such a word and why its form should be so similar across languages. We observe that this item fulfils a crucial need shared by all languages – the efficient signalling of problems of hearing and understanding – and we propose that its form is constrained by selective pressures in a conversational environment that is essentially the same in all languages. Consider a case from English [10]:

Extract 1 American English [NB, 1:1:19]

After speaker G makes a statement, speaker E utters the interjection huh?. This is followed by a repetition of the original statement by G. The technical term for this type of sequence is “open other-initiated repair”: repair is initiated not by the speaker of the first turn but by the other participant (“other-initiated”), and the repair initiator signals that there is a problem, but it leaves open what the problem is (“open”) [11]. The actual repair operation in response to this interjection is usually simply repetition, sometimes with slight modification. Extracts 2 and 3 show structurally identical sequences in two other languages: Siwu, a Kwa language spoken in Ghana, and Lao, a Tai-Kadai language spoken in Laos.

Extract 2 Siwu (Ghana) [Maize1\_1017013]

Extract 3 Lao (Laos) [CONV\_050815c\_03.10]

These examples show that it is possible to identify the same conversational structure in unrelated languages. Essentially, this method gives us a natural control over conversational data, making possible systematic comparison across languages [12], [13]. Sequences of other-initiated repair have been identified in every spoken language investigated so far [14], [15], and as the examples show, the interjection in the pivotal turn can be remarkably similar. This leads to the question driving our study: is huh? in this context a universal word?

By compiling data from published literature we found that in thirty-one languages around the world, the interjection for other-initiated repair appears to be strongly similar (Figure 1). However, written sources are rarely explicit about the precise form, meaning, and use of interjections. The most reliable way to study a conversational interjection is by examining cases of actual use. Therefore we collected data from recordings of naturally occurring informal conversations in a sample of 10 languages from 5 continents, varying fundamentally in terms of phonology, word structure, and grammar (languages 1–10 in Figure 1). For optimal comparability, we studied the exact same conversational environment across languages: that of other-initiated repair (OIR), in which one participant produces a turn at talk, the other then signals some trouble with this turn, and finally the first produces a next turn which aims to solve the trouble, usually by means of repetition and/or modification. In some languages the interjection, or an item similar to it, was also found in other sequential environments, for instance to mark surprise or to pursue a response. Such alternative (and probably derived) uses provide insight in possible paths of semantic change, but we exclude them here to make sure we are comparing like with like.

**Document number 7**

**Document identifier: GUM\_academic\_implicature**

4. Discussion.

We hypothesized that the children, who were over the age of six at the time of collection, would have adult-like SI interpretations. We expected that the use of a training session and then the format of the question would guide participants towards evaluating pragmatic felicity over providing truth value judgments, and would result in adult-like interpretations. Further, we posited that if our initial hypothesis was not supported, and in fact there was some non-adult-like performance, that there would be significant variability among the conditions, with cardinal numbers having the highest performance and some the weakest. On the surface, it does seem as if there is variability and perhaps a larger sample size or more items could lead to a significant finding (see limitations below), but at least for this study, the only significant finding was the difference between cardinal numbers and some. Significant differences were not observed between all and cardinal numbers or all and some.

4.1. LIMITATIONS AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS.

This study is limited in its power and generalizability. It serves as a reminder of the work that needs to be completed for the cross-linguistic study of SI in particular and acquisition more generally. Bantu languages are not included in studies of acquisition often enough despite the numerous languages in this linguistic grouping and the millions of people using them. Future studies need to include more participants and more items to increase power. Future studies should also include a larger age range of children to document the age at which adult-like performance emerges. Related cross-cultural studies have resulted in insufficient statistical power, but interesting trends (e.g., Nedwick, 2014). Follow-up studies with increased stimuli and participants are needed.

In a future study, it is also important to consider if additional training in the difference between reporting on felicity and truth value judgments would impact results, or if more naturalistic experimental conditions (e.g., demonstrating actions using real objects instead of two-dimensional depictions) would be beneficial. Previous studies in this region of sub-Saharan Africa have found evidence of cultural differences in testing behavior (Hein, Reich, Marks, Thuma, & Grigorenko, 2016). The current study is too small to make strong conclusions with regard to cultural differences and experimental methods; however, in the study by Hein and colleagues it was found that children responded more or less frequently based on factors such as stimuli type. In the current study, the responses from two children were not included because they responded the same way to every item through the training and all test items. More specifically, they answered “yes” that the puppet described the pictures well. It is possible that these two children understood the task and really did believe that the puppet did not produce any poor descriptions, and in this regard, are not yet adult-like in their SI interpretations. This is unlikely as they said that even the first training item was said well. It is also possible though that these two children were attempting to please the data collectors, or be polite, and that “yes” was in some ways a default answer to be provided when having to respond verbally in a test context.

Additional training with the methodology could improve outcomes. The puppets used were picked specifically for this task with careful attention to their appearance. Upon arrival at the school, however, it became clear that the children were not accustomed to playing with puppets and that the data collection would be a novel experience for them. Further exploration with greater cardinal number ranges could also prove interesting. Numbers through five in the participating communities are most often expressed with native Chitonga words while numbers greater than five are typically indicated using English borrowings. The cardinal numbers included in this study were only one through five in order to avoid additional item variability, but larger numbers should be included in future research.

5. Conclusion.

Albeit limited, these results provide valuable insight into SI interpretation by Chitonga-speaking children and demonstrate that pragmatic inference acquisition likely follows the order identified in previous research, but appears to be completed at a later age in this language. This interesting combination of findings – expected hierarchy of difficulty, but differing age of acquisition – is an important addition to our growing cross-linguistic knowledge of SI and could be the result of language-specific differences in the use of SI lexical items or methodological differences.

**Document number 8**

**Document identifier: GUM\_academic\_lighting**

Utilization of busted CFL in developing cheap and efficient segmented compact LED bulbs

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Abstract. Today’s generation will not survive a day without the help of lighting. In fact, someone’s productivity, particularly at night, depends on the presence of a good lighting and it seems that it is a daily necessity. Lighting takes a large part on the consumption of household electrical energy particularly in the Philippines. There are different type of lighting bulbs used at home can affect the overall lighting consumption. Nowadays, most commonly and widely used bulb in the household is the Compact Fluorescent Light (CFL). However, the main problem of CFL is the mercury they contain. In addition to this is the harmful effect of mercury such as Emission of UV Radiation. In response to the said problem, this project study gives solution to the problem of the society concerning environment, health and safety as well energy conservation, by developing a segmented compact light-emitting diode (SCLED) bulb from busted CFL that are efficient, economical, and does not contain toxic chemicals.

1. Introduction

Based on the results of the 2011 Household Energy Consumption Survey (HECS), electricity remains as the most common source of energy used by households particularly in the Philippines. About 87 percent of 21.0 million households used electricity from March to August 2011. As of 2016, the demand for electricity in the residential is leading among the different sectors. It is often grouped depending on its uses that are distributed for heating and cooling, lighting, operating appliances etc [1]

Figure 1. January-june 2016 philippine power demand

Now that the world is in the age where lighting seems to be a daily necessity, typical homes as shown in figure 1, consume nearly 27 percent of the energy used today: making lighting as the major source of electricity consumption. Lighting plays a large part on the consumption of household electrical energy; it consumes about 18% of the total generated electricity of total energy consumption in residential sectors as shown in figure 2 [2].

Figure 2. Estimated electricity use in residential sector

One of the main factors in lighting energy consumption is the light bulb. The use of correct and appropriate type of light bulb improves the efficiency of energy usage. There are three general types of lighting that are widely used in the household nowadays: the (light-emitting diode) LED bulb, (compact fluorescent light) CFL bulb and the incandescent bulb. But each of them has their perks and perils [3]. Unfortunately, most of the time, people in the residential end up choosing a lamp based on it is price rather than its efficiency and this cause us to pay for our lighting more than necessary. Today, CFLs are the most used lighting sources in the household. Using CFLs will allow people to decrease their energy consumption; also it is a good start to decrease greenhouse emissions. However, the main problem of CFLs is the mercury they contain.

When products and wastes containing mercury are improperly disposed of, mercury is released into the air, ground or water. It is persistent in the environment; it never breaks down nor goes away. In addition to the harmful effects of mercury is that it emits Ultraviolet (UV) Radiation. This UV radiation interacts with the chemicals on the inside of the bulb to generate light. The acute and chronic effects are the normal responses of the skin to UVR; acute reactions considered will be erythema (sunburn) and vitamin D production. Skin aging and skin cancer will be discussed as those reactions produced by prolonged or repeated UVR exposure [4].

In response to the aforementioned situation where the three types of lights are compared by their efficiency and effectiveness as light sources, the proponents conducted this study. Since the CFLs are the most commonly used light bulbs in the residential and has a great compatibility to LED in terms of design and materials, the proponents conducted a study about innovating and recycling CFL into a more efficient and environment friendly LED light bulb.

**Document number 9**

**Document identifier: GUM\_academic\_mutation**

Design of Mutation Operators for Testing Geographic Information Systems

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Abstract: In this article, we propose the definition of specific mutation operators for testing Geographic Information Systems. We describe the process for applying the operators and generating mutants, and present a case study where these mutation operators are applied to two real-world applications.

Keywords: mutation operators; geographic information systems; mutation testing

1. Introduction

Mutation-based testing [1] is a test technique that involves artificially introducing errors into a System Under Test (SUT). A mutant is a copy of the system in which a change has been done that, in most cases, will lead to a behaviour different than expected. The different mutants are generated automatically by the application of mutation operators. In the state of the art, we have found mutation operators, both general purpose and specific to different technologies, languages and paradigms [2–9]. However, these operators are not adequate when trying to test software features associated with specific domains. In this article, we propose mutation operators specific to the domain of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) applications. These operators reproduce programming errors that are litely to occur during the development of this type of applications. In addition, we present the implementation of these operators and as proof of concept we apply these operators to two real-world GIS applications and we generate the mutants.

2. Mutation Operators for GIS

As a previous step to designing the mutation operators, we analyzed the main technologies used specifically in the development of GIS, and we identified typical errors a programmer can introduce during the development. These errors were formalized into mutation operators. In order to apply these operators to a SUT, we rely on Java reflection and aspect-oriented programming. Reflection allows us to obtain the list of classes and methods of the SUT, so the user can decide the methods to wish the operators will be applied. Later, we capture information about the methods of the SUT to be mutated, together with the information of the mutation operators that were already defined. From these data, we generate the mutation operator, in the form of on aspect, which will then be possible to interweave with the SUT which generates a mutant of the SUT. Next, we describe the definition of two operators and two cases of application on real-world GIS applications.

ChangeCoordSys Operator (Listing 1): It exchanges the coordinate system of a geometry, so it does not match the coordinate system that is being used in the user interface. It simulates the error of not checking that the coordinate system is correct. The error is introduced by directly modifying the coordinate system of geometry when recovering the wrapping of the figure.

Listing 1: A simplified definition of the ChangeCoordSys Operator.

This operator was applied to a mobile technology GIS application. This application allows registering places of interest for the user. These areas of interest are called Geofences. A Geofence is determined by a geographical location expressed in terms of latitude, longitude, and a radius around that location. By creating a Geofence with an erroneous location from its central location, the device will receive incorrect location notifications. As a result, the user will see in the application’s map viewer the Geofences drawn in erroneous zones (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Original and mutant application.

BooleanPolygonConstraint Operator (Listing 2): It introduces errors in the processing of geometries, manipulating the result of the operations that carry out the verification of different topological restrictions between geometries, such as intersects, covers or overlap.

Listing 2: A simplified definition of the BooleanPolygonConstraint Operator.

To test this operator it was applied to a land reparcelling system. The objective of the land reparcelling is to reunify the lands of an owner to facilitate their exploitation. In this application, the result of the operation between two polygons has been affected. This error causes the incorrect display of the resulting geometry that should be drawn in the user interface after the operation applied to the two initial geometries (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Original and mutant application.

3. Conclusions

In existing proposals, we can find both generic and specific mutation operators. However, these are not adequate to cover errors in particular domains. We have defined new operators specific to the GIS domain and a way to apply them to a SUT. In addition, we have tested the operators defined in two GIS applications. As future work, we intend to extend this approach to other domains, as well as to use the developed operators for the automatic improvement of sets of test cases.

**Document number 10**

**Document identifier: GUM\_academic\_replication**

Replication in Second Language Research: Narrative and Systematic Reviews and Recommendations for the Field

Replication studies are considered by many to play a fundamental role in any scientific endeavor. When using the same materials and procedures as a previous study, replication studies serve to test the reliability of the previous study’s findings. When altering specific methodological or participant characteristics of a previous study, they serve to test generalizability of the earlier findings under different conditions. One indication of the importance of replication is found in the 50 or more calls for replication research in the field of second language (L2) research alone (see references for 50 calls and commentaries in Appendix S1 in the Supporting Information online): from Santos (1989) through Polio and Gass 1997 to very recent proposals for specific replication studies, such as Vandergrift and Cross 2017 and even a book-length treatment (Porte, 2012). Beyond these calls, efforts to actively promote and facilitate replication studies have also emerged. For example, the Instruments for Research into Second Languages (IRIS) repository (http://www.irisdatabase.org) was established in 2011 and holds, at the time of writing, over 3,800 materials that can be used for replication, among other purposes, in L2 research (Marsden & Mackey, 2014; Marsden, Mackey, & Plonsky, 2016). The Open Science Framework (https://osf.io), also established in 2011, provides a web infrastructure to facilitate collaboration and has been used for large replication efforts in psychology (e.g., Open Science Collaboration, 2015), which continue to make waves in academia (Laws, 2016; Lindsay, 2015; Martin & Clarke, 2017) and the general media (Baker, 2015; Devlin, 2016). In some fields, a flourishing metascience, that is, the scientific study of science (see Munafò et al., 2017), has included syntheses assessing the quantity and nature of replication efforts, for example, in education (Makel & Plucker, 2014 and in psychology (Makel et al., 2012).

The driving force behind this battery of calls, commentaries, infrastructure, and metascience is a perceived crisis in the state of replication research. The severe concerns underpinning the alleged crisis have several dimensions relating to: (a) the (small) amount of published replication research; (b) the (poor) quality of replication research; and (c) the (lack of) reproducibility, which refers to the extent to which findings can (not) be reproduced in replication attempts that have been undertaken. These concerns speak to the very core of science, raising fundamental questions about the validity and reliability of our work. Indeed, some commentators have called replication the “gold standard” of research evidence (Jasny, Chin, Chong, & Vignieri, 2011, p. 1225) and a “linchpin of the scientific process” (Let’s replicate, 2006, p. 330).

In the field of L2 research, given the importance of replication and the 50 calls for replication in L2 research that we identified, one might expect a substantial number of published replication studies by now. However, a perceived lack of prestige, excitement, and originality of replication plagues L2 research (Porte, 2012), as it does other disciplines (Berez-Kroeker et al., 2017; Branco, Cohen, Vossen, Ide, & Calzolari, 2017; Chambers, 2017; Schmidt, 2009), and these perceptions are thought to have caused, at least in part (directly or indirectly), alleged low rates and a poor quality of published replication studies. However, a systematic metascience on replication research has not yet been established in the field of L2 research, leaving a poor understanding of the actual number and nature of replication studies that have been published.

The current study begins to address this gap through narrative and systematic reviews. The narrative review considers challenges in replication research and is largely informed by commentaries and metascience from psychology, given that the cognitive and social subdomains of psychology are highly influential in L2 research, and also from education, another key sister discipline. The narrative review is organized around four broad themes: (a) the quantity of replication research, (b) the nature of replication research, (c) the relationship between initial and replication studies, and (d) the interpretation and extent of reproducibility of the findings of initial studies. To gain insight into these issues in the context of L2 research, the systematic review provides a synthesis of L2 studies in journal articles that self-labeled as replications. The research questions and methods of the systematic review were largely determined by the narrative review but also emerged through the design and piloting of the coding instrument. Finally, we offer further discussion and 16 recommendations for future replication work that draw on our narrative and systematic reviews and on our experience of carrying out multisite (Morgan-Short et al., 2018) 1 and single site (Faretta-Stutenberg & Morgan-Short, 2011; Marsden, Williams, & Liu, 2013; McManus & Marsden, 2017; Morgan-Short, Heil, Botero-Moriaty, & Ebert, 2012) replications. We start from the widely agreed premise that testing the reproducibility of findings should have an essential role in the testing and refinement of theory, at least for hypothesis-testing epistemologies that seek to ascertain generalizability and for other epistemologies in which constructs are deemed to be definable and observable. Thus, our overall aim is to provide conceptual clarification and an empirical base for future discussion and production of replication studies, with a view to improving the amount and quality of L2 replication research.

**Document number 11**

**Document identifier: GUM\_academic\_salinity**

1. Introduction

Salinity is one of the most important marine parameters, which controls many processes such as physical circulations, biogeochemistry dynamics from regional to global ocean [1,2]. Although drifters and buoys, together with cruises, have accumulated large amount in-situ water salinity data in different regions, it is still difficult to monitor global ocean salinity with high temporal-spatial resolution by the in situ measurements. In the past decade, with the successful launch of the soil moisture and ocean salinity (SMOS) satellite by the European Space Agency (ESA) [3], the Aquarius/SAC-D satellite [4], and the soil moisture active passive (SMAP) satellite [5,6] by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), global sea surface salinity (SSS) observations from space have become possible and a significant improvement has been made to understand the ocean dynamics and climate change.

The early concept of remote sensing of SSS has been demonstrated in the late 1970s with observations by Skylab [7] and two airborne L-band radiometry experiments [8,9]. At the end of 1990, two airborne microwave interferometers, the electronically scanned thinned array radiometer (ESTAR) and the scanning low-frequency microwave radiometer (SLFMR), successfully produced SSS maps in coastal areas in agreement with in-situ measurements with an accuracy of about 1 psu. Based on many experiments, the L-band is evidenced as the optimal frequency for remote sensing of SSS, which has been adopted by SMOS, Aquarius/SAC-D and SMAP. However, the sensitivity of satellite measured brightness temperature to SSS is quite low. For example, the sensitivity of vertically polarized brightness temperature to SSS variation is 0.4 to 0.8 K/psu for different observing angles and sea surface temperatures (SST), and it is only 0.2 to 0.6 K/psu for the horizontal polarization brightness temperature [10]. Thus, remote sensing of SSS requires a highly accurate retrieval model. It is widely accepted that the corrections of the sea surface and atmospheric effects are essential for remote sensing of SSS, since these effects could alter the value of sensor-measured brightness temperature and introduce errors into the SSS retrieval process. Besides the atmospheric effects, the increasing of sea surface emissivity due to the sea surface roughness and foam effects is the main source of error, which could significantly hamper the accuracy of SSS retrieval [11]. Over the past decades, the correction for sea surface roughness effects were studied based on the in-situ and airborne measurements; for example, the experiments made from a tower [12], wind and salinity experiments (WISE) [13,14], airborne Passive-Active L-band Sensor (PALS) campaign [15] and Combined Airborne Radio instruments for Ocean and Land Studies (CAROLS) campaigns [16,17]. Many rough surface emission models have also been developed based on the theoretical and empirical methods. Among these models, the small-slope approximation/small perturbation model (SSA / SPM) [18,19,20,21], two scale model (TSM) [22,23,24] and empirical/semi-empirical models [25,26] have been widely used by the research community and implemented in different satellite data processing systems. As the foam effect is significant at high wind speed conditions (above a threshold of 12 m/s) due to strong wave breaking, it has been corrected by numerous models; for example, the semi-empirical models [27,28] and radiative transfer equation (RTE) based models [29,30], which were developed to estimate the foam covered sea surface emissivity. Although many theoretical and empirical models have been developed, some problems are still unsolved. For example, the TSM originally proposed to estimate brightness temperature at higher frequencies, uses the sea surface wave spectrum by multiplying a factor of 2. However, whether this modification can be applied to L-band is still unclear, and the choice of cutoff wavenumber is arbitrary and needs to be clarified in the L-band. Moreover, the sea surface reflection of downwelling atmospheric emission is another contribution to satellite-observed brightness temperature [31], thus the determination of the cutoff wavenumber is required not only for sea surface emission but also for reflection. In addition, the widely used empirical models decouple the wind effect from SSS and SST effects, which means that the surface emission is due to a perfectly flat sea surface and the wind-roughened sea surface. The wind-roughened sea surface is associated with the increased brightness temperature (due to sea surface roughness effect), which induces regional biases when applied to different areas [32]. Furthermore, the satellite measurements of SSS are hampered by the effect of radio frequency interference (RFI) in offshore areas of China (i.e., Bohai sea, Yellow sea and East China sea), which causes a large amount of data to be discarded [33]. Thus, the compatibility of these models in coastal area of China needs to be assessed and tested in order to achieve higher accuracies of SSS from the space-borne observations.

**Document number 12**

**Document identifier: GUM\_academic\_theropod**

Discussion

We have shown that the addition of an artificial tail during ontogeny can produce postural and locomotory changes in chickens, consistent with the posture and kinematics inferred for non-avian dinosaurs [5], [6], [11]. The posterior displacement of the CoM produced a more vertically oriented femur during standing (femur in experimental animals was 40% more vertical than control subjects), and increased femoral retraction and decreased knee flexion during walking. These results indicate a shift from the standard bird, knee-driven bipedal locomotion to a more hip-driven locomotion, typical of crocodilians (the only other extant archosaur group), mammals, and hypothetically, bipedal non-avian dinosaurs. These postural and kinematics changes cannot be attributed to an increased weight as subjects of the control-weight group did not show the same changes as the experimental group. In fact, the control-weight subjects showed a more horizontally oriented femur during walking with respect to the control group, similar to that observed in Carrano and Biewener's experimental subjects [7]. Therefore, we conclude that the location of the CoM can be a key factor in defining limb posture and kinematics. It has been proposed that the relative mass of the CFL can be used as a proxy to estimate the relative importance of femoral retraction during locomotion in extinct bipedal dinosaurs [8]. Our data show that for a given CFL mass, femoral retraction can be greatly affected by the location of the CoM and limb postures. Furthermore, limb retraction can be markedly modulated with speed [5], suggesting caution when using simple morphological parameters to estimate functional relationships.

Differences in limb orientation can produce substantial differences in loading regimes on limb bones. The orientation of each limb element to the ground reaction force (GRF) indicates the relative contribution of axial and bending forces to external bone loading: a bone perpendicular to the GRF is expected experience greater bending forces than one parallel to the GRF. Because bone adapts to its loading environment [19], [20], [21], geometric information from limb bones, such as lengths and cross-sectional geometry, are expected to reflect differences in loading regimes and consequently in behavior and locomotor patterns [22], [23]. In this framework, scaling differences in femoral geometry between non-avian theropods and birds have been suggested to be the result of postural differences between these groups [6], [23]. Birds have relatively shorter, stouter femora than non-avian theropods, presumed to be associated with more horizontal orientation. Experimental manipulations of femoral orientation in chickens suggest that torsional loads increase as the femur becomes more horizontal [7] supporting the idea that postural differences could be reflected in differences in limb cross-sectional geometry. To test if the postural differences observed in this study produced changes in limb morphology, we measured the length and mid-shaft cross-sectional properties of the femur in all our individuals. However, we found no differences in cross-sectional femoral geometry among groups. Maybe this is not surprising considering that a recent study analyzing the relationship between posture and femur cross-sectional properties failed to find differences between birds and non-avian theropods [24], suggesting that simple morphological correlates of limb posture should be used with caution. Interestingly, femur length tended to be greater in the experimental group than in both the control-weight and the control group (by 4 and 7%, respectively), although not signifcant. Longer limbs are expected to experience larger bending and torsional moments, so the fact that experimental animals had longer femora suggests that limb verticalization reduces these moments by orienting the bone more parallel to the GRF line of action. If this were the case, it would support the idea that non-avian theropods have relatively thinner femora than extant birds because of postural differences [6].

The present study was inspired by Carrano & Biewener [7] but our results differed markedly from theirs. We suggest that the different outcomes are due to the distinct rearing and exercising conditions used in each study, in addition to the different artificial tails used. First, our experimental subjects lived in a large enclosure under conditions that allowed them to exercise all day long. In Carrano & Biewener's study, experimental chickens were housed individually in smaller cages and were only allowed to exercise 20 minutes per day, 3 days per week, from the 6th to the 12th week. Second, in their study, a lead mass was attached at the distal end of the experimental tail, probably generating excessive displacement of the CoM. During avian evolution, the loss of the CFL and reorganization of the pelvic musculature [5], [13] could have made birds unable to properly carry a postacetabular mass equivalent to that carried by non-avian theropods [5], [6]. In our experimental setup, we attempted to more closely mimic non-avian theropod tail morphology, in which mass is distributed through a distally tapering tail. In addition, we reduced the total tail mass to 15% body mass from the 20% body mass used by Carrano and Biewener. Thus, our study seems to have generated a more gradual and less pronounced change in the moment of inertia produced by the artificial tail, allowing experimental subjects to adjust to the posterior mass by adopting a more vertical position of the femur while standing. Interestingly, the femur kinematics during walking in our control-weight group resembles the results reported in the experimental subjects of Carrano and Biewener. This suggests that their results could be partially explained as a response to the increased loading rather than to the displacement of the CoM.

Due to the phylogenetic relatedness, extant birds have been used to inform functional aspects of non-avian dinosaur locomotion. However, substantial differences in hindlimb morphology between these groups make difficult to assess the validity of inferences obtained from such studies. It has even been proposed that, due to functional convergence, mammals might be a better system to study bipedal dinosaur locomotion [7], [23], but the results reported here show that important aspects of non-avian theropod locomotion can be experimentally recreated in modern birds. One caveat, however, is that our approach uses tail reduction as the mechanism for CoM displacement despite it has been recently shown that the evolutionary change in CoM position was driven instead by forelimb enlargement [8]. Nonetheless, this does not mean that tail reduction had no effect on CoM displacement, but that it was not the most important factor. Ideally we would have increased tail mass and reduced pectoral limb mass but, unfortunately, this is not experimentally feasible. We argue that our experimental approach, although not perfect, was effective in displacing the CoM and recreating locomotor patterns expected in non-avian theropods. Thus, we expect that careful phenotypic manipulation of extant birds can open new avenues of experimental investigation into unexplored facets of dinosaur locomotor mechanics and energetics, providing a more nuanced understanding of the relationship between form and function in dinosaur evolution.

**Document number 13**

**Document identifier: GUM\_academic\_thrones**

Re(a)d Wedding: A Comparative Discourse Analysis of Fan Responses to Game of Thrones

It is no exaggeration to say that HBO’s Game of Thrones is more than just a television series or a successful brand: it is a transmedia system in the sense first used by Marsha Kinder (1991) and popularized by Henry Jenkins (2006), in which media-hopping networks of intertextualities extend the “storyworld” of an original production. Now spanning six seasons and 60 episodes, with an average global viewership (from its most recent season) of 25.1 million viewers per episode (Shepherd, 2016), it has spawned five video games, a graphic novel adaptation, several companion books, two rap albums, a 28-city orchestral tour, a wide variety of tabletop games, toys, merchandise and mobile apps, and countless podcasts, fanfics and other fan-based creations. Given the volume of content this represents, it is easy to forget that the television series itself is an adaptation of a book series with a pre-existing fandom. As such, the Game of Thrones storyworld represents a remarkably rich and challenging environment for fans old and new, who must negotiate an increasingly complex network of paratexts and intertexts in order to fully engage with its narratives. In this sense, fans of the series represent an emerging model for cultural consumption that should be carefully explored. Transmedia systems, like that exemplified by Game of Thrones, are becoming increasingly prevalent (e.g., Star Wars, Harry Potter, The Walking Dead, the Marvel Cinematic Universe, etc); these systems demonstrate, in microcosm, the global challenge of managing the fire-hose flow of information in contemporary postdigital society. The study of how people, as fans, access and manage information within a transmedia system provides valuable insight that contributes not only to practitioners and scholars of the media industry, but to the wider context of cultural studies, by offering findings on this new model of the fan as consumer and information-user. For us, as digital humanists, defining the “transmedia fan” is of particular relevance as we seek to understand contemporary social and cultural transformations engendered by digital technologies.

Methodology

As a first step in defining the “transmedia fan”, the current project undertakes a comparative discourse analysis of online conversations of Game of Thrones fans. One of the most dramatic plot developments in the source material (Martin, 2000) was adapted to the screen in the penultimate episode of the third season, “The Rains of Castamere” (Benioff & Weiss, 2013). Readers of the book series had long anticipated and dreaded the events of the “Red Wedding”, while fans of the show unfamiliar with Martin’s narrative were largely taken unawares by the pivotal episode.

Since the television series’ inception, writers at The AV Club have written two critical reviews for each episode: one for viewers familiar with the books (i.e., “Experts”) and one for viewers unfamiliar with the books and averse to “spoilers” (i.e., “Newbies”). What results are two completely separate reviews of “The Rains of Castamere” which in turn document the fans’ reactions to the episode in the form of user comment threads: one comment thread where fans were expected to be shocked by the outcome of the episode and one comment thread where fans had hotly anticipated it.

As a pilot project, the current work takes the content of both comment threads — a corpus of approximately 5,600 comments — and analyzes each thread separately using a qualitative coding method aligned with constructivist grounded theory (Charmaz, 2006). Through this analysis, a categorization of themes emerges illustrating tactics for negotiating intertexts and paratexts unique to each group of fans. These themes fall under two broad categories: negotiation (i.e., emotional responses) and tactical negotiation (i.e., cognitive, or reasoned responses). A comparison of categories and sub-categories between both groups provides preliminary findings to support an emergent model, or models, of the “transmedia fan”.

Conclusion

The present research represents a first step in exploring the impact of transmedia systems, as exemplified by Game of Thrones, through the study of fans. The question posed by this research is, fundamentally, an examination of how the problem of “access” is framed in postdigital society from the perspective of the consumer. Future research should explore the negotiation tactics observed in transmedia fans using the principles of De Certeau’s (1984) everyday life practice, in order to extend its application to the broader context of modern-day consumers. The current study will contribute to the development of further qualitative and quantitative research that will more clearly define the information behaviors of the transmedia fan. This project is of relevance to researchers in media studies, fan studies, information studies and digital humanities.

**Document number 14**

**Document identifier: GUM\_bio\_bernoulli**

Daniel Bernoulli

Daniel Bernoulli FRS (German pronunciation: [bɛʁˈnʊli]; 8 February 1700 – 17 March 1782) was a Swiss mathematician and physicist and was one of the many prominent mathematicians in the Bernoulli family. He is particularly remembered for his applications of mathematics to mechanics, especially fluid mechanics, and for his pioneering work in probability and statistics. His name is commemorated in the Bernoulli's principle, a particular example of the conservation of energy, which describes the mathematics of the mechanism underlying the operation of two important technologies of the 20th century: the carburetor and the airplane wing.

Daniel Bernoulli

Early life

Frontpage of Hydrodynamica (1738)

Daniel Bernoulli was born in Groningen, in the Netherlands, into a family of distinguished mathematicians. The Bernoulli family came originally from Antwerp, at that time in the Spanish Netherlands, but emigrated to escape the Spanish persecution of the Huguenots. After a brief period in Frankfurt the family moved to Basel, in Switzerland.

Daniel was a son of Johann Bernoulli (one of the "early developers" of calculus) and a nephew of Jacob Bernoulli (who" was the first to discover the theory of probability"). He had two brothers, Niklaus and Johann II. Daniel Bernoulli was described by W. W. Rouse Ball as "by far the ablest of the younger Bernoullis". He is said to have had a bad relationship with his father. Upon both of them entering and tying for first place in a scientific contest at the University of Paris, Johann, unable to bear the "shame" of being compared Daniel's equal, banned Daniel from his house. Johann Bernoulli also plagiarized some key ideas from Daniel's book Hydrodynamica in his own book Hydraulica which he backdated to before Hydrodynamica. Despite Daniel's attempts at reconciliation, his father carried the grudge until his death.

Around schooling age, his father, Johann, encouraged him to study business, there being poor rewards awaiting a mathematician. However, Daniel refused, because he wanted to study mathematics. He later gave in to his father's wish and studied business. His father then asked him to study in medicine, and Daniel agreed under the condition that his father would teach him mathematics privately, which they continued for some time. Daniel studied medicine at Basel, Heidelberg, and Strasbourg, and earned a PhD in anatomy and botany in 1721.

He was a contemporary and close friend of Leonhard Euler. He went to St. Petersburg in 1724 as professor of mathematics, but was very unhappy there, and a temporary illness in 1733 gave him an excuse for leaving St. Petersburg. He returned to the University of Basel, where he successively held the chairs of medicine, metaphysics, and natural philosophy until his death.

In May, 1750 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society.

Mathematical work

His earliest mathematical work was the Exercitationes (Mathematical Exercises), published in 1724 with the help of Goldbach. Two years later he pointed out for the first time the frequent desirability of resolving a compound motion into motions of translation and motion of rotation. His chief work is Hydrodynamica, published in 1738; it resembles Joseph Louis Lagrange's Mécanique Analytique in being arranged so that all the results are consequences of a single principle, namely, conservation of energy. This was followed by a memoir on the theory of the tides, to which, conjointly with the memoirs by Euler and Colin Maclaurin, a prize was awarded by the French Academy: these three memoirs contain all that was done on this subject between the publication of Isaac Newton's Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica and the investigations of Pierre-Simon Laplace. Bernoulli also wrote a large number of papers on various mechanical questions, especially on problems connected with vibrating strings, and the solutions given by Brook Taylor and by Jean le Rond d'Alembert.

Together Bernoulli and Euler tried to discover more about the flow of fluids. In particular, they wanted to know about the relationship between the speed at which blood flows and its pressure. To investigate this, Daniel experimented by puncturing the wall of a pipe with a small open ended straw and noted that the height to which the fluid rose up the straw was related to fluid's pressure in the pipe.

Soon physicians all over Europe were measuring patients' blood pressure by sticking point-ended glass tubes directly into their arteries. It was not until about 170 years later, in 1896 that an Italian doctor discovered a less painful method which is still in use today. However, Bernoulli's method of measuring pressure is still used today in modern aircraft to measure the speed of the air passing the plane; that is its air speed.

Taking his discoveries further, Daniel Bernoulli now returned to his earlier work on Conservation of Energy. It was known that a moving body exchanges its kinetic energy for potential energy when it gains height. Daniel realised that in a similar way, a moving fluid exchanges its kinetic energy for pressure. Mathematically this law is now written: ½ ρ u 2 + P = constant where P is pressure, ρ is the density of the fluid and u is its velocity. A consequence of this law is that if the velocity increases then the pressure falls. This is exploited by the wing of an aeroplane which is designed to create an area above its surface where the air velocity increases. The pressure in this area is lower than that under the wing, so the wing is pushed upwards by the relatively higher pressure under the wing.

**Document number 15**

**Document identifier: GUM\_bio\_chao**

Early life

Born in Tianjin with ancestry in Changzhou, Jiangsu province, Chao went to the United States with a Boxer Indemnity Scholarship in 1910 to study mathematics and physics at Cornell University, where he was a classmate and lifelong friend of Hu Shih, the leader of the New Culture Movement. He then became interested in philosophy, and earned a Ph.D. in philosophy from Harvard University in 1918 with a dissertation entitled "Continuity: Study in Methodology".

Already in college his interests had turned to music and languages. He spoke German and French fluently and some Japanese, and he had a reading knowledge of ancient Greek and Latin. He served as Bertrand Russell's interpreter when Russell visited China in 1920. In his My Linguistic Autobiography, he wrote of his ability to pick up a Chinese dialect quickly, without much effort. Chao possessed a natural gift for hearing fine distinctions in pronunciation that was said to be "legendary for its acuity", enabling him to record the sounds of various dialects with a high degree of accuracy.

Career development and later life

He returned to China in 1920, marrying the physician Yang Buwei there that year. The ceremony was simple, rather than the noisy traditional wedding, attended only by Hu Shih and one other friend. Hu's account of it in the newspapers made the couple a model of modern marriage for China's New Culture generation.

Chao taught mathematics at Tsinghua University and, one year later, returned to the United States to teach at Harvard. He again returned to China in 1925, teaching at Tsinghua, and beginning a survey of the Wu dialects in 1926. He began to conduct linguistic fieldwork throughout China for the Institute of History and Philology of Academia Sinica from 1928 onwards. During this period of time, he collaborated with Luo Changpei and Li Fang-Kuei, the other two leading Chinese linguists of his generation, to edit and render into Chinese Bernhard Karlgren's monumental Etudes sur la Phonologie Chinoise (published in 1940).

He left for the US in 1938, and resided there afterwards. In 1945, he served as president of the Linguistic Society of America, and a special issue of the society's journal Language was dedicated to him in 1966. He became an American citizen in 1954. In the 1950s he was among the first members of the Society for General Systems Research. From 1947 to 1960, he taught at the University of California at Berkeley, where in 1952, he became Agassiz Professor of Oriental Languages.

Both Chao and Yang were known for their good senses of humor, he particularly for his love of subtle jokes and language puns: they published a family history entitled, Life with Chaos: the autobiography of a Chinese family.

Late in his life, he was invited by Deng Xiaoping to return to China in 1981. Previously at the invitation of Premier Zhou En-Lai, Chao and his wife returned to China in 1973 for the first time since the 1940s. He visited China again between May and June in 1981 after his wife died in March the same year. He died in Cambridge, Massachusetts. His first daughter Rulan Chao Pian (1922 - 2013) was Professor of East Asian Studies and Music at Harvard. His third daughter Lensey, born in 1929, is a children's book author and mathematician.

**Document number 16**

**Document identifier: GUM\_bio\_enfant**

Pierre Charles L'Enfant,

Pierre Charles L'Enfant (French: [pjɛʁ ʃɑʁl lɑ̃fɑ̃]; August 2, 1754 – June 14, 1825), self-identified as Peter Charles L'Enfant while living in the United States, was a French-born American military engineer who designed the basic plan for Washington, D.C. (capital city of the U.S.) known today as the L'Enfant Plan (1791).

Early life and education

L'Enfant was born in Paris, France on August 2, 1754, the third child and second son of Pierre L'Enfant (1704 – 1787), a painter with a good reputation in the service of King Louis XV of France, (1710 - 1774, reigned 1715 - 1774), and Marie L'Enfant, the daughter of a minor official at court. In 1758, his brother Pierre Joseph died at the age of six, and Pierre Charles became the eldest son. He studied art at the Royal Academy in the Louvre, as well as with his father at the Royal Academy of Painting and Sculpture. He left school in France to enlist in the American Revolutionary War on the side of the rebelling colonials.

Military service

L'Enfant was recruited by Pierre Augustin Caron de Beaumarchais to serve in the American Revolutionary War in the United States. He arrived in 1777 at the age of 23, and served as a military engineer in the Continental Army with Major General Lafayette. He was commissioned as a captain in the Corps of Engineers on April 3, 1779 to rank from February 18, 1778.

Despite his aristocratic origins, L'Enfant closely identified with the United States, changing his first name from Pierre to Peter when he first came to the rebelling colonies in 1777. L'Enfant served on General George Washington's staff at Valley Forge. While there, the Marquis de Lafayette commissioned L'Enfant to paint a portrait of Washington.

He was wounded at the Siege of Savannah on October 9, 1779. He recovered and became a prisoner of war at surrender of Charleston, South Carolina on May 12, 1780. He was exchanged in November 1780 and served on General George Washington's staff for the remainder of the American Revolution. L'Enfant was promoted by brevet to Major in the Corps of Engineers on May 2, 1783, in recognition of his service to the cause of American liberty. He was discharged when the Continental Army was disbanded in December 1783.

After the war, L'Enfant designed the badge of the Society of the Cincinnati, an organization of former officers of the Continental Army, shaped as an eagle, at the request of Washington. He was sent to France to have insignias made for members of the Society, a group of veterans of the war.

Career

Post–Revolutionary War

Following the American Revolutionary War, L'Enfant established a successful and highly profitable civil engineering firm in New York City. He achieved some fame as an architect by redesigning the City Hall in New York for the First Congress of the United States (See: Federal Hall). He also designed furniture and houses for the wealthy as well as coins and medals, including the insignia of the Society of the Cincinnati. He was also a friend of Alexander Hamilton, and some of their correspondances from 1790 to 1801 now reside in the National Archives.

While L'Enfant was in New York City, he was initiated into Freemasonry. His initiation took place on April 17, 1789, at Holland Lodge No. 8, F&AM, which the Grand Lodge of New York F&AM had chartered in 1787. L'Enfant took only the first of three degrees offered by the Lodge and did not progress further in Freemasonry.

**Document number 17**

**Document identifier: GUM\_bio\_fillmore**

Charles J. Fillmore

Charles J. Fillmore (August 9, 1929 – February 13, 2014) was an American linguist and Professor of Linguistics at the University of California, Berkeley. He received his Ph.D. in Linguistics from the University of Michigan in 1961. Fillmore spent ten years at The Ohio State University and a year as a Fellow at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences at Stanford University before joining Berkeley's Department of Linguistics in 1971. [1] Fillmore was extremely influential in the areas of syntax and lexical semantics.

A three–day conference was held at UC Berkeley in celebration of his 80th birthday in 2009. [2] Fillmore received the 2012 Lifetime Achievement Award of the Association for Computational Linguistics. [3] He died in 2014. [4]

Early years

Fillmore spent three years in the U.S. Army stationed in Japan, where he intercepted coded Russian conversations on short-wave radio and taught himself Japanese. [2] Following his discharge, he taught English at a Buddhist girls' school while also taking classes at Kyoto University.

He returned to the US, receiving his doctorate at the University of Michigan and then teaching at The Ohio State University in Columbus. At the time, he was still a proponent of Noam Chomsky's theory of generative grammar during its earliest transformational grammar phase. In 1963, his seminal article The position of embedding transformations in a Grammar introduced the transformational cycle. The central idea is to first apply rules to the smallest applicable unit, then to the smallest unit containing that one, and so on. [5] This principle has been a foundational insight for theories of syntax since that time.

Cognitive linguistics

By 1965, Fillmore had come to acknowledge that semantics plays a crucial role in grammar. [6]

In 1968, he published his theory of Case Grammar (Fillmore 1968), which highlighted the fact that syntactic structure can be predicted by semantic participants. An action can have an agent, a patient, purposes, locations, and so on. These participants were called "cases" in his original paper, but later came to be known as semantic roles or thematic relations, which are similar to theta roles in generative grammar.

Following his move to the University of California, Berkeley, in 1971, this theory eventually evolved into a broader cognitive linguistic theory called Frame Semantics (1976). A commercial event, for instance, crucially involved elements such as a seller, a buyer, some good, and some money. In language, such an event can be expressed in a variety of different ways, e.g. using the verb 'to sell' or the verb 'to buy'. According to frame semantics, meaning is best studied in terms of the mental concepts and participants in the minds of the speaker and addressee.

Around the same time, Fillmore's Santa Cruz Lectures on Deixis, delivered in 1971 and published in 1975, contributed to establishing the field of linguistic pragmatics, which studies the relationship between linguistic form and the context of utterance. [7] [8]

In all of this research, he illuminated the fundamental importance of semantics, and its role in motivating syntactic and morphological phenomena. His collaboration with Paul Kay and George Lakoff was generalized into the theory of Construction Grammar. This work aimed at developing a complete theory of grammar that would fully acknowledge the role of semantics right from the start, while simultaneously adopting constraint-based formalisms as popular in computer science and natural language processing. This theory built on the notion of construction from traditional and pedagogical grammars rather than the rule-based formalisms that dominate most of generative grammar. One of Fillmore's most widely noticed works of the time (with Paul Kay and Cathy O'Connor) appeared in 'Language' in 1988 as "Regularity and Idiomaticity in Grammatical Constructions: The Case of Let Alone". Their paper highlighted the merits of such a theory of by focusing on the 'let alone' construction. Over time, construction grammar developed into a research area of its own, and a number of variants have been proposed over the years by different researchers.

Fillmore is now widely recognized as one of the founders of cognitive linguistics. The first chapter of “Cognitive Linguistics” by Cruse and Croft (2004), for instance, begins with a summary of Fillmore's work. Fillmore served as President of the Linguistic Society of America in 1991 and was awarded an honorary doctorate from the University of Chicago in 2000. [7] His legacy continues with his many notable students, including Adele Goldberg, Laura Michaelis, Christopher Johnson, Miriam R. L. Petruck, Len Talmy, and Eve Sweetser.

FrameNet

In the 1990s, Fillmore taught classes in computational lexicography at the University of Pisa, where he met Sue Atkins, who was conducting frame-semantic analyses from a lexicographic perspective. In their subsequent discussions and collaborations, Fillmore came to acknowledge the importance of considering corpus data. [2] They discussed the "dictionary of the future", in which every word would be linked to example sentences from corpora. [7] [9]

After 23 years at the University of California, Berkeley, Fillmore retired in 1994 and joined Berkeley's International Computer Science Institute. [6] There, he started a project called FrameNet, an on-line structured description of the English lexicon implementing much of what he had earlier proposed more theoretically in his theory of Frame semantics, while implementing the idea of emphasizing example sentences from corpora. In FrameNet, words are described in terms of the frames they evoke. Data is gathered from the British National Corpus, annotated for semantic and syntactic relations, and stored in a database organized by both lexical items and Frames.

**Document number 18**

**Document identifier: GUM\_bio\_galois**

Final days

Siméon Poisson reviewed Galois' paper on equation theory and declared it "incomprehensible".

Galois returned to mathematics after his expulsion from the École Normale, although he continued to spend time in political activities. After his expulsion became official in January 1831, he attempted to start a private class in advanced algebra which attracted some interest, but this waned, as it seemed that his political activism had priority. [4] [7] Siméon Poisson asked him to submit his work on the theory of equations, which he did on 17 January 1831. Around 4 July 1831, Poisson declared Galois' work "incomprehensible", declaring that "[Galois'] argument is neither sufficiently clear nor sufficiently developed to allow us to judge its rigor"; however, the rejection report ends on an encouraging note: "We would then suggest that the author should publish the whole of his work in order to form a definitive opinion." [16] While Poisson's report was made before Galois' July 14 arrest, it took until October to reach Galois in prison. It is unsurprising, in the light of his character and situation at the time, that Galois reacted violently to the rejection letter, and decided to abandon publishing his papers through the Academy and instead publish them privately through his friend Auguste Chevalier. Apparently, however, Galois did not ignore Poisson's advice, as he began collecting all his mathematical manuscripts while still in prison, and continued polishing his ideas until his release on 29 April 1832, [12] after which he was somehow talked into a duel. [8]

Galois' fatal duel took place on 30 May. [17] The true motives behind the duel are obscure. There has been much speculation as to the reasons behind it. What is known is that five days before his death, he wrote a letter to Chevalier which clearly alludes to a broken love affair. [7]

Some archival investigation on the original letters suggests that the woman of romantic interest was a Mademoiselle Stéphanie-Félicie Poterin du Motel, [18] the daughter of the physician at the hostel where Galois stayed during the last months of his life. Fragments of letters from her, copied by Galois himself (with many portions, such as her name, either obliterated or deliberately omitted), are available. [19] The letters hint that Mlle. du Motel had confided some of her troubles to Galois, and this might have prompted him to provoke the duel himself on her behalf. This conjecture is also supported by other letters Galois later wrote to his friends the night before he died. Galois' cousin, Gabriel Demante, when asked if he knew the cause of the duel, mentioned that Galois "found himself in the presence of a supposed uncle and a supposed fiancé, each of whom provoked the duel." Galois himself famously exclaimed: "I am the victim of an infamous coquette and her two dupes." [12]

Much more detailed speculation based on these scant historical details has been interpolated by many of Galois' biographers (most notably by Eric Temple Bell in Men of Mathematics), such as the frequently repeated speculation that the entire incident was stage-managed by the police and royalist factions to eliminate a political enemy. [14]

As to his opponent in the duel, Alexandre Dumas names Pescheux d'Herbinville, [13] who was actually one of the nineteen artillery officers whose acquittal was celebrated at the banquet that occasioned Galois' first arrest. [20] However, Dumas is alone in this assertion, and if he were correct it is unclear why d'Herbinville would have been involved. It has been speculated that he might have been du Motel's "supposed fiancé" at the time (she ultimately married someone else), but no clear evidence has been found supporting this conjecture. On the other hand, extant newspaper clippings from only a few days after the duel give a description of his opponent (identified by the initials "L. D.") that appear to more accurately apply to one of Galois' Republican friends, most probably Ernest Duchatelet, who was imprisoned with Galois on the same charges. [21] Given the conflicting information available, the true identity of his killer may well be lost to history.

Whatever the reasons behind the duel, Galois was so convinced of his impending death that he stayed up all night writing letters to his Republican friends and composing what would become his mathematical testament, the famous letter to Auguste Chevalier outlining his ideas, and three attached manuscripts. [22] Mathematician Hermann Weyl said of this testament, "This letter, if judged by the novelty and profundity of ideas it contains, is perhaps the most substantial piece of writing in the whole literature of mankind." However, the legend of Galois pouring his mathematical thoughts onto paper the night before he died seems to have been exaggerated. [7] In these final papers, he outlined the rough edges of some work he had been doing in analysis and annotated a copy of the manuscript submitted to the Academy and other papers.

The Galois memorial in the cemetery of Bourg-la-Reine. Évariste Galois was buried in a common grave and the exact location is still unknown.

Early in the morning of 30 May 1832, he was shot in the abdomen, [17] abandoned by his opponents and seconds, and was found by a passing farmer. He died the following morning [17] at ten o'clock in the Hôpital Cochin (probably of peritonitis), after refusing the offices of a priest. His funeral ended in riots. [17] There were plans to initiate an uprising during his funeral, but during the same time frame the leaders heard of General Jean Maximilien Lamarque's death, and the rising was postponed without any uprising occurring until 5 June. Only Galois' younger brother was notified of the events prior to Galois' death. [23] He was 20 years old. His last words to his younger brother Alfred were:

“Ne pleure pas, Alfred! J' ai besoin de tout mon courage pour mourir à vingt ans!”

(Don't cry, Alfred! I need all my courage to die at twenty!)

On 2 June, Évariste Galois was buried in a common grave of the Montparnasse Cemetery whose exact location is unknown. [17] [15] In the cemetery of his native town – Bourg-la-Reine – a cenotaph in his honour was erected beside the graves of his relatives. [24]

**Document number 19**

**Document identifier: GUM\_bio\_goode**

Matthew Goode

Matthew William Goode (born 3 April 1978) is an English character actor. He made his screen debut in 2002 with ABC's TV film feature Confessions of an Ugly Stepsister. His breakthrough role was in the romantic comedy, Chasing Liberty (2004), for which he received a nomination at Teen Choice Awards for Choice Breakout Movie Star - Male. He then appeared in a string of supporting roles in films like Woody Allen's Match Point (2005), the German - British romantic comedy Imagine Me and You (2006), and the period drama Copying Beethoven (2006). He's garnered praise for his performance as Charles Ryder in Julian Jarrold’s adaptation of Evelyn Waugh's Brideshead Revisited (2008), and as Ozymandias in the American neo-noir superhero film Watchmen (2009), based on DC Comics' limited series of the same name. He then starred in romantic comedy Leap Year (2010) and Australian drama Burning Man (2011), the latter earning him a nomination for Best Actor at the Film Critics Circle of Australia Awards.

Other notable film roles include The Lookout (2007), A Single Man (2009), Cemetery Junction (2010), Stoker (2013), Belle (2013), The Imitation Game (2014) and Self/less (2015). As well as appearing in films, Goode has appeared in numerous television shows. His most notable television roles include Henry Talbot in the final season of historical period drama Downton Abbey, and Finley "Finn" Polmar in the CBS legal drama The Good Wife. He also had a lead role in the critically acclaimed British mini-serial Dancing on the Edge, as music journalist Stanley Mitchell, for which he earned a nomination for Best Actor in a Miniseries or a Television Film at the Satellite Awards. In 2017, Goode portrayed Antony Armstrong-Jones, 1st Earl of Snowdon in the Netflix biographical drama series The Crown, for which he received a Primetime Emmy Award nomination for Outstanding Guest Star in a Drama Series. [2] He currently stars in Sky One's fantasy-romance series, A Discovery of Witches, as Professor Matthew Clairmont and is filming Matthew Vaughn's Kingsman prequel, The King's Man.

Personal life

Goode has been in a relationship with Sophie Dymoke since 2005. They married in 2014. [17] [18] [19] They have two daughters, Matilda Eve Goode [3] (b. March 2009) and Teddie Eleanor Rose Goode (b. September 2013), and a son, Ralph Goode (b. August 2015). Career

Goode played Peter Lynley, the brother of Inspector Lynley in the BBC production Inspector Lynley Mysteries: A Suitable Vengeance and co-starred in the TV film Confessions of an Ugly Stepsister, based on the Gregory Maguire novel of the same name and William Shakespeare's play The Tempest. In 2004, Goode made his American film debut opposite Mandy Moore in the romantic comedy Chasing Liberty. Early life

Goode was born in Exeter, Devon. His father, Anthony, was a geologist and his mother, Jennifer, is a nurse and amateur theatre director. Goode is the youngest of five children with a brother, two half-brothers, and a half-sister, television presenter Sally Meen, from his mother's previous marriage. He grew up in the village of Clyst St. Mary, near Exeter. [3] Goode was educated at Exeter School, an independent school in Exeter, Devon, [4] followed by the University of Birmingham and London's Webber Douglas Academy of Dramatic Art.

**Document number 20**

**Document identifier: GUM\_bio\_gordon**

A bust of Patrick Gordon in Yekaterinburg, Russia

Patrick Leopold Gordon of Auchleuchries (31 March 1635 in Auchleuchries, Aberdeenshire, Scotland – 29 November 1699 in Moscow, Russia) was a general and rear admiral in Russia, of Scottish origin. He was descended from a family of Aberdeenshire, holders of the small estate of Auchleuchries, near Ellon. The family was connected with the noble branch of Haddo. As a result of his distinguished service for Sweden, Poland and Russia he rose in ranks from trooper to full general, and became principal advisor and close friend of Tsar Peter the Great. Gordon assumed the additional Christian name of Leopold when confirmed as a Roman Catholic shortly before his death.

Life

Gordon was brought up and remained a lifelong Roman Catholic, at a time when the Church was being persecuted in Scotland, which had become Calvinist. After an education at the parish schools of Cruden and Ellon, at age of fifteen he entered the Jesuit college at Braunsberg, East Prussia, then part of Poland; however, his character did not tolerate well the strict and sombre way of life at the school, and he soon decided to return home. He changed his mind, however, before re-embarking on the journey back to Scotland, and after journeying on foot in several parts of what is today Germany, in 1655 he enlisted at Hamburg into the military service of Sweden.

In the course of the next five years he served alternately for Poland and Sweden and was taken prisoner by both. At the Battle of Chudnov in 1660, Gordon was wounded. [1] Upon hearing of the Stuart restoration, Gordon left the Polish service, but found himself unable to obtain military employment in Scotland or England. [1] In 1661, after further experiences as a soldier of fortune, he joined the Russian army under Tsar Aleksei I, and in 1665 was sent on a special mission to England. After his return he distinguished himself in several wars against the Turks and Tatars in southern Russia. Gordon disliked the Russian service, complaining of the corruption and venality of Russian officials, which left him, in his own words, "almost at wits end with vexation". [2] However, in recognition of his service he was promoted to major-general in 1678, was appointed to the high command at Kiev in 1679, and in 1683 was made lieutenant-general.

He was not the only Scottish soldier in the Tsar's service; his fellow-Scots Paul Menzies and Alexander Livingston also found themselves in Russia fleeing religious intolerance or seeking adventure.

Gordon visited England and Scotland in 1686. In 1687 and 1689 he took part in expeditions against the Tatars in the Crimea, being made a full general. Later in 1689 a revolution broke out in Moscow, and with the troops under his command Gordon virtually decided events in favour of Peter the Great, [3] and against the Regent, Tsarevna Sophia Alekseyevna. Consequently, he was for the remainder of his life in high favour with the Tsar, who confided to him the command of his capital during his absence from Russia. In 1696, Gordon's design of a "moveable rampart" played a key role in helping the Russians take Azov. [3]

Gordon's alleged tomb at Vvedenskoye Cemetery in Moscow.

One of Gordon's greatest achievements was securing permission from the Tsars to establish the first Roman Catholic church and school in Muscovy, of which he remained the main benefactor, and headed the Catholic community in Russia until his death. For his services his second son James, brigadier of the Russian army, was created Count of the Holy Roman Empire in 1701.

The Tsar employed him in organizing his army according to the West European system; and raised him to the rank of full general.

At the end of his life the Tsar, who had visited Gordon frequently during his illness, was with him when he died, and with his own hands closed his eyes. Originally buried in the Foreign Quarter, his remains were reinterred at Azov in 1877, with an inscription in German which mistakenly gives his rank as Oberst, Colonel.

General Gordon left behind him a uniquely detailed diary of his life and times, written in English. This is preserved in manuscript in the Russian State Military Archive in Moscow. An incomplete and faulty German translation, edited by Dr Moritz Posselt (Tagebuch des Generals Patrick Gordon) was published, the first volume at Moscow in 1849, the second at St Petersburg in 1851, and the third at St Petersburg in 1853; and Passages from the Diary of General Patrick Gordon of Auchleuchries (1635 – 1699), was printed, under the editorship of Joseph Robertson, for the Spalding Club, at Aberdeen, Scotland, 1859. A new full scholarly edition of Gordon's Diary in English was published by the Centre for Irish and Scottish Studies in Aberdeen (6 vols, 2009 - 2016), as well as its translation into Russian.

His daughter was married firstly to the German-Russian Colonel Rudolf Strasburgh, and then from 1699 or 1700 to his kinsman in the Russian service Alexander Gordon of Auchintoul, author of "The History of Peter the Great, Emperor of Russia". She lived until 1739. [4]

**Document number 21**

**Document identifier: GUM\_bio\_hadid**

Zaha Hadid

Dame Zaha Mohammad Hadid DBE RA (Arabic: زها حديد Zahā Ḥadīd; 31 October 1950 – 31 March 2016) was an Iraqi-British architect.

She was the first woman to receive the Pritzker Architecture Prize, in 2004. She received the UK's most prestigious architectural award, the Stirling Prize, in 2010 and 2011. In 2012, she was made a Dame by Elizabeth II for services to architecture, and in 2015 she became the first and only woman to be awarded the Royal Gold Medal from the Royal Institute of British Architects.

She was described by The Guardian of London as the 'Queen of the curve', who "liberated architectural geometry, giving it a whole new expressive identity." Her major works include the aquatic centre for the London 2012 Olympics, Michigan State University's Broad Art Museum in the US, and the Guangzhou Opera House in China. Some of her designs have been presented posthumously, including the statuette for the 2017 Brit Awards, and many of her buildings are still under construction, including the Al Wakrah Stadium in Qatar, a venue for the 2022 FIFA World Cup.

Early life and academic career

Hadid was born on 31 October 1950 in Baghdad, Iraq, to an upper-class Iraqi family. Her father Mohammed Hadid Muhammad al-Hajj Husayn Hadid was a wealthy industrialist from Mosul. He co-founded the left-liberal al-Ahali group in 1932, a significant political organisation in the 1930s and 1940s. He was the co-founder of the National Democratic Party in Iraq. He served as minister of finance after the overthrow of the monarch after the 1958 Iraqi coup d'état for the government of General Abd al-Karim Qasim. Her mother Wajiha al-Sabunji was an artist from Mosul. In the 1960s Hadid attended boarding schools in England and Switzerland.

Hadid studied mathematics at the American University of Beirut before moving, in 1972, to London to study at the Architectural Association School of Architecture. There she studied with Rem Koolhaas, Elia Zenghelis and Bernard Tschumi. Her former professor, Koolhaas, described her at graduation as "a planet in her own orbit." Zenghelis described her as the most outstanding pupil he ever taught.

"We called her the inventor of the 89 degrees. Nothing was ever at 90 degrees. She had spectacular vision. All the buildings were exploding into tiny little pieces." He recalled that she was less interested in details, such as staircases. "The way she drew a staircase you would smash your head against the ceiling, and the space was reducing and reducing, and you would end up in the upper corner of the ceiling. She couldn’t care about tiny details. Her mind was on the broader pictures — when it came to the joinery she knew we could fix that later. She was right.’ Her fourth-year student project was a painting of a hotel in the form of a bridge, inspired by the works of the Russian suprematist artist Kazimir Malevich

**Document number 22**

**Document identifier: GUM\_bio\_higuchi**

Ichiyō Higuchi

Ichiyō Higuchi (樋口 一葉 Higuchi Ichiyō, May 2, 1872 – November 23, 1896) was a pen name of Japanese author Natsu Higuchi (樋口 奈津 Higuchi Natsu), also known as Natsuko Higuchi (樋口 夏子 Higuchi Natsuko). Specializing in short stories, she was one of the first important writers to appear in the Meiji period (1868 - 1912) and Japan's first prominent woman writer of modern times. She wrote relatively little as a result of living a brief life — she died at 24 — but her stories had a large impact on Japanese literature and she is still appreciated by the Japanese public today.

Efforts to become a writer

She, her mother, and younger sister made ends meet by doing needlework, washing, and other jobs. In 1892, after seeing the success of a classmate, Kaho Tanabe, who wrote a novel, Higuchi decided to become a novelist to support her family.

Nevertheless, her initial efforts at writing fiction were in the form of a short story, a form to which she would remain true. In 1891 she met her future advisor who would help, she assumed, this poet-turned-fiction-writer and connect her with editors: Tosui Nakarai. She fell in love with him right away, not knowing that, at 31, he had a reputation as a womanizer. Nor did she realize that he wrote popular literature which aimed to please the general public and in no way wished to be associated with serious literature.

Her mentor did not return her passionate, if discreet, love for him, and instead treated her as a younger sister. This failed relationship would become a recurrent theme in Higuchi's fiction.

Eventually, she got the break she was so eager for: her first stories were published in a minor newspaper under her pen name, Ichiyo Higuchi. The stories from this first period (1892 – 94) suffered from the excessive influence of Heian poetry. Higuchi felt compelled to demonstrate her classical literary training. The plots were thin, there was little development of character and they were loaded down by excessive sentiment, especially when compared to what she was writing concurrently in her diary. But she was developing rapidly. Several of her trademark themes appear; for example, the triangular relationship among a lonely, beautiful, young woman who has lost her parents, a handsome man who has abandoned her (and remains in the background), and a lonely and desperate ragamuffin who falls in love with her. Another theme Higuchi repeated was the ambition and cruelty of the Meiji middle class.

The story "Umoregi" ("In Obscurity") signaled Higuchi's arrival as a professional writer. It was published in the prestigious journal Miyako no Hana in 1892, only nine months after she had started writing in earnest. Her work was noticed and she was recognized as a promising new author.

Her last years

In 1893, Higuchi, her mother and her sister abandoned their middle class house and, with a grim determination to survive, moved to a poor neighborhood where they opened a stationery store that before long failed. Their new dwelling was a five-minute walk from Tokyo's ill-famed red-light district, the Yoshiwara. Her experience living in this neighborhood would provide material for several of her later stories, especially "Takekurabe", (literally," Comparing heights"; "Child's Play" in the Robert Lyons Danly translation; also called "Growing Up" in the Edward Seidensticker translation.)

The stories of her mature period (1894 – 96) were not only marked by her experience living near the red-light district and greater concern over the plight of women, but also by the influence of Ihara Saikaku, a 17th-century writer, whose stories she had recently discovered. His distinctiveness lay in great part in his acceptance of low-life characters as worthwhile literary subjects. What Higuchi added was a special awareness of suffering and sensitivity. To this period belong "Ōtsugomori" ("On the Last Day of the Year"), "Nigorie" ("Troubled Waters"), "Wakare-Michi" ("Separate Ways"), "Jūsan'ya" ("The Thirteenth Night") and "Takekurabe" ("Child's Play"). The last two are considered her best work.

With these last stories her fame spread throughout the Tokyo literary establishment. In her humble home she was visited by other writers, students of poetry, admirers, the curious, critics, and editors requesting her collaboration.

But between constant interruptions and frequent headaches, Higuchi stopped writing. As her father and one of her brothers had before her, she had caught tuberculosis.

She died on November 23, 1896, at the age of twenty-four.

Higuchi's likeness adorns the Japanese 5000 yen banknote as of fall 2004, becoming the third woman to appear on a Japanese banknote, after Empress Jingū in 1881 and Murasaki Shikibu in 2000. Her best-known stories have been made into movies.

**Document number 23**

**Document identifier: GUM\_bio\_holt**

Brock Holt

Holt with the Boston Red Sox

Boston Red Sox – No. 12

Second baseman / Shortstop / Outfielder

Born: June 11, 1988 (age 30) Fort Worth, Texas

Bats: Left

Throws: Right

MLB debut

September 1, 2012, for the Pittsburgh Pirates

MLB statistics (through September 20, 2018)

Batting average .265

Home runs 19

Runs batted in 171

Teams

Pittsburgh Pirates (2012)

Boston Red Sox (2013 – present)

Career highlights and awards

All-Star (2015)

Hit for the cycle on June 16, 2015

World Series champion (2013)

Brock Holt

Brock Wyatt Holt (born June 11, 1988) is an American professional baseball second baseman, shortstop and outfielder for the Boston Red Sox of Major League Baseball (MLB). While primarily used as an infielder, he has started in and played at every position for the Red Sox, except for pitcher and catcher. Listed at 5 feet 10 inches (1.78 m) and 180 pounds (82 kg), Holt bats left-handed and throws right-handed. He first played in MLB for the Pittsburgh Pirates in 2012, but has played for the Red Sox every season since.

High school career

Holt graduated in 2006 from Stephenville High School in Texas. In 2003, his freshman year, he made the District 8-4A All-District baseball team despite batting just .227, and shared the league's Newcomer of the Year award. [1] Holt was a second-team All-District 8-4A inclusion his sophomore year, batting .324 for the season. [2] In 2005, Holt was named defensive player of the year in District 6-4A, [3] and he earned all-district honors in 2006, his senior year. [4]

College career

Holt attended Navarro College in 2007 and 2008. [5] After transferring to Rice University in 2009, he posted a .348 batting average with 12 home runs and 43 RBIs in 59 games for the Rice Owls. He also led the Owls with 67 runs scored and shared the team lead with 11 stolen bases. In the same season, he was named both to the All-NCAA Regional Team and the All-Silver Glove Trophy Series team. [6]

Holt was drafted by the Pittsburgh Pirates with the club's ninth round selection in the 2009 Major League Baseball Draft, one pick before his Rice teammate Ryan Berry. [7]

Professional career

Minor leagues

Holt began his professional career with the Pittsburgh Pirates' short season, Class-A affiliate, the State College Spikes, before advancing to the High-A Bradenton Marauders in 2010. His 2010 season was cut short due to injury to his medial collateral ligament, which required surgery. [8] He began the 2011 season with the Pirates' Double-A affiliate, the Altoona Curve. On July 13, 2011, Holt was named the MVP of the Eastern League All-Star Game after hitting a two-run homer in the ninth inning. [9]

Holt opened 2012 with Altoona and later joined Triple-A Indianapolis Indians. He was promoted to the Pittsburgh Pirates from the minors as the major league rosters expanded on September 1.

Pittsburgh Pirates (2012)

Holt made his Major League debut on September 1, 2012. At the time of his promotion, he had hit a .322 average in 102 games with Altoona and .432 in 24 games for Indianapolis. [10]

On September 4, against the Houston Astros, Holt became only the second Pirates player since 1900 to have a four-hit game within his first four career games in the majors. The only other Pirates player to have a four-hit game so early in his career was Jack Merson, who went 4-for-5 in his second major league game on September 15, 1951. [11] In 24 games, Holt batted .292 with a triple and 3 RBI. Boston Red Sox (2013 – present)

2013

On December 26, 2012 he was traded to the Boston Red Sox (along with Joel Hanrahan) for Jerry Sands, Stolmy Pimentel, Mark Melancon, and Iván DeJesús, Jr.. [12] Holt started the 2013 season with the Triple-A Pawtucket Red Sox. He debuted for Boston after getting called up on July 6 in Anaheim. In 2013, Holt played in 26 games, hitting .203 with 11 RBI. Holt received his first championship ring when the Red Sox won the World Series over the St. Louis Cardinals in six games, despite not playing in the postseason.

2014

Holt again started 2014 in Triple-A, but was called up May 17 after an injury to Will Middlebrooks and hit leadoff for the rest of the season.

On May 31, 2014, against the Tampa Bay Rays at Fenway Park, Holt hit his first Major League home run. On June 8, 2014, in order to allow Xander Bogaerts to play 3rd base, Holt moved to left field. He immediately impressed, making a sensational catch on the warning track to rob Ian Kinsler of a hit. On July 9, 2014, against the Chicago White Sox, Holt drove in Daniel Nava in the bottom of the 9th inning for the first walk-off hit of his career. [13] On June 1, 2015, while starting at first base for the first time in his career, Holt went 4-for-4 with four doubles, a walk, and two RBI against the Tampa Bay Rays to win 4 to 0. [14]

By the end of the season, Holt had started games at every position except pitcher and catcher. [15]

**Document number 24**

**Document identifier: GUM\_bio\_jerome**

Jerome

Jerome (/ dʒəˈroʊm /; Latin: Eusebius Sophronius Hieronymus; Greek: Εὐσέβιος Σωφρόνιος Ἱερώνυμος; c. 347 – 30 September 420) was a Latin Catholic priest, confessor, theologian, and historian, commonly known as Saint Jerome. He was born at Stridon, a village near Emona on the border of Dalmatia and Pannonia. [3] [4] [5] He is best known for his translation of most of the Bible into Latin (the translation that became known as the Vulgate), and his commentaries on the Gospels. His list of writings is extensive. [6]

The protégé of Pope Damasus I, who died in December of 384, Jerome was known for his teachings on Christian moral life, especially to those living in cosmopolitan centers such as Rome. In many cases, he focused his attention on the lives of women and identified how a woman devoted to Jesus should live her life. This focus stemmed from his close patron relationships with several prominent female ascetics who were members of affluent senatorial families. [7]

Jerome is recognised as a saint and Doctor of the Church by the Catholic Church, the Eastern Orthodox Church, the Lutheran Church, and the Anglican Communion. [8] His feast day is 30 September.

Life

Eusebius Sophronius Hieronymus was born at Stridon around 347 AD. [9] He was of Illyrian ancestry, [10] although his ability to speak the Illyrian languages causes controversy. He was not baptized until about 360 - 366, when he had gone to Rome with his friend Bonosus of Sardica (who may or may not have been the same Bonosus whom Jerome identifies as his friend who went to live as a hermit on an island in the Adriatic) to pursue rhetorical and philosophical studies. He studied under the grammarian Aelius Donatus. There Jerome learned Latin and at least some Greek, [11] though probably not the familiarity with Greek literature he would later claim to have acquired as a schoolboy. [12]

As a student in Rome, Jerome engaged in the superficial escapades and sexual experimentation of students there, which he indulged in quite casually but for which he suffered terrible bouts of guilt afterwards. [13] [better source needed] To appease his conscience, he would visit on Sundays the sepulchres of the martyrs and the Apostles in the catacombs. This experience would remind him of the terrors of hell:

Often I would find myself entering those crypts, deep dug in the earth, with their walls on either side lined with the bodies of the dead, where everything was so dark that almost it seemed as though the Psalmist's words were fulfilled, Let them go down quick into Hell. [14] Here and there the light, not entering in through windows, but filtering down from above through shafts, relieved the horror of the darkness. But again, as soon as you found yourself cautiously moving forward, the black night closed around and there came to my mind the line of Vergil, "Horror ubique animos, simul ipsa silentia terrent". [15] [16]

St. Jerome in His Study (1480), by Domenico Ghirlandaio

Jerome used a quote from Virgil — "On all sides round horror spread wide; the very silence breathed a terror on my soul" [17] — to describe the horror of hell. Jerome initially used classical authors to describe Christian concepts such as hell that indicated both his classical education and his deep shame of their associated practices, such as pederasty which was found in Rome. [citation needed]

Conversion to Christianity

St Jerome in the Nuremberg Chronicle"

Although initially skeptical of Christianity, he was eventually converted. [18] After several years in Rome, he travelled with Bonosus to Gaul and settled in Trier where he seems to have first taken up theological studies, and where, for his friend Tyrannius Rufinus, he copied Hilary of Poitiers' commentary on the Psalms and the treatise De synodis. Next came a stay of at least several months, or possibly years, with Rufinus at Aquileia, where he made many Christian friends.

Some of these accompanied Jerome when about 373, he set out on a journey through Thrace and Asia Minor into northern Syria. At Antioch, where he stayed the longest, two of his companions died and he himself was seriously ill more than once. During one of these illnesses (about the winter of 373 - 374), he had a vision that led him to lay aside his secular studies and devote himself to God. He seems to have abstained for a considerable time from the study of the classics and to have plunged deeply into that of the Bible, under the impulse of Apollinaris of Laodicea, then teaching in Antioch and not yet suspected of heresy.

St. Jerome in the Desert, by Giovanni Bellini (1505)

Seized with a desire for a life of ascetic penance, Jerome went for a time to the desert of Chalcis, to the southeast of Antioch, known as the "Syrian Thebaid", from the number of eremites inhabiting it. During this period, he seems to have found time for studying and writing. He made his first attempt to learn Hebrew under the guidance of a converted Jew; and he seems to have been in correspondence with Jewish Christians in Antioch. Around this time he had copied for him a Hebrew Gospel, of which fragments are preserved in his notes, and is known today as the Gospel of the Hebrews, and which the Nazarenes considered to be the true Gospel of Matthew. [19] Jerome translated parts of this Hebrew Gospel into Greek. [20]

**Document number 25**

**Document identifier: GUM\_bio\_marbles**

Jenna Marbles

Jenna Nicole Mourey (born September 15, 1986 [1] [2]), better known by her pseudonym Jenna Marbles, is an American YouTube personality, vlogger, comedian and actress. As of March 2019, her channel has approximately 3.1 billion video views and 19.5 million subscribers, [3] and is the 86th most subscribed channel on YouTube and the eighth-most-popular channel operated by a woman. [4] Marbles is the first social media star to have a wax figure displayed in Madame Tussauds Museum, located in New York City. [5]

Early life

Marbles was born and raised in Rochester, New York, where she graduated from Brighton High School in 2004. Her father is a chemist who holds several patents and she has one older brother. [6] She then moved to Boston, where she attended Suffolk University. At Suffolk she obtained a Bachelor of Science in Psychology, and later attended Boston University for a Master of Education in Sport Psychology and Counseling. [7]

Career

In the summer of 2010, Marbles was sharing a three-bedroom apartment in Cambridge, Massachusetts. She paid $ 800 rent by working various jobs, like bartending, working at a tanning salon, blogging, and go-go dancing at nightclubs. [8] That year, Marbles started her career with Barstool Sports, where she wrote for their female-oriented site StoolLaLa. She left Barstool Sports in 2011. [9]

YouTube

Marbles uploads a new video to her YouTube channel every Wednesday/Thursday. One video, released in 2010 and entitled "How To Trick People Into Thinking You're Good Looking" was viewed over 5.3 million times in its first week. [10] [11] Her video "How To Avoid Talking To People You Don't Want To Talk To "was featured in articles by The New York Times and ABC News in August 2011. In the video, she stated, "I'm sick and tired of guys thinking that just because I showed up at a club or a dance or a bar, that I want to have their genitalia touching my backside"; [12] [13] the video had approximately 36.2 million views as of March 2018. [14]

The pseudonym "Jenna Marbles "comes from her mother's complaint that "Mourey", their legal surname, pulled up only Jenna's videos on Google. Jenna's mother was unemployed at the time that Jenna's first video went viral, and was concerned that their content might put off potential employers. [7] The name "Marbles" comes from her dog "Mr. Marbles". As of January 2019, Marbles's YouTube channel had about 19 million subscribers and 2.9 billion video views. [15] [16]

Marbles appeared as Eve in season 2 of Epic Rap Battles of History, episode 13, "Adam vs. Eve" [17] She played a banana in The Annoying Orange episode "Fake n' Bacon". She played Miley Cyrus in a "Wrecking Ball" - inspired segment of YouTube Rewind 2013. On January 30, 2014, she appeared in season four of Ridiculousness.

Marbles appeared as herself in Smosh: The Movie. [18]

In 2015, Marbles unveiled a wax figure of herself at Madame Tussauds New York. She was the first ever YouTube star to be immortalized at Madame Tussauds New York and her figure is the first selfie-taking wax figure at this location. [19]

Marbles has also professionalized her business affairs by expanding her business and bringing in people to help, including, a personal assistant, a business manager, and her mother (the chief executive officer). [8]

Marbles does a weekly podcast with her boyfriend Julien Solomita called "The Jenna Julien Podcast" (formerly called "The Jenna and Julien Podcast"). Topics include stories of growing up, conspiracy theories, YouTubers and other general topics. They sometimes feature other YouTubers as guests on their podcast, including Shane Dawson. [20]

Other ventures

Marbles released a brand of dog toys called Kermie Worm & Mr. Marbles. The toys' appearances are based upon her real dogs. [7] She has also created items with some of her most memorable quotes printed on them (e.g. "what are this").

Marbles also hosts a weekly pop countdown on SiriusXM Hits 1 called "YouTube 15". [21] [22]

In 2016, Marbles became an executive producer for Maximum Ride, a film based on the series of novels of the same name by James Patterson. [23]

Personal life

In 2015, Marbles became a full-time vegan. [24] [25]

Marbles has been in a relationship with fellow YouTuber Julien Solomita since 2013, and the two live together in California with their four dogs, Marbles, Kermit, Peach and Bunny, who regularly appear in her videos. [26]

**Document number 26**

**Document identifier: GUM\_bio\_moreau**

Jeanne Moreau

Jeanne Moreau

Moreau in 1958

Born 23 January 1928 Paris, France

Died 31 July 2017 (aged 89) Paris, France

Resting place Montmartre Cemetery, Paris, France

Alma mater Conservatoire de Paris

Occupation Actress, screenwriter, film director

Years active 1947 – 2012

Spouse(s) Jean-Louis Richard (m. 1949; div. 1964) William Friedkin (m. 1977; div. 1979)

Children Jérôme Richard

Jeanne Moreau (French pronunciation: [ʒan mɔʁo]; 23 January 1928 – 31 July 2017) was a French actress, singer, screenwriter and director. She won the Cannes Film Festival Award for Best Actress for Seven Days ... Seven Nights (1960), the BAFTA Award for Best Foreign Actress for Viva Maria! (1965), and the César Award for Best Actress for The Old Lady Who Walked in the Sea (1992). She was also the recipient of several lifetime awards, including a BAFTA Fellowship in 1996, Cannes Golden Palm in 2003 and César Award in 2008.

Moreau made her theatrical debut in 1947, and established herself as one of the leading actresses of the Comédie-Française. She began playing small roles in films in 1949, with impressive performances in the Fernandel vehicle Meurtres? (Three Sinners, 1950) and alongside Jean Gabin as a showgirl/gangster's moll in the film Touchez pas au grisbi (1954). She achieved prominence as the star of Elevator to the Gallows (1958), directed by Louis Malle, and Jules et Jim (1962), directed by François Truffaut. Most prolific during the 1960s, Moreau continued to appear in films into her 80s.

Early life and education

Moreau was born in Paris, the daughter of Katherine (née Buckley), a dancer who performed at the Folies Bergère (d. 1990), and Anatole-Désiré Moreau, a restaurateur (d. 1975). [1] [2] Moreau's father was French; her mother was English, a native of Oldham, Lancashire, England [3] and of part Irish descent. [2] [4] [5] Moreau's father was Catholic and her mother, originally a Protestant, converted to Catholicism upon marriage. [2] When a young girl," the family moved south to Vichy, spending vacations at the paternal ancestral village of Mazirat, a town of 30 houses in a valley in the Allier. "It was wonderful there", Moreau said. "Every tombstone in the cemetery was for a Moreau". During the World War II, the family was split, and Moreau lived with her mother in Paris. Moreau ultimately lost interest in school at age 16, and after attending a performance of Jean Anouilh's Antigone, found her calling as an actor. She later studied at the Conservatoire de Paris. Her parents separated permanently while Moreau was at the conservatory and her mother, "after 24 difficult years in France, returned to England with Jeanne's [6] sister, Michelle." [6]

Career

In 1947, Moreau made her theatrical debut at the Avignon Festival. She debuted at the Comédie-Française in Ivan Turgenev's A Month in the Country [6] and, by her 20s, was already one of leading actresses in the theatre's troupe. [2] After 1949, she began appearing in films with small parts but continued primarily active in the theatre for several years — a year at the Théâtre National Populaire opposite among others Gérard Philipe and Robert Hirsch, then a breakout two years in dual roles in The Dazzling Hour by Anna Bonacci, then Jean Cocteau's La Machine Infernale and others before another two-year run, this time in Shaw's Pygmalion. [6] From the late 1950s, after appearing in several successful films, she began to work with the emerging generation of French film-makers. Elevator to the Gallows (1958) with first-time director Louis Malle was followed by Malle's The Lovers (Les Amants, 1959). [7]

Moreau went on to work with many of the best known New Wave and avant-garde directors. [2] François Truffaut's New Wave film Jules et Jim (1962), her biggest success internationally, is centered on her magnetic starring role. [2] She also worked with a number of other notable directors such as Michelangelo Antonioni (La notte and Beyond the Clouds), Orson Welles (The Trial, Chimes at Midnight and The Immortal Story), Luis Buñuel (Diary of a Chambermaid), Elia Kazan (The Last Tycoon), Rainer Werner Fassbinder (Querelle), Wim Wenders (Until the End of the World), Carl Foreman (Champion and The Victors), and Manoel de Oliveira (Gebo et l'Ombre).

In 1983, she was head of the jury at the 33rd Berlin International Film Festival. [8] In 2005, she was awarded with the Stanislavsky Award at the 27th Moscow International Film Festival. [9]

Moreau was also a vocalist. She released several albums and once performed with Frank Sinatra at Carnegie Hall in 1984. [2] In addition to acting, Moreau worked behind the camera as a writer, director and producer. [2] Her accomplishments were the subject of the film Calling the Shots (1988) by Janis Cole and Holly Dale. [citation needed]

**Document number 27**

**Document identifier: GUM\_bio\_nida**

Eugene Nida

Eugene A. Nida (November 11, 1914 – August 25, 2011) was a linguist who developed the dynamic-equivalence Bible-translation theory and one of the founders of the modern discipline of Translation Studies.

Life

Nida was born in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma on November 11, 1914. He became a Christian at a young age, when he responded to the altar call at his church "to accept Christ as my Saviour."

He graduated summa cum laude from the University of California in 1936. After graduating he attended Camp Wycliffe, where Bible translation theory was taught. He ministered for a short time among the Tarahumara Indians in Chihuahua, Mexico, until health problems due to an inadequate diet and the high altitude forced him to leave. Sometime in this period, Nida became a founding charter member of Wycliffe Bible Translators, a related organization to the Summer Institute of Linguistics.

In 1937, Nida undertook studies at the University of Southern California, where he obtained a master's degree in New Testament Greek in 1939. In that same year he became interim pastor of Calvary Church of Santa Ana, California following the resignation of its founding pastor. Despite his conservative background, in later years Nida became increasingly ecumenical and New Evangelical (clarification needed) in his approach.

In 1943, Nida received his Ph.D. in Linguistics from the University of Michigan. He was ordained as a Baptist minister. He married Althea Lucille Sprague, who died in 1993. In 1997, he married María Elena Fernandez-Miranda, a lawyer and diplomatic attache.

Nida retired in the early 1980s, although he continued to give lectures in universities all around the world, and lived in Alpine, Arizona, USA; Madrid, Spain and Brussels, Belgium. He died in Madrid on August 25, 2011 aged 96.

Theories

Nida has been a pioneer in the fields of translation theory and linguistics.

His Ph.D. dissertation, A Synopsis of English Syntax, was the first full-scale analysis of a major language according to the "immediate-constituent" theory. His textbook Morphology: The Descriptive Analysis of Words was one of the major works of American Structuralism. It remained the only thorough introduction to the field for decades and is still valuable for its many examples and exercises.

His most notable contribution to translation theory is Dynamic Equivalence, also known as Functional Equivalence. For more information, see "Dynamic and formal equivalence." Nida also developed the componential analysis technique, which split words into their components to help determine equivalence in translation (e.g. "bachelor" = male + unmarried). This is, perhaps, not the best example of the technique, though it is the most well-known.

Nida's dynamic-equivalence theory is often held in opposition to the views of philologists who maintain that an understanding of the source text (ST) can be achieved by assessing the inter-animation of words on the page, and that meaning is self-contained within the text (i.e. much more focused on achieving semantic equivalence).

This theory, along with other theories of correspondence in translating, are elaborated in his essay Principles of Correspondence, where Nida begins by asserting that given that "no two languages are identical, either in the meanings given to corresponding symbols or in the ways in which symbols are arranged in phrases and sentences, it stands to reason that there can be no absolute correspondence between languages.

Hence, there can be no fully exact translations." While the impact of a translation may be close to the original, there can be no identity in detail.

Nida then sets forth the differences in translation, as he would account for it, within three basic factors:

1. The nature of the message: in some messages the content is of primary consideration, and in others the form must be given a higher priority.

2. The purpose of the author and of the translator: to give information on both form and content; to aim at full intelligibility of the reader so he / she may understand the full implications of the message; for imperative purposes that aim at not just understanding the translation but also at ensuring no misunderstanding of the translation.

3. The type of audience: prospective audiences differ both in decoding ability and in potential interest.

Nida brings in the reminder that while there are no such things as "identical equivalents" in translating, what one must in translating seek to do is find the "closest natural equivalent". Here he identifies two basic orientations in translating based on two different types of equivalence: Formal Equivalence (F-E) and Dynamic Equivalence (D-E).

F-E focuses attention on the message itself, in both form and content. Such translations then would be concerned with such correspondences as poetry to poetry, sentence to sentence, and concept to concept. Such a formal orientation that typifies this type of structural equivalence is called a "gloss translation" in which the translator aims at reproducing as literally and meaningfully as possible the form and content of the original.

The principles governing an F-E translation would then be: reproduction of grammatical units; consistency in word usage; and meanings in terms of the source context.

**Document number 28**

**Document identifier: GUM\_bio\_padalecki**

Jared Padalecki

Jared Tristan Padalecki (born July 19, 1982) [1] is an American actor. He is best known for playing the role of Sam Winchester in the TV series Supernatural. He grew up in Texas and rose to fame in the early 2000s after appearing on the television series Gilmore Girls as well as the films New York Minute and House of Wax.

Early life

Padalecki was born in San Antonio, Texas, to Gerald and Sherri Padalecki. [1] [2] His father is of Polish descent, while his mother has German, Scottish, French, and English ancestry. [3]

Education

He was a 2000 candidate for the Presidential Scholars Program. [1] In 1998, Padalecki and his partner Chris Cardenas won the National Forensic League national championship in Duo Interpretation. [4] Although he had originally planned to attend the University of Texas after graduating from high school in 2000, Jared decided to move Los Angeles, California instead to pursue an acting career. [1]

Career

Padalecki won Fox Broadcasting's 1999 "Claim to Fame Contest"; he subsequently appeared at the Teen Choice Awards, where he met an agent. [5] His first role was a minor role in the 1999 film A Little Inside. In 2000, he was cast as Dean Forester on the television series Gilmore Girls, a role he played until 2005. Throughout the early 2000s he appeared in several made-for-television films, including Silent Witness, Close to Home, and the Disney Channel Original Movie A Ring of Endless Light. [6] [7]

Padalecki had an uncredited role as a high school bully in 2003's comedy Cheaper by the Dozen, which he played after being asked by fellow actor and friend Tom Welling, who played Charlie Baker, and the director of the movie, who wanted someone larger than Charlie to pick on him. Padalecki originally auditioned for Welling's role, but gave it up in order to film a pilot titled Young MacGyver which was never picked up. [8]

In 2004, he appeared in the Mary-Kate and Ashley Olsen comedy New York Minute as Trey Lipton, a cute boy to whom the Olsens' characters are attracted. He also landed a short role in the thriller Flight of the Phoenix alongside Dennis Quaid and Hugh Laurie. In 2005, Padalecki starred opposite Elisha Cuthbert, Chad Michael Murray, and Paris Hilton in House of Wax as Wade. In 2005, he appeared in Cry Wolf, another horror film, as Tom. [9]

That same year, Padalecki was cast as Sam Winchester on the WB series, Supernatural. Sam and his brother Dean (Jensen Ackles) drive throughout the United States hunting paranormal predators, fighting demons and angels, and dealing with all manner of fantasy & sci-fi genre. The show is currently in its fourteenth season on the CW. It owns the title of the longest-running North American sci-fi series in history. [10]

In 2007, Jared served as the host of MTV's horror reality series, Room 401, which was discontinued after only eight episodes due to poor ratings. [11]

He had the lead role in 2008's The Christmas Cottage as Thomas Kinkade, alongside acclaimed actor Peter O'Toole.

He also had the lead role in the 2009 version of Friday the 13th as Clay Miller, a character who heads out to Camp Crystal Lake in search of his sister who has gone missing. [12]

Personal life

Padalecki's engagement to his Supernatural co-star Genevieve Cortese was announced in January 2010. They met when Cortese guest starred as Ruby on the show's fourth season. Padalecki proposed to her in front of their favorite painting, "Joan of Arc", by French realist Jules Bastien-Lepage at New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art in October 2009. [13] [14] [15] [16] The pair married on February 27, 2010, in Cortese's hometown of Sun Valley, Idaho. On October 10, 2011, the couple announced that they were expecting their first child together. Their son, Thomas Colton Padalecki, was born on March 19, 2012. On December 22, 2013, Cortese gave birth to their second son, Austin Shepherd "Shep" Padalecki. Their daughter, Odette Elliott Padalecki, was born on March 17, 2017. [17] [18] The couple resides in Austin, Texas with their three children.

Padalecki and Supernatural co-stars Jensen Ackles and Misha Collins supported Beto O'Rourke for the 2018 Senate election in Texas. [19]

Always Keep Fighting

In March 2015, Padalecki launched his Always Keep Fighting campaign through Represent.com. His first campaign raised funds for To Write Love On Her Arms, which supports people struggling with depression, addiction, self-injury, and suicide. The cause is particularly close to Padalecki, who has been candid about his own struggles with depression. [20] For the second campaign in the Always Keep Fighting series in April 2015, Padalecki partnered with co-star Jensen Ackles to release a shirt featuring both of their faces, to benefit their newly formed joint charitable fund. Over 70,000 shirts were sold. [21] [22] Most recently, Padalecki launched a third campaign selling a further 40,000 shirts. [23]

During San Diego Comic-Con 2015, more than 6,000 fans surprised Padalecki at the Supernatural panel by holding up candles for him, after having revealed his battle with depression earlier in the year. [24]

**Document number 29**

**Document identifier: GUM\_bio\_theodorus**

Theodorus of Tabennese

Theodorus of Tabennese (c. 314 – 368), also known as Abba Theodorus and Theodore the Sanctified was the spiritual successor to Pachomius and played a crucial role in preventing the first Christian cenobitic monastic federation from collapsing after the death of its founder.

Icon of St. Theodorus of Tabennese

Biography

According to hagiography, Theodorus was born into a wealthy Christian family and was well educated from a young age. Early in life he denied the excesses of his parents, and at the age of fourteen joined a monastery in the diocese of Sne, near the modern town of Esna, Egypt. A brother from Theodorus’ monastery stayed with Pachomius in Tabennese while traveling and preached of the virtues of the Koinonia upon his return to Sne. Praying and weeping, Theodorus became determined that his destiny lay with Pachomius. Although initially denied passage to Tabennese by a Pachomian monk due to his wealthy background, Theodorus opted to follow the visiting monk, and his persistence (and lack of obedience) paid off. He was welcomed by Pachomius upon his arrival, and quickly integrated into the community at Tabennese around 328.

Quickly becoming a favorite of Pachomius, Theodorus lived an enviably ascetic life in the monastery, and took on the title of the "brothers’ comforter". Theodorus asserted his influence openly (which resulted in reprimands from Pachomius) and generally maintained himself as a prominent figure at Tabennese for several years, despite never being given a position of power in the monastic hierarchy. Finally, Pachomius called on him to preach to the brothers despite his youth, and eventually appointed him steward of Tabennese after several new monasteries had been built. Retiring to the monastery of Phbow, Pachomius gave Theodorus complete control over Tabennese, though recalled him from the position after witnessing several monks under Theodorus’ watch violating the monastic rules without reprimand. Having failed to prove his governing ability and once more in a position no higher than when he had entered the monastery, Theodorus became a personal assistant to Pachomius and remained relatively quiet for some years. Despite his clear potential and popularity, Pachomius refused to grant Theodorus any kind of authority; though the old man's failing health soon changed things forever.

After Theodorus had been assisting Pachomius at Tabennese for several years following his demotion, Pachomius became very ill and seemed to be on the verge of death. Pachomius had not named a successor, and several brothers pleaded with Theodorus to assert himself as head of the Koinonia when the sickly man died. Despite the assertion that Theodorus apparently did not want the rank of a father or this world's glory, he consented. Unfortunately for the would-be leader, Pachomius recovered, and upon hearing of Theodorus’ decision, exiled the ambitious young man. After living a life of constant weeping and prayer in solitude, Pachomius forgave Theodorus and allowed him to live among the brothers once more. Normalcy returned, though never again would Pachomius fully trust his former protégé.

In 348 Pachomius died, naming the brother Petronios as his successor rather than the clearly qualified Theodorus. The death of Petronios later that year would leave Apa Horsiesios in charge, and the popular Theodorus would retreat to the distant monastery of Phnoum. Although it seems Theodorus practiced complete submission to the new leader of the Koinonia, problems soon arose in several Pachomian monasteries that viewed Horsiesios as a weak leader. Refusing to work or communicate and demanding a new leader, many of the elder monks completely abandoned any notion of obedience to Horsiesios. The federation of monasteries was falling apart, and Theodorus rushed to Tabennese to placate the rebels. Soon after his arrival, Theodorus was the new de facto leader, though he claimed to be only acting on behalf of Horsiesios. For eighteen years Theodorus administered from Pachomius’ old headquarters in Phbow, using techniques far more assertive than his predecessors, such as constantly shuffling the offices and locations of the most ambitious monks. Yet in spite of this somewhat unstable shifting, the Koinonia was ruled peacefully for nearly two decades, at which point Theodorus predicted he would soon die. Within a few months his prediction came true, and Apa Horsiesios once more took his place as the head of the communities in both title and authority. [1]

**Document number 30**

**Document identifier: GUM\_conversation\_atoms**

Cool. Alright folks. Well alreet, well alroot, well alright. By now I'm sure you're wondering about the different things that I have on the table here, but first, I would like to talk to you about these three items. I have here, some ice in a pan, water in this glass, and steam rising from this pot. Now, I would like to ask you, how these three things. Tell me please. How are they all alike. These three things. This ice here in this pan. This water in this glass, and the steam rising from this pot, just yell it out, we are informal here, yes. Correct. They are all forms of water. This ice here of course is water, I told you there was water in this glass, and you have all seen water boil at home, so you are familiar with steam. But now let's try to figure out how they're different, we'll look at temperature, first. And the temperature of this water here, the ice, is, about uh twenty-four – woo- nineteen degrees. Very cold. The temperature of this w- water here, is sixty-four degrees, the temperature of this steam, is, I know it's hotter than that. Yeah, it's about a hundred and eleven degrees. Okay. Fahrenheit. Okay. Oh, and by the way guys, what do we call something that's hard, like this ice here, or a table, or a rock? We call it a?

Solid.

Very good. You should g- — you should be a choir. You should go out on the road there, like, yeah.

We are.

Y- — oh well, I'm glad to meet you. Please give me your itinerary after the show. Yes. Yes. Of course we call it a sholids. A solid. And a solid has one shape. The shape that it starts out with. And what do we call something that you — that you can splish splash? Take a bath in. Anything wet like soda or milk.

Liquid.

You're not gonna let me finish, are you? Yes, we call it a?

Liquid.

Very good. And a liquid can change its shape, to f- completely fill the bottom of whatever container you put it in. And finally, what do we call something that's loose, and floating around like this steam here? Or a cloud, or the air we breathe, we call it a?

Gas.

Correct. A gas. And a gas completely fills whatever shape container you put it in. And so, how do you get water to change, from a solid, to a liquid, to a gas, and back and forth?

Add energy.

Woo. I like the way he expressed that. Never before have I heard it, add or subtract energy, or, heat, change the temperature, basically. Correct? Alright. Well folks, now I'm going to show you something else that happens when you change the temperature, and that's where these balloons come in. I have here a number of balloons, but, l- let's see how many of these balloons, I can fit, into this little itty-bitty container here. Well, everybody count together. This would be ...

There's a- in there.

You think, well, okay, w- th- th-, I'm glad I never saw d- Citizen Kane with you. Rosebud is a sled. Okay. Well, let's all count together folks, that was?

One.

One.

Very good. One balloon going into the little container here. And this would be ...

Two.

Two. Very good counting there. Two. Excellent. Two balloons going into the little container here. Ah, they're not fitting in so easily. Oh no. So hopefully I can fit all balloons into this little container here. Oh stop guessing at what this is. Let's have some suspense here. Come on. Alright. And this would be?

Three.

Three. Very good. Three balloons going onto the the little container there. Three balloons. Three, yes, the balloon trinity. And now, this would be?

Eight.

Four.

Four. Very good. At first he was confused, but then he figured it out. Everybody tell him what this is, it's ...

Seven.

It's four. Boy you people didn't watch enough Sesame Street as a child. This would be?

Five.

Thank you very much, yes. Five swollen balloons. In. In. Down. Down. Ah, ah. Okay. And this would be?

Six.

Six, good. And let's do this uh, let's add some complexities to this here, let's do it in another language. In Spanish it would be?

Ocho.

Seis.

S- seis. N- ocho. Oh my gosh. I'm afraid for our nation. Okay, well, and this would be?

Siete.

Thank you. Seven. Right? Seven. Okay. And finally, this would be?

Eight.

Ocho.

Eight, or ocho in Spanish, and uh huit in French, thank you very much. I thought you were telling me your breakfast. What you had for b- — But no, huit. Very good. Oh my gosh, eight balloons into this little container here, I bet you're wondering r- how that happened.

You popped two.

There's a hole in it.

Well, there's a hole, no, if you're thinking there's a hole, think again. Because, there's no hole in the counter at all.

Pull em out.

You slowed down the molecules,

Well – la duh dah dih duh duh, you're getting a little ahead of me son. Let's all figure it out together.

**Document number 31**

**Document identifier: GUM\_conversation\_blacksmithing**

So you don't need to go borrow equipment from anybody, to to do the feet? Do the hooves?

Well, we're gonna have to find somewhere, to get, something

So, Mae -

I'm gonna

Mae Lynne

We're not gonna do the feet today, I'm gonna wait till like, early in the morning, to do those, cause y- I mean you get so tired. N- you just, it takes well, it takes me longer than most people, cause you know, I'm not as strong and, and I'm not as good, as like somebody that would do it all the time. You know. I mean, oh I mean I trim horses, and stuff like that, but I mean, I'm not like, I'm not uh,. I don't know how to say it. But you know, they do it for a living. You know, most people that you would get to trim your horse do it all the time. And I'm not that good or, and I'm not very strong.

Did they train you —

Yeah.

Did they train you that —

Yeah. Yeah.

So you have your own equipment, but —

No. I don't have my own equipment at all. Dad, you know, has done some of it. That's another thing too, is I kinda had a b- general idea, of kinda how to do it, just watching him. Or — and watching, people come to our place, and doing it and stuff you know. And, I don't know. Then, down there, um, it's mandatory. You have to — to graduate, you know, or well, to get the degree, you know, you have to take this class. And you can only take — if you want to, you can only take it for eight weeks. And, if you wanna go on in it, you n- — then, you can go on. You know. And I decided to go ahead and go on in it. And the first part of it, is like, well we have lecture, then we have lab. And like, the first part of it, we just go into the classroom, and he like ... In the beginning of the year there was a lot of classroom work. I mean, it — that's just kinda how it happens, you know, because he kinda has to tell you ... They go over the whole, the whole part of the horse. I mean, all the skeleton part of it you know, and — and they go through every kinda ligament. And I mean, there's, millions of ligaments, and millions of tendons, you know, well not millions, but, I mean ...

Yeah, I bet.

And then, so we had to know these tendons, and ligaments, and then, all the bones, and, you know, all the way up – from the shoulder down, and then from the hip down. You know, all the way down to the hoof, and then, the bone in the hoof, and, then all the wall, and, you know, of the hoof, and, what everything was called there, and then, he went over on how to trim it, and where you — Th- there's a white line, that you go by, and a horse has this little white line, and you clean it out with the — with the hoof knife. You know? And then there — and then you can see this little white line? And that's kinda where you go by, to — You know, the horse kinda helps you out, because it, has that little white line right there.

Mhm.

And that's where you kinda — kinda need a little guide, of where you trim. And, I am still scared to do it. Because, you know, I mean, you can make a horse go lame, by doing it.

Really?

Well you can trim em too short. And make em, you know, and they're just a little bit, for f- the first couple of days, you know, I mean they're just sore. That's not bad, but sometimes you can get it really bad. You can really make a horse really bad. And they m- You know then, they have to, like, keep em, away from anything, you know, get em really in the soft ground, and, no hard pebbles, or hard clods of dirt or anything? So, I don't know. I'm a little scared about doing it yet. You know, I get em really long. I mean they're still long, when I get done with them. A lot of times, like, I'll get done, and I'll think I'm done, and I'll look at - look down at the horse's hoof, and it's still, it's too long. And then like, I would never, ever, ever, trust myself, to shoe a horse. See we did that too. We did — we did a lot of stuff. We did a lot of stuff with the — like we had the, um, the burners? You know, and you'd put the — you'd have — you started out with the straight iron? You know? And you'd stick it into the, into the, you know like, actual blacksmithing. And you'd put it into the hot coals, you know? And then, we'd — I I – straight bar. And we'd make it a — a horseshoe out of it, you know? But, these shoes we never did put on a horse. We just put the shoes that were already made, on a horse. And that's as far as we got. I mean, if you would really get into it, well as a matter of fact, this is really funny. You know, there isn't really any girl farriers around anywhere. They're really —

Farrier?

Th – yeah. Farrier is what they're called. And the m- — the reason they were showing us this at college, was just, to get us, to know if our trimmer, and shoer was doing it right, and — plus the knowledge of knowing the bones and ligaments. Which we, we had it in another class too. We — that was kind of a double thing that, we had in — in another class, so it was kinda review for us. Well it was a review for some people, depending on what time of the year you took it. You know. If it was a review or not. But, anyway, um, what was I gonna say? I forgot what I was think- —

You said you never made the horseshoes.

Gonna say.

But.

Well, w- um, when we put em on a horse's hoof, all we do, they're already made. They're round. We pick out a size. You know we'd like look at the horse's hoof, and say, okay, this is a double-aught. This is an aught. This is, you know. What s- — what size. And double-aught and aught, are the ones that are most popular. For, you know, the light horse. You know, I mean, you get into the big horses, the — like the Clydesdales, Shires, that's a d- — a whole different thing. Or ponies, that's a whole different thing. But we're talking just the regular, light horses you know.

**Document number 32**

**Document identifier: GUM\_conversation\_christmas**

That's to Judy. You probably have one like it already. I don't know. I don't know.

They show the uh –, some are l- lent, and some are — are gifts. To a museum.

Oh.

Oh yeah.

Back here it tells you.

Mhm.

Where they came from.

Oh Mom. Oh no, I don't have this one.

Oh good.

Joseph Campbell?

Mhm.

Oh yeah. Oh this'll be great.

He's wonderful, hunh. I mean, he – he's dead now.

Yeah.

He died.

Oh, this is great. Joseph Campbell.

I'm just interested in when did she get that.

Oh I got lot of these presents, you know, just along the way.

Yeah. That's — on the way.

Cause I don't wait till Christmas to buy everything.

There are there are mysteries in this house that I'm not even aware of.

Okay.

Well –

Open this one. From the gel- uh the elves.

Oh, to Dan?

Sa- me too.

To Dan from Santa.

Mhm.

Oh.

And this one is, to Dad, From Judy.

Oh.

Guess what that is!

Oh, guess what! That is Dad.

Oh.

Okay.

Look up. Look up babe. Wait.

I would've had trouble figuring out what this one is.

There we go.

Okay. Now it — shall we wait to uh —

Wait. Wait. There's another one for Dad down there. That red one.

Oh.

Yeah.

Oh Dad, from Judy. Oh wow.

Oh, alright.

Just what you've always needed.

You must've seen my other one. My other one is tearing, and falling apart.

Oh yeah?

I've only had it for at least twelve years. Probably more. Probably more like fifteen years. Good. I'm gonna go transfer the keys into this one.

Oh great. Oh, this is good. Look, it's a bread baking pan.

Oh alright.

Yeah this is — this is great.

Now, That's from Mrs. Santa. You can bake bread in that.

Oh, this is great. Stainless steel?

Hmm?

Yep.

Stai- –

Stainless, unhunh.

Oh.

Well?

You'd better wear it too.

Uh-oh.

You'd better wear it.

Gosh.

Hmm?

Look at this.

Oh wow. If you don't, I will.

Yeah, now that I can wear.

Will you?

Yeah.

Cause I know you don't wear sweatshirts.

She's been saying for months that you would never wear it.

If he doesn't —

I'll —

I will.

I'll at least wear it once.

I hope you like yellow.

I have one the same.

You do?

I — I shrunk it down already.

Yeah.

Cause it was really huge. When I bought it. But, I thought that's the largest size they have. So.

That's big enough.

Wow look at this!

That big enough?

Yeah. Thank you very much.

Yeah.

It'll keep you warm.

Looks good on you.

There might be a little conflict of interest.

Mhm.

That it doesn't say Stanford over here.

But the —

Aw, so what.

That's great.

Oh.

Thanks Judy.

Oh that's — Well thanks for this. This is —

Oh, you needed that, huh?

Yeah. I'll make good use of this. Mm.

Okay.

Mm. Okay now.

Now what.

Um.

In fact, what I'll do, is I will take this sweater off, and put the —

Oh yeah. That's a great idea.

Well whose — That one's to Dad.

What hon?

Isn't it?

That's — Yeah. From me.

Oh.

I don't know if he wanted to open that or not, or not right now. You wanna open this one from me? Right uh now? Or late- — Wait till later.

I'll wait till later.

You know what it is?

Okay. Yeah, he picked it out.

Yeah.

Well Dad always picks.

I get a little picky on my shirts.

Yeah, I know.

People decide to —

If it's too small, Mom can take it.

No, it's not too small.

It's perfect.

Is it too big?

Hm-m. Get you some tights to go underneath it.

Been having too much of that rum fruitcake, kid.

Oh is it?

Down at the back.

Is it?

Hm.

Oh good.

Yeah.

Fits good.

Is it — D- is it too small?

No, no. I still got room for another ten pounds.

Good.

You look good in it. Now let me take a picture.

Yeah.

I might just even wear that to work.

Without a tie.

Okay.

I think you'll have to wait on that one.

There.

Got a good photo.

Alright. Okay.

Are all the rest of these from Diana?

Uh, to Diana, and from — from Diana.

T- what?

To D- —

T- – what?

To Diana, and from Diana.

Oh. Oh I see.

So I thought we'd wait, to open her gifts and —

And our gifts to her.

Yeah.

Uh, she can — She can't open em till she gets here. So, we'll just wait, on ours. Oh here's one you can open.

Oh. Well, who's this from?

Now you can open that. Right now.

To Judy, from Mom.

Mhm.

**Document number 33**

**Document identifier: GUM\_conversation\_erasmus**

So Erasmus laid the the — laid the egg, which Luther hatched. And um, when you come then, to, uh, however this debate. This freedom of the will. Um, I think uh, let me read you a page from Brendler. Because it sets the sa- stage very nicely. This is in the Luther book some of you are reading, and um, if you, this evening when you go home, if you wanna meditate it on more, on – on it more, it's on page three eleven. It's on page three eleven. But, let me just read you the –, cause this gives us the setting very nicely, and then we can uh, Erasmus entitled his anti-Luther pamphlet, Diatribe Concerning Free Will. Once again, the first and fundamental questions, disputed in fifteen sixteen, and fifteen seventeen, and again in Heidelberg, in April of fifteen eighteen, with which Luther had opened the assault on scholastic theology, were debated. Luther was glad to take up the theme of this debate. And this is what Luther writes to Erasmus.

You alone, among all the others, have recognized the key question. And you do not bore me, with the Papacy, purgatory, indulgences, and similar nonsense. You, and you alone, have identified that on which all else hinges. And you have put the razor to the throat. And for that I thank you heartily. Um, thus Luther evalu- uh evaluated the subject. And Erasmus commented on the significance of their engagement, in battle, in his own style. And he wrote to Luther. Perhaps an Erasmus who writes against you, will do more for the Gospel, than certain dunderheads who support you. And then, humanistic thinking, will never consent. This is Brendler now, obs- – uh on this uh, but this sets the stage for what we're gonna talk about. Humanistic thinking will never consent to the doctrine of original sin. Pico de la Mirandela would not have consented to the doctrine of original sin. The author of uh, what is it, Houseman I think, of Invictus.

I am the master of my fate, I am the captain of my soul. I don't think that he would acknowledge original sin. Is based uh, alright, what is it, it's based, as it is, on the concept, that human nature is totally depraved, and of itself not capable of any good will. And that apart from grace alone, free will is nothing, can do nothing, does nothing, except depraved deeds. Even though these pronouncements are Biblically based, and may be acceptable within an exclusively theological system, they do not appear reconcilable with the dignity of man- – dignity of man. Catholic, and semi-pelagianism, with all of its emphasis on on the role of prevenient grace, finally views free will as the decisive factor in attaining salvation, thereby conceptualizing free will, as similar to a healthy man- – healthy human understanding. For how can a person, be responsible for his deeds, if he possesses no free will? This is what Erasmus asked. How can he decide between good and evil? So reasoned Erasmus. Such arguments, long known to Luther, and many times presented to him, impressed him not in the least. God alone is salvation. God alone measures guilt. He alone condemns. He alone grants grace. Justifies and saves. When he will, and whom he will. Man can do nothing against the divine prerogative. Man can only accept the divine judgment. This is in fact best. And if by — and — and it is by the divine prerogative, that man will — uh, that man is well provided for. For God alone is infallible, and his being is grace and mercy. This concept, that man is divinely elected to salvation, or to damnation, is the center of the predestination dogma, that later, the Geneva reformer Calvin, made the center of his teaching, and that subsequently, under other historical preconditions and circumstances, could be linked closely with a prosperous middle class, in the Netherlands, and in England. Um, uh, skip this paragraph. This is the paragraph though. Right here, the next one, p- on page three twelve, when you, when you read – if you wanna read it later. Therefore, Luther did not accept rational arguments against predestination doctrine. Such arguments, on the contrary, necessarily appeared to Luther, given his theological orientation, as suspicious, from the very start, because they originated from human nature, which exalted itself against God. The whore reason prefers to submit to the Devil, adjusts to all situations, and proves everything, that is demanded of her. Human nature, does not possess free will. It is like a horse, ridden by God or the Devil. The rider possesses the will. The horse obeys. Well that's as clear as you can get it. Human nature is like a horse, ridden by God or the Devil. The rider possesses free will. The horse obeys. Alright that, th- now the debate is joined you see. And as you come — as Erasmus comes to this, he's going to say, well let's look at the Scriptures. Now, number one, we have to admit first – v- first off, that there seem to be passages, there are passages in the Scriptures. Are there not? Many. Which seem to teach, that man is responsible for his deeds, and that he may act, and has a free will to respond to the invitation of God. Isn't that clear in the Scriptures? Whosoever will may come. Um, Jesus turned to his disciples, you remember, when some deserted him, and seemed, because they were disappointed in some of his sayings, and they were offended by some of the things he said, and they walked no longer with him it said. And then he turned to those who remained, and he said, will ye also go away? They had a choice. Didn't they? Will you go away? What do you will? And the will, apparently was, re- resided in in these disciples. And so Erasmus is going to say, so obviously, in Scripture we have paradox. We have clear passages of Scripture, which seem to indicate that man has a free will, and that he can exercise that will, to follow, or not to follow. To respond or not to respond. On the other hand, we have passages of Scripture, which seem to indicate, that the will is not free, and that the –, and that man i- th- is – man is predestined by a an omnipotent sovereign will of God.

**Document number 34**

**Document identifier: GUM\_conversation\_family**

Yeah.

Do they have any kids?

Hm-m.

Have they been married a long time?

I don't think Kathy can have kids, she's got a bad back.

It sounds bad to me.

She couldn't – she couldn't carry Laura. She had to be – Laura – She could hold her. As long as she didn't get up.

Really?

Yeah sh- she weighed all of ten pounds you know. She's all, heavy. She could –

Well, maybe she does have quite a problem.

M-mm.

Some people d- could.

I suppose.

I mean, it's not impossible.

Yeah.

But –

Tend to believe it's not as bad as sh- th- –

How long have they been married?

Um, Year and a half? I think, and, two years in November.

Mm.

What's Bill doing now?

Hm.

What are we in the process of? Your Bill.

Not Bill Wilson.

My Bill? Um, yesterday he was a carpenter.

Your –

He was a carpenter?

Yeah he put a floor in a barn.

Oh really? He put a floor in a barn.

Well, he just fixed it, it had had one, and he was just replacing old rotten board.

Oh.

And stuff. I don't know what he's doing today. He was supposed to start baling hay, but I think they're gonna let it sit another day, cause he didn't take his lunch.

What does he do when he doesn't take his lunch, come home?

No Doris feeds him.

Eats there.

Hm.

Would she feed him every day?

Now explain all of this. I don't understand what not taking his lunch has to do with baling hay.

Well if he was gonna bale hay, they wouldn't come in for lunch. They would just eat –

While they're out there.

Out there.

Out in the field. I see.

Yeah.

Okay.

If he didn't take his lunch every day, would she feed him every day?

Yeah, she does. Feed him. I mean – well, when they're in the field, he has to take his lunch. That's just part of the deal. But –

Otherwise he'll starve. Right?

No, otherwise he doesn't get lunch.

Well I know, that's what starving is.

Actually, I think that if she found out he come and didn't have a lunch, she'd fix him one.

Mm.

Cause that's what she does with other people.

Mm.

But all winter she fixes him lunch.

Oh, cause they're always close enough to –

Actually it's more of a dinner, because it's –

No lemon. I will go get you another one.

N- that's alright.

She just remembered.

No, it's okay.

Soon as I sat it down – sat it down I thought, no lemon.

I knew it.

Just –

It –

There's not enough lemon there to bother me. Thank you.

Okay.

But it tastes so good with lemon in it. I don't even like ice tea.

Do you like hot tea?

Yeah, I love hot tea.

But the winter hasn't blasted cold enough for me yet.

Do you put lemon in your hot tea?

I'm going to today, cause I have a sore throat.

Moi? Or toi?

Well I answered –

Schwa.

I assumed it was me.

I was talking to Beth, because she had the lemon. And the hot tea.

I get it.

Which you don't have.

I get it, yeah.

Oh I know.

So what about you, Sherry, are you gonna put lemon in your hot tea?

I don't put lemon in my hot tea,

You ever do? I only do when I have a sore throat.

I usually d- have, yeah, that's good. Lemon, or lemon and honey is good.

Yeah?

Now you won't be able to touch Jonathan.

Just don't tell him.

Because you're drinking lemon and honey?

She's got a sore throat.

No, because I have a cold.

Oh.

Well –

Don't tell him, or don't tell Carolyn.

Yeah.

Yeah. And –

Just don't tell him,

Martha Jean sat there –

And –

And told all about how, sick Barbara Jean was, when she was tiny, and –

And?

That helped a lot, didn't it.

Oh, Martha Jean, yeah.

And what?

Well, Carolyn was –

I don't get it. Cause –

I loved the little bit about the potty training.

Eight months old and potty trained.

She always says that.

Oh my gosh.

She told me the story of how uh, she trained all her kids by nine months. I'd –

Well what was it?

Now it's gotten back to eight, hunh?

Oh Barb was at eight.

Yeah, the boys weren't but –

Oh well. They only – They didn't make it till nine.

Who – who was it that's –

Hunh? You know boys are slow?

Yeah I know. That said that, that's not potty training, that's mother training.

Oh yeah.

Doctor Spock.

Doctor Spock. How about Captain Kirk? What did he say?

No no Sherry. You're an idiot.

She's trying.

It's Mister Spock, and Cap-

I know.

And Doctor Spock.

Well, what was her story about Barb? That everyone – That was –

She was in the hospital three times.

Carolyn was so affected by, or unaffected or whatever.

With asthmatic bronchitis.

With bron- —

And so, how did Carolyn react?

Well –

I – for some reason –

She said thanks a lot, you know, because she was so worried about Jonathan.

Oh sh- like oh, he's gonna go back again in other words.

I said but –

And then she told her that, she didn't outgrow it until she was five or something?

She didn't have what?

We are all going "Barb didn't outgrow it?".

Oh "outgrow it".

She was five or something?

Mm. Oh. So Carolyn was really happy.

So, yeah because C- –

Like "oh this is great news".

So then I said, "but look at Barb, she's healthy now", and Carolyn looked at her, and sort of looked away, and I thought, oh boy.

Rude. Way to go Carolyn.

**Document number 35**

**Document identifier: GUM\_fiction\_claus**

The Last Christmas of Mrs. Claus

by Alex Wilson

Betty was thirty-eight and still believed in Santa Claus. But sometimes he could be such an asshole.

She leaned against the kitchen counter, picking dried glaze from the wrinkles in the back of her hand. From the wireless headset that dangled from her neck, her old marine buddies called to her with joyous profanity and the bass of digital gunfire. The Xbox was upstairs. Her buddies were in San Diego and Cleveland. Satellite coverage in Santa’s Village was just another Christmas miracle, like faster-than-light travel and stuffing oneself through gas fireplaces with neither explosions nor lawsuits nipping at your heels.

It was six o’clock. Santa had said he needed to leave at eight. So Betty had made Christmas Eve dinner while listening to — instead of participating in — the big special ops campaign game online. She’d garlic-salted the yams to the tune of Gomez unloading his Glock into a drug dealer. She’d painted the ham with maple glaze while Williams punctuated Patty Smyth’s “Goodbye to You” with bursts from his assault rifle. “Her boys,” as she called them, didn’t take a lot of eggnog in their rum.

Santa had spent his day opening envelopes from North American children and falling asleep watching the Pittsburgh-Cleveland game in the media room. Now he was in the kitchen, awake and on his way out the door, because suddenly spending fifteen minutes eating dinner with his wife had become too much of a burden on this most wonderful night of the year.

His white V-neck undershirt was tucked into his pants in front, pulled taught over his belly. It stretched the neckhole halfway down to his happy trail. His hands were finding their way through the armholes of his robe.

“It’s just that there are more children in the world now,” he said.

“And Santa’s not getting any younger, ho ho ho.”

“Don’t get much older either,” Betty said. Santa’s first wife had died centuries ago, but he always just dismissed the question of his own mortality. Betty never knew how naughty she should feel about wanting to strangle him sometimes.

“You’re seriously going to let me eat alone again on Christmas Eve?”

“Don’t think of it like that, doll,” Santa said.

“Think of the children.” He slung his belt around his back, and gave it a quick tug. His waist shrunk from dangerously obese to barely jolly. A few crumpled bills in American currency fell out of his pocket. Santa bent down to pick them up, mumbling about “emergency money.”

“Can’t you get dressed in the bedroom like a normal person?” Betty asked.

Distorted shouting erupted from Betty’s headset. She imagined red and yellow mosaic bursts lighting up the sunless snowscape outside, as if there was an HDTV behind the blinds instead of their kitchen window. One of her boys probably stepped on a landmine. Williams, she guessed. She thought she could hear Gomez laughing.

She picked up the pans in which she’d made the potatoes and maple glaze. She put them in the sink to soak. The gingerbread batter bowl could wait a day, even though it would take longer to clean tomorrow. For now, she appreciated its fight to cover the ham-stink that coated the room.

The jingle bell chimed on Santa’s cell.

“Nutcrackers,” he said.

“Santa can’t reach it, and it’s probably Ginny. Would you be a doll?”

“Your secretary’s calling, and you need me to answer it? How efficient.” Betty wiped her fingers on a hand-towel. She lifted her headset’s microphone to her mouth.

“Moroz out. Back in five.”

“Copy that,” Gomez said on the other end.

“It’ll take that long to put Humpty back together again anyway.”

Betty switched off her headset mic. She unclipped the cell phone from the back of Santa’s girdle, and pushed the button with the green arrow, serrated to look like a double-edged diving knife. Or a Christmas tree, if that was more your thing.

“Hey Ginny,” Betty said into the phone.

“Oh hello, Mrs. Claus,” Ginny said.

“Merry Christmas.”

“For heaven’s sake, call me Betty.”

“Sorry, Mrs. Claus. Has Mr. Claus left yet?”

“On his way,” Betty said.

“He was just thinking of the children. One at a time. He’s very thorough.”

“How wonderful!”

**Document number 36**

**Document identifier: GUM\_fiction\_error**

When Tyler was very young, his grandmother was his favorite person in the world because, unlike his parents, who believed that children should always be told the truth as adults understood it, she would fill in the gaps in his knowledge — Santa Claus, the Easter Bunny, God. His parents were always too busy and often a little too serious, but his grandmother had a sense of peace about her, a lightness that lifted his spirit. A few times, when Tyler’s parents were away, she took him with her to church. He remembered liking the singing and the colorful windows, and how safe he felt there, in that large, empty space, sitting on a hard bench next to her warmth.

When she died, grief overwhelmed Tyler. But like most adults, when he grew older he could only recall the intensity of that love in childhood in an abstract way. He made the common error of identifying maturity with worth, and assumed that the love he had for her as a young child must have been lacking in strength and depth.

For many years after her death, however, Tyler was tortured by the memory of a certain visit from her. He was five or so, and they were playing some board game at the kitchen table. As he swung his legs in his excitement, he kicked her repeatedly in the shins. She asked him to stop, and he refused, giggling. When she finally frowned at him and threatened to stop playing if he didn’t stop he told her to go to Hell.

In Tyler’s mind he could see her face grow taut, lose color, and then, for the only time he could remember, she began to cry. He also remembered his own utter confusion. His parents did not have much use for religion and so for him Hell was a word without much mystery or power. At that time he knew only vaguely that Hell was a place you did not want to go, like the dark basement or the even darker attic. He remembered feeling resentful that she was crying and he did not even understand why.

Tyler felt the guilt of this memory even in his teenage years. For him it summed up all his insecurities and fears about his own cruelty, ignorance, and the possibility that he was, in reality, not a good person. The fact that he had caused someone who loved him such pain with so little effort and understanding troubled him deeply.

One day Tyler looked through an old family photo album, and in it was a picture of the kitchen in the house they used to live in. He was surprised to discover that the small kitchen contained a central island, and had no space for the table in his memory at all.

With the discovery of that single error in his memory came a cascade of other revelations. Now he remembered that they always ate in the dining room, and when they did play board games, it was always on the coffee table in the living room. The memory that had caused him such pain over the years could not possibly have occurred. Somehow, he must have manufactured the whole scene in his imagination.

It was not very hard to explain what really happened, he thought. The death of his grandmother had probably caused in him feelings of abandonment and guilt. In his confusion he had taken elements from storybooks and imagined out of nothing this memory to punish himself. This was the sort of fantasy that could have occurred to any young child who lost an important relative. With that realization, the image of his grandmother crying faded in his memory and became less and less believable.

Tyler thought he was very lucky to have discovered the single error in his false memory, which enabled him to reason his way into distinguishing between reality and fantasy. He felt that it was a coming-of-age moment.

Nonetheless, he admitted to himself that he was a little sad also at the discovery. For however imaginary that memory was, it was also a part of his love for his grandmother. When that memory lost its compelling aura of truth, it was like another part of her died with it. He had no name for the emptiness that remained.

**Document number 37**

**Document identifier: GUM\_fiction\_frankenstein**

Everyone’s just watching the weird retarded girl except this one chubby guy who’s trying to get her to put down the lights but who’s afraid to touch her.

“Not supposed to touch those,” he says.

“Where’s your mom? Is your mom here?”

“Sorry!” I say.

The chubby guy frowns at me.

“Cara,” I say.

“No hands.”

Cara looks at me, looks at the lights. I gently try to take them.

“No!” she wails.

“Pretty!”

“I’m sorry,” I say, “I’m her brother.

She’s developmentally delayed.

Cara! Cara, no. No hands.”

She wails, but lets me disentangle her hands.

“I’m sorry,” I say again, the concerned big brother.

“I was just looking around and thought she was right with me, you know? Our mom’s down at Dillard’s.”

Chubby guy kind of hovers until I get the lights away from Cara and as soon as I put them on the shelf he grabs them and starts straightening them out and draping them back over the display.

I herd Cara towards the front of the store, mouthing sorry at the front cashier. She’s kind of pretty. She smiles at me. Nice big brother with retarded sister.

Back out in the mall, Cara is wailing, which could start an asthma attack, so to distract her I say, “You want a cookie?”

Mom has Cara on a diet, so of course she wants a cookie. She perks up the way Shelby, our Shetland Sheepdog does, when you say ‘treat.’ I take her to the food court and buy her an M&M cookie and buy myself a Mountain Dew and then while she’s eating her cookie, I pull the deck of cards out of my pocket and unwrap it. We’ve got another fifteen minutes before we have to meet my mom.

The idea is to play fish except every time you get a match you’re supposed to do what it says. Tie partner’s hands with a silk scarf. Kiss anywhere you like and see how long your partner can keep from moving or making any noise. The one who lasts the longest gets to draw an extra card.

Tame, but pretty cool. I can’t wait to show Toph and Len.

Cara has chocolate smeared on her mouth, but she lets me wipe her face off.

“You ready to go back to see Mom?” I say.

When we pass Spencer’s again, she stops. “Uhhh,” she says, pointing to the store. Mom always tries to get her to say what she wants, but I know what she wants and I don’t want to fight with her.

“No,” I say.

“Let’s go see Mom.”

Cara’s face crumples up and she hunches her thick shoulders. “Uhhh,” she says, mad.

“It’s okay,” I say.

“Come on.”

She swings at me. I grab her hand and pull her behind me. She tries to sit down, but I just keep on tugging and she follows me, gulping and wailing.

“What did you do?” my mom says when she sees us. My mom had to buy stuff, like gym shorts for me and underwear for herself, so I told her that I’d take Cara with me while she bought her stuff. She’s holding a Dillard’s bag.

“She wanted to go in Spencer’s,” I say.

“We went in but she kept grabbing stuff and I had to take her out and now she’s upset.”

“Robert,” my mom says, irritated. She crouches down.

“Ah, Cara mia, don’t cry.”

We trail out of the store, Cara holding Mom’s hand and sniffling.

By the time we get to the car, though, Cara’s wheezing. Mom digs out Cara’s inhaler and Cara dutifully takes a hit. I tried it once and it was pretty dreadful. It felt really weird, trying to get that stuff in my lungs, and it made me feel a little buzzy but it didn’t even feel good, so it’s pretty amazing that Cara will do it.

Cara sits in her booster seat in the back of the car, wheezing all the way home, getting worse and worse, and by the time we pull in the driveway, she’s got that white look around her mouth.

“Robert,” Mom says,

“I’m going to have to take her to the Emergency Room.”

“Okay,” I say and get out of the car.

“You want to call your dad?” Mom asks.

“I don’t know how long we’ll be.” Mom checks her watch. It’s three something now.

“We may not be home in time for dinner.”

I don’t want to call my dad who is probably with Joyce, his girlfriend, anyway. Joyce is always trying to be likable and it gets on my nerves after awhile — she tries way too hard. “I can just make a sandwich,” I say.

“I want you to stay at home, then,” she says.

“I’ve got my cell phone if you need to call.”

“Can Toph and Len come over?” I ask.

She sighs.

“Okay. But no roughhousing. Remember you have school tomorrow.” She opens the garage door so I can get in.

I stand there and watch her back down the driveway. She turns back, watching where she’s going, and she needs to get her hair done again because I can really see the gray roots. Cara is watching me through the watery glass, her mouth a little open. I wave good-bye.

I’m glad they’re gone.

**Document number 38**

**Document identifier: GUM\_fiction\_garden**

The day it rained in the garden

The first drops of rain fell onto the parched stones from a cloudless blue sky. They disappeared immediately, drunk down into the mineral silence.

The garden paused, and everything held its breath and waited. More rain would come. Everyone knew, beyond belief or necessity that the time had come. And with it, the rain.

Heavy oily drops bounced from leaf to grass to dusty ground, gathering in stems and folds on the way. Yet still the sky was a hard polished blue with not a cloud in sight.

Still the garden held its breath. It would not be long now.

A spattering of drops plucked memories from deep in the roots, shivering through shoots and tendrils, humus and stone. Wispy vapour trails marbled the blue surface above.

And then it rained for good.

We sat on the porch watching, no longer daring to dart out and leap around in the downfall as drops turned to torrents and the staccato tapping on the roof climaxed to a thunderous roar.

Pools erupted and overflowed along the edges of the lawn, cascading around the raspberry canes and over the flower beds. Earthworms rose up from the water-laden earth where they could no longer breath and wriggled and struggled fro air on the surface, writhing and swimming for a safe haven.

Water burst over the barrels and cans standing under the eaves and gutters, flooding the pathways, carrying away all that wasn’t fixed solid and licking at the stairs to the back porch before climbing each step and lapping against the planks we were sitting on, a wooden raft surrounded by angry water and martial beat drum, drum, drumming on the roof above.

We slipped out feet over the sides and when we felt the fish, some as big as logs, some as small as leaves, nibble at our feet, we leant over to watch them fraying and frolicking under the choppy surface.

Waves lapped at the porch, washing away the boxes, and bowls, and the dog’s basket. The rocking chair, the watering can, boxes of cuttings, and tied-up newspapers, all floated away as we slammed the kitchen door shut and retreated to the front room we gazed out at the river that the street had become. The sky was pewter smeared with charcoal now, and pressed down hard on the rooftops, slowly dissolving everything below.

When the water rippled into the hallway, we splashed our way to the staircase and then up as it nipped at our heels.

Outside the other houses were rocks surrounded by sea with mermaids swimming all around, flapping their scaly tails and hauling themselves up, to fall backwards into the crest of the oncoming waves. And as they swam they sang, their voices born on the winds and the salt and the rain, and we could hear them singing, He is coming, He is coming. And they combed their long hair in preparation.

We waved and called, and they laughed and played, tantalising, their seaweed locks just out of reach. With a flick of the tail they were off, still singing, He is coming, He is coming, until their voices were lost in the noise of the rain and the water.

A great whiskered head arose, then a belly, wet and sleek, long enough to wrap itself twice around the world.

“Is it him?” we asked each other, nudging elbows and climbing onto the chairs. We pulled off wet socks and shoes, letting them float away on the tide, before the great worm turned and the wake engulfed the creaking, cracking house.

We clambered up onto the roof, sliding on the tiles and clinging to chimney stacks, sheltering our eyes from the driving downpour. The sky was black, and the stormy sea all the deepest, darkest blues and greens and greys and flecked with white where the sea-horses galloped.

The waters broke making way for the gnarled head of a whale, spouting water high against the clouds before opening its whiskered maw and in a looming, booming voice called: He is coming, He is coming.

The chimneys washed away, so we scrambled onto the blue-black back encrusted with barnacles and cockles like stars in a night sky and held on tight as he rode the waves, dipping and blowing, dipping and blowing.

The wind and the rain tugged at our hair. And still it rained.

We heard a fearsome creaking and cracking and before our eyes a great patch of sky peeled away, deeping down in the troughs and riding the crests with torn sails set against the wind. It was a galleon with masts like a dead man’s fingers, tarred timbers groaning and a mermaid sat on the bow as he ship dipped and passed. He is coming, He is coming, she sang out.

And just as the wash hit us, prising us from the whale’s speckled back and down into the sea, someone threw down a knotted rope and we hung on for dear life. The singing sailors hauled us aboard chanting, He’s a coming-ha! He’s a coming-ha! And we fell onto the deck like fish bursting from a net.

The Captain stood above us dressed in jewels and finery from a thousand pillagings.

**Document number 39**

**Document identifier: GUM\_fiction\_giants**

The Valley of Giants

I had buried my parents in their gray marble mausoleum at the heart of the city. I had buried my husband in a lead box sunk into the mud of the bottom of the river, where all the riverboatmen lie. And after the war, I had buried my children, all four, in white linen shrouds in the new graveyards plowed into what used to be our farmland: all the land stretching from the river delta to the hills.

I had one granddaughter who survived the war. I saw her sometimes: in a bright pink dress, a sparkling drink in her hand, on the arm of some foreign officer with brocade on his shoulders, at the edge of a marble patio. She never looked back at me — poverty and failure and political disrepute being all, these days, contagious and synonymous.

The young were mostly dead, and the old men had been taken away, they told us, to learn important new things and to come back when they were ready to contribute fully. So it was a city of grandmothers. And it was in a grandmother bar by the waterfront — sipping hot tea with rum and watching over the shoulders of dockworkers playing mah-jongg — that I first heard of the valley of giants.

We all laughed at the idea, except for a chemist with a crooked nose and rouge caked in the creases of her face, who was incensed. “We live in the modern era!” she cried.

“You should be ashamed of yourself!"

The traveler stood up from the table. She was bony and rough-skinned and bent like an old crow, with a blue silk scarf and hanks of hair as black as soot. Her eyes were veined with red.

“Nonetheless,” the traveler said, and she walked out.

They were laughing at the chemist as well as at the traveler. To find anyone still proud, anyone who believed in giants or shame, was hilarious. The air of the bar was acrid with triumph. Finding someone even more vulnerable and foolish than we were, after everything had been taken from us — that was a delight.

But I followed the traveler, into the wet streets. The smell of fish oozed from the docks. Here and there were bits of charred debris in the gutters. I caught her at her door.

She invited me in for tea and massage. Her limbs were weathered and ringed, like the branches of trees in the dry country. She smelled like honey that has been kept a while in a dark room, a little fermented. A heady smell.

In the morning, brilliant sunlight scoured the walls and the floor, and the traveler and her pack were gone.

I hurried home. My house had survived the war with all its brown clay walls intact, though the garden and the courtyard were a heap of blackened rubble. My house was empty and cold.

I packed six loaves of flatbread, some olives, a hard cheese, one nice dress, walking clothes, my pills and glasses, a jug of wine, a can-teen of water, and a kitchen knife. I sat in the shadow in my living room for a while, looking at the amorphous mass of the blanket I had been crocheting.

That granddaughter: her parents both worked in the vineyards, and when she was a child, she would play in my courtyard in the after-noons. When she scraped her knees bloody on the stones, she refused to cry. She would cry from frustration when the older children could do something that she couldn't — like tie knots, or catch a chicken.

**Document number 40**

**Document identifier: GUM\_fiction\_honour**

— Prologue —

It had taken only a matter of hours for the Kethlan system to become a tumbling sea of debris; the twisted and burnt-out remnants of a once glorious Imperial nation. An empire whose costly mistakes would for many years to come echo into every corner of the known galaxy. And with those mistakes would come death to billions of innocent, unsuspecting lives.

A starfighter hurtled through the scattered metal, the pilot desperate to find a way to stop himself from joining the ever growing population of this interstellar graveyard.

Jacques Chalmers was not alone in his frustration with the current situation, but he was doubtless one of the most panicked. He tried to steady himself as he began cycling once again through the available display options for his starfighter's radar system. His anxiety continued to grow with each passing second, every change of the screen doing nothing to abate it. He stopped midway through the calibration and glanced out of his cockpit.

The scene was the same as it had been a few moments ago and it brought him no comfort. He couldn't count the number of capital ships that dominated the Enemy's frontline. Twenty? Thirty? Fifty? In his years of service to the Imperial Naval Forces he had never seen anything like it, not even in archive war footage. The enormous forms of the battleships loomed like giants atop a hill, staring down upon a tiny village below. Then there were the Enemy starfighters themselves: hundreds at least, swarming about like a huge wall of locusts.

Knowing that he had already been flying straight for longer than was advisable, Chalmers altered his course to attempt to throw off any pursuers.

\* \* \*

Not long before he had been standing on the flight deck of his deployment carrier, amongst the other pilots, his heart pumping in his ears, his hands sweating as he awaited the order to board his fighter.

Chalmers saw his friends run forward as their names were called out, scrambling into cockpits, pulling on helmets and performing last-minute safety checks. Though most hid it well, he was convinced they were all as nervous and scared as he was - knowing they could well be speeding only to their own deaths. As he watched his friends' fighters hurtle down the catapult, his commanding officer had addressed the last remaining pilots still standing on the flight deck.

“Right, listen up,” he started.

“This is where we must make our stand. The Enemy cannot be allowed to advance any further. Tonight we fight the battle for Kethlan and for the Imperium; the battle for our survival. Hundreds of millions of lives are depending on our actions here. Make them proud!”

Hundreds of millions? thought Chalmers.

Is that all that's left? A few months ago it was billions. This day had crept ever closer as cities, planets and then entire star systems had fallen to the Enemy; to those damned Pandorans; to the Senate's mistake. How many of his friends had he lost over these last few terrible months? Had they died fast or were they now suffering a fate far worse..?

As his CO continued to pump them up for the critical battle, Chalmers' head was filled with visions of row upon row of black-clad soldiers. A white emblem resided on their right arms and left breast, an all-encompassing full black helmet upon their heads, its smooth form negating all facial features. Two bright red oval spheres were set into an eye-level groove that ran all around, the “eyes” themselves slanted into a menacing and intimidating scowl. One of the soldiers turned to face him, the ruby-like eyes seeming to pierce his very soul. He felt his hand tighten on the flight helmet he held, swallowing hard.

“Daniels! Peterson! Foster! Brown! Rye ...” a voice called out above the other sounds that filled the flight deck. Feet moved and Chalmers felt his stomach lurch. His name would be called soon. He felt a sense of doom. If the Empire could not stop the Enemy before, what hope did they have now? The Enemy's power had grown exponentially and they had crushed everything in their path with harrowing little effort. Chalmers was feeling forced to accept the truth: they were all that was left of the Imperial Naval Forces. This was a battle that could not be won; not now, not ever.

“... Tyler! Flynn! Chalmers! King! Golden! Blair ...”

At the sound of his name, Chalmers felt himself move robotically, his mind screaming in protest against what his legs were doing. He ran over to the waiting starfighter, threw on his helmet and begun ascending the ladder into the cockpit.

Zombie-like he sank down into the seat, watching as if from outside his body as his hands buckled him in, his fingers flip switches, press buttons, acknowledge questions and confirmations on the screens before him. Moments later, his craft was taxied to the catapult and before long he'd found himself out in space and into the thick of battle.

At that moment, his worst fears had not only been altogether realised, but far exceeded.

**Document number 41**

**Document identifier: GUM\_fiction\_moon**

What the Moon Brings

I hate the moon - I am afraid of it - for when it shines on certain scenes familiar and loved it sometimes makes them unfamiliar and hideous.

It was in the spectral summer when the moon shone down on the old garden where I wandered; the spectral summer of narcotic flowers and humid seas of foliage that bring wild and many-coloured dreams. And as I walked by the shallow crystal stream I saw unwonted ripples tipped with yellow light, as if those placid waters were drawn on in resistless currents to strange oceans that are not in the world. Silent and sparkling, bright and baleful, those moon-cursed waters hurried I knew not whither; whilst from the embowered banks white lotos-blossoms fluttered one by one in the opiate night-wind and dropped despairingly into the stream, swirling away horribly under the arched, carven bridge, and staring back with the sinister resignation of calm, dead faces.

And as I ran along the shore, crushing sleeping flowers with heedless feet and maddened ever by the fear of unknown things and the lure of the dead faces, I saw that the garden had no end under that moon; for where by day the walls were, there stretched now only new vistas of trees and paths, flowers and shrubs, stone idols and pagodas, and bendings of the yellow-litten stream past grassy banks and under grotesque bridges of marble. And the lips of the dead lotos-faces whispered sadly, and bade me follow, nor did I cease my steps till the stream became a river, and joined amidst marshes of swaying reeds and beaches of gleaming sand the shore of a vast and nameless sea.

Upon that sea the hateful moon shone, and over its unvocal waves weird perfumes breeded. And as I saw therein the lotos-faces vanish, I longed for nets that I might capture them and learn from them the secrets which the moon had brought upon the night. But when that moon went over to the west and the still tide ebbed from the sullen shore, I saw in that light old spires that the waves almost uncovered, and white columns gay with festoons of green seaweed. And knowing that to this sunken place all the dead had come, I trembled and did not wish again to speak with the lotos-faces.

Yet when I saw afar out in the sea a black condor descend from the sky to seek rest on a vast reef, I would fain have questioned him, and asked him of those whom I had known when they were alive. This I would have asked him had he not been so far away, but he was very far, and could not be seen at all when he drew nigh that gigantic reef.

So I watched the tide go out under that sinking moon, and saw gleaming the spires, the towers, and the roofs of that dead, dripping city. And as I watched, my nostrils tried to close against the perfume-conquering stench of the world's dead; for truly, in this unplaced and forgotten spot had all the flesh of the churchyards gathered for puffy sea-worms to gnaw and glut upon.

Over these horrors the evil moon now hung very low, but the puffy worms of the sea need no moon to feed by. And as I watched the ripples that told of the writhing of worms beneath, I felt a new chill from afar out whither the condor had flown, as if my flesh had caught a horror before my eyes had seen it.

Nor had my flesh trembled without cause, for when I raised my eyes I saw that the waters had ebbed very low, shewing much of the vast reef whose rim I had seen before. And when I saw that the reef was but the black basalt crown of a shocking eikon whose monstrous forehead now shown in the dim moonlight and whose vile hooves must paw the hellish ooze miles below, I shrieked and shrieked lest the hidden face rise above the waters, and lest the hidden eyes look at me after the slinking away of that leering and treacherous yellow moon.

And to escape this relentless thing I plunged gladly and unhesitantly into the stinking shallows where amidst weedy walls and sunken streets fat sea-worms feast upon the world's dead.

**Document number 42**

**Document identifier: GUM\_fiction\_oversite**

Oversite

“It doesn’t hurt, Gram,” Renata says. My sixteen-year-old daughter pulls up her T-shirt sleeve to show her bare arm, the skin summer brown and the muscle swelling slightly into smooth biceps, flawless.

“I had it done when I was little and see, you can’t even tell.”

My mother is sitting in the little examining room at the assisted living. Everything is white and hospital-like but there’s no examining couch. There’s just a desk, a little white table with two chairs and a scale. The doctor, a woman I don’t know, is sitting in the other chair. My mother is bewildered, her face turned up towards me. She’s got Alzheimer’s.

“It’s okay, Mom,” I say.

She wants to understand, I can see that. So I explain again.

“It’s an implant that will let them know where you are, and how you are. It won’t hurt.”

Her eyes water constantly, now. In the time it takes me to explain she grasps and loses the words, grasps and loses phrases as they go past.

She looks at me and then at Renata, who is smiling, and finally submits uncomprehendingly. We have worn her down. The doctor bares my mother’s arm, where the crepey flesh hangs loosely on the bones. The doctor swabs her upper arm with antiseptic and says, “I’m going to give you something to numb it, okay?” To me the doctor says in her normal voice, “It’s just a little lidocaine.” I don’t like the doctor, but I don’t know why. She is no-nonsense. She has professional hair, lightly streaked. This is no reason to dislike her.

My mother winces at the injection and is surprised again. She looks up at me, at Renata. We are smiling, both of us. “Okay,” my mother says. What is okay? I have no idea.

We wait for a few minutes.

My mother says, “Is it time to go?”

“Not yet,” I say.

“They’re going to give you an injection.”

“What?” my mother says.

“They’re going to implant a chip. It will help them take care of you.”

I try to say it every time as if it was the first time I said it. I don’t want to embarrass her. Her head swings around, from Renata to me to the doctor and then back to Renata.

“It’s okay, Gram,” Renata says.

“Renata,” my mother says.

The doctor has an injection gun and while my mother is focused on my daughter, she puts it firmly against my mother’s arm and puts the chip in.

“Oh!” says my mother.

It’s another low-grade moment of horror, but I think about that particular time with my mother because Renata was there and we were united, she and I. So that’s a good memory. I come back to it a lot. In the background, shining, is Renata, who is young and healthy and good, raising her arm to show her grandmother that the chip is nothing, nothing at all.

The last two nights I have dreamed of dogs in trouble. I don’t dream about Renata, although when the dreams wake me up, it’s thinking about Renata that keeps me awake. The first night I dreamed of seeing a stray dog and not stopping to pick it up although it was wandering in an empty parking lot near a busy road. That was the first night Renata didn’t come home and it doesn’t take Freud to figure out what that meant. Seventeen-year-olds sleep on friends’ couches, I know. Or Renata might be sleeping in her car.

The second night I dreamed that I was on a desert island and Sonia, our golden retriever, was with me. There was some horrible fate impending for Sonia and I had to kill her before something worse happened. I laid her down on some sticks. She trusts me, she’s more my dog than anyone’s, and she didn’t like it but for me she lay there. In my dream I told her, “Stay, Sonia. Stay.”

She stayed because I held her there by looking at her, the way you can sometimes will a dog into submission. She stayed while I lit the fire. And then the horror of it all hit me and I said, “Sonia, up!”

And I woke up.

That was last night, the second night Renata didn’t come home.

**Document number 43**

**Document identifier: GUM\_fiction\_pag**

Prologue

"Try to touch the past. Try to deal with the past. It's not real. It's just a dream." — Ted Bundy

It didn't start out here. Not with the scramblers or Rorschach, not with Big Ben or Theseus or the vampires. Most people would say it started with the Fireflies, but they'd be wrong. It ended with all those things.

For me, it began with Robert Paglino.

At the age of eight, he was my best and only friend. We were fellow outcasts, bound by complementary misfortune. Mine was developmental. His was genetic: an uncontrolled genotype that left him predisposed to nearsightedness, acne, and (as it later turned out) a susceptibility to narcotics. His parents had never had him optimized. Those few TwenCen relics who still believed in God also held that one shouldn't try to improve upon His handiwork. So although both of us could have been repaired, only one of us had been.

I arrived at the playground to find Pag the center of attention for some half-dozen kids, those lucky few in front punching him in the head, the others making do with taunts of mongrel and polly while waiting their turn. I watched him raise his arms, almost hesitantly, to ward off the worst of the blows. I could see into his head better than I could see into my own; he was scared that his attackers might think those hands were coming up to hit back, that they'd read it as an act of defiance and hurt him even more. Even then, at the tender age of eight and with half my mind gone, I was becoming a superlative observer.

But I didn't know what to do.

I hadn't seen much of Pag lately. I was pretty sure he'd been avoiding me. Still, when your best friend's in trouble you help out, right? Even if the odds are impossible — and how many eight-year-olds would go up against six bigger kids for a sandbox buddy? — at least you call for backup. Flag a sentry. Something.

I just stood there. I didn't even especially want to help him.

That didn't make sense. Even if he hadn't been my best friend, I should at least have empathized. I'd suffered less than Pag in the way of overt violence; my seizures tended to keep the other kids at a distance, scared them even as they incapacitated me. Still. I was no stranger to the taunts and insults, or the foot that appears from nowhere to trip you up en route from A to B. I knew how that felt.

Or I had, once.

But that part of me had been cut out along with the bad wiring. I was still working up the algorithms to get it back, still learning by observation. Pack animals always tear apart the weaklings in their midst. Every child knows that much instinctively. Maybe I should just let that process unfold, maybe I shouldn't try to mess with nature. Then again, Pag's parents hadn't messed with nature, and look what it got them: a son curled up in the dirt while a bunch of engineered superboys kicked in his ribs.

In the end, propaganda worked where empathy failed. Back then I didn't so much think as observe, didn't deduce so much as remember — and what I remembered was a thousand inspirational stories lauding anyone who ever stuck up for the underdog.

So I picked up a rock the size of my fist and hit two of Pag's assailants across the backs of their heads before anyone even knew I was in the game.

A third, turning to face the new threat, took a blow to the face that audibly crunched the bones of his cheek. I remember wondering why I didn't take any satisfaction from that sound, why it meant nothing beyond the fact I had one less opponent to worry about.

The rest of them ran at the sight of blood. One of the braver promised me I was dead, shouted "Fucking zombie!" over his shoulder as he disappeared around the corner.

Three decades it took, to see the irony in that remark.

Two of the enemy twitched at my feet. I kicked one in the head until it stopped moving, turned to the other. Something grabbed my arm and I swung without thinking, without looking until Pag yelped and ducked out of reach.

"Oh," I said.

"Sorry."

One thing lay motionless. The other moaned and held its head and curled up in a ball.

"Oh shit," Pag panted. Blood coursed unheeded from his nose and splattered down his shirt. His cheek was turning blue and yellow.

"Oh shit oh shit oh shit ..."

I thought of something to say.

"You all right?"

"Oh shit, you — I mean, you never ..." He wiped his mouth. Blood smeared the back of his hand.

"Oh man are we in trouble."

"They started it."

"Yeah, but you — I mean, look at them!"

The moaning thing was crawling away on all fours. I wondered how long it would be before it found reinforcements. I wondered if I should kill it before then.

"You'da never done that before," Pag said.

Before the operation, he meant.

I actually did feel something then — faint, distant, but unmistakable. I felt angry.

"They started —"

Pag backed away, eyes wide.

"What are you doing? Put that down!"

I'd raised my fists. I didn't remember doing that. I unclenched them. It took a while. I had to look at my hands very hard for a long, long time.

The rock dropped to the ground, blood-slick and glistening.

"I was trying to help." I didn't understand why he couldn't see that.

"You're, you're not the same," Pag said from a safe distance.

"You're not even Siri any more."

"I am too. Don't be a fuckwad."

"They cut out your brain!"

"Only half. For the ep —"

"I know for the epilepsy! You think I don't know? But you were in that half — or, like, part of you was ..." He struggled with the words, with the concept behind them.

"And now you're different. It's like, your mom and dad murdered you —"

"My mom and dad," I said, suddenly quiet, "saved my life.

I would have died."

"I think you did die," said my best and only friend.

"I think Siri died, they scooped him out and threw him away and you're some whole other kid that just, just grew back out of what was left. You're not the same. Ever since. You're not the same."

**Document number 44**

**Document identifier: GUM\_fiction\_pixies**

Daisy

by Andrew Willett

It was Sunday in snowy Manhattan. Jenna was in the tub, and I was doing the Times crossword, listening to the clang of the radiators and the swish of the taxis on the slush outside, when my coffee-scented reverie was broken by a loud squawk from the bathroom, and a splash, and a flesh-upon-cold-tile sort of thump.

“Go away! Shoo! Get out of my bathroom!”

I threw down my pen and dashed down the hall. Jenna was picking herself up off the floor of the bathroom. In the bathtub, a bar of soap was gaily chasing a nylon scrubby thing around the surface of the water.

“Damned pixies!” Jenna said, smacking the bathtub’s drain lever.

“Again! I am so tired of these things!” A piteous squeak came from the scrubby thing as the water began to swirl down the drain. A translucent little head poked out from behind a pot of organic-sugarcane exfoliating body polish, and looked at me with exaggerated puppy eyes and a trembling lower lip.

“Sorry, kids,” I said to the bathtub. “Don’t humor them, dammit,” Jenna said, and stomped, still naked, still wet, toward the phone in the kitchen. She’d be irritated by her own wet footprints on the battered wood of the hallway floor later, but right now she had blood on her mind. Or water. Ichor. Whatever it is that the common Manhattan water-pixie uses for blood.

I couldn’t say I blamed her. She got the brunt of the pixies’ odd sense of humor much more than I did, because she’s the one who likes to take baths. Although I will say that a pixie hiding in the sink among the dirty soup bowls makes doing the dishes an adventure.

“Ramon? Hi. It’s Jenna McMasters in 5C. Ramon, the pixies are out of control. You’ve got to do something about — yes, I know — Ramon, the equinox isn’t for weeks and weeks. Really, we need you to do something sooner ... Well, I’m just not ready to wait that long. We may have to try something on our own, then. Goodbye, Ramon. You’ve been a huge goddamn help.”

She hung up the phone.

“Man, he’s useless,” she said.

“On the other hand,” I said, “he’s the first super we’ve had who keeps the boiler, the door buzzers, and the electrical system in perfect working order.” I took the robe I’d brought from the bathroom and wrapped it around her shoulders.

“What is it they say in yoga class? Take a deep cleansing breath. Spiral out from your navel center, and stuff.”

“Robert, this sort of thing never happened in San Francisco.”

“No,” I said.

“In San Francisco we got earthquakes, and there were wood sprites in Golden Gate Park. Welcome to New York.”

“I keep trying to tell myself that this is cool. But then they come at me on a Sunday morning, when I have no work to do and I’m trying to relax and I’m naked, and I just lose it ....”

“And you take it out on the super,” I said.

“And now I’m gonna have a bruise on my butt, too,” she said.

“Well, that’s karma for you. Now stretch out on the couch, and I’ll bring you coffee and rub your feet.”

Jenna smiled.

“Just make sure there are no pixies in the coffee pot, is all I ask.”

Ugh. That was our previous Sunday morning adventure: most unpleasant, and marked by the death of a new French-press pot. I realized that I, too, hated the pixies.

“We need a plan,” I said.

**Document number 45**

**Document identifier: GUM\_fiction\_rose**

Stranger Things Happen - Water Off a Black Dog’s Back

Rachel Rook took Carroll home to meet her parents two months after she first slept with him. For a generous girl, a girl who took off her clothes with abandon, she was remarkably close-mouthed about some things. In two months Carroll had learned that her parents lived on a farm several miles outside of town; that they sold strawberries in summer, and Christmas trees in the winter. He knew that they never left the farm; instead, the world came to them in the shape of weekend picnickers and driveby tourists.

Do you think your parents will like me?" he said. He had spent the afternoon preparing for this visit as carefully as if he were preparing for an exam. He had gotten his hair cut, trimmed his nails, washed his neck and behind his ears. The outfit he had chosen, khaki pants and a blue button-down shirt -- no tie -- lay neatly folded on the bed. He stood before Rachel in his plain white underwear and white socks, gazing at her as if she were a mirror.

"No," she said. It was the first time she had been to his apartment, and she stood square in the center of his bedroom, her arms folded against her body as if she was afraid to sit down, to touch something.

"Why?"

"My father will like you," she said.

"But he likes everyone. My mother's more particular -- she thinks that you lack a serious nature."

Carroll put on his pants, admiring the crease.

"So you've talked to her about me."

"Yes."

"But you haven't talked about her to me."

"No."

"Are you ashamed of her?"

Rachel snorted. Then she sighed in a way that seemed to suggest she was regretting her decision to take him home. "You're ashamed of me," he guessed, and Rachel kissed him and smiled and didn't say anything.

Rachel still lived on her parents' farm, which made it all the more remarkable that she had kept Carroll and her parents apart for so long. It suggested a talent for daily organization that filled Carroll's heart with admiration and lust. She was nineteen, two years younger than Carroll; she was a student at Jellicoh College and every weekday she rose at seven and biked four miles into town, and then back again on her bike, four miles uphill to the farm.

Carroll met Rachel in the Jellicoh College library, where he had a part-time job. He sat at the checkout desk, stamping books and reading Tristram Shandy for a graduate class; he was almost asleep when someone said, "Excuse me."

He looked up. The girl who stood before the tall desk was red-headed. Sunlight streaming in through a high window opposite her lit up the fine hairs on her arm, the embroidered flowers on the collar of her white shirt. The sunlight turned her hair to fire and Carroll found it difficult to look directly at her. "Can I help you?" he said.

She placed a shredded rectangle on the desk, and Carroll picked it up between his thumb and forefinger. Pages hung in tatters from the sodden blue spine. Title, binding, and covers had been gnawed away. "I need to pay for a damaged book," she said.

"What happened? Did your dog eat it?" he said, making a joke.

"Yes," she said, and smiled.

"What's your name?" Carroll said. Already, he thought he might be in love.

**Document number 46**

**Document identifier: GUM\_fiction\_sneeze**

Doesn’t it make you just want to sneeze?

Pete was leaning against the wall, watching the street go by. I pulled the bike to a halt, the front wheel pointing in his direction.

“I think I’ve got a fairy stuck up my nose.”

“S’ not true!” came a voice from inside the nose in question.

“Hey! Not bad that!” Pete said.

“I didn’t see your lips move at all.”

“It’s not a joke.”

The itching was getting worse. I pulled out a paper tissue.

“Stop that now!” came the voice again.

“You know I don’t like it.”

“S’ not my fault. You make me want to sneeze!”

And I did.

I inspected the crumpled paper. Lots of yellow goo, but no fairy.

Pete looked at me with mild disgust as I eyed the handkerchief more closely.

“You know that’s pretty gross …” he said.

“Got any other brilliant remarks?” I said.

I held a finger up to my lips, and waved a hand to silence Pete’s reply.

“Are you still there?” I called.

“No thanks to you!” came the little voice.

Pete looked at me sort of sideways.

“Look, the first time was OK, but —”

“It’s not a joke. I’ve really got something stuck up there. I was riding on me bike and I thought I’d swallowed an insect or something. And then it started insulting me.”

“You’re having me on, right?”

“Pete! Look at me. If it’s a trick, how do I do it then?”

Pete thought for a moment.

“If it’s real … Aren’t they supposed to have a pot of gold or something? And they have to tell you where it is if you catch them?”

“That’s leprechauns, idiot!” said the voice from my noise.

“So what’s the difference? Just give us the gold and we’ll let you go …”

“We —?” I started.

He winked at me.

“Oh, I’m happy to stick around,” came the voice.

“It’s noggins here who wants to get rid of me …”

Suddenly I felt a violent pain in my nose, my eyes watered.

“Owwww!” I howled.

“See what I mean?” the voice shouted over my moans.

“Perhaps you can use it in exams …” Pete said, scratching his head.

“You know, it could tell us all the answers.”

“Idiot! If it yacks on like that in an exam, I’ll get thrown out. And probably locked up too.”

“Can’t it whisper?”

“Perhaps I don’t know the answers anyway?” said the voice.

“Have you thought of that?”

“Anyway, I don’t want it in exams. I just want it to go. Out of my nose.”

“Can’t you just poke it out?”

“With what?”

“S’pose you’ve already tried your finger …”

“Yes he has,” the voice said.

“And it wasn’t pleasant I can tell you.”

“You see what it’s like. He’s already making sarcastic remarks like that …”

“What if we put something in your nose to catch it, then? I don’t know … A spider?”

“No!” we both said at once.

“Snap!” Pete said. “You both said the same thing at the same time, you’ve got to make a —” He hit his forehead with his palm.

“That’s it! Three wishes! When you catch a fairy, you get three wishes. Hey you in there! Is that right?”

“You could see things like that …” said the voice with resignation.

“I wish you’d get out of my nose, then!” I cried.

In a flash the fairy was out of my nose and gone.

And I’m still waiting for my two other wishes.

THE END

Something a little lighter this week, I hope you enjoy it. Once it got started, I realised that the idea must have been inspired by the title of Justine Larbalestier’s How to Ditch Your Fairy, although it has nothing at all to do with that story at all.

All in all, my story feels very light. But I think I needed something a little less dark, and there are some quite sombre tales coming up in the coming weeks. See you then.

**Document number 47**

**Document identifier: GUM\_fiction\_time**

The Further Vision

“I have already told you of the sickness and confusion that comes with time travelling. And this time I was not seated properly in the saddle, but sideways and in an unstable fashion. For an indefinite time I clung to the machine as it swayed and vibrated, quite unheeding how I went, and when I brought myself to look at the dials again I was amazed to find where I had arrived. One dial records days, and another thousands of days, another millions of days, and another thousands of millions. Now, instead of reversing the levers, I had pulled them over so as to go forward with them, and when I came to look at these indicators I found that the thousands hand was sweeping round as fast as the seconds hand of a watch—into futurity.

“As I drove on, a peculiar change crept over the appearance of things. The palpitating greyness grew darker; then—though I was still travelling with prodigious velocity—the blinking succession of day and night, which was usually indicative of a slower pace, returned, and grew more and more marked. This puzzled me very much at first. The alternations of night and day grew slower and slower, and so did the passage of the sun across the sky, until they seemed to stretch through centuries. At last a steady twilight brooded over the earth, a twilight only broken now and then when a comet glared across the darkling sky. The band of light that had indicated the sun had long since disappeared; for the sun had ceased to set—it simply rose and fell in the west, and grew ever broader and more red. All trace of the moon had vanished. The circling of the stars, growing slower and slower, had given place to creeping points of light. At last, some time before I stopped, the sun, red and very large, halted motionless upon the horizon, a vast dome glowing with a dull heat, and now and then suffering a momentary extinction. At one time it had for a little while glowed more brilliantly again, but it speedily reverted to its sullen red heat. I perceived by this slowing down of its rising and setting that the work of the tidal drag was done. The earth had come to rest with one face to the sun, even as in our own time the moon faces the earth. Very cautiously, for I remembered my former headlong fall, I began to reverse my motion. Slower and slower went the circling hands until the thousands one seemed motionless and the daily one was no longer a mere mist upon its scale. Still slower, until the dim outlines of a desolate beach grew visible.

“I stopped very gently and sat upon the Time Machine, looking round. The sky was no longer blue. North-eastward it was inky black, and out of the blackness shone brightly and steadily the pale white stars. Overhead it was a deep Indian red and starless, and south-eastward it grew brighter to a glowing scarlet where, cut by the horizon, lay the huge hull of the sun, red and motionless. The rocks about me were of a harsh reddish colour, and all the trace of life that I could see at first was the intensely green vegetation that covered every projecting point on their south-eastern face. It was the same rich green that one sees on forest moss or on the lichen in caves: plants which like these grow in a perpetual twilight.

“The machine was standing on a sloping beach. The sea stretched away to the south-west, to rise into a sharp bright horizon against the wan sky. There were no breakers and no waves, for not a breath of wind was stirring. Only a slight oily swell rose and fell like a gentle breathing, and showed that the eternal sea was still moving and living. And along the margin where the water sometimes broke was a thick incrustation of salt—pink under the lurid sky. There was a sense of oppression in my head, and I noticed that I was breathing very fast. The sensation reminded me of my only experience of mountaineering, and from that I judged the air to be more rarefied than it is now.

“Far away up the desolate slope I heard a harsh scream, and saw a thing like a huge white butterfly go slanting and fluttering up into the sky and, circling, disappear over some low hillocks beyond. The sound of its voice was so dismal that I shivered and seated myself more firmly upon the machine. Looking round me again, I saw that, quite near, what I had taken to be a reddish mass of rock was moving slowly towards me. Then I saw the thing was really a monstrous crab-like creature. Can you imagine a crab as large as yonder table, with its many legs moving slowly and uncertainly, its big claws swaying, its long antennæ, like carters’ whips, waving and feeling, and its stalked eyes gleaming at you on either side of its metallic front? Its back was corrugated and ornamented with ungainly bosses, and a greenish incrustation blotched it here and there. I could see the many palps of its complicated mouth flickering and feeling as it moved.

**Document number 48**

**Document identifier: GUM\_fiction\_veronique**

The Cost to Be Wise Veronique stayed with me that night, lying next to me in my blankets and furs. She didn't sleep, I don't think. I was listening to her breath. I felt as if I should help her sleep. I lay there and tried to think if I should put my arm around her, but I didn't know. Maybe she didn't want to be touched. And she had been a stupid girl, anyway. She lay tense in the dark. "Are you going to be a teacher?" I asked. She laughed.

"If I get out of here." I waited for her to say more, but she didn't. "Get out of here" meant to make someone leave. Maybe she meant if she made herself. "You come here from Earth?" I asked. To get her to talk, although I was tired of lingua and I didn't really want to think about anything. "My family came here from Earth," she said.

"Why?" "My father, he's an anthropologist," she said.

"Do you know anthropologist?" "No," I said.

"He is a person who studies the way people live. And he is a teacher." All the offworlders I had ever met were teachers. I wondered who did all the work on Earth. "Because Earth had lost touch with your world, the people here are very interesting to my father," she said. Her voice was listless in the dark and she was even harder to understand when I couldn't see her properly. I didn't understand so I didn't say anything. I was sorry I'd started her talking.

"History, do you know the word ' history '?" she asked. Of course I knew the word "history." "I study history in school," I said. Anneal and Kumar taught it.

"Do you know the history of this world?" It took my tired head a long time to sort that out.

"Yes," I said. "We are a colony. People from Earth come here to live. Then there is a big problem on Earth, and the people of Earth forget we are here. We forget we are from Earth. Then Earth finds us again." "Some people have stories about coming from the Earth," Veronique said.

"My father is collecting those stories from different peoples. I'm a graduate student." The clans didn't have any stories about coming from Earth. We said the first people came out of the sun. This somehow seemed embarrassing. I didn't understand what kind of student she was.

"Are you here for stories?" I asked. "No," she said.

"Ian is old friends with your teacher, from back when they were both with the survey. We just came to visit." I didn't understand what she'd said except that they were visiting. We were quiet after that. I pretended to sleep. Sometimes there was gunfire outside and we jumped, even Mam on the bed. Everyone but Bet. Once Bet was asleep it was impossible to wake her up. I fell asleep thinking about how I wished that the Scathalos outrunners were gone. I dreamed that I was at the offworlder's home, where it was summer but no one was taking care of the stabros, and they were all glad, and so I was a hero - and I was startled awake by gunfire. Just more drinking and shooting. I wished my da would come home. It didn't seem fair that we should lie here and be afraid while the men were getting drunk and singing.

**Document number 49**

**Document identifier: GUM\_fiction\_wedding**

The Chemical Wedding by Christian Rosencreutz A ROMANCE IN EIGHT DAYS by JOHANN VALENTIN ANDREAE in a new version by JOHN CROWLEY illustrated by THEO FADEL SMALL BEER PRESS EASTHAMPTON, MASS.

Introduction

I

The Chemical Wedding by Christian Rosencreutz is the way I’ve decided to present the title of this book. Most versions in English are called The Chemical Wedding of Christian Rosencreutz, which suggests (and most people who’ve heard of it suppose) that the wedding is Christian’s. It’s not; Christian Rosencreutz is the purported author of a book called The Chemical Wedding. The actual author is Johann Valentin Andreae, whose name didn’t appear on the book originally, thus ensuring the confusion. I’ll call it herein (as everyone mostly does) simply The Chemical Wedding.

Though its original readers would have had a certain amount of context for the truly bizarre and surprising events it tells of, it’s possible that The Chemical Wedding is now more enjoyable without knowing that context, and experiencing the book unmediated. You might therefore wish to start right in on the first page of text that follows and only then return to this introduction.

Consider a similar case: a little book published in 1934 by the Surrealist artist Max Ernst called Une Semaine de Bonté. It was made entirely of collaged illustrations cut out of old books

The First Day

It was just before Easter Sunday, 1 and I was sitting at my table. I’d said my prayers, talking a long time as usual with my Maker and thinking about some of the great mysteries the Father of Lights had revealed to me. Now I was ready to make and to bake – only in my heart, actually – a small, perfect unleavened wafer to eat with my beloved Paschal Lamb. All of a sudden a terrible wind blew up, so strong that I thought the hill my little house was built on would be blown apart – but I’d seen the Devil do things as bad as this before (the Devil had often tried to harm me), so I took heart and went on meditating.

Till I felt somebody touch me on the back.

This frightened me so that I didn’t dare turn. I tried to stay as brave and calm as a human being could under the circumstances. I felt my coat tugged at, and tugged again, and at last I looked around. A woman stood there, so bright and beautiful, in a sky-colored robe – a heavens covered with

1 Christian’s story begins just before Easter, like Dante’s Divine Comedy. It can be seen as an allegory of Christ’s death and resurrection, though this idea produces some puzzles.

The birds sang so beautifully, the young deer skipped so happily, that it gladdened my old heart, and I couldn't help singing too ...

THE FOURTH DAY

I was awake and lying in bed next morning, looking idly at the wonderful images and inscriptions all around my room, when suddenly I heard the sound of trumpets, as if a procession were already underway. My page jumped out of bed as if crazed, looking more dead than alive, and you can imagine how I felt when he cried, “They're already being presented to the king!"

I could only groan in frustration and curse my lazy bones. I got dressed, but my page was quicker than I was and ran out of the chamber to see what was what. He soon came back and gave me the good news that I actually hadn’t overslept; all I’d done was miss breakfast: they hadn’t wanted to wake an old man who needed his rest. But now I had to get ready to go with him to the lion fountain, where most of the others were gathered.

Such a relief! My spirits recovered, and as soon as I had got into my habit, I followed him to the garden I have already told about. I found that the lion, in place of his sword, now held a rather large plaque. Examining this, I could tell that it had been taken from those ancient monuments I’d seen and put here for some special reason. The inscription on it was fading away, so I should set it down here as it was then, and ask my readers to ponder it:

Prince Hermes: Now after humankind has suffered so much harm here I flow having by god’s counsel and with the help of art become a healing balm.

Drink from me if you can; wash, if you like; trouble my waters if you dare. Drink, Brethren! Drink and live!

**Document number 50**

**Document identifier: GUM\_interview\_ants**

Biologist Nick Bos tells Wikinews about 'self-medicating' ants Tuesday, September 1, 2015

Formica fusca, from file. Image: Mathias Krumbholz.

Nick Bos, of the University of Helsinki, studies "the amazing adaptations social insects have evolved in order to fight the extreme parasite pressure they experience". In a recently-accepted Evolution paper Bos and colleagues describe ants appearing to self-medicate.

"I have no doubt that as time goes on, there will be more and more cases documented"

The team used Formica fusca, an ant species that can form thousand-strong colonies. This common black ant eats other insects, and also aphid honeydew. It often nests in tree stumps or under rocks and foraging workers can sometimes be spotted climbing trees.

Some ants were infected with Beauveria bassiana, a fungus. Infected ants chose food laced with toxic hydrogen peroxide, whereas healthy ants avoided it. Hydrogen peroxide reduced infected ant fatalities by 15%, and the ants varied their intake depending upon how high the peroxide concentration was.

In the wild, Formica fusca can encounter similar chemicals in aphids and dead ants. The Independent reported self-medicating ants a first among insects.

Bos obtained his doctorate from the University of Copenhagen. He began postdoctoral research at Helsinki in 2012. He also runs the AntyScience blog. The blog aims to help address "a gap between scientists and 'the general public'." The name is a pun referencing ants, its primary topic, science, and "non-scientific" jargon-free communication. He now discusses his work with Wikinews.

Beauveria bassiana on a cicada in Bolivia. Image: Danny Newman.

What first attracted you to researching ants?

Me and a studymate were keeping a lot of animals during our studies, from beetles, to butterflies and mantids, to ants. We had the ants in an observation nest, and I could just look at them for hours, watching them go about. This was in my third year of Biology study I think. After a while I needed to start thinking about an internship for my M.Sc. studies, and decided to write a couple of professors. I ended up going to the Centre for Social Evolution at the University of Copenhagen where I did a project on learning in Ants under supervision of Prof. Patrizia d'Ettorre. I liked it so much there I ended up doing a PhD and I've been working on social insects ever since.

What methods and equipment were used for this investigation?

This is a fun one. I try to work on a very low budget, and like to build most of the experimental setups myself (we actually have equipment in the lab nicknamed the 'Nickinator', 'i-Nick' and the 'Nicktendo64'). There's not that much money in fundamental science at the moment, so I try to cut the costs wherever possible. We collected wild colonies of Formica fusca by searching through old tree-trunks in old logging sites in southern Finland. We then housed the ants in nests I made using Y-tong [aerated concrete]. It's very soft stone that you can easily carve. We carved out little squares for the ants to live in (covered with old CD covers to prevent them escaping!). We then drilled a tunnel to a pot (the foraging arena), where the ants got the choice between the food with medicine and the food without.

We infected the ants by preparing a solution of the fungus Beauveria bassiana. Afterwards, each ant was dipped in the solution for a couple of seconds, dried on a cloth and put in the nest. After exposing the ants to the fungus, we took pictures of each foraging arena three times per day, and counted how many ants were present on each food-source.

Example of aerated concrete, which provided a home for the subjects. Image: Marco Bernardini.

This gave us the data that ants choose more medicine after they have been infected.

The result that healthy ants die sooner when ingesting ROS [Reactive Oxygen Species, the group of chemicals that includes hydrogen peroxide] but infected ants die less was obtained in another way (as you have to 'force feed' the ROS, as healthy ants, when given the choice, ignore that food-source.)

For this we basically put colonies on a diet of either food with medicine or without for a while. And afterwards either infected them or not. Then for about two weeks we count every day how many ants died. This gives us the data to do a so-called survival analysis.

We measured the ROS-concentration in the bodies of ants after they ingested the food with the medicine using a spectrophotometer. By adding certain chemicals, the ROS can be measured using the emission of light of a certain wave-length.

The detrimental effect of ROS on spores was easy to measure. We mixed different concentrations of ROS with the spores, plated them out on petridishes with an agar-solution where fungus can grow on. A day after, we counted how many spores were still alive.

How reliable do you consider your results to be?

The results we got are very reliable. We had a lot of colonies containing a lot of ants, and wherever possible we conducted the experiment blind. This means the experimenter doesn't know which ants belong to which treatment, so it's impossible to influence the results with 'observer bias'. However, of course this is proof in just one species. It is hard to extrapolate to other ants, as different species lead very different lives.

**Document number 51**

**Document identifier: GUM\_interview\_brotherhood**

Wikinews interviews President of the International Brotherhood of Magicians Wednesday, October 9, 2013

October is National Magic Month in the United States. Wikinews spoke with William Evans, president of the International Brotherhood of Magicians, about the current state of magic and what its future looks like in the world of entertainment.

For how long have you been involved in performing / studying magic?

Over 50 years. I am 61 now so I really started when I was about 10 years old even though I had seen and worked with some basic tricks a few years earlier. I remember going into Hollywood Magic and wanting that big red box with the dragons on it and I didn't even know what it did. The magician behind the counter was wise enough not to sell it to me, but instead sold me two books which I still own today - "Scarne on Card Tricks" and "Scarne on Magic Tricks". That started me out on books and I have amassed quite a few since then. My major influences on performance are Eugene Burger and Michael Skinner.

October is National Magic Month in the US. Do you think magic is alive as a viable form of entertainment today?

Absolutely. There are more magicians working today than ever before. There will always be an audience for good magicians doing good magic.

Has the internet helped or hurt magic?

Both. I think it has helped draw younger people to magic as a hobby, but I think it has hurt the ability of young magicians to think because so many rely on the internet for everything and they aren't reading the books. We have to have knowledge of the history of magic and what has been done before. Moreover, seeing someone perform on the internet takes away the use of our senses, originality and imagination that reading and thinking about magic can produce. Anyone can become a monkey; it takes serious study to become a magician.

Do you travel much in your current role?

Yes, I am traveling quite a bit. After I was inducted as International President in Phoenix in July, I have been to the Jeff McBride Experience in Eureka Springs, Arkansas, Magic Live in Las Vegas, The Midwest Magic Jubilee in St. Louis, the TAOM in Dallas, the British Ring Convention in Buxton, England and the Magic Circle in London. I am going to Las Vegas and Los Angeles next month, Italy in November, back to Las Vegas in December, Mexico in January, Magi-Fest in February, the Winter Carnival of Magic in Tennessee in March, Eureka Springs Cavalcade of Magic in March, and the FFFF in April. That's as of now.

File photo of magician David Gish displaying magic props for a young child. Image: Paul Budd.

**Document number 52**

**Document identifier: GUM\_interview\_chomsky**

Interview with US political activist and philosopher Noam Chomsky Saturday, April 4, 2009

Political activist and philosopher Noam Chomsky

Noam Chomsky is a professor emeritus at Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Linguistics and Philosophy. At the age of 40 he was credited with revolutionizing the field of modern linguistics. He was one of the first opponents of the Vietnam War, and is a self-described Libertarian Socialist. At age 80 he continues to write books; his latest book, Hegemony or Survival, was a bestseller in non-fiction. According to the Arts and Humanities Citation Index Professor Chomsky is the eighth most cited scholar of all time.

On March 13, Professor Chomsky sat down with Michael Dranove for an interview in his MIT office in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

On NATO

I just wanted to know if you had any thoughts on recent NATO actions and the protests coming up at the 60th NATO conference, I know you’re speaking at the counter-conference.

Could be I give so many talks I can’t remember. On the NATO conference, well I mean the obvious question is why should NATO exist? In fact you can ask questions about why it should ever have existed, but now why should it exist. I mean the theory was, whether you believe it or not, that it would be a defensive alliance against potential Soviet aggression, that’s the basic doctrine. Well there’s no defense against Soviet aggression, so whether you believe that doctrine or not that’s gone. When the Soviet Union collapsed there had been an agreement, a recent agreement, between Gorbachev and the U.S government and the first Bush administration. The agreement was that Gorbachev agreed to a quite remarkable concession: he agreed to let a united Germany join the NATO military alliance. Now it is remarkable in the light of history, the history of the past century, Germany alone had virtually destroyed Russia, twice, and Germany backed by a hostile military alliance, centered in the most phenomenal military power in history, that’s a real threat. Nevertheless he agreed, but there was a quid pro quo, namely that NATO should not expand to the east, so Russia would at least have a kind of security zone. And George Bush and James Baker, secretary of state, agreed that NATO would not expand one inch to the east. Gorbachev also proposed a nuclear free weapons zone in the region, but the U.S wouldn’t consider that. Okay, so that was the basis on which then shortly after the Soviet Union collapsed. Well, Clinton came into office what did he do? Well one of the first things he did was to back down on the promise of not expanding NATO to the east. Well that’s a significant threat to the Soviet Union, to Russia now that there was no longer any Soviet Union, it was a significant threat to Russia and not surprisingly they responded by beefing up their offensive capacity, not much but some. So they rescinded their pledge not to use nuclear weapons on first strike, NATO had never rescinded it, but they had and started some remilitarization. With Bush, the aggressive militarism of the Bush administration, as predicted, induced Russia to extend further its offensive military capacity; it’s still going on right now. When Bush proposed the missile defense systems in Eastern Europe, Poland and Czechoslovakia, it was a real provocation to the Soviet Union. I mean that was discussed in U.S arms control journals, that they would have to regard as a potential threat to their strategic deterrent, meaning as a first strike weapon. And the claim was that it had to do with Iranian missiles, but forget about that. Take say on Obama, Obama’s national security advisor James Jones former Marine commandant is on record of favoring expansion of NATO to the south and the east, further expansion of NATO, and also making it an intervention force. And the head of NATO, Hoop Scheffer, he has explained that NATO must take on responsibility for ensuring the security of pipelines and sea lanes, that is NATO must be a guarantor of energy supplies for the West. Well that’s kind of an unending war, so do we want NATO to exist, do we want there to be a Western military alliance that carries out these activities, with no pretense of defense? Well I think that’s a pretty good question; I don’t see why it should, I mean there happens to be no other military alliance remotely comparable — if there happened to be one I’d be opposed to that too. So I think the first question is, what is this all about, why should we even be debating NATO, is there any reason why it should exist?

Labor actions as a revival of the Left

We’ve seen mass strikes all around the world, in countries that we wouldn’t expect it. Do you think this is a revival of the Left in the West? Or do you think it’s nothing?

It’s really hard to tell. I mean there’s certainly signs of it, and in the United States too, in fact we had a sit down strike in the United States not long ago, which is a very militant labor action. Sit down strikes which began at a significant level in the 1930’s were very threatening to management and ownership, because the sit down strike is one step before workers taking over the factory and running it and kicking out the management, and probably doing a better job. So that’s a frightening idea, and police were called in and so on. Well we just had one in the United States at the Republic Windows and Doors Factory, it’s hard to know, I mean these things are just hard to predict, they may take off, and they may take on a broader scope, they may fizzle away or be diverted.

**Document number 53**

**Document identifier: GUM\_interview\_cocktail**

Wikinews interviews New York bar owner on Santorum cocktail

Thursday, March 15, 2012 Wikinews interviewed one of the owners of a New York City bar about a popular new politically-themed cocktail drink called Santorum. The beverage was inspired by the santorum neologism coined in advice columnist Dan Savage's column Savage Love in response to comments made by former Pennsylvania Senator Rick Santorum about homosexuality; Savage's readers voted to define santorum as; "the frothy mixture of lube and fecal matter that is sometimes the byproduct of anal sex."

Background

The santorum neologism has inspired satirical forms of parody, including this political cartoon by Saturday Morning Breakfast Cereal webcomic artist Zach Weiner. 2012. Image; Zach Weiner.

The Pacific Standard bar is located in Brooklyn, New York, and is co-owned by Jonathan M. Stan and John-Christian G. Rauschenberg. Stan commented on the creation of the Santorum cocktail, "When he was winning in the polls, I thought, 'OK, I'll do a Santorum'." Regarding how long the beverage will be made available, Stan remarked to The Brooklyn Paper, "We'll keep it around until he’s irrelevant. I hope he’s there the whole way".

The main ingredients of the Santorum drink include vodka of an orange citrus variety, Baileys Irish Cream, and Angostura bitters. It is served in a cocktail glass and topped with Godiva chocolate flakes. The beverage is priced at US $ 8.00, and upon an order for it, the bartender will recount for the customer the definition of the santorum neologism.

Troy Patterson of Slate Magazine ventured over to Pacific Standard to sample the new santorum cocktail at the bar. After tasting the beverage, Patterson observed, "My Santorum was sweet but balanced, with a subtle citrus pucker".

[The santorum neologism is] offensive beyond, you know, anything that any public figure or anybody in America should tolerate, and the mainstream media laughs about it. — Rick Santorum

In a 2003 interview with the Associated Press, Rick Santorum compared legalizing same-sex marriage in the United States to supporting bestiality. Readers of the Savage Love advice column selected a new definition for the Senator’s last name, and Savage created a website SpreadingSantorum.com to promulgate the spread of the phenomenon. The term became a prominent result in searches online, and gained dominance on Web search engines including Google, Bing, and Yahoo!.

Rick Santorum himself has acknowledged and discussed the existence and prevalence of the santorum neologism phenomenon; he was quoted by The Canadian Press on his assessment of Google's response;

"To have a business allow that type of filth to be purveyed through their website or through their system is something that they say they can't handle. I suspect that's not true." Santorum criticized the response of the press to the phenomenon in a 2011 radio interview, saying, "It's offensive beyond, you know, anything that any public figure or anybody in America should tolerate, and the mainstream media laughs about it."

Interview

Pacific Standard owner, Jonathan M. Stan, displays the Santorum cocktail drink as a finished product at the bar. (2012). Image; Pacific Standard, provided by the owners.

Interview

What inspired you to create a cocktail after the santorum neologism?

Santorum the person has been in the news throughout the primary season, and we thought it would be interesting to try to create a delicious drink that mimicked the appearance of the Dan Savage meaning of "santorum."

How did you first hear about the definition of the santorum neologism that grew out of the contest from the Savage Love advice column?

We don't really remember. It's been around forever. Probably read about it somewhere.

What are your thoughts about Rick Santorum’s views on gay rights?

It's not for us to take a stand on any political issues. We'll leave that to the professionals.

Do you think it was an appropriate form of satire for Dan Savage to popularize the definition of the santorum neologism created in his advice column?

We thought it was funny. Whether it is appropriate or not is another thing we leave to the pros to decide.

When was the Santorum cocktail first created?

A few months ago.

What ingredients go in the Santorum cocktail?

Bailey's, orange vodka, bitters, and chocolate flakes.

How is the Santorum drink made?

The ingredients are shaken and/or poured into a cocktail glass. See the pictures.

Your Santorum cocktail creation has already received media coverage from publications including; The Brooklyn Paper, The New York Times, Jezebel, Metro.us, EDGE on the Net, and Instinct Magazine. Did you think when you created it that the Santorum cocktail would receive this news coverage?

Not at all. We were just trying to come up with a topical and funny new cocktail for our customers to laugh about and enjoy.

What culinary dishes would you recommend that go well with the Santorum cocktail?

You'd probably be having the cocktail at dessert time, so something sweet; ice cream or pie.

Is the drink popular? How many times do you suppose you’ve served it at your establishment since its creation?

The drink was mildly popular for the last few months, but of course has become a great deal more popular since getting all this publicity. We have no way to estimate how many times we've served it overall, but we're now pouring around ten a night.

**Document number 54**

**Document identifier: GUM\_interview\_daly**

Cold as ice: Wikinews interviews Marymegan Daly on unusual new sea anemone Tuesday, January 21, 2014

How did you come to be involved with this discovery

Frank Rack got in touch after they returned from Antarctica in hopes that I could help with an identification on the anemone.

What was your first reaction upon learning there was an undiscovered ecosystem under the ice in the Ross Sea?

I was amazed and really excited. I think to say it was unexpected is inaccurate, because it implies that there was a well-founded expectation of something. The technology that Frank and his colleagues are using to explore the ice is so important because, given our lack of data, we have no reasonable expectation of what it should be like, or what it shouldn't be like.

There's a return trip planned hopefully for 2015, with both biologists and ANDRILL geologists. Are you intending to go there yourself?

I would love to. But I am also happy to not go, as long as someone collects more animals on my behalf! What I want to do with the animals requires new material preserved in diverse ways, but it doesn't require me to be there. Although I am sure that being there would enhance my understanding of the animals and the system in which they live, and would help me formulate more and better questions about the anemones, ship time is expensive, especially in Antarctica, and if there are biologists whose contribution is predicated on being there, they should have priority to be there.

These animals are shrouded in mystery. Some of the most intriguing questions are chemical; do they produce some kind of antifreeze, and is that orange glow in the ROV lights their own? Talk us through the difficulties encountered when trying to find answers with the specimens on hand.

The samples we have are small in terms of numbers and they are all preserved in formalin (a kind of formaldehyde solution). The formalin is great for preserving structures, but for anemones, it prevents study of DNA or of the chemistry of the body. This means we can't look at the issue you raise with these animals. What we could do, however, was to study anatomy and figure out what it is, so that when we have samples preserved for studying e.g., the genome, transcriptome, or metabolome, or conduct tests of the fluid in the burrows or in the animals themselves, we can make precise comparisons, and figure out what these animals have or do (metabolically or chemically) that lets them live where they live.

Just knowing a whole lot about a single species isn't very useful, even if that animal is as special as these clearly are - we need to know what about them is different and thus related to living in this strange way. The only way to get at what's different is to make comparisons with close relatives. We can start that side of the work now, anticipating having more beasts in the future.

In terms of their glow, I suspect that it's not theirs - although luminescence is common in anemone relatives, they don't usually make light themselves. They do make a host of florescent proteins, and these may interact with the light of the ROV to give that gorgeous glow.

What analysis did you perform on the specimens and what equipment was used?

I used a dissecting scope to look at the animal's external anatomy and overall body organization (magnification of 60 X). I embedded a few of the animals in wax and then cut them into very thin slices using a microtome, mounted the slices on microscope slides, stained the slices to enhance contrast, and then looked at those slides under a compound microscope (that's how I got the pictures of the muscles etc in the paper). I used that same compound scope to look at squashed bits of tissue to see the stinging capsules (= nematocysts).

I compared the things I saw under the 'scopes to what had been published on other species in this group. This step seems trivial, but it is really the most important part! By comparing my observations to what my colleagues and predecessors had found, I figured out what group it belongs to, and was able to determine that within that group, it was a new species.

It was three years between recovery of specimens and final publication, why did it take so long?

You mean, how did we manage to make it all happen so quickly, right? :) It was about two years from when Frank sent me specimens to when we got the paper out. Some of that time was just lost time - I had other projects in the queue that I needed to finish. Once we figured out what it was, we played a lot of manuscript email tag, which can be challenging and time consuming given the differing schedules that folks keep in terms of travel, field work, etc. Manuscript review and processing took about four months.

What sort of difficulties were posed by the unorthodox preservatives used, and what additional work might be possible on a specimen with intact DNA?

The preservation was not unorthodox - they followed best practices for anatomical preservation. Having DNA-suitable material will let us see whether there are new genes, or genes turned on in different ways and at different times that help explain how these animals burrow into hard ice and then survive in the cold. I am curious about the population structure of the "fields" of anemones - the group to which Edwardsiella andrillae belongs includes many species that reproduce asexually, and it's possible that the fields are "clones" produced asexually rather than the result of sexual reproduction. DNA is the only way to test this.

This map shows the location of the Ross Ice Shelf in the Antarctic, and the two known localities for E. andrillae relative to McMurdo Station image: Daily et al.

Daly explained how she obtained these images of the anemone's anatomy. Image: Daily et al.

**Document number 55**

**Document identifier: GUM\_interview\_dungeon**

BDSM as business: An interview with the owners of a dungeon Sunday, October 21, 2007

Operating the business

The costs

Clothing supply closet.

There's a misconception in this industry. Your exposure to this is probably primarily what you see in movies, scanning magazines, scanning the Internet, just snippets everywhere. It's portrayed as though it's dark, black and evil. And --

Oh man, well?

What's up?

I do wear a lot of black.

It's anything but that. If you look at the rooms, there's all the accouterments you'd find in these types of places -- but more than anything, there's a lot of good feeling around here. We hire the opposite of what you'd think we would hire, what the average person would think we would hire. We hire educated, nice people.

I remember one of our ads that I had put in said, "If you think nice girls don't do S&M," -- I forgot what the rest of it said --

"-- think again."

Yeah, "think again" or something like that. And that ad had pulled so many girls, because they -- I think they all thought that nice girls don't do this. And a bunch of them had called and they said, "Wow." And I think I remember, a bunch of guys called because of that also. Do you remember?

I sure do, I sure do.

What are the startup costs involved?

It varies; look around Manhattan, look around rents, look around build-outs, look around hiring, look around advertising ...

What's your greatest non-fixed cost?

The single most costly thing we spend on is rent and advertising, those two together make up the bulk of what we spend. There's supplies, and there's wear and tear and maintenance, and bookkeeping and things like that that you have to do. That's about it. The hardest thing in running this business, which is why people can't do it, is the relationship that my wife has with the gals and with the customers.

Where do you advertise?

A lot on the web, we've used most of the local city papers, New York Press, things like that, L Magazine.

In the back of the paper?

Typically in the back of the paper. Magazines constantly change their policy on it; they want it, they don't want it ...

Depending on the election year --

Who's buying the paper, who's selling the paper. So it changes, so one year we got to be in the Press, but they have now stopped adult ads.

Completely.

So now we'll be in the Voice for a while. We're moving more towards the Internet at this point, because the Internet is a much easier, safer way for a person to look at sensitive material and not get caught with it.

Hiring employees

Personality test questions given to prospective mistresses.

Pursuant to your business question: we only hire nice people. I don't care if a girl is absolutely exquisite looking --

My husband has met beautiful, beautiful girls --

-- beautiful girls --

-- and he's in the end, he would say, "Well, I won't hire them." I'm like, ‘Are you insane?

I won't hire them. I hire --

Why not?

Because I want someone who's going to treat people nicely and well. We have --

How can you tell whether they will or will not? Just by talking to them?

Having been a psychologist for a number of years gives me a leg up on it.

And he's been right. And I have made him hire these girls, and ultimately he's been right They've been complete pain in the asses!

I also have a profile they fill out for me, a mini-MMPI that I developed, so that I have an idea -- Rebecca and I put it together

I don't know if you'd like to see one.

No, no, no. Just --

I could show you.

So I have a mini-MMPI that I --

Could I have a sample, not necessarily one that's filled out, but just one that you --

I'll show you.

The questions are --

Be careful. He'll make you fill one out.

You'd be scared. You wouldn't hire me. Is it only girls you hire?

Yeah.

What would a question like "the greatest woman in the world" reveal to you?

No question would reveal anything independently of all the questions together --

Sure.

-- but I have a chart that I'll go through; the MMPI. The baseline data that I use to --

How did you originate these questions?

Where did I make them? You get a baseline from asking girls and refining profiles --

And it's an amalgamation of questions.

Of many, many questions --

What's your favorite question? I don't know, the O.J. Simpson ….

Yeah, I see O.J. Simpson. What would that be an indicator of?

I'm not sure which one you gave him, but there's a brief, brief, brief IQ test there. Very brief.

Do you ask for references?

No, because I really can't call and tell them I'm yeah, so-and-so's applying here for a position.

**Document number 56**

**Document identifier: GUM\_interview\_herrick**

Jack Herrick, wikiHow founder interviewed by Wikinews Saturday, January 31, 2009

Herrick at RecentChangesCamp 2008 Image: ShakataGaNai.

wikiHow is a wiki-based site which aims to "build the world's largest, highest quality how-to manual." It recently published its 50,000th article, and to discuss what the site has achieved since its creation, Wikinews interviewed the site's founder, Jack Herrick.

In the interview, Herrick explains what wikiHow is, why he decided to create it, how he grew it in size, and why he chose to use a Creative Commons license (HyperLink) for his site. Read below for more of the interview in full.

Interview

For our readers who are unaware of your site, could you briefly explain what wikiHow is?

Sure. wikiHow is a collaborative effort to build the world's largest, highest quality how-to manual. Our long term goal is to produce practical instructions on almost every topic in every language. We're quite far from our goals currently, but we take comfort in the fact that every month wikiHow gets noticeably better and larger We currently have just under 50000 articles and over 1000 featured articles. We hope that in time, we will have millions of articles with many of them having featured status. That said, we are realistic enough to realize that this goal will take decades to achieve. However, in terms of readership, we are probably the most popular single subject wiki after Wikipedia. We get over 14 million unique visitors per month (source: Google Analytics), which makes us the 135th most popular site according to Quantcast. [Note: The interview took place just before the 50000 milestone was met]

Like Wikipedia, wikiHow is a wiki that runs on Mediawiki software. Our community is full of volunteers from all over the world. That said, we are quite different from Wikipedia in several respects:

We are much smaller. The English wikiHow has only 60 admins, compared to the 1000 + on English Wikipedia. As a result, wikiHow is still at the size that every editor eventually gets to know other editors.

We are run as a Hybrid Organization - a for-profit company focused on achieving a social good. This has several advantages and disadvantages when compared to the non-profit structure at the Wikimedia Foundation. We show opt-out advertising to anonymous visitors rather than ask for donations. Our advertising revenue funds community meetups and has even allowed us to donate over $ 60,000 to charities such as the Wikimedia Foundation and Creative Commons. (http://www.wikihow.com/wikiHow:Contributions-to-Charity). In addition, we've used our revenue on things like buying carbon offsets to become carbon neutral. (http://www.wikihow.com/wikiHow:Carbon-Neutral)

Our community culture is focused on wikiLove and civility. As a result some folks believe wikiHow is a more humane and enjoyable place to work than other places online.

Why did you decide to create wikiHow?

I think that providing people with a practical education is one of the most empowering things you can offer a person. Imagine having detailed step-by-step instructions on how to do any activity you could imagine. How much more could you accomplish as an individual if you could learn any activity? I think that building a universal how-to manual would be a tremendous gift for the world. Knowledge is power and wikiHow has the potential to make all of us a bit more powerful.

I've been interested in building a comprehensive how-to manual long before I first envisioned wikiHow. My first attempt at building this resource was a website I used to run called eHow. eHow was and continues to be the largest and how to website in the world. eHow contains copyrighted content run on proprietary software. When I ran eHow, the content was professionally produced and edited. This business model worked for producing content on topics that appeal to advertisers in languages like English that have large advertising markets. However, paying people to write and edit articles ultimately means that you have to make one of two sacrifices. You either 1) sacrifice on breadth and don't produce the topics that won't interest advertisers, or 2) you sacrifice on quality and produce content that doesn't cost much to write. I wasn't interested in making either of these sacrifices, as I think the world's how to manual needs to be high quality AND comprehensive. So ultimately I decided that eHow's model would not build the resource I envisioned. When I discovered Wikipedia, I recognized that the wiki model had the potential to build the how-to resource the world really needs. So I decided to sell eHow and use the proceeds to build wikiHow.

Why did you decide to use a Creative Commons license?

We use a Creative Commons license to give our community the right to fork (http://www.wikihow.com/wikiHow:Right-to-Fork). In my opinion, people should be hesitant to contribute to websites where you only have the "right to leave." If wikiHow volunteers think our site is going in the wrong direction, they can take all the content and all the software and move the project elsewhere. This is possible because we release all of our software under the Open Source GPL license and release our content under a Creative Commons license. This right to fork guarantees that wikiHow, the company, will always serve the goal of the mission and our volunteer community. I believe that offering this right to fork has been a key element of our success thus far. My hope is that over time, internet users will demand this of any site where they invest their time in a way that creates value for others. That said, when we started out I didn't know the difference between the GNU Free Document License and my California Driver's license. As a result, we made some mistakes along the path. In retrospect, I think we probably should have selected the CC BY-SA license instead of CC-BY-SA-NC. At a minimum this would provide a helpful compatibility with other wikis and free culture projects.

wikiHow now has millions of visitors per month. How did you grow the site to the size it is today?

In December 2008, wikiHow had over 14 million unique visitors according to Google Analytics (Full data: http://www.wikihow.com/wikiHow:Statistics). Quantcast ranks wikiHow as the 135th most popular site in the US. (http://www.quantcast.com/wikihow.com). wikiHow achieved this popularity for a few reasons. First, people around the world are desperate for high quality how-to information. People want to learn more practical skills, and for the most part the internet doesn't provide enough quality information yet. Second, we attracted millions of readers via the virtuous circle of wiki editing: We had some articles of mixed quality, and editors joined to improve those articles, which in turn attracted more readers. We continue to depend on this same virtuous cycle: More readers, means more editors, which creates better instructions, leading again to more readers. It is the same virtuous circle that Wikipedia has enjoyed.

**Document number 57**

**Document identifier: GUM\_interview\_licen**

Wikinews interviews academic Simon Ličen about attitudes towards US Paralympics Saturday, November 16, 2013

A Russian stamp for Paralympic Games in Sochi in 2014

On Thursday, with 110 days until the start of the 2014 Winter Paralympics in Sochi, Russia, Wikinews interviewed Assistant Professor in Educational Leadership, Sport Studies and Educational / Counseling Psychology at Washington State University Simon Ličen about attitudes in United States towards the Paralympics.

Ličen has recently joined the Sport Management Program at Washington State University to develop its sport media and communication research and teaching contents. Originally from Slovenia, he served as the Director of Media and Communications of a WTA Tour event and was a member of the UNESCO Slovenian National Commission. He was also the Team Manager of the Slovenian wheelchair basketball national team.

Why do you think the Paralympic movement has so little visibility in the US compared to other countries like Australia, the United Kingdom and even Canada?

Sports in the United States largely reaffirm existing relations of power in society. It emphasizes consumerism, the belief that success always goes to people who merit it due to their abilities, dedication and qualifications, and reinforces, rather than changes, existing ideas related to gender, ethnicity and nationality. Paralympic sport brings attention to athletes who are typically overlooked in American society because the majority of the population does not want to identify with people who are disabled. Although disability is not contagious, interest in disabled sports might put into question the masculinity of the males following it. Disabled athletes also challenge existing relations of power by displaying dedication, hard work and perseverance in different contexts than those most sports fans are accustomed to.

Other countries, including the ones you mention, have stronger social orientations in all aspects of society. Even though legislative support may be less strong than the one provided by the Americans with Disabilities Act, many social institutions including the media are more receptive to this form of diversity.

What do you think the impact will be for the Paralympic movement will be with the Games being televised live in the United States for first time?

The impact depends on a number of aspects. One of them is the channels that NBC as the broadcasting rights owner for the United States will use to air the Paralympic Games on. Will they be shown nationally or regionally, on NBC or on any of the company’s multiple cable networks? A second aspect is the parts or hours of the day the Paralympics will be shown. Remember that there is a nine-hour difference between Sochi and New York, and a 12-hour difference between Sochi and the US West Coast. So daytime events will be shown live in the United States in the middle of the night, and evening prime-time events will be shown — indeed live — in the morning U.S. time. So showing the Paralympics live on United States television might turn out to be less glamorous than it appears. A third important factor is the way the event will be mediated: will NBC have its best sports broadcasters following the event after having worked the Winter Olympics? Will they treat and announce the competitions as they do all others — for better and worse? Will they take it as an opportunity to educate viewers about disability and diversity while showing superb athletic performances without engaging in a discourse of pity? All in all, I think this is a terrific opportunity to improve sports coverage in a multitude of aspects; but we will have to wait until after the event to assess to what extent the broadcasters will meet these expectations.

**Document number 58**

**Document identifier: GUM\_interview\_mcguire**

Interview with LibriVox founder Hugh McGuire Sunday, May 28, 2006

The LibriVox website features a catalog of about a hundred completed books, including books in other languages like German, Hebrew, and Japanese.

Why did you decide to take the acoustic fate of public domain works into your own hands, and how did you go about it?

I think that a vibrant public domain is very important to a healthy world, and so I thought: here's a way to help the cause. I launched LibriVox, emailed some friends and some podcasters who where doing literary stuff, and invited them to record a chapter of Joseph Conrad's Secret Agent. Things have grown steadily since. By the way, AKMA was the first guy I know of to do something like this, with Lawrence Lessig's Free Culture. That, I think, started my thinking about this, but it took a while for the idea to crystallize.

Hugh McGuire with some books that have not yet been acoustically liberated.

Do you personally record audiobooks, and did you already do so before LibriVox?

LibriVox was my first experience recording audiobooks. I still do the odd chapter, but i am a bit delinquent in finishing some of them these days!

Is there a particular LibriVox book which you think stands out because of the quality, the overall effort involved, its popularity, or for some other reason?

My personal favourite is Notes from the Underground (Dostoyevsky). Other random good ones:

Austen, Jane. Pride and Prejudice

Christie, Agatha. The Mysterious Affair at Styles

London, Jack. White Fang

Macaulay, Thomas Babington. History of England (Volume 1, Chapter 1)

Marx, Karl and Engels, Friedrich. The Communist Manifesto (solo)

Twain, Mark. A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court (solo)

Ed.: See the LibriVox catalog for a full index.

Browsing the catalog, I find that the quality of the spoken audio varies greatly from text to text or even from chapter to chapter. If someone wanted to re-record a chapter because they didn't like the speaker, would you then offer two versions?

Yes. We take the Wikipedia approach: if you think it should be better, please help it be so. You'll note we offer a couple of versions of some books. Indeed our weekly poetry project celebrates this diversity of voice: each week a new short poem is chosen and as many readers as wish to record a version, so you get 20 + versions of the same poem, a very interesting audio experience.

Besides works whose copyright has expired, there is an increasing number of modern books available under Creative Commons and similar licenses. You mentioned Larry Lessig's Free Culture, but it also includes some out of print titles by publishers who are open to the concept, such as O'Reilly. Do you want to limit the scope of LibriVox strictly to old public domain works, or do you have plans to include recent works under reasonably permissive licenses as well?

We are only doing public domain works, for a number of reasons, partly to keep simplicity in our copyright situation -- public domain means its as simple as can be. CC makes things more complex. Also, there are other sites, notably podiobooks.com, which are better suited to CC works than LibriVox. we find it makes things clear and easy to say: published works, public domain, and leave it at that.

As far as I can tell, podiobooks.com features "free as in beer" content — material which you can download, but which isn't under a free content license. Instead of "public domain", wouldn't "free content" work just as well, using something like the Free Content Definition to limit the scope?

This needs more discussion obviously: we chose public domain because the texts we use are public domain and we didn't want to add new restrictions, especially not non-commercial, since already our recordings are being used for a number of commercialish projects (I can't recall any specific project names, but some pay-education sites use LV stuff). That's good and well and fine with us. We don't want to have to give anyone permission to use our recordings, we want anyone to use them for whatever they want.

Also, for the thing to work you need to have many dedicated volunteers willing to do the management (onerous) and many willing to do the reading. While Pride and Prejudice will attract many readers, I don't know about O'Reilly's latest tome on XML ... though I might be wrong.

**Document number 59**

**Document identifier: GUM\_interview\_mckenzie**

Friday, January 3, 2014

Preston, Victoria, Australia On Saturday, Wikinews interviewed Tina McKenzie, a former member of the Australia women's national wheelchair basketball team, known as the Gliders. McKenzie, a silver and bronze Paralympic medalist in wheelchair basketball, retired from the game after the 2012 Summer Paralympics in London. Wikinews caught up with her in a cafe in the leafy Melbourne suburb of Preston.

[The Spitfire Tournament in Canada] was a really good tournament actually. It was a tournament that I wish we'd actually gone back to more often.

Who plays in that one?

It's quite a large Canadian tournament, and so we went as the Gliders team. So we were trying to get as many international games as possible. Cause that's one of our problems really, to compete. It costs us so much money to for us to travel overseas and to compete internationally. And so we can compete against each other all the time within Australia but we really need to be able to ...

It's not the same.

No, it's really not, so it's really important to be able to get as a many international trips throughout the year to continue our improvement. Also see where all the other teams are at as well. But yes, Spitfire was good. We took quite a few new girls over there back then in 2005, leading into the World Cup in the Netherlands.

Was that the one where you were the captain of the team, in 2005? Or was that a later one?

No, I captained in 2010. So 2009, 2010 World Cup. And then I had a bit of some time off in 2011.

The Gliders have never won the World Championship.

We always seem to have just a little bit of a chill out at the World Cup. I don't know why. It's really strange occurrence, over the years. 2002 World Cup, we won bronze. Then in 2006 we ended up fourth. It was one of the worst World Cups we've played actually. And then in 2010 we just ... I don't know what happened. We just didn't play as well as we thought we would. Came fourth. But you know what? Fired us up for the actual Paralympics. So the World Cup is ... it's good to be able to do well at the World Cup, to be placed, but it also means that you get a really good opportunity to know where you're at in that two year gap between the Paralympics. So you can come back home and revisit what you need to do and, you know, where the team's at. And all that sort of stuff.

Unfortunately, they are talking about moving it so it will be on the year before the Paralympics.

Oh really.

The competition from the [FIFA] World Cup and all.

Right. Well, that would be sad.

Tina McKenzie. Image: Australian Paralympic Committee.

**Document number 60**

**Document identifier: GUM\_interview\_messina**

Frank Messina: An Interview with the 'Mets Poet' Wednesday, October 3, 2007

You have received a good deal of attention recently.

Even though Im not Michael Jackson or somebody, when people come up to me and introduce themselves and say, 'Hey Frank, my name is John,' I say, 'Hey John, my name is Frank' and they laugh. It's a funny phenomenon.

What goes through your head when that happens?

I understand it. I've gone to readings and concerts. I look at it as human interaction. Over the years I have performed in 32 countries and 40 states. I've been doing this professionally since I was in my twenties, and before that since I was sixteen doing little tidbit poetry readings in coffeehouses. The band I started in 1993, Spoken Motion, received a lot of recognition as a spoken word band born out of the New York spoken word scene. I worked with some great musicians and performed around the world. I remember signing my first autograph to a kid when I was 25 years old. As time went on, I came out with books and CDs, and I became used to that kind of thing. To me, the ultimate feeling of success as an artist, is to move somebody enough where they thank you. When someone comes up and says, 'Frank, thank you, your work is great."

You have a long career in poetry, but as of late the attention you have garnered is for the Mets-inspired work. How do you feel about having a lot of your work overshadowed by the Mets work?

It's ironic. Some of the greatest poetry has been born out of failure and the depths of adversity in the human experience. Walt Whitman, the first great American poet, wrote about the Civil War. He went looking for his brother, George Whitman, after he a telegram telling him his brother was injured in the South. When he started out his poems were about beating drums, and blow, bugle, blow. Real patriotic. Then he started to see the real horrors of war. He was able to tap into the human condition and the situation at that time. Eventually when he found his brother he had resolution.

I experienced that kind of adversity during 9/11 being a civilian volunteer. I loaded ferry boats in Jersey City across the river to deliver goods to Ground Zero. I turned to Whitman to find some understanding of what is happening in the world right now. When I wrote my 9/11-related poems, that was true adversity. I realize baseball is just a game.

Can you recite a stanza that expresses how you feel right now?

This was a piece that the Times only quoted one stanza, but it's about preparation for a battle, and being prepared to either rise to the occasion, or go down:

Do you know what it's like to be chased by the Ghost of Failure while staring through Victory's door? Of course you do, you're a Mets fan caught in a do-or-die moment in late September at Shea

As one thats battled hard through many a broken dream Let me say, "in order to rise to the occasion you must be willing to go down with the ship", Have no fear, no hesitation, for Winning shall be it's reward!

Don't let them get in your head! you've kept it up this long You're a Mets fan in late September and youll fight til the glorious end Cheer the team today; (your boys in orange and blue) Let them hear you shout as they fight for what's mightily due

(copyright Frank Messina; reprinted with permission)"

Sports fans aren't known as patrons of poetry. Have you had interaction with "new readers' through your Mets work?

This one person who I never met took a picture of me and sent it to me in an e-mail. The e-mail said, 'Frank, I have never bothered you during the game, but I just wanted to say thank you for your work and thank you for making some sense of the successes and failures and I wish you much success with your work.'

Last year in my section at the stadium I had a banner that read We Know'. That's all it said. Then earlier this year these shirts started to come out that said, "Poet says We Know". It was amazing. We didn't use the banner this year, though, because we didn't know. The team wasn't so far ahead that we knew. Last year we just knew we were going to the playoffs; we knew we were going post-season. This year we weren't sure. We were walking on eggshells.

There was a woman, a season ticket holder and a die hard fan. She was staggered by the loss last year to the Cardinals. Last year she came up to me during one of the games late in the season; she was so happy we were going to the post season. By that point we had clinched it. She handed me a shirt she bought at the stadium and she gave me a big hug. With tears in her eyes she said, "Thank you, Mets Poet, thank you." It's cool ... it's like another family.

Moments like that must make you realize you have touched people who aren't normally touched by poetry.

It's opened up a new fan base, so to speak. For the last year SNY has broadcast footage of me with my poems, so quite a few fans known about the "Mets Poet'. I have never called myself that, by the way. The back of my jersey says "The Poet' because growing up that was my nickname. My brother was a runner and they used to call him The Birdman -- Birdie -- and they called me The Poet. It was a natural thing, but I never coined myself as 'The Mets Poet.'

**Document number 61**

**Document identifier: GUM\_interview\_onion**

The Onion: An interview with 'America's Finest News Source' Sunday, November 25, 2007

How The Onion writes an issue

This exclusive interview features first-hand journalism by a Wikinews reporter. See the collaboration page for more details.

How do you decide on the stories?

We do everything backwards here. We start with the headline and then flesh out the story, as opposed to The New York Times, which writes the issue and then has a headline editor to make it snappy. We start with a joke. We read about six hundred to eight hundred headline ideas on a Monday coming from our staff and a small group of writers outside — a contributing core. We whittle that down on a Monday to about a hundred, come in Tuesday and pick an issue and brainstorm with the whole editorial staff; all fifteen of us. Then we assign a headline to a specific writer to execute. We go through a number of drafts and then have the editors pick it up and assign the photojournalism aspect of it to our graphic design team, who adds the visual aspect to it. The editors punch it up over the last couple of days and then it goes out over the Internet and into the print edition.

So you don’t have writers coming up with a story and headline, but you will instead have a team of writers choosing the best headlines and then assign it to a particular writer who was not necessarily involved?

Writers will occasionally write their own headlines, but we come up with a list of 15 or 20 headline ideas, what we think will make a good story and then we assign it based upon what people’s writing strengths are. We have some people who are great at politics; some people we give all the war stuff to; someone who is in charge of the Britney Spears story of the week — the entertainment stories.

The headlines

Editorial Manager Chet Clem and President Sean Mills. Image: David Shankbone

It seems like some publications, like AM New York, always have a Britney Spears story; is there anything similar with The Onion where they continually revisit a topic or person?

No, not necessarily. We are a little less reactionary. We tend to target the zeitgeist more than anything. We’ll hit the mainstream media’s portrayal of the entertainment world as much as we’ll hit characters in the entertainment world. We’ll attack People Magazine’s coverage of Britney as much as Britney.

In an interview with Terry Gross, Stephen Colbert said of his time at Second City that they had decided on not doing political humor and, in particular, hackneyed political humor such as Ted Kennedy drinking jokes. They felt it was overdone, mean-spirited and not funny. Do your writers have similar rules of thumb?

We don’t have any rules or known lines we won’t cross. We have an understanding based upon having the same writers in the back room for years, and those writers training the new writers as they come in. There is an understanding in the room. If it makes the room laugh, it probably ends up in the paper. One example is we ran an article a couple of years back that was, "No Jennifer Lopez News Today". That was our reaction to all of the J-Lo stuff. We weren’t going to touch on her dress, or who she was dating. Just the fact that those were the lead stories for so many days, in everything from US Weekly to Time Magazine.

I think it’s important we have an original take on those things. I think it’s similar to what Colbert said to Terry Gross. We don’t want to just traffic in the same 24 hour news cycle. There’s a 24 hour comedy news cycle that exists on all the late night talk shows. The Onion has a different creative process where we are not trying to hit everything in the 24 hours and on the same notes. We want an original take. If we choose to do something on J-Lo, it’s going to be something like that, something less obvious.

When you are going through the headlines, is it just you guys sitting around trying to crack each other up?

It’s the least amount of fun possible. Nah, I’m kidding. It’s actually more businesslike than you’d imagine. It’s very much like you are trying to make the room laugh, but the room has been a sort of captive audience for many many years now, so it takes a lot to make the room laugh.

The best analogy I’ve heard is when Rob Siegel, former editor-in-chief, likened it to wine tasting. It’s this quiet experience where you are trying to soak in what the joke is, have we done anything like this, is it a unique take, what are other people doing. It’s sort of like," Hmmm ... that’s hilarious. That’s really really funny" rather than people falling off their chairs. It’s more subdued than I think what most people would expect.

It’s more analytical and clinical?

Not all the time, but it can’t be a laugh a minute.

Yeah, what you see on Studio 60 and 30 Rock, those are scripted writers rooms. Everything is funny there. There's a lot of unfunny jokes that are told in a back room, that's why they stay and die in that back room and don’t go out in The Onion.

If someone is continually telling unfunny jokes, do you eventually fire them?

That’s why we are on the 10th floor to make sure they die when they get kicked out. It can be a real mess on Broadway.

By the time you get to be a writer for The Onion, though, the odds are you are going to succeed because we make it pretty challenging. You go through quite a bit. You will already have demonstrated a pretty long successful record of writing stuff for us before you will be in that room on a daily basis. But if somebody wakes up one morning and suddenly no longer is funny, then yeah, head first, out the door as quickly as possible, and as sadistically as possible.

**Document number 62**

**Document identifier: GUM\_interview\_peres**

The future of the peace process in Israel

"The future is only peace. The problem is how long will it take and how many victims will it call for." Shimon Peres image: David Shankbone.

Mr. President, as a Nobel Peace Prize recipient and as one of the fathers of the modern peace process in Israel, do you still think that there is a future to the peace process?

The future is only peace. The problem is how long will it take and how many victims will it call for. Why do I say peace? Because when you look historically, at the development of humanity, most of our lives we are living on the land. The history is written with red ink. The reason for it is because people were fighting for our land, either defending it or extending it, because that was the main source. The land, the natural resources, the markets, all these go together. The minute the land was replaced by science, what is there to fight about? Armies cannot conquer science. Customs cannot check what a scientist has in his mind, they can see what he has in his pocket but not what he has in his mind so it’s uncontrolled; it means that borders aren’t important and distances aren’t important.

How do you approach the difficult challenge of talking to the Palestinians when, in the end, they don’t want Israel to exist. How do you come to an understanding to make peace possible?

Well, what is the problem? I mean, is the problem national, say between Jews and Arabs; or is it a matter of generations between an old age and a new age? You see, the terrorists are protesting against modernity. They think that modernity may endanger their tradition. They are simply afraid and hate modernity. They consider modernity as their enemy, but then they have two problems. First of all, can they exist on tradition? They cannot. Sooner or later they will have to enter the new age. All the talks about nationalities, etcetera, well, the new age has very little patience for history. History is becoming more and more irrelevant.

How do you feel about that?

Well, I distinguish between two histories, the spiritual and the material. Or the history of events and the history of values. The history of values is okay because wisdom is ageless; it doesn’t grow old, like material.

But events are totally unimportant for 2 reasons. First, the event is unimportant. Tell me, what events is today important such as how many elephants Hannibal had on the Alps, when you can have helicopters? Why should I bother my children with all this nonsense? What sort of a nose did Cleopatra have? God, I don’t know! You can invite people to war over noses, but nobody will go to fight for noses any more. On the other hand, there are already machines that can replace our memory. Why should I bother my child with memory when he can buy a computer that will remember everything you asked him to remember?

The waning importance of history

Isn’t the answer to that question that wise decisions are made with a basis from memory? Although a computer can have …

No, no. Forget memory. Look, the new age is unprecedented. When something is unprecedented, it means it doesn’t have a past, doesn’t have a history. It’s totally oriented on the future. And whoever dwells in the past, doesn’t understand the future because the past is full of prejudices, of commitments. It arrests us. And then you say you won’t commit a mistake, so you’ll commit new mistakes. It doesn’t matter.

`` I say brains is the greater producer of wealth, not oil. It’s limitless, and you’ll see that the GNP of Israel is very close to the Saudis’. So they are 3 times larger than us and they have all the oil in the world. We have brains." — Peres, on whether the Arab states' oil wealth will eclipse Israel's prominence in the region.

What about the adage, “Those who forget history are doomed to repeat it”?

So they will make new mistakes. Mistake is inevitable as long as there are human beings. But you cannot repeat mistakes because the world is not built on repetition; it’s built on mutation.

Don’t you think Darfur is repetition?

I think Darfur is, again, the last, or among the last battles between old and new. What are they fighting for? What are they killing killing killing over? They don’t carry futures. It’s not a mistake. It belongs to a past. It doesn’t have a moment. I am sure that the reasons for war are over, even though still there are wars which are an inertia from the past, a continuation that doesn’t make sense. I’m answering your question. The problem is how to enable the whole world to enter the new future, including the Arabs. And there are already Arabs who did it. Look at Turkey, who is knocking on the doors of the united Europe. Why? It’s not a geographic endeavor, it is an intellectual endeavor. They say you can be Muslim and modern.

**Document number 63**

**Document identifier: GUM\_interview\_shalev**

Wikinews interviews Israeli mathematician and writer Aner Shalev Wednesday, September 19, 2007

Aner Shalev is an Israeli mathematician and writer born in 1958 in Kibbutz Kinneret, Tiberias. Currently Shalev is a Professor at Hebrew University of Jerusalem's Einstein Institute of Mathematics. At the moment Shalev is in Levico Terme, Trento, Italy for a conference. He was interviewed by Wikinews.

Interview

Aner Shalev

What are you going to talk about here in Levico?

I called it Character, walks and words. There is a whole topic which is called asymptotic groups theory. There are groups which express the symmetry of some structures. Studying groups is a bit like studying symmetry. It's very beautiful I think. And then when you do it in an asymptotic way is like you don't look at the small details. It's like from the sky. You look at the general patterns. And there is another topic which is very important in mathematics which is called representation theory. So I will mainly talk about how to use a representation theory to solve all kind of problems and conjectures in asymptotic groups theory.

Why did you choose to study mathematics?

First of all because it was beautiful. When I was ten my father already showed me some stuff in mathematics and the beauty and the imagination was quite apparent. I also like the freedom in mathematics. If you study physics or chemistry then you should describe the real world. But in mathematics you can build your own structures. You can walk in worlds created by the imagination of people. You're not committed to the real world. It's almost like God to some extent. You can create worlds, you can study them. I think it's a combination of the beauty, of the imagination, of the freedom.

Many people, and many students, dislike math. Why do you think it is so?

First of all I think maybe they have bad teachers, which is a problem. You have to have very good teachers in mathematics if you really want to enjoy and to succeed in it. Probably some people mainly think about the scientific part of it – you have to be accurate - and they see less these elements of the freedom, and the imagination, and creation. Maybe they don't like the precise nature of mathematics. Also when I talk mathematics I notice the language is very important in mathematics and I actually notice that many times people fail in mathematics because they don't know how to write a composition. They have ideas but they cannot formulate them in the right way. Actually I find many connections between mathematics and literature because almost all the thing I told about mathematics are also seen in literature and in writing because when you write you can describe the real world, but you can also create worlds of fiction. So you have imagination, you have total freedom, you can invent characters, you can invent all kind of development and surprises and this kind of end of story or another. Also the language is important in writing and in literature. So in a way people often don't know how to combine the two fields. It could look like almost the opposite: literature is kind of arts and mathematics is science but they also see a lot in common and there where mathematician who were writers. For example the most famous is Lewis Carrol, author of Alice in Wonderland.

You're not only a mathematician. You also wrote two collections of short stories and a novel. Why did you begin to write?

When I was quite young I was interested in psychoanalysis and in dreams. I was trying to interpret my dreams. I started to write down my dreams. And then I noticed that I cheat a little bit when I write them down. Sometimes I make them more pretty then they were actually. So instead of documenting the dreams it gradually became also like adding creational elements, and I think that somehow through writing my dreams I gradually came to writing, also poems, but mainly stories. I'm a little bit inspired by dreams but when eventually I started to write more seriously I was more interested in structure which also .. a bit like mathematics in a way .. for example my first book is called Opus 1 .. a collection of four long stories with musical structures. The first part is called Legato and the second part was called Staccato. In the legato part the sentences are very long and without breaks almost like stream of consciousness. In the staccato part it's like a music: a lot of break, very very short sentences. It was a bit experimenting connections between the language and the music and the psychology of people. In the second book I made another experiment. It's a book of opening, Overtures I called it, and there is no end to the stories. There are seventy beginning of stories without ends. In the novel Dark Matters I think what interested me in the structure was two thing: simple narrative and email. It keeps changing between narrative and email. Another thing was two different time scapes: one goes very slow and one goes very fast and they almost kind of meet in the end. It's a little bit like Achilles and the turtle. ... love story and romance and surprises and tragedies and all this but also this structure interested me a lot.

Why did you choose this particular structure?

When I tell stories I don't like that everything will be clear from the beginning. I like that something will be a bit of secret, or even unreliable narrator: someone tells something and first you trust him but then you read more and you become thrilled by everything. I think by using emails on the one hand which are more the voice of the woman Eva and narrative which is more the perspective of the man Adam, I kind of confront them, their different perspective and then kind somehow you can see the distortions in the way the story is told. I think that in this kind of structure there is a very gradual clarification of the relationship and the forth going on.

**Document number 64**

**Document identifier: GUM\_interview\_stardust**

Keep your eyes peeled for cosmic debris: Andrew Westphal about Stardust @ home

Sunday, May 28, 2006

Stardust is a NASA space capsule that collected samples from comet 81P/Wild (also known as "Wild 2) in deep space and landed back on Earth on January 15, 2006. It was decided that a collaborative online review process would be used to "discover" the microscopically small samples the capsule collected. The project is called Stardust @ home. Unlike distributed computing projects like SETI @ home, Stardust @ home relies entirely on human intelligence.

Andrew Westphal is the director of Stardust @ home. Wikinews interviewed him for May's Interview of the Month (IOTM) on May 18, 2006. As always, the interview was conducted on IRC, with multiple people asking questions.

Some may not know exactly what Stardust or Stardust @ home is. Can you explain more about it for us?

Artist's rendering of Spacecraft Stardust Image: NASA

Stardust is a NASA Discovery mission that was launched in 1999. It is really two missions in one. The primary science goal of the mission was to collect a sample from a known primitive solar-system body, a comet called Wild 2 (pronounced "Vilt-two" — the discoverer was German, I believe). This is the first US "sample return" mission since Apollo, and the first ever from beyond the moon. This gives a little context. By "sample return" of course I mean a mission that brings back extraterrestrial material. I should have said above that this is the first "solid" sample return mission — Genesis brought back a sample from the Sun almost two years ago, but Stardust is also bringing back the first solid samples from the local interstellar medium — basically this is a sample of the Galaxy. This is absolutely unprecedented, and we're obviously incredibly excited. I should mention parenthetically that there is a fantastic launch video — taken from the POV of the rocket on the JPL Stardust website — highly recommended — best I've ever seen — all the way from the launch pad, too. Basically interplanetary trajectory. Absolutely great.

Is the video available to the public?

Yes [see below]. OK, I digress. The first challenge that we have before can do any kind of analysis of these interstellar dust particles is simply to find them. This is a big challenge because they are very small (order of micron in size) and are somewhere (we don't know where) on a HUGE collector — at least on the scale of the particle size — about a tenth of a square meter. So ...

We're right now using an automated microscope that we developed several years ago for nuclear astrophysics work to scan the collector in the Cosmic Dust Lab in Building 31 at Johnson Space Center. This is the ARES group that handles returned samples (Moon Rocks, Genesis chips, Meteorites, and Interplanetary Dust Particles collected by U2 in the stratosphere). The microscope collects stacks of digital images of the aerogel collectors in the array. These images are sent to us — we compress them and convert them into a format appropriate for Stardust @ home.

Stardust @ home is a highly distributed project using a "Virtual Microscope" that is written in html and javascript and runs on most browsers — no downloads are required. Using the Virtual Microscope volunteers can search over the collector for the tracks of the interstellar dust particles.

Aerogel slice removed with an ultrasonic blade, showing particle tracks. Image: NASA

How many samples do you anticipate being found during the course of the project?

Great question. The short answer is that we don't know. The long answer is a bit more complicated. Here's what we know. The Galileo and Ulysses spacecraft carried dust detectors onboard that Eberhard Gruen and his colleagues used to first detect and them measure the flux of interstellar dust particles streaming into the solar system. (This is a kind of "wind" of interstellar dust, caused by the fact that our solar system is moving with respect to the local interstellar medium.) Markus Landgraf has estimated the number of interstellar dust particles that should have been captured by Stardust during two periods of the "cruise" phase of the interplanetary orbit in which the spacecraft was moving with this wind. He estimated that there should be around 45 particles, but this number is very uncertain — I wouldn't be surprised if it is quite different from that. That was the long answer! One thing that I should say ... is that like all research, the outcome of what we are doing is highly uncertain. There is a wonderful quote attributed to Einstein — "If we knew what we were doing, it wouldn't be called "research", would it?"

How big would the samples be?

We expect that the particles will be of order a micron in size. (A millionth of a meter.) When people are searching using the virtual microscope, they will be looking not for the particles, but for the tracks that the particles make, which are much larger — several microns in diameter. Just yesterday we switched over to a new site which has a demo of the VM (virtual microscope) I invite you to check it out. The tracks in the demo are from submicron carbonyl iron particles that were shot into aerogel using a particle accelerator modified to accelerate dust particles to very high speeds, to simulate the interstellar dust impacts that we're looking for.

And that's on the main Stardust @ home website [see below]?

Yes.

**Document number 65**

**Document identifier: GUM\_news\_afghan**

After visa snags, all-girl Afghan team honored for 'courageous achievement' at international robotics competition

Friday, July 21, 2017

A group of Afghan teenagers was awarded a silver medal for "courageous achievement" on Tuesday in the FIRST Global Challenge Robot Olympics in the Daughters of the American Revolution Constitution Hall in Washington D.C. The six - member Afghan team, which consists entirely of girls, had been denied visas to enter the United States until last week, drawing notice from critics of U.S. President Donald Trump's policies regarding Muslims traveling to the U.S. The President later personally took action to allow the team into the country.

According to Afghan Ambassador to the United States Hamdullah Mohib, the participation of this team in this science competition shows progress in Afghanistan's response to nearly two decades of military conflict.

The first FIRST Global robotics competition was held this week in Washington D.C. Image: United States Navy.

The FIRST Global competition (For Inspiration and Recognition of Science and Technlogy) was founded by Dean Kamen to encourage interest in applied science, technology, engineering, and mathematics in young people. This year's theme was water security. For the contest, the robots were required to recognize, pick up, carry, and deposit balls colored blue and orange to represent water and pollution, respectively. Teams from different countries were arranged in groups of three, and groups faced off in pairs. The group whose three robots collectively earned the most points won that match. According to the Afghan team's coach, Alireza Mehraban, in their first matchup, the Afghan team's robot, named "Better Idea of Afghan Girls," scored one or two points for the three-nation alliance with the Gabonese and Estonian teams. This year, the European team won the competition overall, with the silver medal going to Poland and the bronze to Armenia.

"We are so interested because we find a big chance to show the talent and ability of Afghans," team member Rodaba Noori told the press, "to show that Afghan women can make robots too and we can improve in this section — [the] robotics section. We were so interested because we hadn't long or enough time to get ready for competition but we came to United States and now we are here because of Trump intervention."

The team arrived in Washington D.C. after many difficulties. They were twice denied visas to enter the United States. Even applying for a visa required the entire team to travel about 500 miles (800 km) from Herat, their home, to the capital in Kabul, through territory controlled by the Taliban. They made the trip twice and were turned down both times. President Donald Trump personally asked the United States National Security Council to help the girls enter the country. After some interplay between the State and Homeland Security Departments, the girls were granted "parole" status on the grounds that their entry would be a "significant public benefit." The President has drawn both praise for helping the girls enter the U.S. and criticism for his travel ban, which does not cover Afghanistan, and for the atmosphere of hostility toward Muslims that critics blame for denying them entry in the first place.

Citing privacy rules, U.S. officials have not said why the team was initially denied visas, but Afghan Ambassador Hamdullah Mohib says there were concerns they would attempt to remain in the United States or in Canada after the contest. Afghanistan is not one of the nations covered by President Trump's travel ban, but teams from Sudan, Iran, Libya, and Yemen, which are covered, are among the 163 teams in the competition. There were also two Syrian teams scheduled to compete, one national and one made up of refugees. Syria and all refugees are covered by the ban. The Syrian refugee team listed their country as "Hope" on the backs of their shirts and named their robot "Robogee." Teams from Morocco and Iran both had difficulties getting themselves or their robots across the U.S. border. Team Estonia had to rebuild their robot entirely after the original disappeared in transit.

"Seventeen years ago, this would not have been possible at all," said Ambassador Mohib.

"They represent our aspirations and resilience despite having been brought up in a perpetual conflict. These girls will be proving to the world and the nation that nothing will prevent us from being an equal and active member of the international community."

Every team in the contest was sent a collection of robot parts roughly four months in advance of the competition. The Afghan team's supplies were delayed, leaving them only two weeks left to assemble their robot and only one day to test it before packing it up to mail to the competition site.

The competition ended on Tuesday. This is the first FIRST Global competition, and the organization plans to hold the contest in a different country every year. Next year's competition is scheduled to take place in Mexico City.

**Document number 66**

**Document identifier: GUM\_news\_asylum**

Over 900 asylum seekers rescued off Indonesian coast Monday, May 18, 2015

On Friday, fishermen rescued over 700 asylum seekers whose boat sank, and the Indonesian Navy reportedly saved 200 more after they were found swimming along the coast of Aceh, Indonesia.

Major general Fuad Basya, spokesman for the Indonesian military, said fisherman first noticed the people and a warship was deployed to retrieve them. The rescued members included Bangladeshis and Rohingya, a stateless minority of Muslims from Myanmar. Myanmar is mainly Buddhist and the United Nations rates the Rohingya among the world's most persecuted groups. According to ABC News, Basya also believes the asylum seekers found in the water may have left the boat on purpose to be rescued to avoid being sent away from Indonesia waters.

Malaysia and Indonesia have maintained a policy of turning away boats of migrants which, according to AFP, the Untied Nations and United States have both criticised.

One Rohingya, Muhammad Amin, the first boat rescued on Friday was turned around twice, toward Malaysia by Indonesian navy and then toward Indonesia by Malaysian navy.

Discussing his concern in a public statement, Malaysia's Prime Minister, Najib Razak said, "We are in contact with all relevant parties, with whom we share the desire to find a solution to this crisis".

Thailand has recently cracked down on human trafficking, which has affected the routes by which people-smugglers transport migrants.

The US State Department said John Kerry, the Secretary of State, contacted Thailand's foreign minister over temporary housing for the Rohingya out at sea. Jeff Rathke, the State Department Spokesperson, said, "We urge the governments of the region to work together quickly, first and foremost, to save the lives of migrants now at sea who are in need of an immediate rescue effort". Rathke also asked the governments of South East Asia not to turn away boats of people seeking asylum.

Estimates suggest 8000 migrants may be currently at sea in the region.

**Document number 67**

**Document identifier: GUM\_news\_clock**

Texas student Ahmed Mohamed inspires social movement Tuesday, September 22, 2015

News of police response to a boy's digital clock in Texas last week has inspired a global social movement in support of the youth. Ahmed Mohamed, a 14-year-old boy from Irving, Texas, was arrested at his school by police after he brought a digital clock he had made to school. After news of the police response was reported, Mohamed received support online ranging from US President Barack Obama to Facebook creator Mark Zuckerberg. Yesterday Mohamed received VIP attention at Google headquarters in California at the Google Science Fair — and tomorrow he plans to meet international dignitaries at the United Nations headquarters in New York.

US President Barack Obama tweet to student Ahmed Mohamed Image: Twitter / Barack Obama.

Mohamed brought the digital clock he made to school on September 14, and a teacher mistakenly thought it resembled a bomb. Police arrested and questioned the student. Images of the boy wearing a NASA T-shirt and handcuffed by the police were quickly posted and reposted online.

The Deseret News observed that the hashtag on Twitter, #IStandWithAhmed, had become an international phenomenon. The Straits Times noted what began as individual messages to Mohamed had grown into a "support movement". American academic and professor Marc Lamont Hill commented, "Hoping that the #istandwithahmed movement translates into a substantive national conversation on race, punishment, and incarceration."

The Twitter attention led to outreach from Google and Mohamed was invited to their Google Science Fair. Mohamed was a VIP guest at the Google Science Fair this weekend, and was able to meet finalists at the event held at Google's headquarters located in Mountain View, California. Co-founder of Google, Sergey Brin, personally met with Mohamed during his visit to Google.

On Wednesday, Mohamed and his father are to travel to the United Nations. His father Mohamed El-Hassan Mohamed said he was taking his entire family to the U.N. headquarters in New York, because international dignitaries wanted to meet with his son and express their support.

Psychology major at University of Texas Arlington Amneh Jafari heard of the incident and wanted to issue her support to Mohamed. She chose the hastag #IStandWithAhmed and posted to Twitter. Jafari said she felt Mohamed had been subject to Islamophobia and her hashtag created greater awareness about this issue. The hashtag took on a life of its own, and was used in messages on Twitter over one million times by Thursday night.

NASA tweeted support of Ahmed Mohamed via its account International Space Station Image: Twitter / NASA.

US President Barack Obama tweeted using his @POTUS account:

"Cool clock, Ahmed. Want to bring it to the White House? We should inspire more kids like you to like science. It's what makes America great."

Twitter gave Mohamed the option to come to their company for an internship. Facebook co-founder Mark Zuckerberg tweeted to Mohamed and said the boy was welcome to come and tour the company.

Executive director of the Dallas chapter of the Council on American - Islamic Relations Alia Salem said Mohamed wishes to use his newfound fame and attention to spotlight social causes including the treatment of Muslims in the United States.

University of Texas Arlington Muslim Student Association president Sehar Memon said the large amount of positive feedback for Mohamed had helped make his situation much better. Memon also said she believed the social movement in reaction to Mohamed helped improve Muslim / non-Muslim.

Both the Irving Independent School District and the Irving Police Department have asserted that the boy's religion and name were not a factor in the manner in which they approached the situation.

**Document number 68**

**Document identifier: GUM\_news\_crane**

At least 107 killed in Mecca crane collapse Saturday, September 12, 2015

pilgrims at Mecca's Grand Mosque in 2008.

A storm yesterday caused a crane to fall into Mecca's Grand Mosque, killing 107 or more and wounding 238, according to Saudi Arabia's Civil Defense Authority.

Civil Defense Authority director General Suleiman al-Amr, in remarks to al-Ikhbariya television, said "All those who were wounded and the dead have been taken to hospital. There are no casualties left at the location."

The accident, which occurred yesterday afternoon, was caused by strong winds and heavy rain that led the crane to fall. Photos released of the scene showed numerous bloodied bodies and various scattered debris.

The accident occurred at a time when the mosque was relatively uncrowded. "Had it happened an hour later it would have been much worse," Khaled Al-Maeena, editor at large at the Saudi Gazette, said. "Had it happened five hours earlier or four hours earlier, I think the death toll would have been more than a thousand."

The crane accident comes just ten days before the beginning of the Hajj, the annual pilgrimage to Mecca, Islam's holiest site. As undergoing a pilgrimage to Mecca is a mandatory religious duty for all Muslims who physically and financially can, millions of pilgrims arrive in Mecca each year for the Hajj. Construction was underway at the mosque in order to enlarge the mosque and improve crowd control, which has been a recurring problem during Mecca's pilgrimages.

**Document number 69**

**Document identifier: GUM\_news\_defector**

Scientology defector arrested after attempting to leave organization

Saturday, October 9, 2010

Recent reports have revealed that a defector from the elite group within Scientology called the Sea Org was first persuaded to travel back to a management building for the organization in California, where he was interrogated by an attorney for Scientology and then arrested.

Daniel Montalvo in September 2010, after having left the elite group within Scientology called the Sea Org. Montalvo is holding a copy of the book Blown for Good critical of Scientology, written by Marc Headley. Image: Mark Rathbun.

Daniel Montalvo, 19, a member of Scientology all his life, was arrested after leaving its elite group the Sea Org. He was released on US$ 20,000 bail on Thursday. Montalvo was charged with taking hard drives and a zip drive from the Scientology organization after leaving the Sea Org group. The Sea Org requires members to sign a billion-year-contract, agreeing to work for the organization founded by science fiction writer L. Ron Hubbard for multiple lifetimes. Members of the Sea Org live a strict lifestyle – with little income, small diet provided and significant time invested in work per day.

Montalvo had read an article in the Scientology propaganda publication Freedom Magazine, which attacked high-ranking defectors from the organization including Tom Devocht and Mark Rathbun. Montalvo had known Devocht personally, and came to the conclusion that the claims made about him in the Freedom article were lies. Montalvo was subsequently motivated to seek out information about Scientology on the Internet, and came upon a blog written by Rathbun. Montalvo contacted former members of Scientology, who helped him leave the organization and get in touch with Devocht. He traveled to Florida to meet with Devocht, who had told Montalvo he would assist him with future employment and housing.

According to Rathbun the Scientology property in question was returned by mail to the organization by Montalvo shortly after he left the Sea Org. Scientology officials have stated they have not received the materials. After calling the Scientology organization by phone to attempt to speak with his mother, Montalvo was instead put through to a Scientology attorney, Kendrick Moxon. Rathbun wrote, "Moxon proceeded to lie to Daniel that the hard drives were never returned, and made a convincing case (not difficult to do with a 19 year old who does not even know the three branches of government) that Daniel would be put behind iron bars for a good long time, UNLESS of course, he returned and cooperated with Moxon and routed out properly." To "route out" in Scientology jargon refers to the member who wishes to leave proceeding through a set of interrogative exit interviews while attached to the Scientology device called the E-meter.

According to Rathbun, a detective for the Los Angeles Sheriff's office was provided with material from Scientology to build a case against Montalvo. Rathbun stated,

"Daniel was picked up by an investigator in a black car with blacked out windows. Instead of being taken to a hotel, where he could route out as promised, he was taken to the Century City Towers. He was deposited in an office on the 33rd floor where a pricy church lawyer interrogated him for two hours." Rathbun asserted that Scientology officials, "... plied the Sheriff's detective with a grand conspiracy theory, characterizing me as the 'anti-christ' of the church of Scientology. ... The next thing Daniel knows he's in a cell where he sat for the next 30 hours."

Steve Whitmore, a representative for the LA Sheriff's office, told LA Weekly in a statement that the case involving Montalvo was being dealt with as charges relating to grand theft. Whitmore stated Montalvo left Scientology-related employment in Los Angeles on September 24. On September 29, Scientology officials went to the East Los Angeles sheriff's station where they claimed Montalvo allegedly left the organization with computer hard drives. Whitmore told LA Weekly that on October 6 after traveling back from Florida, Montalvo "walked into lobby of the East L.A. station and turned himself in", and told the police, "everything he did". Whitmore stated to LA Weekly that the alleged crime involved five hard drives each of $ 200 in value.

Montalvo has been assisted by former members of Scientology, including musician Tiziano Lugli and actor Jason Beghe. Rathbun requested donations via a statement made on his blog, in order to help Montalvo with his legal defense financing. He described Montalvo as an individual, "facing the penitentiary in thanks for the following sins: a) Leaving a lifehood of slavery to get a taste of freedom and the world. b) Refusing - despite every provocation and incentive and threat - to frame three guys who went out of their ways (and dipped into their pockets) to help the kid achieve that freedom."

**Document number 70**

**Document identifier: GUM\_news\_election**

New faces emerge as veteran politicians step down in Hong Kong legislative election Friday, September 9, 2016

The Hong Kong legislative election was held on Sunday, with a record-breaking turnout of around 2 million voters and turnout rate of 58%. The results show the anti-establishment camp successfully maintained a majority in the geographical constituencies' seats thus veto power to any members' bills, and also a minority larger than a third to veto any bills featuring major political reforms. Young and new faces emerged in the new council members, as veteran politicians stepped down in both the anti-establishment and pro-Beijing campus.

Election Results

Eddie Chu received the largest vote in any geographical constituency In the New Territories West geographical constituency, nonpartisan pan-democrat Eddie Chu was elected with 84,121 votes, the most given to any list in the geographical constituencies. Other anti-establishment candidates elected in this district were localist camp's Cheng Chung-tai of Civic Passion, pan-democracy camp's Kwok Ka-ki and Andrew Wan of respectively Civic Party and the Democratic Party. The pro-Beijing camp candidates elected were New People Party's Michael Tien, DAB's Ben Chan and Leung Che-cheung, FTU's Alice Mak and pro-establishment nonpartisan Junius Ho. Two pan-democratic veteran politicians Lee Cheuk-yan of the Labour Party and Frederick Fung of ADPL were defeated in this constituency, with Junius Ho defeating Lee Cheuk-yan by around five thousand votes.

Michael Tien of NPP

DAB's Elizabeth Quat In the New Territories East geographical constituency, pan-democracy camp councillors Alvin Yeung from the Civic Party, Fernando Cheung of the Labour Party, Raymond Chan of People Power, and Leung Kwok-hung of LSD were successfully elected. Pan-democrat Lam Cheuk-ting from the Democratic Party and localist group Youngspiration's Baggio Leung were successfully elected newcomers. For the Pro-Beijing camp, Elizabeth Quat of DAB was elected with 58,825 votes, the highest in the constituency. Other pro-Beijing candidates elected in this constituency were Gary Chan of DAB and Eunice Yung of New People's Party. Pan-democrat Gary Fan of the Neo Democrats failed to get re-elected in this constituency, and resigned from his leadership in his party due to its election defeat.

Alvin Yeung of Civic Party

New People Party's Regina Ip In the Hong Kong Island geographical constituency, pro-Beijing New People Party's Regina Ip was re-elected with 60,760 votes. Other pro-Beijing elected were FTU's Kwok Wai-keung and DAB's Horace Cheung. Demosisto's Nathan Law earned a surprise victory as second place in the constituency with 50,818 votes, and becomes the youngest Legislative Council member in Hong Kong's history. The other two anti-establishment camp elects were Hui Chi-fung from the Democratic Party and Tanya Chan of the Civic Party, both considered to be in the pan-democracy camp. Pan-democrat veteran Cyd Ho from the Labour Party lost her seat in this constituency.

Nathan Law of Demosisto

Ann Chiang of DAB In the Kowloon West geographical constituency, pro-Beijing councillors Ann Chiang of DAB and Priscilla Leung of BPA were successfully re-elected, as well as pan-democratic councillors Claudia Mo of the Civic Party and Wong Pik-wan of the Democratic Party. The rest of the candidates elected in this constituency were young and relatively new activists from the localist camp, Lau Siu-lai and Youngspiration's Yau Wai-ching. Yau Wai-ching defeated another localist camp candidate, veteran politician Raymond Wong of the Proletariat Political Institute, by 424 votes.

Claudia Mo of Civic Party

Wong Kwok-kin of FTU In the Kowloon East geographical constituency, pro-Beijing district councillor Wilson Or was elected with 51,516 votes, the highest in this constituency. Nonpartisan Paul Tse and Wong Kwok-kin of the FTU were successfully re-elected. Pan-democracy camp councillor Wu Chi-wai of the Democratic Party was elected. Civic Party's Jeremy Tam was elected for the first time. Localist group Civic Passion's Wong Yeung-tat was defeated in this district, and resigned his leadership in Civic Passion.

Wu Chi-wai of the Democratic Party

Leung Yiu-chung of NWSC; from file, 2008. In the District Council (Second) functional constituency, commonly know as "Super District Council" seats, pan-democracy camp's Kwong Chun-yu of the Democratic Party received 491,667 votes, the highest in this constituency. Other pan-democrats elected were Leung Yiu-chung of NWSC and James To of the Democratic Party. Pro-Beijing DAB's Starry Lee and Holden Chow were successfully elected in this constituency, while pro-Beijing veteran politician Wong Kwok-hing of FTU was defeated by 10,694 votes by James To.

DAB's Starry Lee; from file, 2015.

In traditional functional constituencies, the pan-democracy camp gained a seat from the pro-Beijing camp. Shiu Ka-chun of the Social Welfare constituency defeated their opponents, hence the pan-democrats' seats in the functional constituencies increased from 9 to 10. Also, an independent who does not claim to belong to either camp, Edward Yiu of the Architectural, Surveying, Planning and Landscape constituency, defeated his opponents and was elected.

The turnout of this election was the highest in the history of Legislative Council elections, with around 2 million voters voted and a turnout rate of 58%. At a polling station in Taikoo of the Hong Kong Island constituency, after the polls closed at 22:30, with the long queues outside the station the last ballot there was cast at 2:30 the next day, four hours after the last person was allowed to join the queue. The previous general legislative election in Hong Kong was before the 2014 protests. The election elects 70 members of the Legislative Council.

**Document number 71**

**Document identifier: GUM\_news\_expo**

Pop culture celebrated at Fan Expo Canada 2016 in Toronto

Wednesday, September 7, 2016

The far end of part of the convention floor, shortly after opening Friday. Image: Nick Moreau.

The 22nd Fan Expo Canada took place at the Metro Toronto Convention Centre this weekend, attracting thousands to the event, one of the most popular in North America. Crossing between the genres of science fiction, horror, anime, fantasy and comics, the event sprawled throughout all corners of the facility. Hundreds of vendors offered products new and old, joined by celebrity guests like Stan Lee, Mark Hamill, and Margaret Atwood. Various local fan organizations were there in a charitable capacity, and thousands of fans donned costumes, many of which they themselves created.

Atwood, a Booker Prize-winner, was there to launch her graphic novel Angel Catbird, with illustrator Johnnie Christmas. Lee was making his final Canadian convention appearance, part of a larger farewell tour. Hamill's schedule included a panel with Kevin Conroy, the voice of Batman in Batman: The Animated Series, in which the Star Wars lead played the Joker.

Ubisoft, Microsoft, and PlayStation VR all had large areas set up for attendees to try their latest games. In the 20-minute PlayStation VR demonstration of Batman: Arkham VR, players are dropped down a secret elevator in Bruce Wayne's manor, to the Bat Cave, to suit up. From there, the demonstration took players to investigate the murder of Nightwing.

The Northern Arena Esports Championship ran throughout the weekend, facing off teams of video gamers in a packed hall. Even in early rounds, the event was well attended, with the stands full of gamers, watching the matches with live colour commentary. The finals saw US team Cloud9 and Immortals, from Brazil, face off in Counter-Strike: Global Offensive. Both unbeaten teams going in, the Brazillian team won the championship and $ 50,000.

Gameplay was delayed during the "third map" (third round) of the finals, when one Immortals player was caught with their headset off. After nearly half an hour, the team was deducted a point, leading to a sudden but temporary rush of success by the US team.

Playstation VR demo Image: Nick Moreau.

Displays of charity at event

The Canadian garrison of 501st Legion returned with their setup of photo-ops, with proceeds to the Make-A-Wish Foundation.

Volunteer organization Comic Corps of Canada collects donations of comics, to distribute to children and youth in the hospital. Along with collecting comics on-site, the group was fundraising through raffles and button sales.

Other charitable fan-based groups included The Ontario Ghostbusters, Doctor Who Society of Canada, and Klingon Assault Group.

Brampton Spider-Gwen and Symbiote Spidey pose at the Comic Corps booth. Image: Nick Moreau.

A showdown at the 501st Legion booth. Image: Nick Moreau.

Successful Stormtroopers share a high-five. Image: Nick Moreau.

Cosplay celebration of craftsmanship and characters

Epic Mickey by The Katherinator. Image: Nick Moreau.

The thousands of cosplay outfits on parade around the various halls offered a tremendous cross-section of genres and eras of pop culture. The majority of outfits involved at least some elements made from scratch, a fantastic display of craftsmanship. Of the thousands, Wikinews spoke with a cosplayer going by the name "The Katherinator". She was outside the building in the gardens, waiting for a photographer she had arranged to shoot her new Epic Mickey costumed character-style outfit. With shoes as wide as a forearm, and a rigid torso of carved foam, she remained exuberant even when caught in the traffic between halls, many hours into wearing the outfit.

Disney

Belle Image: Nick Moreau.

Superheroes

Black Widow and Captain America Image: Nick Moreau.

Anime

Three of Digimon's "Digi-destined", including cosplayer Jessica Anderson. Image: Nick Moreau.

Video games, movies, and more

Lady Cassandra from Doctor Who. Image: Nick Moreau.

Peekaboo Cosplay as The Fawn Image: Nick Moreau.

**Document number 72**

**Document identifier: GUM\_news\_flag**

New Zealand begins process to consider changing national flag design Thursday, May 7, 2015 On Tuesday, the New Zealand government announced the start of a public process to suggest designs for a new national flag, and determine whether their citizens would prefer a different national flag over the current one.

The current flag of New Zealand. The current New Zealand flag is partially based on the United Kingdom's flag; the new one would be unique to New Zealand. The government's Flag Consideration Project has planned a number of conferences and roadshows as part of this process, with the first meeting set to take place in Christchurch on May 16. According to the New Zealand Herald, Emeritus Professor John Burrows, the chairman of the project's panel of twelve, said New Zealand's flag has never before been open to public choice. Professor Burrows also said resources and kits would be accessible for schools and communities," For example, schools can run their own flag discussions and referendums to mirror the formal process as part of their own learning exercise". People were encouraged to submit their designs online at www.flag.govt.nz and suggest what the flag should mean on www.standfor.co.nz. Names of participants would be engraved, at their option, on a flag pole monument to be built in the nation's capital, Wellington. New Zealand's Prime Minister John Key said he believes redesigning the flag now has a "strong rationale". Mr Key promoted the campaign for a unique New Zealand flag on Waitangi Day - February 6 - this year. Of the public process, he said, "In the end I'll have one vote in each referendum just like every other New Zealander on the electoral roll". The New Zealand government intends to hold two referendums to reach a verdict on the flag, at an estimated cost of NZ $ 26 million, although a recent poll found only a quarter of citizens favoured changing the flag. This is a decrease from the year before, when it was forty percent. The first referendum is to be held from November 20 to December 11, selecting a single new flag design out of about four finalists. Voters would then choose between the new flag and their current flag early in 2016.

**Document number 73**

**Document identifier: GUM\_news\_hackers**

Hackers attack Church of Scientology website Sunday, January 20, 2008

Wikinews has learned that according to an Internet posting made just over 24 hours ago, the Church of Scientology's website is being attacked by hackers, causing the site to shut down.

The attack was launched on Wednesday by a user labelled "Anonymous", on the website "Insurgency Wiki", a spinoff of 4chan. The "History" section of the site explains, in a satirical fashion, that the incident was prompted by the Church of Scientology's attempts to remove a promotional video featuring Scientologist Tom Cruise from YouTube. Though YouTube is complying with the Church of Scientology's requests to take down the video, other sites such as Gawker.com have stated that they will keep hosting the video.

"So far, it's the Internet: 1, Scientology: 0. But it's a long game." - Matthew Ingram

Writing in a blog post, Matthew Ingram of The Globe and Mail dubbed the ongoing conflict involving the Church of Scientology's attempts to remove the Cruise video from the Internet: "Scientology vs. the Internet, part XVII". He characterized the conflict between the Church of Scientology and anonymous posters of the Cruise video as "another small skirmish in a war that Scientology has been waging for almost 15 years, since the early days of newsgroups such as alt.religion.scientology, which posted internal church documents in 1994. Lawsuits have been filed, mailing lists have been shut down, homes of discussion group participants have been raided and their computers seized -- an all-out war."

"Prompted I think by the Tom Cruise video, a new obsession is taking hold on the internet. An insurgency against The Church of Scientology." Anonymous blogger, "Anon declares war on Church of Scientology"

One poster admitted to being a part of the effort, writing in a blog post "I have myself, as per instructions, loaded up Gigaloader and started bombarding the Scientology homepage. There s [sic] something in the hilarious anarchy of the net that produces these 'events' every now and again." The poster wrote that "Prompted I think by the Tom Cruise video, a new obsession is taking hold on the internet. An insurgency against The Church of Scientology."

"Someone emailed me earlier today talking about a tool a group’s been using to attack the scientology website. It’s an interesting tool, created to overload/create malformed strings and crash a website’s database," said the post by an unknown author on pigmy.

The Church's website is currently unreachable. Some individuals reported that when they are able to reach the site, all they get is a message stating, "The word scientology means search for truth ...". As of 15:11 GMT the site was accessible again, but only loads at relatively slow speeds, and by the end of the day Saturday the site was not loading at all.

Posts on the message board for the Scientology-critic site Operation Clambake from Friday theorized that a denial-of-service attack had occurred, and wrote that as of Friday the Scientology.org site was either not loading at all, or loading very slowly. Critics of Scientology at the Internet newsgroup alt.religion.scientology were critical of the attacks to the Church of Scientology website, with one poster writing "How can people look at both sides if one side is gone?"

Traffic to the Scientology website had already increased 18-fold prior to the attack, following increased attention after the Tom Cruise video appeared on the Internet. At that time, one in three visits to the site came from BBC News, and the website increased to number 3 in the company Hitwise UK's Lifestyle-Religion category.

**Document number 74**

**Document identifier: GUM\_news\_ie9**

Microsoft waits for death of Internet Explorer 6 Tuesday, March 8, 2011

With development of Microsoft's Internet Explorer 9 (IE9) browser almost complete, Microsoft announced on Friday that it is time for IE6 users to move away from the antiquated 10-year-old browser. Microsoft has replaced it with three newer versions. On a new website, "The Internet Explorer 6 Countdown", Microsoft has launched an aggressive campaign to persuade users to stop using IE6 and update to a newer IE. Its goal is to decrease IE6 users to less than one percent.

"[Ten] years ago, a browser was born. Its name was Internet Explorer 6. Now that we’re in 2011, in an era of modern web standards, it’s time to say goodbye," Microsoft says on "The Internet Explorer 6 Countdown".

Internet Explorer's market share is slipping. IE's various versions accounted for 70 percent of the market in 2009; this has dropped to approximately 56 percent today. Mozilla Firefox, its main rival, has been actively increasing its market share while the recently released Google Chrome is also quickly gaining users. PC World's recent analysis of its own web traffic statistics concluded, "Usually, Internet Explorer is the #2 browser after Firefox, but over the past 30 days its been #3, a couple of points behind Safari - and nearly tied with Chrome. It might be a statistical blip. But if it isn't, and Chrome continues to surge, IE could fall to fourth place."

Web developers face big problems with IE6. As they design their web pages for the newer browsers with advanced web technology and geared to the newest web core markup language HTML 5, they are forced to accommodate older out-of-date technology to support IE6 users. Also, not mentioned on Microsoft's "The Internet Explorer 6 Countdown" site, are the numerous security vulnerabilities putting the browser at risk of being hacked. The Internet security firm Secunia.com, has said that as of March 4, 2011, IE6 has 277 vulnerabilities; 39 percent of these are rated "highly critical". Microsoft says that the latest versions of Internet Explorer provide the user with enhanced protection from these attacks and threats.

Microsoft's Internet Explorer 6 is one of the most successful software products ever as measured by its durability and the massive numbers of people who have used it. IE6 shipped with Windows XP, nearly a decade ago. But it has outlived its usefulness, and Microsoft no longer wants to support it.

**Document number 75**

**Document identifier: GUM\_news\_imprisoned**

Australian woman claims Church of Scientology imprisoned her for twelve years

Thursday, May 7, 2015

Valeska Paris, an Australian woman and former Scientologist, has claimed that the Church of Scientology imprisoned her for twelve years aboard the Scientology - owned cruise ship, Freewinds.

The Church of Scientology's cruise ship Freewinds in Bonaire.

Paris was born in Switzerland but her parents moved her to the United Kingdom when she was six so they could be closer to the church's headquarters. She joined the Sea Org aged 14. In 1995, at age seventeen, she was told to disconnect from her mother.

Paris claims she was first sent to the ship aged eighteen for two weeks as a teenager but ended up spending twelve years there. Paris also claims that her passport was taken away from her and she was forced to work in the engine room.

I was basically hauled in and told that my mum had attacked the church and that I needed to disconnect from her because she was suppressive. Valeska Paris

I was basically hauled in and told that my mum had attacked the church and that I needed to disconnect from her because she was suppressive. Her mother had spoken out against Scientology on French television after her ex-husband and Paris's father, Albert Jaquier, committed suicide after he lost his fortune to Scientology. Paris claims that she was kept at Flag Land Base in Clearwater, Florida until she was eighteen and then transferred to the Freewinds.

On board the Freewinds, Paris claims that she was working from 6:00am to midnight and due to lack of sleep ended up being a walking zombie. She also claims that in 1997 and 1998, she was tasked with removal of asbestos from the ship.

In 2007, Paris left the ship after a confrontation with the ship's management. She was eventually sent to Rehabilitation Project Force in Sydney, which the Church describes as a religious retreat, but critics charge is a forced work camp. Here, she met her future husband and subsequently left the church.

In a statement to the Australian Broadcasting Corporation, the Church denied these allegations:

She certainly wasn't 'forced' to be there. She was also never forced to perform labour in the engine room. They also claimed Paris was a volunteer and claim she has a vested interest for misrepresenting her experiences with the Church. The Church also claims that Paris not having her passport was maritime procedure.

**Document number 76**

**Document identifier: GUM\_news\_korea**

North Korea puts military in 'quasi-state of war' Friday, August 21, 2015

According to Yonhap news agency, quoting North Korea's main news agency Korean Central News Agency (KCNA), the country's military has been placed on high alert and has been told to prepare a "quasi-state of war". The report comes after North and South Korea exchanged artillery fire yesterday.

"War maniacs of the South Korean puppet military made another grave provocation to the DPRK in the central western sector of the front on Thursday afternoon. They perpetrated such reckless action as firing 36 shells at KPA civil police posts under the absurd pretext that the KPA fired one shell at the south side. Six shells of them hit the area near KPA civil police posts 542 and 543 and other 15 shells fell near KPA civil police posts 250 and 251", said KCNA. "Foolhardy provocation deserves harsh punishment", it added; and, later, "Kim Jong-un issued an order of the supreme commander of the Korean People's Army [KPA] that the front-line large combined units of the KPA should enter a wartime state to be fully battle ready to launch surprise operations".

Yesterday, North Korea fired artillery rounds aimed at a loudspeaker in South Korea that broadcasts anti-Pyongyang propaganda into the North. "Commanders of the Korean People's Army were hastily dispatched to the front-line troops to command military operations to destroy psychological warfare tools if the enemy does not stop the propaganda broadcast within 48 hours and prepare against the enemy's possible counteractions", added KCNA.

No injuries or deaths were reported in the attacks from either side, but South Korea evacuated about 80 people in the town of Yeoncheon after at least one shell landed near the area. The South retaliated by firing dozens of rounds of artillery into the north.

South Korea had recently started to broadcast propaganda from loudspeakers after an 11-year lull. The broadcasts began on August 10 and South Korea says the broadcasts will continue. After the exchange of fire, North Korea stated it would attack any loudspeakers broadcasting propaganda and would respond, militarily, within 48 hours if the broadcasts do not stop.

Both countries have put their militaries on high levels of alert.

**Document number 77**

**Document identifier: GUM\_news\_lanterns**

Lantern Festival in Taipei lights up the night

Monday, March 5, 2007

Taipei, Taiwan — The Taipei City Lantern Festival was off to a bright start on Saturday Night as hundreds of thousands of people crowded onto the Chiang Kai Shek Memorial near downtown Taipei to witness city mayor Hau Lung-bin and other dignitaries ceremoniously flip the switch to light hundreds of colorful lantern scenes in and around the 240,000 square meter memorial park.

The centerpiece of this rock concert-like performance is a 15 meter high rotating pig equipped with a fog machine, laser light show and theme music.

The theme of this years lantern festival revolves around the 12 year Chinese zodiac cycles year of the pig. Its round shape symbolizes wealth and good fortune and is believed to bring good luck.

Started in 1990, the Taipei lantern festival continues a 2000 year old tradition of light related festivals marking the end of the Chinese New Year celebrations. This particular event grows in popularity every year. Last Year over 4 million visitors attended the event and this year the city expects about 6 million visitors according to the event website.

Colorful lantern scenes not only fill the central square but also the surrounding 2 km circumference of the memorial. Each section has a theme. One side of the memorial is scenes made by student groups while other areas represent the counties of Taiwan. There is even a section of lanterns sponsored by foreign countries. The Malaysia Tourism board was quite prominent at the main entrance to the grounds.

As with all new year celebrations in Taiwan, the lantern festival is crowded. People flock to see the lantern scenes and enjoy the festival atmosphere as they carry lanterns, given away by the city and bought from street vendors at the event. The many light toys such a swords, devil ears, and lanterns turn the milling crowd into a unique light show that can be observed by climbing the steps of the 70 meter memorial hall on the grounds.

Local public transportation hubs are often swamped by the event. The station staff at Chiang Kai Shek Memorial Hall Station do an excellent job of crowd control but lines for the subway can still be hours long and very exhausting. A sudden rain storm on Sunday night (March 4) caused a mass exodus of people to head for the station prompting lines that backed up into the street. The commuting crowds can be avoided however by walking from NTU Hospital Station or Shandao Station. Both of these stops are only about a 20 minute walk from the event and have no crowds at all.

If you really want to avoid the crowds, definitely avoid the weekends. Wait until the fourth or fifth day of the festival when the crowds will have dwindled. I visited the festival on Saturday night, the opening night, and there was a sea of people in the square. I went back the next Tuesday night and there was almost no one there, just a few stray photographers taking advantage of the unimpeded views of the lanterns. The festival runs through March 11 this year.

**Document number 78**

**Document identifier: GUM\_news\_soccer**

FIFA World Cup 2018 day five: Sweden, Belgium, England win three points

Tuesday, June 19, 2018

Yesterday, day five of the 2018 FIFA football World Cup, Sweden defeated South Korea 1 – 0; Belgium defeated debutants Panama 3 – 0; and Tunisia lost 1 – 2 to England, with a late goal from English captain Harry Kane.

Group F — Sweden 1 – 0 Korea Republic

In the first game of the day, Sweden faced South Korea at the Nizhny Novgorod Stadium. Sweden had higher ball possession in the game. Korea's Kim Shin-Wook was shown a yellow card early in the game. In the 20th minute, Marcus Berg missed a chance to put Sweden in the lead. Korea substituted Park Joo-Ho in the 28th minute of the game due to injury and was replaced by Kim Min-Woo. Despite their attempts, neither side could open the scoring in the first half as it ended 0 – 0.

In the second half, Hwang Hee-Chan was booked for a bad foul. In the 62nd minute Kim Min-Woo conceded a penalty which the match referee Joel Aguilar awarded Sweden after confirming with the video assistant referee. Swedish captain Andreas Granqvist scored from the penalty spot, putting Sweden 1 – 0 up. In the injury time, Hwang Hee-Chan's header went wide to the left, missing a chance to equalise for Korea. The match ended with Sweden winning three points.

Swedish captain Andreas Granqvist won the Budweiser Man of the Match award. This was Sweden's first victory in the opening match of the World Cup since 1958.

Group G — Belgium 3 – 0 Panama

In the first game of Group G, Belgium faced Panama at the Fisht Stadium in Sochi. Belgium had greater ball possession in the match. Belgium started the game with attacking style with Romelu Lukaku, Yannick Carrasco, and Dries Mertens making early attempts to put Belgium into the lead against debutans Panama. Dries Mertens's attempt in the 18th minute failed. The first half ended with 0 – 0 on the scoreboard.

Just two minutes in the second half, Dries Mertens scored a goal from a volley, putting the Belgians in the lead. Panama's attempt in the 54th minute, by Michael Murillo, was saved by Thibaut Courtois. In the 69th minute, Romelu Lukaku doubled the lead for Belgium, scoring a header from Kevin De Bruyne's assist. Six minutes later, Lukaku scored a third goal for Belgium, this time from Eden Hazard's assist. In the 90th minute, Belgium made a change, as Nacer Chadli replaced Axel Witsel. The second half ended with the Belgians winning three points.

Five Panamanian players were booked in the match. Lukaku won the Budweiser Man of the Match award. After the match, Hernan Dario Gomez, Panama coach, said, "I think we have learned a lot from today's game.

It was a very emotional day. This is the fifth time I've been at a World Cup but it felt like the first. The team was still very emotional at the start of the match but as time went by, they were able to focus better."

Group G — Tunisia 1 – 2 England

In the last match of the day, Tunisia faced England at the Volgograd Arena. England had better ball possession in the game. England started the match with attacking style, with attempts from Jesse Lingard, Harry Maguire, Harry Kane, and John Stones early in the game. Then England opened the scoring, when Harry Kane scored a close-ranged shot. Four minutes later, Tunisia's goalkeeper Mouez Hassen was substituted off due to injury and replaced by Farouk Ben Mustapha. Tunisia won a penalty kick in the 33rd minute. English defender Kyle Walker was booked for his bad foul, and Ferjani Sassi scored from the penalty spot, equalising for the African side. The first half ended 1 – 1 on the scoreboard.

In the second half, both sides had attempts for goals, but none crossing the goal line. In the injury time, English captain Harry Kane scored a second goal as England won a corner kick. The match came to end with England winning 2 – 1 and collecting three points.

Harry Kane won the Budweiser Man of the Match award. He said, "In the first half it felt good out there.

We could've scored two or three goals in the first half and put the game to bed early." After the match, Tunisia's coach Nabil Maaloul said, "We were playing against a highly-skilled and highly co-ordinated team in terms of their forward players.

If we were to get a draw it would have been an excellent result for us. But hopefully this will lead to higher levels of concentration in the coming games."

**Document number 79**

**Document identifier: GUM\_news\_stampede**

Hundreds dead in Hajj stampede Thursday, January 12, 2006

The Plains of Arafat on the day of Hajj

According to the Saudi Interior Ministry over 345 Muslim pilgrims have been killed in a stampede during the annual Hajj pilgrimage near Mecca, Saudi Arabia.

The stampede at Islam's most holy site happened at Jamarat Bridge, during an event where pebbles are thrown at a pillar to represent the stoning of Satan as part of the final rites of the Hajj. The stampede began when luggage from a bus tripped pilgrims at the eastern end of the wall, causing a bottleneck. Those who were tripped were then crushed by the wave of people behind them.

Muslims are required to make a pilgrimage to Mecca during their lifetimes, if physically or financially possible, as it is one of the five pillars of the Islamic faith. Saudi officials had already provided safeguards by installing an oval wall with padded edges to protect pilgrams from a crush, installed security cameras and placed over 60,000 security personnel in the area.

This is not the first time deadly stampedes have taken place during the Hajj, with the deadliest stampede during the 1991 Hajj, in which 1,426 pilgrims were trampled.

Last week, at least 76 people were killed when the Al-Ghaza Hotel near the Masjid Al-Haram (Grand Mosque) collasped, the cause of which is unknown.

**Document number 80**

**Document identifier: GUM\_news\_taxes**

Local municipalities in Italy ask taxes from religious schools Sunday, August 2, 2015

In the past few days in Italy, several municipalities have started asking religious schools to pay taxes for property and local services, despite the resistance of the Catholic Church.

Instituto Gonzaga, a catholic school in Milan. Image: Friedrichstrasse.

The request of the municipalities results from the sentence of the Italian Supreme Court of Cassation on July 8, recognising as legitimate the request of the Municipality of Livorno asking religious schools to pay property taxes.

Requests have come from the Municipality of Bogliasco, next to Genova, and from the deputies of Movimento 5 Stelle (M5S) of the regional counsel of Lombardy. The first case is of the mayor Luca Pastorino that in last years received several refusals of his requests for payment because of the religious nursery school and retirement home. In the second case, the M5S party asks to the regional government to assure the local administrations of the region regularly apply the sentence of the Supreme Court.

The case on which the Court has ruled was of the religious schools Santo Spirito and Immacolata in Livorno, Tuscany, to pay over 422,000 euros in arrears for the period from 2004 to 2009. The request was advanced by the Municipality of Livorno in 2010.

The city reasoned, "because the users of the private schools pay a frequency fee, this kind of activity is considered as a commercial one" ((it)).

In 2014 the Italian municipal tax discipline has changed from the ICI system to the IMU system by the Monti government. A mean cost per student criterion is used to tax only the schools that receive a fee higher than the mean cost per student fixed by the State. The new law is not retroactive, so the taxes requested in arrears from 2006 to 2009 are under the ICI system.

Minister of Education Stefania Giannini said a "more general reflection" ((it)) is needed. Claudio De Vincenti, undersecretary to the prime minister, said "a discussion table will be opened with the non-profit associations, religious association included" ((it)).

Undersecretary for Education Mr. Toccafondi says "many schools will increase their fees or they will quit. Then the State will have to find new resources to build new structures and manage them" ((it)).

Also the president of the Lombardy region, Roberto Maroni, has reacted by proposing some regional counter-measures to finance private schools.

The secretary general of CEI (Italian Episcopal Conference), Nunzio Galantino, has called the sentence "dangerous" ((it)) and "ideological" ((it)):

"We face a dangerous sentence. Who takes the decisions, do it with less ideology. Because I have the clear sensation that with this way of thinking, they wait the praise of some ideologized supporters. Indeed, they don't understand what kind of good service private schools held" ((it)).

Italian secularist associations are concerned the Government will modify the law in order to maintain an exception for religious schools. The secularist magazine MicroMega describe the court's judgement as historic.

The Union of Rationalist Atheists and Agnostics (UAAR) has launched a petition which now has more than 11,000 signatures, asking the government to respect and execute the sentence of the Supreme Court. It is also encouraging citizens to ask for application of the law in their local municipalities.

**Document number 81**

**Document identifier: GUM\_news\_warhol**

Warhol's photo legacy spread by university exhibits

Tuesday, January 28, 2014

Portrait shot of Dennis Hopper, famous for his role in the 1969 film Easy Rider, amongst the Warhol Polaroids donated to USI by the Andy Warhol Foundation for the Visual Arts. Image: Andy Warhol.

Opening night, January 23, 2014, of the Andy Warhol exhibit of Polaroids and screen prints at the University of Southern Indiana. Video: Miharris & Acphillips.

Evansville, Indiana, United States - This past week marked the opening night of an Andy Warhol exhibit at the University of Southern Indiana. USI's art gallery, like 189 other educational galleries and museums around the country, is a recipient of a major Warhol donor program, and this program is cultivating new interest in Warhol's photographic legacy. Wikinews reporters attended the opening and spoke to donors, exhibit organizers and patrons.

The USI art gallery celebrated the Thursday opening with its display of Warhol's Polaroids, gelatin silver prints and several colored screen prints. USI's exhibit, which is located in Evansville, Indiana, is to run from January 23 through March 9.

Full interview with Kristin Wilkins, curator of the exhibition at the University of Southern Indiana. Audio: Jkthom.

The McCutchan Art Center / Pace Galleries at USI bases its exhibit around roughly 100 Polaroids selected from its collection. The Polaroids were all donated by the Andy Warhol Photographic Legacy Program, according to Kristen Wilkins, assistant professor of photography and curator of the exhibit. The Andy Warhol Foundation for the Visual Arts made two donations to USI Art Collections, in 2007 and a second recently.

Kathryn Waters, director of the gallery, expressed interest in further donations from the foundation in the future.

Since 2007 the Andy Warhol Photographic Legacy Program has seeded university art galleries throughout the United States with over 28,000 Andy Warhol photographs and other artifacts. The program takes a decentralized approach to Warhol's photography collection and encourages university art galleries to regularly disseminate and educate audiences about Warhol's artistic vision, especially in the area of photography.

University exhibits

Kristen Wilkins, curator of "Andy Warhol: Photographs and Prints from the University Collection" at the University of Southern Indiana, January 23 - March 9 2014. Image: Snbehnke.

Wikinews provides additional video, audio and photographs so our readers may learn more.

Wilkins observed that the 2007 starting date of the donation program, which is part of the Andy Warhol Foundation for the Visual Arts, coincided with the 20th anniversary of Andy Warhol's death in 1987. USI was not alone in receiving a donation.

K.C. Maurer, chief financial officer and treasurer at the Andy Warhol Foundation, said 500 institutions received the initial invitation and currently 190 universities have accepted one or more donations. Institutional recipients, said Mauer, are required to exhibit their donated Warhol photographs every ten years as one stipulation.

While USI is holding its exhibit, there are also Warhol Polaroid exhibits at the Tang Teaching Museum and Art Gallery at Skidmore College in Saratoga Springs, New York and an Edward Steichen and Andy Warhol exhibit at the Mary & Leigh Block Museum of Art at Northwestern University in Evanston, Illinois. All have received Polaroids from the foundation.

University exhibits can reach out and attract large audiences. For example, the Weatherspoon Art Museum at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro saw attendance levels reach 11,000 visitors when it exhibited its Warhol collection in 2010, according to curator Elaine Gustafon. That exhibit was part of a collaboration combining the collections from Duke University, located in Durham, North Carolina, and University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, which also were recipients of donated items from the Andy Warhol Photographic Legacy Program.

Superstars

Each collection donated by the Andy Warhol Photographic Legacy Program holds Polaroids of well-known celebrities. The successful UNC Greensboro exhibit included Polaroids of author Truman Capote and singer-songwriter Carly Simon.

"I think America's obsession with celebrity culture is as strong today as it was when Warhol was living", said Gustafon. "People are still intrigued by how stars live, dress and socialize, since it is so different from most people's every day lives."

Wilkins explained Warhol's obsession with celebrities began when he first collected head shots as a kid and continued as a passion throughout his life. "He's hanging out with the celebrities, and has kind of become the same sort of celebrity he was interested in documenting earlier in his career", Wilkins said.

The exhibit at USI includes Polaroids of actor Dennis Hopper; musician Nick Rhodes of Duran Duran; publishers Jann Wenner of Rolling Stone Magazine and Carlo De Benedetti of Italy's la Repubblica; disco club owner Steve Rubell of Studio 54; photographers Nat Finkelstein, Christopher Makos and Felice Quinto; and athletes Vitas Gerulaitis (tennis) and Jack Nicklaus (golf).

Wikinews observed the USI exhibit identifies and features Polaroids of fashion designer Halston, a former resident of Evansville.

University collections across the United States also include Polaroids of "unknowns" who have not yet had their fifteen minutes of fame. Cynthia Thompson, curator and director of exhibits at the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, said, "These images serve as documentation of people in his every day life and art - one which many of us enjoy a glimpse into."

Warhol's photographic legacy

Warhol was close to important touchstones of the 1960s, including art, music, consumer culture, fashion, and celebrity worship, which were all buzzwords and images Wikinews observed at USI's opening exhibit.

He was also an influential figure in the pop art movement. "Pop art was about what popular American culture really thought was important", Kathryn Waters said. "That's why he did the Campbell Soup cans or the Marilyn pictures, these iconic products of American culture whether they be in film, video or actually products we consumed. So even back in the sixties, he was very aware of this part of our culture. Which as we all know in 2014, has only increased probably a thousand fold."

"I think everybody knows Andy Warhol's name, even non-art people, that's a name they might know because he was such a personality", Water said.

Hilary Braysmith, USI associate professor of art history, said, "I think his photography is equally influential as his graphic works, his more famous pictures of Marilyn. In terms of the evolution of photography and experimentation, like painting on them or the celebrity fascination, I think he was really ground-breaking in that regard."

The Polaroid format is not what made Warhol famous, however, he is in the company of other well-known photographers who used the camera, such as Ansel Adams, Chuck Close, Walker Evans, Robert Mapplethorpe, and Helmut Newton.

Wilkins said," [Warhol] liked the way photo booths and the Polaroid's front flash looked". She explained how Warhol's adoption of the Polaroid camera revealed his process. According to Wilkins, Warhol was able to reproduce the Polaroid photograph and create an enlargement of it, which he then could use to commit the image to the silk screen medium by applying paint or manipulating them further. One of the silk screens exhibited at USI this time was the Annie Oakley screen print called "Cowboys and Indians" from 1987.

Wilkins also said Warhol was both an artist and a businessperson. "As a way to commercialize his work, he would make a blue Marilyn and a pink Marilyn and a yellow Marilyn, and then you could pick your favorite color and buy that. It was a very practical salesman approach to his work. He was very prolific but very business minded about that."

"He wanted to be rich and famous and he made lots of choices to go that way", Wilkins said.

USI exhibit

Kiara Perkins, a second year USI art major, admitted she was willing to skip class Thursday night to attend the opening exhibit but then circumstances allowed for her to attend the exhibit. Why did she so badly want to attend? "It's Warhol. He is a legend."

For Kevin Allton, a USI instructor in English, Warhol was also a legend. He said, "Andy Warhol was the center of the Zeitgeist for the 20th century and everything since. He is a post-modern diety."

Allton said he had only seen the Silver Clouds installation before in film. The Silver Clouds installation were silver balloons blown up with helium, and those balloons filled one of the smaller rooms in the gallery. "I thought that in real life it was really kind of magical," Allton said. "I smacked them around."

Elements of the Zeitgeist were also playfully recreated on USI's opening night. In her opening remarks for attendees, Waters pointed out those features to attendees, noting the touches of the Warhol Factory, or the studio where he worked, that were present around them. She pointed to the refreshment table with Campbell's Soup served with "electric" Kool Aid and tables adorned with colorful gumball "pills". The music in the background was from such bands as The Velvet Underground.

The big hit of the evening, Wikinews observed from the long line, was the Polaroid-room where attendees could wear a Warhol-like wig or don crazy glasses and have their own Polaroid taken. The Polaroids were ready in an instant and immediately displayed at the entry of the exhibit. Exhibit goers then became part of the very exhibit they had wanted to attend. In fact, many people Wikinews observed took out their mobiles as they left for the evening and used their own phone cameras to make one further record of the moment - a photo of a photo. Perhaps they had learned an important lesson from the Warhol exhibit that cultural events like these were ripe for use and reuse. We might even call these exit instant snap shots, the self selfie.

**Document number 82**

**Document identifier: GUM\_news\_warming**

Scientists analyse effects of global warming, atmospheric ozone on crops

Monday, July 28, 2014

A research team from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Colorado State University of the US and the University of Sheffield of the UK has analysed effects of global warming and ozone pollution over 2000 - 2050 on the worldwide production of wheat, rice, maize and soybean. The study was published in journal Nature Climate Change yesterday.

The scientists found reduction of crop yields by 2050 exceeded 10% of 2000 levels, substantially decreasing food security, in all cases examined. Several scenarios were considered because of uncertainty of future levels of ozone pollution. They estimated by 2050, increasing population and changing diet would increase world food needs by 50 percent. As coauthor Colette Heald told The Huffington Post, "The climate projections are quite consistent [...] the future of ozone pollution is very different [...] leading to either offsetting or reinforcing effects [of climate change] on crops". By 2050, undernourishment would increase by either 49 percent or by 27 percent, depending on the scenario.

The study focuses on ozone-temperature covariation: ground-level ozone increases with temperatures. Heald said although temperature and ozone are separately known to impact crop yields, "nobody has looked at these together". Depending on region and crops, the yields may be primarily sensitive to ozone - in the case of wheat - or heat - in the case of maize - alone, providing a local estimation of relative benefits of climate change adaptation versus ozone regulation.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture notes, "Ground-level ozone causes more damage to plants than all other air pollutants combined", highlighting the importance of air quality for agriculture. Results of NCLAN studies, published in a paper by AS Heagle in 1989, show dicot species, such as soybean, cotton, and peanut, lose more yield from ozone than do monocot species such as sorghum, field corn, and winter wheat. The researchers found that ozone pollution caused 46 percent of previously heat-attributed damage to soybean crops.

The model does not include the effect of rising carbon dioxide concentration, which has complex and potentially offsetting impacts on global food supply. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency says some crops may have higher yields with increased levels of carbon dioxide. However, global warming also increases probability of extreme crops-damaging weather events such as floods, droughts, and extreme temperatures. Climate change affects distribution of weeds, pests, and diseases. Heald noted the findings show pollution reduction is also important. "An air-quality cleanup would improve crop yields [...] Ozone is something that we understand the causes of, and the steps that need to be taken to improve air quality."

As Heald told The Huffington Post, US surface ozone has dropped partly due to the Clean Air Act. "Despite an increase in vehicle miles driven and energy consumption, surface ozone has declined by 25 percent on average across the U.S. from 1980 to 2012 [...] However, the future of ozone air quality in the U.S. and around the world will depend on local emissions, the use of pollution control technology, regulations, and air quality policy."

The study was supported by the Croucher Foundation, US National Science Foundation, and US National Park Service.

**Document number 83**

**Document identifier: GUM\_news\_worship**

Greek court rules worship of ancient Greek deities is legal Monday, March 27, 2006

Greek court has ruled that worshippers of the ancient Greek religion may now formally associate and worship at archeological sites. Prior to the ruling, the religion was banned from conducting public worship at archeological sites by the Greek Ministry of Culture. Due to that, the religion was relatively secretive. The Greek Orthodox Church, a Christian denomination, is extremely critical of worshippers of the ancient deities. Today, about 100,000 Greeks worship the ancient gods, such as Zeus, Hera, Poseidon, Aphrodite, and Athena. The Greek Orthodox Church estimates that number is closer to 40,000. Many neo-pagan religions, such as Wicca, use aspects of ancient Greek religions in their practice; Hellenic polytheism instead focuses exclusively on the ancient religions, as far as the fragmentary nature of the surviving source material allows.

**Document number 84**

**Document identifier: GUM\_speech\_albania**

It is my special pleasure to address the fifty-ninth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations. This universal forum has enabled the peoples of the world to coordinate and harmonize their efforts in preserving peace and security, in achieving prosperity and upholding the values of human civilization. I would like to congratulate you, Mr. President, on being elected to preside over this august body and to express my confidence in your successful leadership.

I would also like, on behalf of Albania, to convey to the Secretary-General our highest appreciation for his leading contribution to the fulfilment of the historical mission of the United Nations and to the aspirations of our peoples for a better world in which only peace, democracy and economic prosperity reign. This session of the General Assembly takes place in a milestone year for Europe. Only a few months ago, a historic event vitalized the dream of a more united and stronger Europe. Ten European countries, sharing a common aspiration for integration, were admitted into the European Union.

The Albanian Government and society are engaged in an all-round European integration process, and they are carrying out necessary reforms with the necessary political will and drive. Albania is working to strengthen the democratic institutions and capacities of its central and local government with a view to bringing its legislation and conditions into line with European Union standards, progressively achieving concrete and measurable results, as previously defined.

Determined to make our contribution to regional and global security, the Albanian Government considers the country's integration into NATO to be one of its major objectives. The NATO Istanbul Summit last June commended the progress made by my country in this regard and encouraged the deepening of reforms. It welcomed Albania's contribution to regional stability and cooperation and committed to assess our further progress at the next NATO summit, which would hopefully mark the start of negotiations for our full membership in the alliance. We believe that the commitments set up in the framework of the Adriatic Charter are also contributing to meet NATO standards, to the benefit of regional stability and security.

We remain truly convinced that the respect and protection of human rights and freedoms are the main pillars of a pluralist democratic society. The Government of the Republic of Albania will continue to constantly demonstrate its commitment to a full implementation of the standards enshrined in the United Nations and Council of Europe conventions, as well as the relevant documents of regional organizations, such as the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, in which we are playing a very active role. We will continue to do so in the future as well. By adopting contemporary legislation and by becoming a party to other recently adopted international instruments on human rights, Albania has associated itself with countries that are enforcing a number of national strategies and programmes focusing on specific population groups, especially women, children, persons in need and minorities, among others. In recent years, the Albanian Government has started to periodically submit reports to the committees of the six main United Nations human rights treaties and is taking their recommendations into serious consideration. It is our belief that these international mechanisms play a significant and important role as guardians of the common human values we have together adopted.

Albania, as one of the 191 signatory countries of the Millennium Declaration, remains fully committed to implementation of the Millennium Development Goals, which have been properly reflected in a national strategy for social and economic development. The pattern of our sustained economic growth, which is at 6 to 7 per cent for the seventh consecutive year, is a good support base for the whole society to maintain higher standards of respect for human rights and to fight poverty and crime. I would like to take this opportunity to thank the United Nations specialized agencies for their valuable assistance in support of the implementation of these objectives nationwide and on a central and local level.

The Albanian Government is pleased to note that an ever-healthier climate of confidence and relations of bilateral and multilateral cooperation are prevailing in the South-Eastern European region. The countries of the region are fully engaged in a process that will lead us clearly toward Euro-Atlantic integration and at the same time continually remove us from the extremist tendencies that caused a number of conflicts in the last decade. The regional policy of my Government is guided by the motto: 'the more integrated in the region, the more integrated in Europe.' In implementing this policy, Albania is cooperating as never before with all the countries of the region by making borders less relevant, opening up to one regional market the implementation of free trade agreements and free movement corridors, and stimulating foreign direct investment. We are especially cooperating with the common fight against organized crime and all kinds of illegal trafficking. In the meantime, Albania is reinforcing its border management and control, guided by the European Union and NATO standards.

My country will hold general parliamentary elections by the middle of next year. We are committed to doing all that is required to ensure that the election process is fully compatible with international standards for free and fair elections. To that end, we are committed to continuing to work with relevant specialized institutions on elections by fully implementing especially OSCE/Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) recommendations. For us, the process and standards are more important than the results of the elections. In the context of strengthening regional cooperation, my country is committed to a more enhanced partnership with all regional organizations and initiatives that serve the promotion of good neighbourly relations; the strengthening of regional peace, security and stability; ensuring political support for integration into Euro-Atlantic structures, and attracting financing for national and regional projects in priority fields such as energy, transportation and telecommunications.

On its path towards European integration, the South-East European region is still facing pending challenges, such as the future of Kosovo. Albania greatly appreciates the recent democratic and integration developments in Kosovo, thanks to the efforts of the respective peoples and the partnership of its self-governing institutions with the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK). Allow me at this point to congratulate Mr. Soren Jessen-Petersen, Special Representative for Kosovo of the United Nations Secretary-General, in assuming this very important duty.

**Document number 85**

**Document identifier: GUM\_speech\_destiny**

A Tryst With Destiny

Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru's Inaugural Address

14 August 1947

Long years ago we made a tryst with destiny, and now the time comes when we shall redeem our pledge, not wholly or in full measure, but very substantially. At the stroke of the midnight hour, when the world sleeps, India will awake to life and freedom. A moment comes, which comes but rarely in history, when we step out from the old to the new, when an age ends, and when the soul of a nation, long suppressed, finds utterance. It is fitting that at this solemn moment, we take the pledge of dedication to the service of India and her people and to the still larger cause of humanity. At the dawn of history, India started on her unending quest, and trackless centuries are filled with her striving and grandeur of her success and failures. Through good and ill fortune alike, she has never lost sight of that quest, forgotten the ideals which gave her strength. We end today a period of misfortunes and India discovers herself again. The achievement we celebrate today is but a step, an opening of opportunity to the greater triumphs and achievements that await us. Are we brave enough and wise enough to grasp this opportunity and accept the challenge of the future?

Freedom and power bring responsibility. The responsibility rests upon this Assembly, a sovereign body representing the sovereign people of India. Before the birth of freedom, we have endured all the pains of labour and our hearts are heavy with the memory of this sorrrow. Some of those pains continue even now. Nevertheless, the past is over and it is the future that beckons us now.

That future is not one of ease or resting but of incessant striving so that we may fulfill the pledges we have so often taken and the one we shall take today. The service of India means, the service of the millions who suffer. It means the ending of poverty and ignorance and poverty and disease and inequality of opportunity. The ambition of the greatest men of our generation has been to wipe every tear from every eye. That may be beyond us, but as long as there are tears and suffering, so long our work will not be over.

And so we have to labour and to work, and to work hard, to give reality to our dreams. Those dreams are for India, but they are also for the world, for all the nations and peoples are too closely knit together today for any one of them to imagine that it can live apart. Peace is said to be indivisible, so is freedom, so is prosperity now, and also is disaster in this one world that can no longer be split into isolated fragments.

To the people of India, whose representatives we are, we make an appeal to join us with faith and confidence in this great adventure. This is no time for petty and destructive criticism, no time for illwill or blaming others. We have to build the noble mansion of free India where all her children may dwell.

The appointed day has come -the day appointed by destiny- and India stands forth again, after long slumber and struggle, awake, vital, free and independent. The past clings on to us still in some measure and we have to do much before we redeem the pledges we have so often taken.

Yet the turning - point is past, and history begins anew for us, the history which we shall live and act and others will write about.

It is a fateful moment for us in India, for all Asia and for the world. A new star rises, the star of freedom in the East, a new hope comes into being, a vision long cherished materializes. May the star never set and that hope never be betrayed!

We rejoice in that freedom, even though clouds surround us, and many of our people are sorrowstricken and difficult problems encompass us. But freedom brings responsibilities and burdens and we have to face them in the spirit of a free and disciplined people.

On this day our first thoughts go to the architect of this freedom, the Father of our Nation, who, embodying the old spirit of India, held aloft the torch of freedom and lighted up the darkness that surrounded us. We have often been unworthy followers of his and have strayed from his message, but not only we but succeeding generations will remember this message and bear the imprint in their hearts of this great son of India, magnificent in his faith and strength and courage and humility. We shall never allow that torch of freedom to be blown out, however high the wind or stormy the tempest.

Our next thoughts must be of the unknown volunteers and soldiers of freedom who, without praise or reward, have served India even unto death.

We think also of our brothers and sisters who have been cut off from us by political boundaries and who unhappily can not share at present in the freedom that has come. They are of us and will remain of us whatever may happen, and we shall be sharers in their good [or] ill fortune alike.

The future beckons to us. Whither do we go and what shall be our endeavour? To bring freedom and opportunity to the common man, to the peasants and workers of India; to fight and end poverty and ignorance and disease; to build up a prosperous, democratic and progressive nation, and to create social, economic and political institutions which will ensure justice and fullness of life to every man and woman.

We have hard work ahead. There is no resting for any one of us till we redeem our pledge in full, till we make all the people of India what destiny intended them to be. We are citizens of a great country on the verge of bold advance, and we have to live up to that high standard. All of us, to whatever religion we may belong, are equally the children of India with equal rights, privileges and obligations. We cannot encourage communalism or narrow - mindedness, for no nation can be great whose people are narrow in thought or in action.

To the nations and peoples of the world we send greetings and pledge ourselves to cooperate with them in furthering peace, freedom and democracy.

And to India, our much - loved motherland, the ancient, the eternal and the ever - new, we pay our reverent homage and we bind ourselves afresh to her service.

**Document number 86**

**Document identifier: GUM\_speech\_nixon**

Address to the Nation Announcing Decision To Resign the Office of President of the United States

August 08, 1974

Good evening:

This is the 37th time I have spoken to you from this office, where so many decisions have been made that shaped the history of this Nation. Each time I have done so to discuss with you some matter that I believe affected the national interest.

In all the decisions I have made in my public life, I have always tried to do what was best for the Nation. Throughout the long and difficult period of Watergate, I have felt it was my duty to persevere, to make every possible effort to complete the term of office to which you elected me.

In the past few days, however, it has become evident to me that I no longer have a strong enough political base in the Congress to justify continuing that effort. As long as there was such a base, I felt strongly that it was necessary to see the constitutional process through to its conclusion, that to do otherwise would be unfaithful to the spirit of that deliberately difficult process and a dangerously destabilizing precedent for the future.

But with the disappearance of that base, I now believe that the constitutional purpose has been served, and there is no longer a need for the process to be prolonged.

I would have preferred to carry through to the finish, whatever the personal agony it would have involved, and my family unanimously urged me to do so. But the interests of the Nation must always come before any personal considerations.

From the discussions I have had with Congressional and other leaders, I have concluded that because of the Watergate matter, I might not have the support of the Congress that I would consider necessary to back the very difficult decisions and carry out the duties of this office in the way the interests of the Nation will require.

I have never been a quitter. To leave office before my term is completed is abhorrent to every instinct in my body. But as President, I must put the interests of America first. America needs a full-time President and a full-time Congress, particularly at this time with problems we face at home and abroad.

To continue to fight through the months ahead for my personal vindication would almost totally absorb the time and attention of both the President and the Congress in a period when our entire focus should be on the great issues of peace abroad and prosperity without inflation at home.

Therefore, I shall resign the Presidency effective at noon tomorrow. Vice President Ford will be sworn in as President at that hour in this office.

As I recall the high hopes for America with which we began this second term, I feel a great sadness that I will not be here in this office working on your behalf to achieve those hopes in the next 2 1/2 years. But in turning over direction of the Government to Vice President Ford, I know, as I told the Nation when I nominated him for that office 10 months ago, that the leadership of America will be in good hands.

In passing this office to the Vice President, I also do so with the profound sense of the weight of responsibility that will fall on his shoulders tomorrow and, therefore, of the understanding, the patience, the cooperation he will need from all Americans.

As he assumes that responsibility, he will deserve the help and the support of all of us. As we look to the future, the first essential is to begin healing the wounds of this Nation, to put the bitterness and divisions of the recent past behind us and to rediscover those shared ideals that lie at the heart of our strength and unity as a great and as a free people.

By taking this action, I hope that I will have hastened the start of that process of healing which is so desperately needed in America.

I regret deeply any injuries that may have been done in the course of the events that led to this decision. I would say only that if some of my judgments were wrong--and some were wrong--they were made in what I believed at the time to be the best interest of the Nation.

To those who have stood with me during these past difficult months--to my family, my friends, to many others who joined in supporting my cause because they believed it was right--I will be eternally grateful for your support.

And to those who have not felt able to give me your support, let me say I leave with no bitterness toward those who have opposed me, because all of us, in the final analysis, have been concerned with the good of the country, however our judgments might differ.

So, let us all now join together in affirming that common commitment and in helping our new President succeed for the benefit of all Americans.

I shall leave this office with regret at not completing my term, but with gratitude for the privilege of serving as your President for the past 5 1/2 years. These years have been a momentous time in the history of our Nation and the world. They have been a time of achievement in which we can all be proud, achievements that represent the shared efforts of the Administration, the Congress, and the people.

But the challenges ahead are equally great, and they, too, will require the support and the efforts of the Congress and the people working in cooperation with the new Administration.

We have ended America's longest war, but in the work of securing a lasting peace in the world, the goals ahead are even more far-reaching and more difficult. We must complete a structure of peace so that it will be said of this generation, our generation of Americans, by the people of all nations, not only that we ended one war but that we prevented future wars.

We have unlocked the doors that for a quarter of a century stood between the United States and the People's Republic of China.

We must now ensure that the one quarter of the world's people who live in the People's Republic of China will be and remain not our enemies, but our friends.

**Document number 87**

**Document identifier: GUM\_speech\_remarks**

I am proud to come here to Philadelphia and join my fellow Democrats.

In 1960, the Democrats of this city produced a margin in the presidential race that was in this city three times as large as it was in the whole United States. So I am proud to be back here again, and I am very happy to be introduced by your distinguished chairman, Bill Green. When he became chairman of this city committee, there were 300,000 more Republicans registered in the city of Philadelphia than Democrats, and it is a source of satisfaction to me that tonight there are 260,000 more Democrats registered.

I can understand why some Republicans may not like it, but, as a Democrat, as one who believes in the Democratic Party, as one who believes that the Democratic Party has meant progress for this city, this State, and this country, I am proud to be here in Philadelphia.

And I am proud to be here with your mayor. I do not come from Philadelphia, and I would not interfere, but I am hopeful and confident that when we come to the Army - Navy game in a month from now, we will be greeted by the new mayor of Philadelphia, Mayor Tale.

I haven't given a political speech for about 3 years, so I am a little out of practice, but I am gradually getting back into it.

And I am glad to be here with a mayor who follows two other distinguished mayors of this city, who carries on their tradition - Joe Clark, your United States Senator who was a great mayor of Philadelphia, and Dick Dilworth, who followed him, who was a great mayor of Philadelphia. That is the tradition of honest, progressive democratic government that Mayor Tate carries on.

And I am glad to be here with Judge Hoffman and Senator Mahady who also run this fall in the State of Pennsylvania.

Everyone expects things of Presidents, but I am not sure that they realize how much depends upon the Members of the House and the Members of the Senate who must make the final judgment on what kind of laws a President must execute.

The Congressmen from this city as well as the Senator from this State - Bill Barrett and Bob Nix and Herman Toll and Jim Byrne and Chairman Green - have, with Joe Clark supported legislation month in and month out that benefited this city and this State and this country and, what is more, has helped make the United States meet its responsibilities around the globe. So what you do in this city counts all across the country, and Philadelphia has sent the right men to the House of Representatives and to the Senate of the United States.

And I am also proud to be here with your former Governor who is now working for us in Washington as our adviser on fair housing, Governor Dave Lawrence, of the State of Pennsylvania.

Three years ago tomorrow night, I spoke in this hall in the closing days of the 1960 campaign, and I asked the people of this city to give us their support to help this country move again. The people of Philadelphia gave that support, and the support I received from this city and this State was, as it was in the 1960 convention, the key to our victory across the country.

I am back in Philadelphia to express my thanks for that support and also to express appreciation for the help we received from those Democrats in this city and State, and to report to you on the progress that this country has made on the goals that were outlined 3 years ago. I did not promise on that October night that life would be easy in the Great Republic. I did not say we would not have new pressures and new problems. Nor did I speak of swift solutions in 100 days in office. I talked instead about the kind of America that I wanted for my family and for your family and all those who are citizens of this country in these difficult and changing years, the kind of America in which I believed, not as a Democrat or as a candidate, but as a citizen.

Today, in many ways, the world looks very different, and the revolutionary change of pace is even more rapid than it has been in the past. But there has been no change in my concept of the goals which this country must strive for if it is to meet its responsibilities to its people and those who depend upon it.

I still believe in the kind of America which I described in this hall 3 years ago, and I am still determined that this Nation shall continue to strive to meet those goals. And I am gratified to be able to report some progress in the last 33 1/2 months.

I said, first of all, that I believed in America where work was available to those who were willing and able to work, where the waste of idle men and machines could be avoided, and where greater economic growth could provide the new jobs and the new markets that our growing Nation needed. That goal has not been fully achieved. There are still too many men and women, particularly young men and women, unable to find work. And our high wartime tax rates still prevent our economy from growing as fully and as freely as it must. But one fact is that 2 1/2 million people more are working in the United States than were working 33 months ago. The rate of unemployment and idle capacity has been cut, and our economy of the United States will shortly pass the $ 600 billion mark, for a record rise--for a record rise in 3 years of $ 100 billion--the largest peacetime rise in the history of the United States.

And if we can obtain the early passage of an effective tax cut which the House of Representatives has already passed--and which the Ways and Means Committee, on which Bill Green serves, wrote--we shall be sailing this country next year on the longest and strongest peacetime expansion of our economy in the history of the United States. It is well within our reach.

**Document number 88**

**Document identifier: GUM\_speech\_school**

Good morning.

It gives me great pleasure to be here today as the Chief Guest during the launch of School of Open – Africa. I would like to begin by sincerely thanking Creative Commons Africa community and under the able coordination of Alex Gakuru and Tobias Schonwetter, and the global Creative Commons Community for inviting me to preside over this launch.

I am happy to note the enthusiasm demonstrated by School of Open Africa in transforming education along Sustainable Development Goals proposed for post-2015 (Goal No. 4: “Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all”) and in line with the Kenya Vision 2030 which seeks to transform Kenya into a middle-income country that offers high quality of life to all citizens by the year 2030. I am happy to note how much School of Open Africa has grown in Kenya and embraced in countries like Senegal, Nigeria, and South Africa among other African countries in the last few years. I am informed that School of Open by Creative Commons is highly reputed around the world for addressing universal access to education.

Awarding CopyrightX certificates / CC BY / Phillip Ranja

Kenya is a signatory to the UNESCO’s 2012 Paris Declaration on Open Education Resources licensed under Creative Commons open licenses. The use of open education resources improves the quality of teaching and learning, including by accelerating student comprehension and by providing more opportunities for the realisation of universal access to education. Open Educational Resources (OER) are teaching, learning, and research materials in any medium that reside in the public domain or have been released under an open license that permits their free use and re-purposing by others.

Fully aware of the role of education in a country’s development agenda, I am sure that the new initiatives being undertaken by School of Open Africa, the Creative Commons and UNESCO are making their contribution towards the social, economic, and political pillars which are the three fundamental cornerstones of our country, and indeed for our great continent.

Ladies and gentlemen, as you may be aware, the Country’s development blue print is being implemented through successive five- year Medium Term Plans (MTPs) that will finally enable the country to achieve the long-term goals. We are now in the second medium term plan cycle (2013 - 2017) whose theme is “Transforming Kenya: Pathways to Devolution, Socio-economic Development, Equity and National Unity”. As you may be aware, the ICT Authority rolled out the National ICT Master plan that will set the pace for progression of the country in ICT for the next five years. The Master plan – once fully rolled out – will completely transform government processes, services and management, and make information access and service delivery more efficient. Again, the Master plan, with the flagship projects to pilot its implementation, will steer the march towards the digital future that will transform the country to a regional technical hub, raise the country’s competitiveness and align the country in line with vision 2030’s ICT goals.

By launching the Kenya ICT Master Plan, the government revealed its commitment towards the enhancement of access to quality education and training through ICT in line with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). We are reviewing the National ICT Policy Guidelines to ensure alignment with proposed Sustainable Development Goals. As a country, we are also privileged to have a National ICT Policy whose goal is to create a prosperous ICT - driven Kenyan society. With a well mainstreamed ICT society, we are assured of better livelihoods of Kenyans attainable through the availability of accessible, efficient, reliable and affordable ICT services.

ICT provides a platform that enables the realization of these goals. I must emphasize that Creative Commons through the School of Open Africa has provided a good example of innovative use of ICT in education that resonates well with the Kenya National ICT Master Plan. The integration of ICT into educational programmes places both the teaching staff and students at the forefront in the utilization of ICT for the enhancement of lives.

I note with great pleasure the freedom to re-purpose offered by openly licensed educational resources, the convenience online access to learners as alternative courses delivery and certification methods. At this juncture, ladies and gentlemen, I thank William Fisher III, Professor of Intellectual Property and his staff at the Berkman Centre for Internet and Society at Harvard Law School for providing a free copyright law course taught to graduands present today to receive their certificates. I also thank Michael Murungi (then CEO, National Council for Law Reporting or “Kenya Law”) and Alex Gakuru for successfully conducting the course in Nairobi. I must congratulate the former students and ask to make the very best use of the copyright law knowledge they acquired while also challenging all universities represented here to consider emulating the highly successfully CopyrightX initiative.

As the government continues to work on modalities of ensuring universal access to education and increasing the internet penetration in all parts of the country, we are pleased to witness this mode of study that will definitely translate to affordable education. Open Education Resources coupled with innovative use of ICT in education will accelerate realization of a modern Kenya that will be a knowledge-based economy.

By using Open Educational Resources, OER, School of Open is opening up to many students who would have otherwise missed the opportunity of accessing education, especially in the marginalized areas which could not adequately access quality education. Ongoing, voluntary, and self- motivated pursuit of knowledge for either personal or professional reasons is one of the characteristics of the 21st Century. One of the major ways of promoting life-long learning is the continuous use of ICT innovations in education.

I congratulate School of Open teams across Africa for the innovative and transformative mode of teaching and learning that we are launching today. This African initiative is a worthy model for other regions of the world to emulate.

As I conclude I take this opportunity to applaud UNESCO’s efforts and contribution in the development and growth of the country through this noble initiative that enables the primary, secondary and universities to optimize the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in learning. I acknowledge the generous financial support from the Hewlett Foundation and SOO Africa teams support by Google.

With those remarks, it is now my pleasure to declare the School of Open Africa officially opened.

Thank you.

**Document number 89**

**Document identifier: GUM\_speech\_trump**

Wow. Whoa. That is some group of people. Thousands.

So nice, thank you very much. That's really nice. Thank you. It's great to be at Trump Tower. It's great to be in a wonderful city, New York. And it's an honor to have everybody here. This is beyond anybody's expectations. There's been no crowd like this.

And, I can tell you, some of the candidates, they went in. They didn't know the air-conditioner didn't work. They sweated like dogs.

They didn't know the room was too big, because they didn't have anybody there. How are they going to beat ISIS? I don't think it's gonna happen.

Our country is in serious trouble. We don't have victories anymore. We used to have victories, but we don't have them. When was the last time anybody saw us beating, let's say, China in a trade deal? They kill us. I beat China all the time. All the time.

We want Trump. We want Trump.

When did we beat Japan at anything? They send their cars over by the millions, and what do we do? When was the last time you saw a Chevrolet in Tokyo? It doesn't exist, folks. They beat us all the time.

When do we beat Mexico at the border? They're laughing at us, at our stupidity. And now they are beating us economically. They are not our friend, believe me. But they're killing us economically.

The U.S. has become a dumping ground for everybody else's problems.

Thank you. It's true, and these are the best and the finest. When Mexico sends its people, they're not sending their best. They're not sending you. They're not sending you. They're sending people that have lots of problems, and they're bringing those problems with us. They're bringing drugs. They're bringing crime. They're rapists. And some, I assume, are good people.

But I speak to border guards and they tell us what we're getting. And it only makes common sense. It only makes common sense. They're sending us not the right people.

It's coming from more than Mexico. It's coming from all over South and Latin America, and it's coming probably — probably — from the Middle East. But we don't know. Because we have no protection and we have no competence, we don't know what's happening. And it's got to stop and it's got to stop fast.

Islamic terrorism is eating up large portions of the Middle East. They've become rich. I'm in competition with them.

They just built a hotel in Syria. Can you believe this? They built a hotel. When I have to build a hotel, I pay interest. They don't have to pay interest, because they took the oil that, when we left Iraq, I said we should've taken.

So now ISIS has the oil, and what they don't have, Iran has. And in 19 — and I will tell you this, and I said it very strongly, years ago, I said — and I love the military, and I want to have the strongest military that we've ever had, and we need it more now than ever. But I said, "Don't hit Iraq," because you're going to totally destabilize the Middle East. Iran is going to take over the Middle East, Iran and somebody else will get the oil, and it turned out that Iran is now taking over Iraq. Think of it. Iran is taking over Iraq, and they're taking it over big league.

We spent $2 trillion in Iraq, $2 trillion. We lost thousands of lives, thousands in Iraq. We have wounded soldiers, who I love, I love — they're great — all over the place, thousands and thousands of wounded soldiers.

And we have nothing. We can't even go there. We have nothing. And every time we give Iraq equipment, the first time a bullet goes off in the air, they leave it.

Last week, I read 2,300 Humvees — these are big vehicles — were left behind for the enemy. 2,000? You would say maybe two, maybe four? 2,300 sophisticated vehicles, they ran, and the enemy took them.

We need Trump now.

You're right.

We need Trump now.

Last quarter, it was just announced our gross domestic product — a sign of strength, right? But not for us. It was below zero. Whoever heard of this? It's never below zero.

Our labor participation rate was the worst since 1978. But think of it, GDP below zero, horrible labor participation rate.

And our real unemployment is anywhere from 18 to 20 percent. Don't believe the 5.6. Don't believe it.

That's right. A lot of people up there can't get jobs. They can't get jobs, because there are no jobs, because China has our jobs and Mexico has our jobs. They all have jobs.

But the real number, the real number is anywhere from 18 to 19 and maybe even 21 percent, and nobody talks about it, because it's a statistic that's full of nonsense.

We want Trump now.

Our enemies are getting stronger and stronger by the way, and we as a country are getting weaker. Even our nuclear arsenal doesn't work.

It came out recently they have equipment that is 30 years old. They don't know if it worked. And I thought it was horrible when it was broadcast on television, because boy, does that send signals to Putin and all of the other people that look at us and they say,

"That is a group of people, and that is a nation that truly has no clue. They don't know what they're doing. They don't know what they're doing."

**Document number 90**

**Document identifier: GUM\_textbook\_cognition**

Learning Objectives

By the end of this section, you will be able to:

Describe cognition

Distinguish concepts and prototypes

Explain the difference between natural and artificial concepts

Imagine all of your thoughts as if they were physical entities, swirling rapidly inside your mind. How is it possible that the brain is able to move from one thought to the next in an organized, orderly fashion? The brain is endlessly perceiving, processing, planning, organizing, and remembering—it is always active. Yet, you don’t notice most of your brain’s activity as you move throughout your daily routine. This is only one facet of the complex processes involved in cognition. Simply put, cognition is thinking, and it encompasses the processes associated with perception, knowledge, problem solving, judgment, language, and memory. Scientists who study cognition are searching for ways to understand how we integrate, organize, and utilize our conscious cognitive experiences without being aware of all of the unconscious work that our brains are doing (for example, Kahneman, 2011).

Cognition

Upon waking each morning, you begin thinking—contemplating the tasks that you must complete that day. In what order should you run your errands? Should you go to the bank, the cleaners, or the grocery store first? Can you get these things done before you head to class or will they need to wait until school is done? These thoughts are one example of cognition at work. Exceptionally complex, cognition is an essential feature of human consciousness, yet not all aspects of cognition are consciously experienced.

Cognitive psychology is the field of psychology dedicated to examining how people think. It attempts to explain how and why we think the way we do by studying the interactions among human thinking, emotion, creativity, language, and problem solving, in addition to other cognitive processes. Cognitive psychologists strive to determine and measure different types of intelligence, why some people are better at problem solving than others, and how emotional intelligence affects success in the workplace, among countless other topics. They also sometimes focus on how we organize thoughts and information gathered from our environments into meaningful categories of thought, which will be discussed later.

Concepts and Prototypes

The human nervous system is capable of handling endless streams of information. The senses serve as the interface between the mind and the external environment, receiving stimuli and translating it into nervous impulses that are transmitted to the brain. The brain then processes this information and uses the relevant pieces to create thoughts, which can then be expressed through language or stored in memory for future use. To make this process more complex, the brain does not gather information from external environments only. When thoughts are formed, the brain also pulls information from emotions and memories (Figure 7.2). Emotion and memory are powerful influences on both our thoughts and behaviors.

Figure 7.2 Sensations and information are received by our brains, filtered through emotions and memories, and processed to become thoughts.

In order to organize this staggering amount of information, the brain has developed a file cabinet of sorts in the mind. The different files stored in the file cabinet are called concepts. Concepts are categories or groupings of linguistic information, images, ideas, or memories, such as life experiences. Concepts are, in many ways, big ideas that are generated by observing details, and categorizing and combining these details into cognitive structures. You use concepts to see the relationships among the different elements of your experiences and to keep the information in your mind organized and accessible.

Concepts are informed by our semantic memory (you will learn more about semantic memory in a later chapter) and are present in every aspect of our lives; however, one of the easiest places to notice concepts is inside a classroom, where they are discussed explicitly. When you study United States history, for example, you learn about more than just individual events that have happened in America’s past. You absorb a large quantity of information by listening to and participating in discussions, examining maps, and reading first-hand accounts of people’s lives. Your brain analyzes these details and develops an overall understanding of American history. In the process, your brain gathers details that inform and refine your understanding of related concepts like democracy, power, and freedom.

Concepts can be complex and abstract, like justice, or more concrete, like types of birds. In psychology, for example, Piaget’s stages of development are abstract concepts. Some concepts, like tolerance, are agreed upon by many people, because they have been used in various ways over many years. Other concepts, like the characteristics of your ideal friend or your family’s birthday traditions, are personal and individualized. In this way, concepts touch every aspect of our lives, from our many daily routines to the guiding principles behind the way governments function.

Another technique used by your brain to organize information is the identification of prototypes for the concepts you have developed. A prototype is the best example or representation of a concept. For example, for the category of civil disobedience, your prototype could be Rosa Parks. Her peaceful resistance to segregation on a city bus in Montgomery, Alabama, is a recognizable example of civil disobedience. Or your prototype could be Mohandas Gandhi, sometimes called Mahatma Gandhi (“Mahatma” is an honorific title) (Figure 7.3).

Figure 7.3 In 1930, Mohandas Gandhi led a group in peaceful protest against a British tax on salt in India.

Mohandas Gandhi served as a nonviolent force for independence for India while simultaneously demanding that Buddhist, Hindu, Muslim, and Christian leaders—both Indian and British—collaborate peacefully. Although he was not always successful in preventing violence around him, his life provides a steadfast example of the civil disobedience prototype (Constitutional Rights Foundation, 2013). Just as concepts can be abstract or concrete, we can make a distinction between concepts that are functions of our direct experience with the world and those that are more artificial in nature.

**Document number 91**

**Document identifier: GUM\_textbook\_evoethics**

Are there Moral Facts?

So far, we have covered how evolutionary ethics relates to the question what we ought to do and why we are moral in the first place. A related set of questions about ethics are metaethical questions, which concern the meaning of moral terms, our ways of gaining knowledge of moral facts, and the nature of the moral facts. In other words, apart from thinking about how we ought to live, and where our moral sense comes from, we can also ask what it means to affirm a particular answer to that question, how we could come to know the answer, and whether the answer would be a matter of fact or more like an opinion.

Many books and articles in moral philosophy start with the observation that moral judgments seem to be objectively true and the assumption that this is how non-philosophers also think about morality. For example, Michael Smith writes:

We seem to think moral questions have correct answers; that the correct answers are made correct by objective moral facts; that moral facts are wholly determined by circumstances; and that, by engaging in moral conversation and argument, we can discover what these objective facts are. (Smith 1994, 6)

But as we have seen above, evolutionary theory explains why we would think that moral judgments are objective. The philosopher Michael Ruse takes this to show that the apparent objectivity of morality is something like an “illusion” foisted on us by our genes (Ruse [1986] 1998, 253). Of course, even if Ruse is correct, this does not show that moral judgments are not objective, but it can make us think whether the objectivity of morality really has to be explained, as many philosophers assume. Ruse has also argued that an evolutionary account of morality suggests that there are no moral facts in the first place. Anything we want to explain about morality can be explained without mentioning moral facts, or so Ruse argues. If moral facts are explanatorily redundant, indeed, moral realists (those who believe there are mind-independent, objective facts about morality, as discussed in Chapter 1) need to say why we should still suppose that moral facts do exist. Interestingly, Ruse’s methodological naturalism leads him to embrace a view that goes against the metaphysical naturalist position that moral facts exist.

Relatedly, Sharon Street, for example, argues that evolutionary explanations of morality show that moral realism is probably false. The kind of moral realism that Street has in mind is the view that moral properties exist as objective features of the world (to wit, whether stealing is wrong is independent of whether anyone thinks or feels that stealing is wrong). Street starts with the premise that our moral judgments are influenced by evolutionary forces. This fact, Street claims, gives rise to a dilemma for moral realists concerning the relation of the evolutionary forces that influenced our moral judgments and the moral facts claimed to exist by moral realists. If there is no relation between the evolutionary forces and the moral facts, then it would be an astonishing coincidence if many of our moral judgments were true. In light of the coincidence, we have no reason to assume that our moral judgments are true—an unpalatable conclusion for realists. Claiming that there is a relation, however, is empirically dubious, according to Street. Mirroring Ruse’s claim, moral facts could be purged from what we assume to exist because they do not perform an important explanatory function. So, we should reject moral realism. Street’s argument illustrates how evolutionary theory can be used to make a case about which metaethical theories we should adopt.

Both Ruse’s and Street’s arguments rely on the idea that we should only accept that something exists if it plays an indispensable explanatory role and there are means to resist these arguments. [12] Both arguments, as presented here, rely on the correctness of the evolutionary explanation of morality they convey. In the next section, we turn to the relevance of evolutionary ethics for moral epistemology.

E.g. Enoch (2010)

Can We have Justified Moral Beliefs?

The evolutionary argument by Sharon Street can also be interpreted as an argument about moral justification and moral knowledge. Suppose that moral realists assume that there is no relation between our moral judgments and the moral facts. It would seem like an incredible coincidence if the realists were right that our moral judgments are nonetheless true. There are just too many possible moral truths and too many ways in which evolution could have “pushed” our moral beliefs. Street claims that such a coincidence would be too much to believe. But what is the problem, exactly, with having beliefs that are only coincidentally true? Depending on how we understand “coincidence,” my belief that there is a bird outside my window is coincidentally true because had I looked a little later, the bird would have flown away already. Accidentally true beliefs do not seem problematic in every case. The question for proponents of Street’s argument is to show why the evolutionary influence on human moral beliefs makes for a particularly problematic case of coincidence.

The philosopher Richard Joyce argues that the problem has to do with the sensitivity of our moral beliefs to the moral facts (Joyce 2006). Given that our moral beliefs are influenced by evolutionary forces, and not by the moral facts, our moral beliefs would be the same even if the moral facts would change. But because we should not hold on to such insensitive beliefs, evolutionary explanations of morality show that our moral beliefs are unjustified (because they are not sensitive).

It is not clear, however, whether and why evolutionary explanations of morality reveal something about our moral beliefs that is particularly troubling from an epistemological perspective. The impact of evolutionary ethics on epistemological questions depends on these deeper questions about epistemology. [13] Evolutionary explanations of morality, however, provide us with a useful starting point for thinking about these questions.

See Klenk (2019).

CONCLUSION

Evolutionary ethics has helped us to get a much clearer sense of where the human moral sense is coming from. While this is a far cry from revealing to us what we ought to do, the research program seems full of promise nonetheless. Once we get into the details, we can see that it also raises deep theoretical questions about evolutionary explanations, the relation of descriptive and normative claims, the epistemology of justification and truth, and the general viability of naturalism in ethics. Much left to wonder, then, but with some ideas about where to get our answers.

**Document number 92**

**Document identifier: GUM\_textbook\_grit**

2.2 The Motivated Learner

Questions to consider:

How do different types of motivation affect my learning?

What is resilience and grit?

How can I apply the Uses and Gratification Theory to make decisions about my learning?

How do I prevent negative bias from hindering learning?

In this section, you will continue to increase your ability as an informed learner. Here you will explore how much of an influence motivation has on learning, as well as how to use motivation to purposefully take an active role in any learning activity. Rather than passively attempting to absorb new information, you will learn how to make conscious decisions about the methods of learning you will use (based on what you intend to do with the information), how you will select and use learning materials that are appropriate for your needs, and how persistent you will be in the learning activity.

There are three main motivation concepts that have been found to directly relate to learning. Each of these has been proven to mean the difference between success and failure. You will find that each of these is a strong tool that will enable you to engage with learning material in a way that not only suits your needs, but also gives you ownership over your own learning processes.

Resilience and Grit

While much of this chapter will cover very specific aspects about the act of learning, in this section, we will present different information that may at first seem unrelated. Some people would consider it more of a personal outlook than a learning practice, and yet it has a significant influence on the ability to learn.

What we are talking about here is called grit or resilience. Grit can be defined as personal perseverance toward a task or goal. In learning, it can be thought of as a trait that drives a person to keep trying until they succeed. It is not tied to talent or ability, but is simply a tendency to not give up until something is finished or accomplished.

Figure 2.3 U.S. Army veteran and captain of the U.S. Invictus team, Will Reynolds, races to the finish line. (Credit: DoD News / Flickr / Attribution 2.0 Generic (CC-BY 2.0))

The study showed that grit and perseverance were better predictors of academic success and achievement than talent or IQ.

This personality trait was defined as “grit” by the psychologist Angela Duckworth. 1 In a 2007 study Duckworth and colleagues found that individuals with high grit were able to maintain motivation in learning tasks despite failures. The study examined a cross section of learning environments, such as GPA scores in Ivy League universities, dropout rates at West Point, rankings in the National Spelling Bee, and general educational attainment for adults. What the results showed was that grit and perseverance were better predictors of academic success and achievement than talent or IQ.

Duckworth, A. L.; Peterson, C.; Matthews, M. D.; Kelly, D. R. (June 2007). "Grit: Perseverance and passion for long-term goals". Journal of Personality and Social Psychology. 92 (6): 1087 – 1101. doi:10.1037/0022-3514.92.6.1087. PMID 17547490.

Applying Grit

The concept of grit is an easy one to dismiss as something taken for granted. In our culture, we have a number of sayings and aphorisms that capture the essence of grit: “If at first you do not succeed, try, try again,” or the famous quote by Thomas Edison: “Genius is one percent inspiration, ninety-nine percent perspiration.”

The problem is we all understand the concept, but actually applying it takes work. If the task we are trying to complete is a difficult one, it can take a lot of work.

The first step in applying grit is to adopt an attitude that looks directly to the end goal as the only acceptable outcome. With this attitude comes an acceptance that you may not succeed on the first attempt — or the nineteenth attempt. Failed attempts are viewed as merely part of the process and seen as a very useful way to gain knowledge that moves you toward success. An example of this would be studying for an exam. In your first attempt at studying you simply reread the chapters of your textbook covered in the exam. You find that while this reinforces some of the knowledge you have gained, it does not ensure you have all the information you will need to do well on the test. You know that if you simply read the chapters yet again, there is no guarantee you are going to be any more successful. You determine that you need to find a different approach. In other words, your first attempt was not a complete failure, but it did not achieve the end goal, so you try again with a different method.

On your second try, you copy down all of the main points onto a piece of paper using the section headlines from the chapters. After a short break you come back to your list and write down a summary of what you know about each item on your list. This accomplishes two things: first, you are able to immediately spot areas where you need to learn more, and second, you can check your summaries against the text to make certain what you know is correct and adequate. In this example, while you may not have yet achieved complete success, you will have learned what you need to do next.

In true grit fashion, for your next try, you study those items on your list where you found you needed a bit more information, and then you go through your list again. This time you are able to write down summaries of all the important points, and you are confident you have the knowledge you need to do well on the exam. After this, you still do not stop, but instead you change your approach to use other methods that keep what you have learned fresh in your mind.

**Document number 93**

**Document identifier: GUM\_textbook\_history**

1 The Americas, Europe, and Africa Before 1492

1.1 The Americas

Learning Objectives

By the end of this section, you will be able to:

Locate on a map the major American civilizations before the arrival of the Spanish

Discuss the cultural achievements of these civilizations

Discuss the differences and similarities between lifestyles, religious practices, and customs among the native peoples

Figure 1.2 (credit: modification of work by Architect of the Capitol) Some scholars believe that between nine and fifteen thousand years ago, a land bridge existed between Asia and North America that we now call Beringia. The first inhabitants of what would be named the Americas migrated across this bridge in search of food. When the glaciers melted, water engulfed Beringia, and the Bering Strait was formed. Later settlers came by boat across the narrow strait. (The fact that Asians and American Indians share genetic markers on a Y chromosome lends credibility to this migration theory.) Continually moving southward, the settlers eventually populated both North and South America, creating unique cultures that ranged from the highly complex and urban Aztec civilization in what is now Mexico City to the woodland tribes of eastern North America. Recent research along the west coast of South America suggests that migrant populations may have traveled down this coast by water as well as by land. Researchers believe that about ten thousand years ago, humans also began the domestication of plants and animals, adding agriculture as a means of sustenance to hunting and gathering techniques. With this agricultural revolution, and the more abundant and reliable food supplies it brought, populations grew and people were able to develop a more settled way of life, building permanent settlements. Nowhere in the Americas was this more obvious than in Mesoamerica (Figure 1.3).

Figure 1.3 This map shows the extent of the major civilizations of the Western Hemisphere. In South America, early civilizations developed along the coast because the high Andes and the inhospitable Amazon Basin made the interior of the continent less favorable for settlement.

THE FIRST AMERICANS: THE OLMEC

Mesoamerica is the geographic area stretching from north of Panama up to the desert of central Mexico. Although marked by great topographic, linguistic, and cultural diversity, this region cradled a number of civilizations with similar characteristics. Mesoamericans were polytheistic; their gods possessed both male and female traits and demanded blood sacrifices of enemies taken in battle or ritual bloodletting. Corn, or maize, domesticated by 5000 BCE, formed the basis of their diet. They developed a mathematical system, built huge edifices, and devised a calendar that accurately predicted eclipses and solstices and that priest-astronomers used to direct the planting and harvesting of crops. Most important for our knowledge of these peoples, they created the only known written language in the Western Hemisphere; researchers have made much progress in interpreting the inscriptions on their temples and pyramids. Though the area had no overarching political structure, trade over long distances helped diffuse culture. Weapons made of obsidian, jewelry crafted from jade, feathers woven into clothing and ornaments, and cacao beans that were whipped into a chocolate drink formed the basis of commerce. The mother of Mesoamerican cultures was the Olmec civilization.

Flourishing along the hot Gulf Coast of Mexico from about 1200 to about 400 BCE, the Olmec produced a number of major works of art, architecture, pottery, and sculpture. Most recognizable are their giant head sculptures (Figure 1.4) and the pyramid in La Venta. The Olmec built aqueducts to transport water into their cities and irrigate their fields. They grew maize, squash, beans, and tomatoes. They also bred small domesticated dogs which, along with fish, provided their protein. Although no one knows what happened to the Olmec after about 400 BCE, in part because the jungle reclaimed many of their cities, their culture was the base upon which the Maya and the Aztec built. It was the Olmec who worshipped a rain god, a maize god, and the feathered serpent so important in the future pantheons of the Aztecs (who called him Quetzalcoatl) and the Maya (to whom he was Kukulkan). The Olmec also developed a system of trade throughout Mesoamerica, giving rise to an elite class.

Figure 1.4 The Olmec carved heads from giant boulders that ranged from four to eleven feet in height and could weigh up to fifty tons. All these figures have flat noses, slightly crossed eyes, and large lips. These physical features can be seen today in some of the peoples indigenous to the area.

THE MAYA

After the decline of the Olmec, a city rose in the fertile central highlands of Mesoamerica. One of the largest population centers in pre-Columbian America and home to more than 100,000 people at its height in about 500 CE, Teotihuacan was located about thirty miles northeast of modern Mexico City. The ethnicity of this settlement’s inhabitants is debated; some scholars believe it was a multiethnic city. Large-scale agriculture and the resultant abundance of food allowed time for people to develop special trades and skills other than farming. Builders constructed over twenty-two hundred apartment compounds for multiple families, as well as more than a hundred temples. Among these were the Pyramid of the Sun (which is two hundred feet high) and the Pyramid of the Moon (one hundred and fifty feet high). Near the Temple of the Feathered Serpent, graves have been uncovered that suggest humans were sacrificed for religious purposes. The city was also the center for trade, which extended to settlements on Mesoamerica’s Gulf Coast.

The Maya were one Mesoamerican culture that had strong ties to Teotihuacan. The Maya’s architectural and mathematical contributions were significant. Flourishing from roughly 2000 BCE to 900 CE in what is now Mexico, Belize, Honduras, and Guatemala, the Maya perfected the calendar and written language the Olmec had begun. They devised a written mathematical system to record crop yields and the size of the population, and to assist in trade. Surrounded by farms relying on primitive agriculture, they built the city-states of Copan, Tikal, and Chichen Itza along their major trade routes, as well as temples, statues of gods, pyramids, and astronomical observatories (Figure 1.5). However, because of poor soil and a drought that lasted nearly two centuries, their civilization declined by about 900 CE and they abandoned their large population centers.

Figure 1.5 El Castillo, located at Chichen Itza in the eastern Yucatán peninsula, served as a temple for the god Kukulkan. Each side contains ninety-one steps to the top. When counting the top platform, the total number of stairs is three hundred and sixty-five, the number of days in a year. (credit: Ken Thomas)

The Spanish found little organized resistance among the weakened Maya upon their arrival in the 1520s. However, they did find Mayan history, in the form of glyphs, or pictures representing words, recorded in folding books called codices (the singular is codex). In 1562, Bishop Diego de Landa, who feared the converted natives had reverted to their traditional religious practices, collected and burned every codex he could find. Today only a few survive.

Key Terms

Beringia

an ancient land bridge linking Asia and North America

Review Questions

1. Which of the following Indian peoples built homes in cliff dwellings that still exist?

A. Anasazi

B. Cherokee

C. Aztec

D. Inca

2. Which culture developed the first writing system in the Western Hemisphere?

A. Inca

B. Maya

C. Olmec

D. Pueblo

**Document number 94**

**Document identifier: GUM\_textbook\_sociology**

Ethnocentrism and Cultural Relativism

Despite how much humans have in common, cultural differences are far more prevalent than cultural universals. For example, while all cultures have language, analysis of particular language structures and conversational etiquette reveal tremendous differences. In some Middle Eastern cultures, it is common to stand close to others in conversation. North Americans keep more distance and maintain a large “personal space.” Even something as simple as eating and drinking varies greatly from culture to culture. If your professor comes into an early morning class holding a mug of liquid, what do you assume she is drinking? In the United States, it’s most likely filled with coffee, not Earl Grey tea, a favorite in England, or Yak Butter tea, a staple in Tibet.

The way cuisines vary across cultures fascinates many people. Some travelers pride themselves on their willingness to try unfamiliar foods, like celebrated food writer Anthony Bourdain, while others return home expressing gratitude for their native culture’s fare. Often, people in the United States express disgust at other cultures’ cuisine and think that it’s gross to eat meat from a dog or guinea pig, for example, while they don’t question their own habit of eating cows or pigs. Such attitudes are an example of ethnocentrism, or evaluating and judging another culture based on how it compares to one’s own cultural norms. Ethnocentrism, as sociologist William Graham Sumner (1906) described the term, involves a belief or attitude that one’s own culture is better than all others. Almost everyone is a little bit ethnocentric. For example, Americans tend to say that people from England drive on the “wrong” side of the road, rather than on the “other” side. Someone from a country where dog meat is standard fare might find it off - putting to see a dog in a French restaurant — not on the menu, but as a pet and patron’s companion. A good example of ethnocentrism is referring to parts of Asia as the "Far East." One might question, "Far east of where?"

A high level of appreciation for one’s own culture can be healthy; a shared sense of community pride, for example, connects people in a society. But ethnocentrism can lead to disdain or dislike for other cultures and could cause misunderstanding and conflict. People with the best intentions sometimes travel to a society to “help” its people, because they see them as uneducated or backward-essentially inferior. In reality, these travelers are guilty of cultural imperialism, the deliberate imposition of one’s own cultural values on another culture. Europe’s colonial expansion, begun in the sixteenth century, was often accompanied by a severe cultural imperialism. European colonizers often viewed the people in the lands they colonized as uncultured savages who were in need of European governance, dress, religion, and other cultural practices. A more modern example of cultural imperialism may include the work of international aid agencies who introduce agricultural methods and plant species from developed countries while overlooking indigenous varieties and agricultural approaches that are better suited to the particular region. Ethnocentrism can be so strong that when confronted with all of the differences of a new culture, one may experience disorientation and frustration. In sociology, we call this culture shock. A traveler from Chicago might find the nightly silence of rural Montana unsettling, not peaceful. An exchange student from China might be annoyed by the constant interruptions in class as other students ask questions—a practice that is considered rude in China. Perhaps the Chicago traveler was initially captivated with Montana’s quiet beauty and the Chinese student was originally excited to see a U.S.-style classroom firsthand. But as they experience unanticipated differences from their own culture, their excitement gives way to discomfort and doubts about how to behave appropriately in the new situation. Eventually, as people learn more about a culture, they recover from culture shock.

Culture shock may appear because people aren’t always expecting cultural differences. Anthropologist Ken Barger (1971) discovered this when he conducted a participatory observation in an Inuit community in the Canadian Arctic. Originally from Indiana, Barger hesitated when invited to join a local snowshoe race. He knew he’d never hold his own against these experts. Sure enough, he finished last, to his mortification. But the tribal members congratulated him, saying, “You really tried!” In Barger’s own culture, he had learned to value victory. To the Inuit people, winning was enjoyable, but their culture valued survival skills essential to their environment: how hard someone tried could mean the difference between life and death. Over the course of his stay, Barger participated in caribou hunts, learned how to take shelter in winter storms, and sometimes went days with little or no food to share among tribal members. Trying hard and working together, two nonmaterial values, were indeed much more important than winning.

During his time with the Inuit tribe, Barger learned to engage in cultural relativism. Cultural relativism is the practice of assessing a culture by its own standards rather than viewing it through the lens of one’s own culture. Practicing cultural relativism requires an open mind and a willingness to consider, and even adapt to, new values and norms. However, indiscriminately embracing everything about a new culture is not always possible. Even the most culturally relativist people from egalitarian societies—ones in which women have political rights and control over their own bodies—would question whether the widespread practice of female genital mutilation in countries such as Ethiopia and Sudan should be accepted as a part of cultural tradition. Sociologists attempting to engage in cultural relativism, then, may struggle to reconcile aspects of their own culture with aspects of a culture that they are studying.

Sometimes when people attempt to rectify feelings of ethnocentrism and develop cultural relativism, they swing too far to the other end of the spectrum. Xenocentrism is the opposite of ethnocentrism, and refers to the belief that another culture is superior to one’s own. (The Greek root word xeno, pronounced “ZEE-no,” means “stranger” or “foreign guest.”) An exchange student who goes home after a semester abroad or a sociologist who returns from the field may find it difficult to associate with the values of their own culture after having experienced what they deem a more upright or nobler way of living.

**Document number 95**

**Document identifier: GUM\_textbook\_spacetime**

24.2 Spacetime and Gravity

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

By the end of this section, you will be able to:

Describe Einstein’s view of gravity as the warping of spacetime in the presence of massive objects

Understand that Newton’s concept of the gravitational force between two massive objects and Einstein’s concept of warped spacetime are different explanations for the same observed accelerations of one massive object in the presence of another massive object

Is light actually bent from its straight-line path by the mass of Earth? How can light, which has no mass, be affected by gravity? Einstein preferred to think that it is space and time that are affected by the presence of a large mass; light beams, and everything else that travels through space and time, then find their paths affected. Light always follows the shortest path—but that path may not always be straight. This idea is true for human travel on the curved surface of planet Earth, as well. Say you want to fly from Chicago to Rome. Since an airplane can’t go through the solid body of the Earth, the shortest distance is not a straight line but the arc of a great circle.

Linkages: Mass, Space, and Time

To show what Einstein’s insight really means, let’s first consider how we locate an event in space and time. For example, imagine you have to describe to worried school officials the fire that broke out in your room when your roommate tried cooking shish kebabs in the fireplace. You explain that your dorm is at 6400 College Avenue, a street that runs in the left-right direction on a map of your town; you are on the fifth floor, which tells where you are in the up-down direction; and you are the sixth room back from the elevator, which tells where you are in the forward-backward direction. Then you explain that the fire broke out at 6:23 p.m. (but was soon brought under control), which specifies the event in time. Any event in the universe, whether nearby or far away, can be pinpointed using the three dimensions of space and the one dimension of time.

Newton considered space and time to be completely independent, and that continued to be the accepted view until the beginning of the twentieth century. But Einstein showed that there is an intimate connection between space and time, and that only by considering the two together—in what we call spacetime—can we build up a correct picture of the physical world. We examine spacetime a bit more closely in the next subsection.

The gist of Einstein’s general theory is that the presence of matter curves or warps the fabric of spacetime. This curving of spacetime is identified with gravity. When something else—a beam of light, an electron, or the starship Enterprise—enters such a region of distorted spacetime, its path will be different from what it would have been in the absence of the matter. As American physicist John Wheeler summarized it: “Matter tells spacetime how to curve; spacetime tells matter how to move.”

The amount of distortion in spacetime depends on the mass of material that is involved and on how concentrated and compact it is. Terrestrial objects, such as the book you are reading, have far too little mass to introduce any significant distortion. Newton’s view of gravity is just fine for building bridges, skyscrapers, or amusement park rides. General relativity does, however, have some practical applications. The GPS (Global Positioning System) in every smartphone can tell you where you are within 5 to 10 meters only because the effects of general and special relativity on the GPS satellites in orbit around the Earth are taken into account.

Unlike a book or your roommate, stars produce measurable distortions in spacetime. A white dwarf, with its stronger surface gravity, produces more distortion just above its surface than does a red giant with the same mass. So, you see, we are eventually going to talk about collapsing stars again, but not before discussing Einstein’s ideas (and the evidence for them) in more detail.

Spacetime Examples

How can we understand the distortion of spacetime by the presence of some (significant) amount of mass? Let’s try the following analogy. You may have seen maps of New York City that squeeze the full three dimensions of this towering metropolis onto a flat sheet of paper and still have enough information so tourists will not get lost. Let’s do something similar with diagrams of spacetime.

Figure 24.7, for example, shows the progress of a motorist driving east on a stretch of road in Kansas where the countryside is absolutely flat. Since our motorist is traveling only in the east-west direction and the terrain is flat, we can ignore the other two dimensions of space. The amount of time elapsed since he left home is shown on the y-axis, and the distance traveled eastward is shown on the x-axis. From A to B he drove at a uniform speed; unfortunately, it was too fast a uniform speed and a police car spotted him. From B to C he stopped to receive his ticket and made no progress through space, only through time. From C to D he drove more slowly because the police car was behind him.

Figure 24.7 Spacetime Diagram. This diagram shows the progress of a motorist traveling east across the flat Kansas landscape. Distance traveled is plotted along the horizontal axis. The time elapsed since the motorist left the starting point is plotted along the vertical axis.

Now let’s try illustrating the distortions of spacetime in two dimensions. In this case, we will (in our imaginations) use a rubber sheet that can stretch or warp if we put objects on it.

Let’s imagine stretching our rubber sheet taut on four posts. To complete the analogy, we need something that normally travels in a straight line (as light does). Suppose we have an extremely intelligent ant—a friend of the comic book superhero Ant-Man, perhaps—that has been trained to walk in a straight line.

We begin with just the rubber sheet and the ant, simulating empty space with no mass in it. We put the ant on one side of the sheet and it walks in a beautiful straight line over to the other side (Figure 24.8). We next put a small grain of sand on the rubber sheet. The sand does distort the sheet a tiny bit, but this is not a distortion that we or the ant can measure. If we send the ant so it goes close to, but not on top of, the sand grain, it has little trouble continuing to walk in a straight line.

Now we grab something with a little more mass—say, a small pebble. It bends or distorts the sheet just a bit around its position. If we send the ant into this region, it finds its path slightly altered by the distortion of the sheet. The distortion is not large, but if we follow the ant’s path carefully, we notice it deviating slightly from a straight line.

The effect gets more noticeable as we increase the mass of the object that we put on the sheet. Let’s say we now use a massive paperweight. Such a heavy object distorts or warps the rubber sheet very effectively, putting a good sag in it. From our point of view, we can see that the sheet near the paperweight is no longer straight.

**Document number 96**

**Document identifier: GUM\_vlog\_college**

Good morning friends! So I've been planning to vlog today um because I was going to do like a little productive day of my life blah blah blah but then I literally had a mental breakdown at 4 am last night. And I was like, I can't vlog tomorrow because I'm just not gonna have the mental energy or the physical energy to do anything productive. Like I didn't even think I would be able to wake up for my 8:15 a.m. yoga class that I signed up for, but I am awake. So I was kind of like, maybe I should vlog today and just see how my day turns around because we're getting off on a rough start right now. But yeah, I will just take you guys through another day in my life. I'll take you guys to yoga with me and we'll just see if things improve. I have my glasses on now. Um today's Wednesday, it's quite gloomy out. Yeah, I have my usual co-op today. And then after that, I have my class, my marketing brand management class. And I have a meeting tonight. I'm gonna start getting ready for my yoga class soon so let's start doing that. I got this workout set from Amazon and it is so good. It's like really thick and stretchy and comfy and soft. This is my fit for the day. I guess I've come to the conclusion that if I wear more workout clothes, like just in my daily life, then I'll be more inclined to go to the gym because I don't have to like change OOTD haha. Alright, I'm pretty much all ready to go, I just need to like pack my bag because I am basically just not coming home. I'm going to Saxby's right after to just do all the work I need to do for the day, so yeah. Alright, I'm heading out. I'm actually very excited for this yoga class. I think it'll be good for me and it's gonna be relaxing. But, I'm running on a lot of coffee and very little sleep today. So eee wish me luck. Hey friends!

Hi!

We're done with yoga. She's nice.

She gave me a foot massage.

That one I was kind of like, whoa I'm being touched now. It was nice, though.

Yeah!

I usually don't like massages, but like, this was fine. But yeah, we're heading to Saxby's now to do work. I have a Starbucks bottle with me. I always get super insecure. They're probably looking at me and being like this bitch.

I got Starbucks and went to United by Blue one day and I poured it into a different cup.

Are you fucking kidding me?

It's cheaper!

Starbucks is cheaper than United by Blue?

Yeah.

That's just like a local cafe.

The chai latte is better.

I'm in a much better mood than I was this morning. I literally started the vlog and I was like, "hey!".

And now we did yoga!

So now we did yoga. Serotonin is coursing through my body and so is a lot of caffeine. My co-op hours start in like an hour and I'm just gonna be doing emails again and again. But that's okay. Good afternoon friends! I was a terrible vlogger today because I got home and just completely knocked so. Why is this avocado red?

Like red how?

Like literally red. Anyways now it's like 5:19 p.m. We're making dinner. As you can see, we're we're actively making dinner. And on today's vlog segment of cooking with Ash, Harry! Both wearing sorority sweatshirts. One of us needs to change.

Well I got this from you and I put it on first.

We're making pesto pasta with penne, roasted peppers, onion, garlic, and avocado. AKA every vegetarian thing that Ash has in her fridge that will remotely go well together. Gordon Ramsay could never with this technique.

The one-handed type. The one-handed chop whatever.

You know I've been cooking a lot more in my vlogs and I'm starting to think like, what if Gordon Ramsay is watching my vlogs and just absolutely shitting on me. Alright friends we're back, but now on Harry's phone because my phone died.

Mhm.

We we love a boyfriend that supports the YouTube hustle.

Yes it's a I provide a service.

Yeah, he doesn't watch my videos though.

I like them.

You you like my videos?

Yeah I press the like button.

Oh so you don't even like, emotionally like them. You just physically like them.

Well I'm there for some of them so I like those.

You only like the ones you're featured in?

That's not what I — that's not what I said.

That's what you implied. Are we having our first couple fight on the vlog?

You're taking words out of my mouth. I just don't appreciate it.

I'm gonna I'm gonna I'm gonna call this vlog first couple fight, not click bait. Anyways we're going to chop these bad boys up.

Do you want to use all three of them or just like one of them or?

Why don't we just use a little bit from all three so we get some color in there?

Yeah, let's make it colorful.

Yeah.

Sizzle! My parents are gonna be so proud of me that I'm cooking.

Yeah.

I hope so. Mom and dad if you're watching this, I'm making healthy food. Here comes the pasta. Yay dinner!

It's delicious.

Hi guys, I'm the worst and I forgot to do an outro for this. But yeah, that was just a little day in my life. My day really did turn around um and I didn't feel as bad as I used to in the morning. So yeah, I hope you guys enjoyed watching! If you made it to this point in the video, you are a very good human, and I'll see you in my next one! Bye!

**Document number 97**

**Document identifier: GUM\_vlog\_covid**

Hey, what's up everyone? Welcome back to another video. For those of you who are new here and don't know me, my name is Jasmine, and I'm so glad you're here on my channel. If you haven't already followed my social media, I'll link it right here. My socials are @jasthenurse. So, if you haven't watched my other video, I wanted to give you guys an update as to my experience with Covid. For those of you who hadn't already watched that video, I'm gonna link that video right here so that you can watch it. Um, so essentially, on the 16th of December, I tested positive for Covid. If I'm sounding out of breath, my lingering shortness of breath, and then also you know that I always talk fast in these videos. In this video, I wanted to update you all regarding my symptoms of Covid and just my overall experience with it. For one, it can make people more aware and then hopefully make people feel a little bit less alone. So, my first symptom, which was on Monday, was a sore throat. And the thing is, on Sunday night, I had gotten back from work around 9:00 pm, so I took a shower. Um I never really dried my hair, which is so awful, but I decided to go straight to bed because I was so exhausted. I just wanted to go to sleep. But I went to bed with my hair wet. And you know like when you wake up sometimes you have like a sore throat because of the fact that your hair was wet and you were cold? So, I assumed oh that like maybe it was just like a sore throat gotten because I didn't bother to you know blow dry my hair. So, that happened. Um what about my day Tuesday? My sister tests positive. So, you know like I go oh shit like I've been hanging out in the car with her. Even though I was wearing a mask, she wasn't wearing a mask, and she was like obviously coughing um. And so that prolonged period of time, we were probably in the car with each other for like 40 minutes because we drove one way and then drove back. That 40 minutes, her coffee in the car, the – all the windows closed, and even though I had a mask on, the virus circulates. That Tuesday, I remember I had been getting a little bit more symptomatic. My sore throat didn't go away, um very very mild symptoms. I – all the clinics were closed by the time that she had gotten her results which was around like 6:00 pm. I had booked an appointment or an e-visit with my um insurance to get me tested the next day. I get tested on Wednesday, and when I'm tested on Wednesday, I remember that night, um I believe that was the day where I had actually gotten a fever and chills. So, at night I was getting really hot then cold then hot and cold. And I remember at one point I checked my temperature's only like 98.7, but at another point it was like 101 or something really high that was obviously a fever. And then around day four, everything started to like stabilize. Five, it was like really nothing. Um day six was when I noticed like the my sinuses were feeling weird. It was no longer a headache anymore. It was more like my like congestion like right up here, it was like a weird. Know when it – you can't like sneeze? That's what the feeling was. It felt like like like there was a sneeze drop in there, and I couldn't get it out. Um so, day six and seven, I started noticing that my taste buds started to change. Oh, let me mention, um nearly day two or three, my senses were like really really heightened. I don't know if you remember the clip of when I had been eating those chips. Chips taste so strong to me. I guess that's like what happens when you lose your taste buds, I don't know, olfactory nerves, I don't know. So, from there, I had gotten um a complete 180 and went from everything being like really heightened sense of taste and even the smell, because I remember I was gargling apple cider vinegar, and I remember smelling it from across the room, and now I can't really. Well, I would say that I have like 30 percent of my taste and smell. So, for example, if you can see my Bath and Body Works candle, I try to smell that every morning to see if my change in smell changes, and I have like maybe 30 percent of my like smelling capabilities. I have to get like this close to be able to smell the candle, which is insane because those candles are so strong, you literally open one up and you can smell it all over your room. I can still smell, but not to my like fullest capability. I don't know if you guys have seen those like TikToks where people try and drink different things like pickle juice and water and Gatorade. First of all, that's like super inaccurate. When you drink, you can still, for example, I took like a ginger shot this morning, and it had cayenne pepper. I can still that feel that burning sensation. So, for example, I tested if I could drink alcohol, and I drank a Truly, and I can still taste the alcohol like burning sensation going down. So, you can kind of distinguish if it's like sweet or salty or tart um, but you can't really taste it to its fullest if that makes any sense. Like like for example, I made mac and cheese, I don't know if you saw earlier. I don't really know exactly how it tastes because I can only like I can kind of taste the cheese, um the saltiness, but it's more so um I'm able to feel the textures.

**Document number 98**

**Document identifier: GUM\_vlog\_hair**

Hey guys! So welcome back to my channel. So it's Shawntas Way here today, and today I'm going to be talking to you guys about number one: my new product line. I have new products out, and I'm gonna be showing you guys today exactly how I'm going to be using my products, and I'm also going to be showing you guys this extreme moisture bomb routine that you can do, um, for wintertime because it is getting a little bit colder outside. Um, which you always want to focus on the moisture of your hair, but the colder months in some areas of the world can be brutal. Um, it's not like super cold w- where I am just yet, but it's getting there, so ignore my hair right now. I know it looks kinda crazy. I just now got done washing it. I'm gonna tell you guys about that process as well, but first let's go ahead and get into these products! I cannot believe that I'm actually showing you guys these products. So this product line is the Angelic Coco line, and I have been working on this line since 2019. Um, as you guys see there's only two products, but of course I'm going to be expanding. Um, and you guys will see, like, a lot more stuff in the future, but first we want to focus on these two products. I wanted to get these out to you guys because you guys have been asking for styling products since the beginning, so I'm so glad to finally have actual styling products that I can, um, you know, present to you guys. So this first product that I'm going to show you guys is the Nourished by Shawnta Curl Defining and Soft Hold Styler, which is enriched with sesame seed oil and rose essence. So it's the Angelic Coco Curl Creator Cream, and it has coconut plus rose in it. So this product is – I just – I love it. It's so moisturizing. It's really really thick. You guys can see on the camera it's super thick. Um, it does have like a butter feel to it. It's a cream, but it has a really buttery feel to it. And it's of course white, hence the name "Angelic Coco". The ingredients in here are super jam-packed. There's even honey in here. I wanted to make sure that this styler actually contributes to the health of your hair. So a lot of times with stylers, they're just, you know, there to give you a nice style, which is great, but I want to make sure that all my products are geared towards the health of the hair even if they're styling products. So I was, like, not backing down on that part. So there are, like, really jam-packed vitamins, nutrients in this formula. As I mentioned, one of the ingredients is pure honey, along with a lot more nutrient-dense botanicals and herbs. There's even horsetail in here, which is amazing for hair growth. So this is geared towards moisturizing your hair and also hair growth. As you guys know, that's all I talk about on my channel most of the time. I really did want to make sure that I infused that into the product as well. If you guys are wondering, the smell of this product is very natural. It's very natural, and it doesn't have a strong scent. With all of my products are normally like a pretty natural smell. I don't put really really strong scents in my products. I can just like – I can't even begin to tell you how much time and effort I put into this line. And, um, I'm just super excited. I just – I don't know what to say. I'm like "What else can I say? What else can I say?" I don't know what to say. I'm just so excited to finally, like, give it to you guys and know that it's gonna contribute to the actual health of your hair. You can use this on twist outs. You can use this on braid outs. You can even use it on your wash-n-go as well. But I will say with wash-n-go's a- on my channel, I always show you guys wash-n-go's where I put a gel on there. So I could not come out with a cream and tell you guys just – "You can use it on your wash-n-go's" when that would kinda go against all that I've always said on my channel, which is "Gels actually are what make your wash-n-go stay." So that brings us to the next product, which is my curl defining jelly. I have a gel as well, so it's not just a cream. I have another styler as well, which is a gel. So the next product is the Angelic Clear Coarse Jelly with aloe plus rosemary, and it's a curl-defining and light-to-medium whole jelly, and it's enriched with aloe vera juice, which is amazing. Amazing for hair moisture. So with gels – a lot of times you will find gels that kinda, like, dry out your hair. Lots of ingredients in it that kinda like counteracts what you would typically want for your hair. But a lot of times we kinda, like, deal with it because, you know, the gel is what's gonna keep our hair in place and make it actually last. So I wanted to make a gel that did not do any of those things. So this gel is going to give a light-to-medium health. You guys already know that – if you follow my channel for a while, you know that I use, like, light defining gels and jellies and stuff all throughout my channel. Um, and more of the harder gels that really, like, make your hair feel super hard – I don't normally use those because I don't feel like you need all that. You just need, like, a nice holding gel.

**Document number 99**

**Document identifier: GUM\_vlog\_hiking**

Good morning! So we just slept in today because it's our last day here in Glacier and we've been getting up at five o'clock every morning so that we could get into the park and get hiking early. And on our last day we were like "we're sleeping in". So we slept to like 7:15 today. Anyways I just wanted to show you guys this is what our shoes look like every day after we get done hiking in Glacier. They're super super super dusty. That's how the paths are, so I have to clean them every day um but yeah. So that's fun just a heads up, hiking in Glacier, it's not muddy it's just the dusty dirt paths are very dusty. They are all cleaned up! But hey I just wanted to give a shout out to these Adidas Terrex shoes, I literally bought these hiking shoes right before our trip. They literally arrived on my doorstep the day before we left for the trip because I needed some new hiking shoes, and these have been absolutely the best hiking shoes I've ever owned. So if you're in a need for some new hiking shoes I definitely recommend these Adidas Terrex. What I like about these is that they're tennis shoe-like then they have the rubber soles on the front for if you're walking through, like, wet grass areas and the grip on these guys are amazing. So these have been awesome for hiking and I highly recommend them, especially if you're looking for like a lighter shoe that's not heavy like hiking boots or anything. These have been great. If you need shoes, get these. So it's our last day and we are just driving the uh – Going to the Sun Road and we’re just gonna stop along wherever we want to go. We're not having any plans today and right now we are at like a river waterfall area, so yeah we're just gonna kind of roll with whatever happens today, so just chill, relax and enjoy our last day in beautiful Glacier National Park! Alright so I think we're gonna just do a tiny bit of hiking this morning just to kind of get out and move, and we feel pretty good from hiking 12 miles yesterday, like we're totally ready to go again. So that's good! So I think we're gonna start here at the loop trailhead which is the same highline – um, trail that we did the other day. It's just the other end of it, um, so we're just gonna hike a little bit on that. It is overcast today and they said there could be some rain, so we're probably gonna go far and that's okay. We really want to just chill out today so um we're just gonna hike and see what happens. This is a pretty cool little thing that is posted here at the loop so this Going-To-The-Sun Road is actually considered a national landmark now, how cool. 1997 they declared it. That's so cool. It's one of the best roads in the US I feel, it's amazing. Alright here it is. Ready to do a little hiking?

Sure.

Alright. Morning! And we’re in grizzly bear country! We got the bear spray though. Alright, I think we made it about a mile on the loop and I think we're gonna turn around because thing is it's all uphi- uphill and we're just we're being lazy today. We've been hiking 10 plus miles a day so, you know what, last day we're gonna – we're gonna chill. And yeah I'm gonna head back and then just keep driving and stop along the way. Just driving on the Sun Road, probably go to Saint Mary's Lake again. Just kind of getting in the last views of this beautiful road. So yeah, so pretty. It's just a really big like traffic jam here on the road. There's a grizzly bear and two babies that were hanging out up here. I couldn't get it on my camera. She was like too far away and then she'd like go into the bush and stuff but I do have my big Canon and I was able to get some photos of her but that was cool! We finally seen grizzly bears!

Finally!

Because we haven't seen any yet and it's our last day so we were really hoping to see some today and we did! So whoo-hoo! Glad it was mama and babies, so cute, and far away.

Far away, not on the trail. She was huge!

She was a big big big mama. So that's so cool I'm so glad we found. So, cheers! Guys so we had an awesome lazy day in the park today and now we are ending our time in Glacier with some pizza.

We got beers at Pizza Hut in Montana!

Montana, you can get beer. Whoa mind blowing

It's not even – it's not three - two, it's like real good.

It's real beer, not three two, yes.

It's the real deal

Alright Pizza Hut was awesome and now we went and got some ice cream.

We're so healthy.

We’re the healthiest.

I told him a small. Everything's bigger in Montana.

Everything's bigger in Montana.

It’s huge.

But anyways we're just down by this river here that's like right here in Columbia Falls and we're going to eat our ice cream and enjoy our last evening here.

Cheers.

In Montana. Yeah. Cheers! Alright you guys, it's our last day here and at Glacier National Park. It is windy as you can see I just wanted to thank you guys so much for watching our vlog. We had such a great time being back in Glacier and I hope this inspired you to come out here and see one of our most favorite national parks we've ever been to in the USA. We have a 10 hour drive today ahead of us. We are heading to Gillette, Wyoming and then from there we are going to be heading into South Dakota. And if you haven't already be sure to give this video a thumbs up. If you have any questions of course comment below and don't forget to subscribe for future videos. Thank you guys so much for watching!

Bye bye!

Bye guys!

**Document number 100**

**Document identifier: GUM\_vlog\_lipstick**

Boom! It's like lipstick central. It's actually pretty crazy in here. Eventually I actually — maybe we can check for this at Target. I actually want to get one of those acrylic things where the lipsticks can just stand up in it and it looks super neat. Like that's definitely what I want. But I also need to clear a lot of these out because I know a lot of these lipsticks are at least over like two three years old and that's like not okay. Alright so let's have a quick look at this. My fancy lipsticks — I can't part with them yet. I just I literally can't so I'm gonna keep those. Let's see. Okay so this is a Pat McGrath lipstick. Oh my gosh. It's like the most beautiful red lipstick. Look at this. Let me swatch it for you real quick, real quick. Mm! Look at how beautiful this is. I feel like I don't want to throw it away. But anyways, so on the bottom of this lipstick you can see where it says eighteen months is the shelf life so. Let me see if I can — Can you all see this? I will definitely insert a little clip here that will show you what the shelf life symbol looks like on products. So you will find this on all your cosmetics, your makeup. It is usually on there. So when it says eighteen M that means that product, after eighteen months, is expired. I feel like this is not too far past eighteen months, and I mean look at the red. It's beautiful, so I can't part with it. This is a problem. Oh my gosh. The doorbell rang. Excitement!

Who's at the door Hershey?

Ah! Alright. I'll be right back. I got to get the door. Alright. Let's get back into the spring cleaning.

You're gonna spring clean with me?

What a sweet baby.

Yes you are!

Look at her. Guys I love her so much!

Hershey it's your first vlog.

You're doing great.

Ah! Alright. Let's get into this. See what else we got here. Okay Too Faced Melted Matte Liquid Lipstick. I also love this. I love this color. See what this says. This says twelve months. One hundred percent this is definitely definitely expired, but it's just with lipsticks it's kind of hard to tell. Like — like usually with foundations when it's expired, you will see the oil separating and all that, but this just looks — it looks fine. Makes it hard to throw away, but I'm gonna create like a little expired pile down here on the floor. Alright what is this? Oh this is Ofra! Oh my god I had this back in college is when I ordered this, which is probably around twenty sixteen. This is four years old. Everything has like rubbed off of it. This has one thousand percent got to go in the throw away pile. Oh it looks kind of dry and crusty too. Yeah no. Not a good look. Let's throw this out. Go ahead and comment below. How many of you people actually knew that makeup expires? Cuz I actually did not know and actually didn't realize what that symbol meant until I heard other people talking about it and I was like wait what?. Next up we got Ashton Liquid Lipstick by Anastasia Beverly Hills. Six months! You're supposed to finish a whole liquid lipstick in six months. That is wild. I definitely had this for at least — at least four years cuz I definitely had this in college as well. Yeah that's gonna have to go in the expired pile. So Dose of Colors definitely does not have an expiration date on their products. I don't know if this means that they just don't expire or I don't know. I don't know what that means. Okay. Let's keep going. I'ma just put all the Dose of Color in a separate pile cuz that's kind of weird. I might need to research that a little bit. Oh! Okay. Let me show you guys. That is an expired lipstick. Ew. Okay so the fancy lipsticks have a shelf life of twelve months, so one full year. I know I've definitely had this over a year though. I think. Have I had this over a year? My gosh it's hard to think back. But yeah this just does not look good. That's gonna have to go in the expired pile. Yikes! This black is also not looking good. I feel like I've only had the black since last year Halloween though. Or was it the Halloween before? Guys this is harder than I thought. I can't remember when I bought things. It's not looking good though. It's all like super separated. I don't like how that looks. Expired! Oh so this is interesting. Black Up actually has twenty four months of shelf life for their lip pencils which is really really good. That's two years. But is that actually good? Does that mean that this is chocked full of preservatives? That's like not healthy for you? I don't know! But I've definitely had this for more than two years. Expired. This blue lipstick is definitely old. Definitely old. I don't know if you can actually tell by looking at it but she's old. Let's see what the shelf life is. That's interesting. The Urban Decay does not have a shelf life on the actual stick. So you know how lipsticks usually come in packaging? It usually comes in that little box? I'm thinking that maybe Dose of Colors and Urban Decay have the shelf life printed on those boxes but who keeps their lipsticks in a box? Like how do I know now if this is expired or not? I've definitely had this over two years though so I'm just gonna go ahead and throw it in the expired pile. I feel like two years is kind of the limit that I've seen so far. This has a shelf life of six months! Expired. So this is the throw out slash expired pile. This is the I don't know what to do with it pile, but I think these are all the Dose of Colors lipsticks that I know I've had for at least over two years.

**Document number 101**

**Document identifier: GUM\_vlog\_pregnant**

Hi everyone! So I'm just about to tuck into a crisp sandwich. Salt vinegar squares are my crisp of choice. And I've got some apple juice because this signifies kind of my diet staples the last few weeks. So I thought this was an opportune time to tell you all that a couple of weeks ago I found out that I am pregnant. It's the first week that I've been actually able to say the words" I'm pregnant" and have it not feel really weird. I found out on, I think it was the 3rd of January. Let's just double check that. No, excuse me, it was the fifth of January. I found out on the fifth and that was because my period was late and I am never late. As soon as I came off the pill my period came back pretty regularly and I started tracking my periods just because I knew the pregnancy was something that eventually we would want, and I know that it helps if you've been tracking your period so you know your cycle. And for the first few days / couple of weeks I felt really anxious, really scared, really worried, because my initial reaction was, and still now, I'm a bit like, I'm not old enough for this. I'm not grown up enough to do this. You feel like you're prepared, you're in a, you know, in a relationship. We have been for years, we're adults, but I don't know what it is. As soon as I found out I just went back to like a 14 year old girl. I'm like "oh my god, what am I gonna tell my mom? I can't be a mom." So really I was just very very overwhelmed and anxious so it took a few days for me to really process what happened. It was quite a shock and it's such a huge huge thing. It's life-changing, and so for the first couple of weeks that's all I could focus on, was how life-changing it was and it was really scary. I then started to talk to people about it, that made me feel better. And, I'm not really sure what I'm trying to say. I don't want this to be too, like, all over the place but I decided I do want to document this some way, whether I – At first I was like, I don't need to copy it on YouTube but I definitely wanted to document this in some kind of video form, just because it's such a huge thing. You’re only pregnant for the first time once. But I did want to document my first trimester to an extent, because when I first found out, I did start to watch videos of people's first few weeks, but again, maybe because I wasn't in a great headspace, that just frightened me, which again was because everyone was just saying how awful they felt, how excited they were, and I didn't feel excited. I felt worried. The thought of telling, like, my mom. I cried when I told her because I felt so, just, like, oh my god. I mean you, you feel quite bad when you feel like that, because it's such a happy thing and now, you know, I – you know, I know I've kind of accepted. The shock has kind of sunk in. And I am happy to tell people, but at first when you're trying to get your head around it, it's very daunting and you just feel awful thinking. The thought of telling someone makes me want to burst into tears. All these things going onto my head. So that also then helped me to make the decision that I do want to document this, but I'm probably going to do it, like, with hindsight, so I check in every now and again and just let you know how I've been feeling. But in terms of if I am sick or I'm not feeling great, I'm not gonna vlog whilst I feel like that. I wouldn't want to vlog whilst I feel like that if I was just ill anyway. And I just think it didn't help me seeing people at their worst at the very beginning, because all you hear is doom and gloom. I decided to wait a few weeks before I even started to talk about it, so I think I'm about seven weeks. I am waiting for my first midwife appointment. I went – I booked the doctors, because the NHS says you need to book a doctor's appointment, but that was a waste of time and I felt quite bad about taking that appointment. Because in my area you'd have to self-refer, so I haven't had any kind of appointment or checkups or anything but I have been tracking – tracking – I've got an app called" what to expect", put in my, you know, cycle situation and have an estimated due date, which is about mid-September. In terms of symptoms, I mean I haven't felt the best, but I have been able to get through it. I've definitely struggled on some days but I haven't been sick. The biggest thing for me is I have lost – I dipped, and I have lost my appetite. There's nothing I really feel like eating. I don't have particular aversions to things, I don't feel really sick when I smell anything at the moment. But there's things that I don't want to have, so like coffee, I just know that I don't want that, and all I want is beige: I want chips, I want white toast, it's pretty much all I eat all day. Pasta if I want something hot maybe, I've had soup, but essentially starchy carbs and that's quite normal it seems. Like, everyone craves that at this point because you're, you know, building a baby, so you need that energy. So I don't feel particularly great nutrition-wise, and I'm trying to eat fruit where I can and veg when I can, but I'm just sort of going with it, because I know there's enough information out there that this is generally how it goes. And then hopefully you start to feel a bit better. I have felt nauseous and as everyone describes it, a bit jet-lagged, a bit cloudy in my head, and the worst thing for me has been headaches. I haven't had them this week, but last week I had a couple of really really bad ones and I haven't had headaches that bad for years.

**Document number 102**

**Document identifier: GUM\_voyage\_chatham**

The Chatham Islands

The Chatnam Islands (Rekohu in the indigenous Moriori language) are the eastern-most settled islands in New Zealand. The islands are in their own time zone, 45 minutes ahead of New Zealand time; the International Date Line jogs eastward to keep them on the same calendar day as the rest of New Zealand.

The islands lie 860 km east of Christchurch, in the middle of the "Roaring Forties". Steeped in culture and history, these islands are on the very edge of civilisation. Experience Moriori culture, experience Rekohu.

Understand

The Chatham Islands consist of the main island, Chatham Island itself, with a population of 600, smaller Pitt Island with about 40 inhabitants, and a number of rocky outcrops. The islands are volcanic in origin and have a unique and sensitive habitat that supports many rare and endangered species.

The original people of the islands are the Moriori, who were descended from the Maori of mainland New Zealand, but who developed their own culture and variant of the language. In 1835 Maori settlers from the mainland arrived, massacred and enslaved the Moriori.

Get in

By plane

The only way for visitors to travel to the Chathams is via scheduled or chartered air service. Air Chathams fly 5 days per week, from either Christchurch, Auckland or Wellington and, seasonally, from Napier. The plane is based in the Chathams and flies to mainland New Zealand in the morning, then back to the Chathams in the afternoon. As part of New Zealand, there are no passport or visa requirements and no border controls on arrival from the mainland.

You should book or ensure accommodation before you board a flight for the Chathams, as during the popular months of the tourism season, between October and April, accommodation can be severely limited. There are no same-day return flights, so once there you have to stay at least one night.

Although flying to the Chathams and back is not cheap, it is worth it. Even the mainland school groups that fly there for school camps, and choose to stay at Kopinga Marae [1] get value for money by chartering a flight one way. Anyway, you don't have a choice on how you get there, unless you happen to own an aeroplane.

However, when you get off that aeroplane, if you haven't pre-organised transport, you will have to walk, and it is a long way into town.

By boat

The only scheduled shipping service to the Chatham Islands remains the Black Robin Freighters "Rangatira", an antiquated, slow and small coastal trading vessel. This boat has serviced the islands for many years, but does not carry passengers. Freight charges on the Rangatira appear to be flexible and subject to change.

Vessels can call at the Chathams and there are a number of "safe" harbours for shelter if the need arises. Remember to notify the local policeman, or Ministry of Fisheries officer if you are entering New Zealand via the Chathams. If you want a wharf berthage then call the local harbour master as you near the Chathams and he will sort you out.

Get around

There are several businesses on Chatham Island that will rent you a vehicle. Do not expect the flashest and latest in rental cars though. The cars "will" be warranted and safe, but they won't be exceptionally "flash".

Chatham Motors have a range of nice rental vans available as well and they provide pretty good service for both visitors and locals.

See

Basalt columns

Some of the world's most rare and endangered birds, plants and insects.

Unique tree carvings done by the peaceful Moriori people hundreds of years ago.

Henga Scenic Reserve. Set adjacent to Henga Lodge is the magnificent Henga Scenic Reserve. Guests of the lodge can meander around either a short easy walk, or take the longer 2 hr return walk out onto the spectacular beach. Access is free to Lodge guests.

Hapupu National Historic Scenic Reserve. One of only two National Historic Scenic Reserves in New Zealand (the other is the Waitangi Treaty Grounds), Hapupu is a special place, and somewhere that you will want to tell others about. Spiritually and culturally important to Moriori, it holds the last known concentration of momori-rakau, or tree carvings done by the ancestors of today's Moriori. There are many views on why they did these carvings, but whatever the reason, you will find them a very special attraction.

Port Hutt. One of the most scenicly attractive ports in the whole of New Zealand, Port Hutt boasts an incredibly sheltered little harbour, with picturesque views and safe anchorage in all weather. Historically important and economically crucial for these islands today, Port Hutt is the ideal location for a short browse around and a mecca for those photography buffs [2].

Kopinga Marae. If you could define a place that will remind you of your visit to the Chathams, then this very special place will be at the top of your list. Opened in 2005, Kopinga is the official meeting place of Te Imi Moriori. Adorned with contemporary Moriori carvings and traditional taonga (treasures), the marae is a magnificent, tasteful and contemporary testament to the ancestors of Te Imi Moriori. Enjoy a guided tour of this beautiful and peaceful building. School-Camps At Kopinga Marae [3] also utilise this wonderful national treasure for hosting visiting school groups.

Tommy Solomon Statue. Tame Horomona Rehe was the last known full-blooded Moriori and he passed away in 1933. He was however, not the last Moriori. His own descendants and the descendants of other Moriori live on today. Come and have a look at this statue, erected in 1985 to commemorate his passing. Come and see Manakau, the property of his descendants, located on the eastern corner of Rekohu and blessed with the sun's first rays as they rise above the sea each day.

**Document number 103**

**Document identifier: GUM\_voyage\_cleveland**

Cleveland is a culturally diverse city on the shores of Lake Erie, one of the Great Lakes, in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, USA. Recreational, cultural and educational opportunities are abundant throughout Northeast Ohio. Youll find world-class museums and cultural events, professional sports and amusement parks, and the most golf courses per capita in the United States. Places Rated Almanac ranks the area second in recreational options out of 354 US metro areas. Plus, this region ranks fifth in the nation in number of major cultural resources per one million residents.

Understand

Cleveland from lakefront.

Cleveland is the urban center of Northeast Ohio, the 15th largest combined metropolitan area in the United States. Throughout the twentieth century, the City of Cleveland proper was ranked as one of the 10 largest cities in the U.S. (from 1890 until 1970 per US Census Bureau statistics). Like most U.S. cities, Cleveland proper began to lose population to suburban areas in the 1960s and 1970s. However, in the mid-1980s, Cleveland earned the nickname the "Comeback City" as the urban core experienced a dramatic revitalization process that continues today. As its "comeback" has continued, the official moniker is now the New American City as Cleveland has rightfully earned the reputation as a model of effective public-private partnership for urban planning.

Despite the common perception that Cleveland is an industrial town, just beyond the automotive and steel plants, a clean and beautiful downtown rises at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River on the southern shore of Lake Erie (often marvelled over by visitors who are surprised you can't see the other side, i.e., Canada). Like other cities in the so-called "rust belt“, Cleveland has endured growing pains as it makes its transition from a manufacturing-based economy. While Cleveland continues to play a leading role in building the U.S. industrial base, it has also developed economic prowess in the fields of health care, law, finance, insurance, real estate development, and professional services.

Rock and Roll Hall of Fame and Museum

Another thing non-locals don't often realize is that Cleveland's long history of industrial wealth has left it chock full of cultural riches as well as the beginnings of a "sustainable city" movement. Serving as a global model for urban rebirth, Cleveland has been named one of the top 10 international visitor hotspots by Travel and Leisure magazine. For decades, the city has boasted of: a "Big Five" orchestra (The Cleveland Orchestra), the second largest performing arts center in the U.S. (Playhouse Square Center), a world-renowned art museum (The Cleveland Museum of Art), the nation's first health museum (HealthSpace Cleveland), R&D hub of the aerospace and aviation industry (the NASA Glenn Research & Visitors Center) and a number of other first-rate attractions (too many to mention here - read on).

During its "comeback" years, Cleveland has added: the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame and Museum, the Great Lakes Science Center with Omnimax theatre, and four new sports facilities in the downtown area - Progressive Field (Still known as "The Jake" after a recent corporate name change) for the Major League Baseball Indians, QuickenLoans Arena ("The Q") for the NBA Cavaliers, Cleveland Browns Stadium for the NFL Browns and the Wolstein Center for the Cleveland State University Vikings basketball team.

**Document number 104**

**Document identifier: GUM\_voyage\_cuba**

Get in

For information specific to U.S. citizens see Americans in Cuba

Visa and legal issues

A tourist visa card (visa de tarjeta del turista) is necessary for travelers from most nations. This visa, which is really little more than a piece of paper on which you list your vital statistics, costs between 15 - 25 CUC (or € 15 - 25), depending on where purchased. It can be purchased at the Airport in Cuba on arrival, however it should be noted that many airlines will require a valid tourist visa card before boarding flights. It is usually valid for 30 days and can be extended once for another 30 days at any immigration office in Cuba (for 25 CUC) - beyond this you would need a flight out of Cuba within the extended visa period. Canadians are the exception, getting 90 days on arrival and can apply for a 90 day extension. Your passport needs to be valid at least six months past the end of your planned return. Canadian passports must be valid for at least one month beyond the date of expected departure ([2]).

From Canada, the tourist card is normally provided on the flight. It can also be purchased from most Latin American gateway airports if departing from there (Cancun: 250 MXN, Mexico City: USD 25). Please note that if departing from Europe (this may apply to other countries), you will require to have the visa before boarding the plane. Some times, the airline provides these at the airport, however check first that this is the case. Without a valid visa, boarding will be denied (the airline would otherwise get a $ 1,000 fine from the Cuban immigration authorities).

Country-specific advise

UK: Applying for the visa is a very simple process and can be done by post or in person at the Cuban embassy in London. When applying to the Cuban Consulate by post, there is a new charge introduced in 2011 which is a £ 25 for a non-personal transaction. If you cannot go to the Cuban Consulate you may consider using VisaCuba ([3]) because it may be cheaper. Through them it may cost £ 20 in total per person. If you apply in person to the Cuban Consulate, you get the visa straight away. It can also be done through online agencies as mentioned before although they may be slightly more expensive (normally £ 15 + £ 15 admin fee and additional postage).

Germany: You can obtain the tourist card through the Cuban embassy in post. Travel agencies may often offer cheaper and quicker services though.

Regular tourists who renew their 30 day visa are eligible to depart the country (to any destination) and return immediately enjoying a further 60 days (30 days plus a 30 day extension). You are only allowed two consecutive stays in this manner.

If you want to stay with friends or family in Cuba you have to go with your intended host within two days after arrival to a migration office and pay 40 CUC for a 30 days family visa.

Citizens of Antigua and Barbuda (28 days), Barbados (28 days), Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, CIS (except Ukraine and Uzbekistan), Dominica, Grenada (60 days), Liechtenstein (90 days), Macedonia, Malaysia (90 days), Mongolia, Montenegro (90 days), Namibia, Singapore, Slovakia, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Serbia (90 days), Turkmenistan who can stay 30 days without visa. (The source of the previous sentence is unknown. Aeromexico staff at Cancun airport claim that only citizens of China and Russia need no visa.

It is important to note that there is also a departure tax of CUC 25, to be paid in cash when departing Cuba by airplane; this is not required for boat departures. This tax is not well publicized but it is essential to remember it. You will run into significant difficulties if you do not have enough cash to pay this tax when leaving the country. An ATM and currency exchange are available at Havana airport, but these facilities are not as reliable in Cuba as in other places.

Cuban customs can be strict, though they sometimes go easy on tourists.

**Document number 105**

**Document identifier: GUM\_voyage\_fortlee**

Fort Lee

Fort Lee is a city in Bergen County.

View of the George Washington Bridge's long span and Manhattan, as seen while looking east from Fort Lee Historic Park

Understand

Fort Lee is located between the Paramus, NJ retail corridor and Upper Manhattan. This town is comprised of a large residential community that includes Fort Lee natives, transplants from New York, and immigrants, especially from Korea. This cultural diversity is represented through the vast variety of international restaurants and small business, and in particular, there is a strong Korean presence that can be seen in retail and dining storefronts.

Fort Lee is a small town but is piled high with apartment buildings. Because Fort Lee is situated above the banks of the Hudson River, there are breathtaking views from almost any window facing the river. The New York City skyline and 4th of July fireworks are spectacular over the river. Although it is highly built up, Fort Lee also houses many playing fields and recreational parks as well as bike and running trails. And although there is a great deal of vehicle traffic to and from the George Washington Bridge, which connects Fort Lee with Manhattan, one of the largest perks of this town is the walking access to many restaurants, convenience stores and mass transit, in the form of buses and vans that frequently run across the bridge and up and down major streets.

Get in

One of the more interesting of the many highrise residential buildings in Fort Lee

Fort Lee is bordered by Edgewater, Englewood Cliffs, Cliffside Park and Leonia.

By car

If coming from New York City, take the George Washington Bridge; Fort Lee is the first town on the New Jersey side of the bridge.

By bus or jitney

Ask any bus or jitney driver leaving from the Port Authority George Washington Bus Station on 177 St. whether s/he can let you off in Fort Lee.

By ferry

Fort Lee can also be accessed by boat or ferry from New York City via Edgewater and Weehawken docks.

By plane

The nearest airports to Fort Lee are Newark Airport, LaGuardia Airport, Teterboro (general aviation only), JFK and Westchester County Airport.

Get around

Old and new meet in Fort Lee, as the Good Shepherd Episcopalian Church is dwarfed by a residential highrise immediately behind it

Most people choose cars, but if headed to a central area, such as Main Street, it is best to drive there, park in a municipal parking lot, and walk around from there. Since so much of the town’s retail area is clustered in 3 or 4 block radius, it would be beneficial to walk around, but might also be dangerous given the high traffic intersections. If walking use caution, and if parking, make sure to feed the meter with plenty of pocket change; the meter maids take their job very seriously. Since fort lee is situated in such a convenient area for those commuting to and from the city, there is often high traffic and congestion on the roads. If you are planning on being somewhere at a certain time, one might suggest leaving a good 10 to 15 minutes to escape local traffic before hitting any major roadways.

For local transportation or air-port / train station services, there are several local taxi companies that are reliable.

A-1 2470 Lemoine Avenue, tel: 1 201 944-3737.

Babe's 185 Bridge Plaza North, tel: 1 201 944-6800.

G W Taxi 1696 Bergen Blvd, tel: 1 201 363-0555.

See

Fort Lee Historic Park, a reconstruction of a Revolutionary War encampment, with beautiful views and pleasant greenery

Fort Lee is known and named for the story of how General George Washington was forced to evacuate the area in November of 1776 and begin his famous retreat through New Jersey during the winter of 1776-77 in the protection of "Fort Lee". The Visitors' Center provides information on the role of Fort Lee in the War. Audio-visual displays, detailed exhibits, gives visitors a sense of what this town was like centuries ago.

Fort Lee Historic Park, Hudson Terrace, tel: 1 201 461-1776. Revolutionary re-enactments, and breathtaking views of the GW Bridge, the Little Red Light House, Hudson River and majestic city skyline.

The George Washington Bridge can be crossed by bicycle or on foot as well as in a motorized vehicle.

Do

Fort Lee's Public School 4, a daily activity for the elementary school set

Other than eating, or shopping, or shopping for food, there is not much else to do unless you work in Fort Lee. Fort Lee also has a great community center open to all borough residents. The community center has dance, yoga, and other exercise classes, offers open gym hours for basketball or other recreation. During the summer their outdoor theatre is used for performances and "movies in the park" every Friday night.

Jack Alter Fort Lee Community Center, 1355 Inwood Terrace, tel: 1 201-592-4699, contact for membership information, and upcoming events.

Buy

There is an abundance of supermarkets, one the most famous and unique being Caffasso’s Fairway Market. There are also many nail salons, frozen yogurt shops, coffee shops and gas stations.

Cafasso's Fairway Market 1214 Anderson Ave, 1 201-224-7900. Store hours: Mon-Fri 08:30 am - 7 pm, Sat 08:30 am - 06:30 pm, Sun 9 am - 03:00 pm Main Street is the primary retail section of Fort Lee, and features stores such as Borders and liquor stores, and you can find a deli or drug store on every corner. There are tons of specialty boutiques and gourmet caterers, as well as clothing and sporting good retailers. Also on Main St. is Metropolitan Plants, a haven for flower lovers, with a very large selection of products for gardeners.

Eat

Within Fort Lee, the main attraction would be its collection of restaurants. Fort Lee offers international cuisine and is famous for their pizzerias, delis and 24-hour diners, in addition to its Korean restaurants. They have a warm local atmosphere and taste great.

**Document number 106**

**Document identifier: GUM\_voyage\_guadeloupe**

Guadeloupe

Guadeloupe, known as Gwadloup in the local creole, and sometimes known as the Butterfly Island (French: I'ile Papillon) on account of the shape of two of its major islands, is a group of islands in the eastern Caribbean, and is a French overseas department. It is located southeast of Puerto Rico.

Islands

Basse Terre: green and lush vegetation, mountainous with a sulphuric volcano.

Grande Terre: flat and dry with a lot of beaches, some of them very touristic.

Marie Galante: the biggest island out of mainland Guadeloupe.

Les Saintes: composed of Terre de Haut and Terre de Bas, one of the most beautiful bays.

La Désirade: dry and cliffy.

Petite Terre: uninhabited and untamed.

Cities

Grande Terre

Map of Guadeloupe

Pointe-à-Pitre: with its suburbs, it is the economic capital of Guadeloupe

Gosier: maybe one of the most interesting places of Guadeloupe to enjoy nightlife. (You can enter most nightclubs with proper clothes, that is, no sneakers, no shorts)

St François if you go at the eastern point of Guadeloupe, you will reach La Pointe des Chateaux, a scenery made of sand and rocks which have vaguely the shape of a castle. From there, you can look up at the islands La Désirade, Petite Terre, Marie Galante, Les Saintes, La Dominique but also have a perfect view of the islands Grande Terre and far away Basse Terre.

St Anne a very nice but also very touristy city and beach (maybe the tourists primary area of Guadeloupe). L'Americano, bd Georges Mandel, 0590883899: bar / restaurant offers free salsa courses on Saturdays and live performances some days. You will find all kind of bars. You can try Club Med, 0590854950 fax: 0590854959 (for instance, others resort may propose this formula too) for a one day all inclusive (breakfast, buffet, bars, drinks, beach volley, windsurf, boat, gym, dance courses ...) for about € 46, so it may be a good deal (as it costs € 7 one hour of windsurf).

Morne à l'eau, renowned for its amazing cemetery composed of burial places made of black and white tiles.

Anse Bertrand, not far from there, you can visit La pointe de la Grande Vigie, northern point of mainland Guadeloupe. You can also go to Porte d'Enfer, a beautiful still stripe of sea between a scenery of reefs. From there, walk one hour along the cliff, and you will discover a Souffleur, kind of geyser due to the pressure of the sea.

Abymes nothing special to see, but the weekend, there are 3 local nightclubs: L'instant, Caraibes and Latin Club. They are located at the same place.

Baie-Mahault: the industrial and commercial zone of Guadeloupe, nothing special to do or see. Here stands the biggest shopping mall of the island. Not too far from there, you can find a local bar / nightclub named Bik Kreyol, Beau Soleil, 0590258046 or 0590920648 (Entrance € 5, Drinks € 3). Local music (ragga, zouk, rnb) and local customers. The building is typical, it's a former warehouse.

Other destinations

Don't miss the spectacular waterfalls in the jungle of Basse-Terre (Carbet Falls). Some are within 5 – 10 minutes walking distance from the nearest parking lot, some require at least 3 – 4 hours of hiking (those are, of course less frequented by other tourists and you might find yourself alone at a spectacular waterfall in the middle of nowhere - an amazing experience!).

The local rum distilleries offer tours (check for opening times as they may very from season to season) which are certainly worth the while since rum production is a very integral part of Guadeloupe's economy. And sampling the local rums is definitely worth the while.

Even though they might not be the best way to get around the island, a ride on the bus is still an experience you should not miss. Cheap, full of locals, conducted by fearless drivers, you can enjoy the beautiful Caribbean panorama to the sound of Guadeloupean zouk music. Some routes are not good for passengers with weak stomachs.

**Document number 107**

**Document identifier: GUM\_voyage\_isfahan**

Isfahan

Isfahan (Persian: اصفهان, also known as Esfahan) is a city in central Iran, south of Tehran and is the capital of Isfahan Province. The Persians call it "Nesf-e-Jahan", meaning "Half The World". Due to its beautiful hand-painted tiling and magnificent public square, it is considered to be one of the most beautiful cities in the world. An ancient town and capital of Persia from 1598 to 1722, it was long noted for its fine carpets and silver filigree. Today, textile and steel mills take their place. Its architecture, tree-lined boulevards and relaxed pace make it one of the highlights of Iran.

Understand

The city is 430km south of Tehran at the foothills of the Zagros mountain range. The city enjoys a temperate climate and regular seasons. Isfahan is located on the main north-south and east-west routes crossing Iran.

The city has an Armenian Quarter called Jolfa (originally called New Julfa) established by Shah Abbas I in the 1600s after he destroyed the prosperous Armenian town of Julfa in Armenia and forced all of the Armenians to move to Persia, mostly to Isfahan. They were allocated land and rebuilt a prosperous community that was a key part of an Armenian trade network extending from Singapore and India to Venice and Amsterdam. Today the quarter still has many Armenian Churches, an Armenian school, shops and Armenian residents.

Get in

By plane

Isfahan International Airport or Isfahan Shahid Beheshti (IATA: IFN) was a military air base before the revolution. There are daily flights to Tehran and Mashhad in Iran. There are also flights to Damascus, Dubai, Kuwait and Istanbul. From the Airport you can take cab for c. IRR200,000 to the city centre. Since most people are going there anyway, you can always ask people to share taxi.

See

Squares and streets

Naqsh-e Jahan Square

1 Naqsh-e Jahan Square. Also known as shah square or imam square - 1602 (Meidan Emam). The square contains two mosques, a palace, and the bazaar. The square is the largest historical public square in the world after Tiananmen Square in Beijing and it is a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The square is surrounded by buildings from the Safavid era. This a very popular place for locals to picnic on Friday and holiday evenings.

2 Chaharbagh Boulevard. 1596, dating from the Saffavid era, the avenue is the most historically famous in all of Persia.

Meydan Kohne.

Shahshahan Square.

Mosques

Shah Mosque

Sheikh Lotfollah Mosque, interior of the dome

The stunning mosques of Isfahan are among the most beautiful and interesting in the world.

3 Imam Mosque (called Shah Mosque before the revolution), Naqsh-e Jahan Square, south side. Built during the Safavid period, it is an excellent example of Islamic architecture of Iran, and regarded as one of the masterpieces of Persian Architecture. It is registered as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Its splendour is mainly due to the beauty of its seven-colour mosaic tiles and calligraphic inscriptions.

4 Sheikh Lotf Allah Mosque, Naqsh-e Jahan Square, east side. One of the architectural masterpieces of Safavid Iranian architecture, this mosque is considered to be the most beautiful in Iran. Built in 1602 by Shah Abbas I.= and designed by his chief architect, Sheikh Bahai. The mosque was designed to be a private mosque for the royal family and therefore it does not have any minarets. There is a tunnel from the mosque to the Royal Palace, across the square.

5 Masjed-e Jāmé of Isfahan, north of Naqsh-e Jahan Square in the old quarter. Started in AD842, this is the first Islamic building to adopt the four-courtyard layout of Sassanid palaces.

6 Hakim Mosque, Hakim (north of Naqsh-e Jahan in the old quarter). One of the oldest mosques in Isfahan. Built by Shah Abbas II between 1656 and 1662. Located on the site of a 10th century mosque. The portal was covered in mud until it was discovered in 1956.

Palaces

Ali Qapu Palace

Chehel Sotoun

7 Ālī Qāpū (The Royal Palace). Early 17th Century. It is forty-eight meters high and there are seven floors, each accessible by a difficult spiral staircase. In the sixth floor music room, deep circular niches are found in the walls, having not only aesthetic value, but also acoustic. It is rich in naturalistic wall paintings by Reza Abbassi, the court painter of Shah Abbas I, and his pupils. There are floral, animal and bird motifs.

8 Hasht Behesht (The Palace of Eight Paradises). 1669, reportedly built for residence purposes of the king's harem. Set within lush gardens which are free to roam if you don't want to go inside the building.

9 Chehel Sotoun (The Palace of Forty Columns). 1647: It is called Palace of forty columns, as there are many columns, and in Iranian, 40 means many. Incidentally, there are twenty columns, and these are reflected in the pool in front, which might also account for its name. The function of this palace was for holding religious-national ceremonies and royal festivals and for receiving royal ambassadors and guests. It's Persian Gardens is one of nine inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List. Contains some spectacular battle murals.

**Document number 108**

**Document identifier: GUM\_voyage\_lodz**

Łódź

Łódź (Pronounced: Wootch) is Poland's third biggest city, and the capital of the Łódzkie Voivodship. Unlike most other large Polish cities, which have long histories, Łódź was created almost from scratch during the 19th century textile industry boom to house textile mills, their owners and their workers, and rapidly grew to become an important industrial and commerce centre. In recent years, Łódź has been battling rising unemployment and youth migration resulting from the failing textile industry and is repositioning itself as a hub for design and creative industries.

Owing to its history, Łódź has an impressive collection of residential, commercial and industrial 19th-century architecture including some of Europe's largest factory buildings, now mostly repurposed as shopping centres or lofts. Recent local investment and a long-standing cultural scene ensures there is always something more to do than just sightseeing or shopping, with the city hosting some of the best museums and art galleries in the country. The close proximity of Warsaw and Łódź's location at the crossroads of the Polish motorway system make it an ideal destination for a day trip or longer city break.

Understand

Historic fire station in Księży Młyn area

Name and history

The origin of the city's name is unknown, however, the word łódź translates to "boat" in English. This is referred to in the emblem and when you hear the dwellers of Łódź (łodzianin (man) łodzianka (woman) łodzianie (plural)) calling themselves "the boat people".

A settlement on the area of present-day Łódź was established in the 14th century and in 1423 it was granted a town charter, along with the right to have a marketplace. However, the real development of Łódź started with the industrial era at the beginning of the 19th century when the city was chosen to be the heart of the rapidly-growing textile industry. The population of Łódź soared from some 4,000 people in the 1830s and 40,000 in 1865 to over 300,000 inhabitants at the turn of the century, which was an unprecedented growth on a worldwide scale.

The rapid development of Łódź in the second half of the 19th century was brought about by the rise of enormous industrialist fortunes. New inhabitants, craftsmen and merchants came to Łódź; markets and town fairs came to life. The profits obtained from prosperous textile mills opened up practically unlimited possibilities for their owners. The city residences became expressions of the riches and power of the local tycoons. They were usually situated next to the owner's factory.

Ever since the industrial revolution brought a massive influx of workforce, Łódź had been a city almost equally divided between four cultures - Polish, Jewish, German and Russian. The day before the outbreak of World War II, Łódź was inhabited by approximately 672,000 people, among whom 35% were of Jewish faith and some 15% were ethnic German. Andrzej Wajda's movie, Promised Land based on a novel by the Nobel laureate Władysław Reymont, depicts those times and is a worthwhile introduction to the city's bustling history.

During the Nazi occupation, Łódź was incorporated directly into the Third Reich. The city was renamed to Litzmannstadt, and Piotrkowska Street was called Adolf-Hitler-Strasse. The Jewish community was practically wiped out, and many others lost their lives. Although the city was not destroyed in the aftermath, the material losses were serious as the machinery, raw materials and finished goods were taken away by the fleeing Nazis. The day before the liberation, about 80,000 Germans left Łódź in panic. At the beginning of 1945, the population was estimated at 300,000.

Plac Wolności

Łódź today

Since the fall of communism in Poland, Łódź has not enjoyed the rapid economic growth cities like Kraków, Warsaw and Wrocław have experienced, and has had to endure the fall of much of its textile industry, rising unemployment and emigration (within Poland and abroad). This led to further dilapidation of the investment-starved city, and many of its streets and buildings show profound signs of neglect. At first glance, for a city of 760,000 and agglomeration of 1.428,000, there does not seem to be much to see. However, the situation is rapidly changing now with Łódź campaigning and redesigning itself as an up-and-coming destination. To accomplish this, Łódź has been capitalizing on its film history - Łódź is jokingly referred to as the "HollyŁódź" of Poland and hosts several film festivals and many other cultural events.

Łódź today may not have the glitz and glamour of its heyday; however, there is a certain charm to Łódź in its partially renovated façades and leitmotivs, not to mention its grand artistic traditions.

**Document number 109**

**Document identifier: GUM\_voyage\_merida**

Mérida

Mérida is the capital of the state of Yucatán in Mexico. It has a population of about 750,000, and is the largest city in the Yucatán Peninsula.

Catedral de San Ildefonso

Zócalo or Main Plaza, with the Cathedral in the distance

Understand

Mérida is a city of contrasts. You will find elegant hotels, restaurants and malls in the northern part of the city. Downtown, there are hotels and restaurants to suit every budget. A large central market and numerous small shops are found all around the main plaza. Mérida has a rich cultural life which also reflects its diversity. Many free concerts, performances and other events are held daily.

The city was founded by the Spanish conquistadors in the 1540s on top of a centuries-old Maya city called T'ho. The palatial home of the family of conquistador leader Montejo can still be seen on the south side of the Zócalo or main square. Here and there bits of ancient Maya stonework can be seen reused in Spanish Colonial era buildings in the old part of town.

From the later 1800s to the 1920s Mérida enjoyed prosperous boom times fueled by the henequen or sisal plant harvest, which made Yucatán the rope maker to the world. Progressive Mérida had electric trams and street lights before Mexico City. The wealthy constructed the grand Pasejo Montejo avenue north of the old town, inspired by the Champs-Élysées in Paris. With the development of artificial twines the sisal boom ended, and Mérida slowed to a more sleepy provincial capital until development picked back up in the late 20th century.

The city's ambiance is colonial and the climate is tropical. The daytime temperature varies; in January, it is about 24 ° C (75 ° F) and in June, about 35 ° C (95 ° F). To beat the heat, most people are busiest in the mornings. They have lunch and siesta, then go back to work for a few hours in the late afternoon. The cool breezes from the Gulf of Mexico drift into Mérida in the evenings and this is when many of the residents spend their time outdoors. You can see them visiting and talking as they stroll along the streets, sit in the plazas or dine in the many sidewalk restaurants.

From Mérida, it is easy to take day trips to a vast array of destinations: archaeological sites, ecological parks, typical villages, caves, beaches, colonial missions and more. Take your time and really explore the Maya sites, walk for miles along the Gulf of Mexico, attend a village festival, photograph the wildlife, crawl through a cave or swim in a cenote.

Tourist Information (Turismo Mérida), email: turismo@merida.gob.mx. The city maintains several tourist information offices, all of which can offer helpful information on accommodation, free maps, and bus connections. All offices also have free copies of Yucatan Today, a helpful weekly Spanish-English publication listing all events in the city and the surrounding region.

City Hall Information Center (Módulo de Información Turística Palacio Municipal) Calle 62 between 61 and 63 (inside the Palacio del Gobierno left of the main entrance), ☎ + 529999420000 x 80119. Daily 08:00 - 20:00, Su 08:00 - 14:00.

Paseo de Montejo Information Module (Módulo de Información Turística Paseo de Montejo) Ave Paseo de Montejo 56A x 33A ☎ + 529999204044 e-mail: turismo@merida.gob.mx. 08:00 - 20:00.

**Document number 110**

**Document identifier: GUM\_voyage\_phoenix**

Phoenix

Phoenix is the capital of the state of Arizona as well as the most populous city in the American Southwest and sixth largest city in the United States. Founded in 1871, it has become the region's primary political, cultural, economic, and transportation center. At an elevation of 1100 ft (335 m), it is situated in the biologically unique Sonoran Desert. Over time it has merged with the neighboring cities of Scottsdale, Tempe, Glendale, Peoria, Chandler, and Gilbert to form the Greater Phoenix Metropolitan Area. Currently exurbs such as Apache Junction, Fountain Hills, Queen Creek, and Sun City are becoming part of this metropolitan area as well. Phoenix is extremely hot and dry in the summertime, so always have sunscreen with you!

Understand

Why would anybody want to start a city in the middle of a desert? The answer is, surprisingly, agriculture. The Salt and Verde Rivers of central Arizona were exploited for large-scale agriculture by Native Americans as early as the 11th century. The area that now encompasses Phoenix was a center of the Hohokam culture, which built large canal systems and a network of towns and villages, whose remains may be viewed in the city to this day. White settlers discovered the remnants of the Hohokam culture in the 19th century. The city's name reflects its history as a city "reborn from the ashes" of the previous settlement.

European-American settlement of the area commenced in the 1860s, and in 1911 the completion of the first of several large reservoirs in the mountains north and east of Phoenix insured its success as a center for irrigation-based agriculture. Many tens of thousands of acres were planted in citrus and cotton and other crops, and for many years, intensive, year-round irrigated agriculture formed the basis of the economy. Recent years are seeing a revival, and trendy hotels, bars, shops and restaurants are making it a place to be again.

Warm and sunny winter weather also ensured a thriving tourism industry, and encouraged many Easterners and Midwesterners to relocate to Phoenix. High-tech industry began to flourish after World War II, and since that time the growth of Phoenix has been explosive. As a result, a population of just over 100,000 in 1950 has given way to a 2014 estimate of 1,537,058 (with the metro area estimated at 4,489,109).

Climate

Phoenix has an arid climate with long, hot summers and very mild winters. It has the highest average temperature of any metropolitan area in the States. The weather varies enormously from one season to the next. While it's not as cold as in the northern states during the winter, it does freeze sometimes, and temperatures in the 30s ° F (that's around or slightly above 0 ° C) are not unheard of. In the summer, very hot and dry heat is the norm. On the hottest days, it can get up to 115 ° F (46 ° C) or more. Monsoon rains with lightning occur regularly from July to September during the late afternoon and evening, occasionally overnight also. April is the most ideal month. In some neighborhoods, cicada insects make loud sounds from sunset to sunrise.

Talk

English is the dominant language in Phoenix. However, like much of the Southwest with a large Hispanic population, Spanish is very widely spoken in Phoenix. Spanish is a language often used for day-to-day discourse in many places, although English is the language of preference, especially when dealing with businesses and government.

Get in

By plane

Wikimedia Maps

Phoenix Sky Harbor International Airport (IATA: PHX) +1602275-4958 is the main air gateway to Arizona. It is at the southeast end of Downtown. It is a hub for American Airlines and Southwest Airlines. Terminals are numbered from 2 - 4. There is no Terminal 1.

Terminal 2: Alaska (Gates 10 & 11), Great Lakes (Gates C & D), Spirit, Sun Country, United

Terminal 3: Delta, Frontier, Hawaiian, JetBlue

Terminal 4: Aeroméxico, Air Canada, American, British Airways, Southwest, Volaris, WestJet

Valley Metro #13 goes west to S 75th Ave along S Buckeye (via Greyhound depot) from Terminal 2. Likewise one can take the PHX skytrain over to the nearby 44th & Washington St Station to catch the #1 (west to the downtown Central Station and Priest & Washington in Tempe to the east along Washington St); #44 bus (north to the Desert Ridge Marriott Resort in Deer Valley along N 44th St & Tatum); and the light rail (east to Tempe & Mesa and to Midtown (along Central Ave) via downtown in the other direction).

**Document number 111**

**Document identifier: GUM\_voyage\_socotra**

Understand

Due to its remarkable biodiversity, with over a third of the local plant species found nowhere else, Socotra has been designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site. With over 40,000 inhabitants, though, it's not just a nature reserve.

The Island is new to tourism, so if you are looking for a luxurious vacation this is not the right destination. However, Socotra is a perfect destination for the adventurous and nature loving travelers. Socotra takes pride in their eco-tourism and values their spectacular plant and wildlife that may sometimes be only found on this island. Although the lodging and facilities may not be the same as more modern and developed locations, Socotra is a beautiful and magnificent destination choice. Great care is shown to both guests and the environment.

Socotra is an eco-tourism system with limited infrastructure and new to the international tourist market, and therefore the hotel accommodations are not quite like other destinations. However there are four hotels in Hadibo: Taj Socotra Hotel, Hafijj Hotel, Socotra Hotel, and Summer land Hotel. These hotels may not be the most luxerious, but they do provide air-conditionting, televisions, and refrigerators in all of the rooms. Most of the rooms at these hotels have their own bathroom, but there are a few rooms at the Hafijj Hotel and Socotra Hotel that must share bathrooms. Fortunately, there is a restaurant in each of the hotels with simple yet delicious cuisine. Considering Socotra is a fairly new eco-tourism destination, their facilities are decent. In addition, there is also another hotel at the airport as well as multiple guest houses around the island.

The most popular lodging is actually camping on the beaches. There are several campsites that allow tourists to barbeque on the beach with beautiful mountain views in the background. Tourists can choose to purchase camping tour packages which include a driver or guide that will show tourists around the beaches as well as provide meals during their stay. It is a fantastic way to enjoy the beauty and wildlife of the island.

A runway that provides fairly regular airline transportation was only constructed in 1999. Like everything else, infrastructure and transportation has only just begun in recent years. There are also plans for new harbor facilities that will allow fisherman to sell and catch more easily and make importing food and fuel simpler.

In addition, there are also two information centers located at the airport and Hadibo.

When to go: Climate is an important consideration. And this depends on your interest. Nature enthusiasts should go from early October to late April. The monsoon occurs in July till mid-August (during July in the south east and south west of the island, wind surfing activity can be arranged). Generally, wildlife and natural viewing is best from the end of January through May.

Get in

By plane

Dixam, in the centre of the island

There are flights from Sana'a via Al Mukalla. Yemenia Airlines offers one flight per week on Thursday morning. Felix Airways offers two flights per week on Wednesday afternoon and Saturday morning. Flight durations are almost three hours.

There are also flights from Sharjah via Al Mukalla.

Get around

There is a public bus from the airport to Hadibo and from Hadibo to Qalansia. Beside these two buses, there is no public transport, but car rental with driver is available. There is a lot of walking and hiking along with camel back rides available.

See

Socotra is considered the jewel of biodiversity in the Arabian Sea. Although the region is small, it is characterized by unique land and marine biodiversity.

The interior of the island is dominated by the beautiful and green Hagghier mountains and limestone plateau. While on the outer coastline, breathtaking natural beaches have pure white sand dunes and palm trees. Socotra Island is very rich and is home to many rare spectacular species of reefs, fish, birds, plants, and trees which are not found anywhere else in the world. The limestone plateau and the Hagghier Mountains are the richest areas for endemic plant species, but endemics are found throughout the island in every type of vegetation. One of the most famous plants is the dragon's blood tree “dracaena cinnabara” which exists only on Socotra and nowhere else on the Earth. The tree got its name because if any damage is made to the bark then a dark red liquid oozes out.

The dragon's blood tree thrives in Socotra's arid climate

There is also the Desert Rose (adenium obesium) which looks like a blooming elephant leg. Also found in Socotra's landscape is the ever-strange and extremely rare Cucumber Tree. In addition there are over 120 species of birds and about 190 species of butterflies. There is so much beauty all around the island, it is difficult not the appreciate to magnificent scenery and wildlife.

**Document number 112**

**Document identifier: GUM\_voyage\_sydfynske**

Sydfynske Øhav

Sydfynske Øhav, the South Funen Archipelago, is located south of the Danish island of Funen, comprising 55 islands and islets, at the mouth of the Baltic Sea, with a bit more than 20,000 inhabitants in total. It is one of Denmark's most scenic areas, and should be a top destination of anyone taking the time to explore Denmark outside the capital.

Understand

The islands were formed during the last ice age, by ice sliding over the area from the south, only the ancient hilltops was spared from submersion, and forms the many islands and islets peaking above the sea everywhere. The area has a milder climate than the country's average, and because of this, is home to flora and fauna not seen anywhere else in Denmark. There are strong local movements to convert the area into a National Park.

Flora & fauna

The area is one of the most diverse natural environments in the country, and is designated as an international wildlife protection area, as it is home of several rare and protected species. If you are interested ornithology the many shallow waters around the islands and islets is a treat with thousands of birds and colonies, one of the more notable is the Arctic Tern, which migrates to Antarctica and back (nearly 40,000 kilometers) every year. This is the longest regular migration by any known animal. You also find Shore Crabs, Beach Otters and - rare for Denmark - Seals in the shallow waters and beaches. On dry land, up on the many islands you can find badgers, stoats and several types of deer. While possibly the most exciting animals are found beneath the water: the Harbour Porpoise, Denmark's only resident whale population.

Get in

Tåsinge, Langeland and a few of the smaller islands are connected with bridges, but to most of the islands transportation is done with tiny ferries ploughing through the island sea several times per day. The main entry points are Svendborg which is easily reach both by highway, bus and train - and Faaborg, which is best reached by bus from Odense.

From Langeland there are ferries to some other islands. For easy reference ferries are listed under the individual islands. From Spodsbjerg on Langeland there is a ferry connection across the great belt to Tårs on Lolland.

Get around

Bringing a car to the islands serves little point but to rob your wallet of your hard earned cash, and you will be much better served by bringing or renting a bike in Svendborg or Faaborg, or just simply walk since the islands are generally small enough to make this feasible. While some islands are connected by the same ferry, you will generally have to go back to the mainland to pass between the islands, if you rely on public transportation.

However the best way to visit is really by boat, and there are plenty of options to do this. A popular option, and one good for your health too, is by sea kayak. There are several mapped routes in the area, but remember to be realistic about your fitness, as some of these routes take you a fair bit away from land. Several rental places also gives you the option of trained guide, which can both provide information about the sights you visit, and make sure you are safe. It is also possible to rent Smack Dinghies with sails to ease the strain, or larger cattle barges if you are in a group at Øhavet's smakkecenter on Strynø.

Øhavets Smakkecenter, Strynø Brovej 12 (Strynø), ☏ +4550981306, ✉ info@smakkecenter.dk. Smack Dinghies: 225 DKK per hour / 825 DKK per day, Sea Kayak: 125 DKK per hour / 350 DKK per day, 1 hour instruction: 450 DKK.

Walk

The archipelago trail (da: Øhavsstien) is a 220 km hiking trail connected by ferries that circles the entire area. Completed in 2008 the trail is well marked with regular signs set on wooden poles. Allow 4 - 7 days for the whole trail depending on experience and your desired pace, but it is also possible do to day trips along the route. The local tourist offices in Svendborg and Faaborg can arrange baggage forwarding between your chosen camps or accommodations during peak season. Pre arranged package tours are also available from Travel Heels in Taasinge or Vagabond Tours in Tranekær, in cooperation with the local tourist authority. If you choose to do the trek individually be mindful that substantial part of the trails crosses private property, so be considerate. A comprehensive guidebook with excellent maps is available in Danish only for 150 Kr at most tourist offices in the region. Pamphlets with maps, tips and points of interest in English, broken up into 7 parts is available at the tourist offices as well and as pdf files on the introductory link, it is sometimes also available at parking lots along the route, but these are only restocked a couple of times throughout the year, so you may be out of luck.

Vagabond Tours, Bjerrebyvej 6 (Tranekær), ☏ +4533330040, ✉ info@vagabondtours.dk. 2500 - 4600 Kr.

Travel Heels, Vindebyørevej 42 (Taasinge), ☏ +4588304520, ✉ info@travelheels.dk. With local guide, for women only 1380-2075.

See

Islands in the archipelago listed in east to west order; note that there are many more islands and islets in the area, but these are the ones with ferry traffic that are possible to visit without making special arrangements. Most other islands are closed during much of the year for the protection of local wildlife. For the remainder of the year, short stays are permitted, which is interpreted by the authorities as a day or a night. While you are normally not allowed to set up a tent, you are permitted to sleep on the beach in a sleeping bag, if necessary under a primitive cover like a tarpaulin.

Birkholm

Ferry from Marstal on Ærø, 25 minutes, 1 departure per day (but ordering additional departures are possible), 70 DKK.

Marina: 54º 55,7' N 10º 30,0' E; VHF; 10 berths at? DKK; Depth:2m; Speed: 3 knots.

Birkholm Is only 1km² and home of a stubborn but loving 8 people, making it one of the smallest populated islands in the country, how long the island can sustain a full year population remains to be seen, but permanent life on the island will probably be a thing of the past in a not too distant future.

Non the less it is a pretty, but incredibly flat place, with the highest point towering a proud 1,8 meters over the sea! some fine old farm houses which the remaining population does a commendable job trying to maintain, since many of them are now empty and the rest used as vacation home for "Danish foreigners". There are some nice beaches and good fishing once you've toured the island. If you are a hunter, you might be lucky to run into the yearly Pheasant or hare hunts - you can even rest assured your "evil deeds" does some good, as it supports life on the island.

**Document number 113**

**Document identifier: GUM\_voyage\_thailand**

Respect

Thais are a polite people and, while remarkably tolerant of foreigners gallivanting on their beaches and with their women, youll find that you will get more respect if you in turn treat them and their customs with respect.

The wai

Ronald McDonald showing how it's done

The traditional greeting known as the wai, where you press your hands together as is in prayer and bow slightly, is derived from the Hindu cultural influence from India, and still widely practised. Among Thais, there are strict rules of hierarchy that dictate how and when the wai should be given. In brief, inferiors salute superiors first. You should not wai service people or street vendors. The higher your hands go, the more respectful you are. You will also often see Thais doing a wai as they walk past temples and spirit houses. As a foreign visitor, you are not expected to know how to wai, nor to reciprocate when wai'd to; while you're unlikely to cause offense if you do, you may well look slightly strange. If somebody makes a wai to you, a slight bow alone is more than sufficient for ordinary occasions, and for business, most Thais will shake hands with foreigners instead of waiing anyway.

Dress

Personal appearance is very important in Thailand as a measure of respect to other people. You will find that dressing appropriately means that you are shown more respect in return. This translates in many ways, even sometimes lowering initial offering prices at markets. While some allowance is made for the differing customs of foreigners, Thais respond more positively to well-dressed Westerners.

Traditionally, Thais are modest and conservative dressers. At a minimum your clothes should be neat, clean, and free from holes or tears. Except at the beach or at sacred sites normal western dress is acceptable for both men and women, except that you should avoid clothing showing a lot of skin. Pants are preferable to shorts, blouses should have capped sleeves, and if tank tops are worn, the straps should be thick (i.e., not spaghetti straps). Thai men generally wear pants, and most Thais view an adult man wearing shorts as fairly ridiculous; shorts are primarily worn by laborers and schoolchildren. Men's shorts should be knee length or more, if worn at all.

Taking off one's shoes at temples and private homes is mandatory etiquette, and this may even be requested at some shops. Wear shoes that slip on and off easily. Flip-flops, hiking sandals, and clog-type shoes are usually a good pragmatic choice for traveling in Thailand; only in the most top-end establishments are shoes required.

It is best to play it safe with wats and other sacred sites in Thailand; your dress should be unambiguously modest and cover your entire torso and most of your limbs. For men, ankle-length pants are mandatory; on top, t-shirts are acceptable, though a button-front or polo shirt would be best. Many recommend that women wear only full length dresses and skirts; you should make sure that your clothing covers at least your shoulders and your knees and some places may require that you wear ankle-length pants or skirts and long sleeved tops. Shorts and sleeveless shirts are highly inappropriate, as are short skirts. The rules are even more strict for foreign visitors, so even if you see a local in shorts it's not OK for everyone.

Topless sunbathing is common by Western women at many tourist beaches. At beaches which are primarily Thai visitors however, this is not advised.

Religion

Buddhist prayer flags, Wat Arun, Bangkok

Monks are an integral part of Buddhism in Thailand, and Thai men are generally expected to spend a certain amount of time living as a monk at least once in their lifetime.

Buddhist monks are meant to avoid sexual temptations, and in particular they do not touch women or take things from women's hands. Women should make every effort to make way for monks on the street and give them room so they do not have to make contact with you. Women should avoid offering anything to a monk with their hands. Objects or donations should be placed in front of a monk so he can pick it up, or place it on a special cloth he carries with him. Monks will sometimes be aided by a layman who will accept things from women merit-makers on their behalf.

Theravada Buddhist monks are also supposed to avoid material temptations and as such, are not allowed to touch money, so offering money to a monk is considered to be a sign of disrespect in most Theravada Buddhist cultures. Therefore, should you wish to donate to a monk, you should only offer food, and put your monetary donation in the appropriate donation box at the temple. Those monks that accept money are almost always fakes.

**Document number 114**

**Document identifier: GUM\_voyage\_tulsa**

Tulsa

Tulsa is in the Green Country region of Oklahoma. It is also called “T-town” by the locals and has been called the "Oil Capital of the World". The city had about 391,000 people and the metro area had about 937,000 people as of 2010 from the US Census Bureau. The Tulsa Bartlesville Combined area had 988,000 in the 2010 census.

Understand

Tulsa lies in northeastern Oklahoma, at the convergence of the Great Plains and the Ozark Plateau, and receives an average of 40 inches of precipitation each year, both of which account for its abundant beautiful rolling green terrain. As a result, Tulsa breaks the Oklahoma stereotype of being nothing but a flat, arid dust bowl. Summers can be very warm and with the cold wind across the plains it can get very cold in the winter, but it does not last long. The winters are considered to be very mild. There is not much snow, just a few inches each year, typically, although in 2007 and again in 2008 there were rather large "ice storms". Tulsa has over 225 days of sunshine annually.

In Tulsa you will find old west charm as well as a cosmopolitan atmosphere. You will find the people of Tulsa love their city and they have that southern charm, so they are willing to help you find your way around. Tulsa has one of the largest concentrations of Art Deco in the nation, having been a booming city during the 1920s when the architecture was first built by rich oil barons who built stately mansions and turned the Downtown area into a treasure trove of art.

Get in

By plane

Tulsa International Airport (IATA: TUL) in the northern part of Tulsa. It has major airlines with direct flights to major cities in the U.S. It is a small but nice airport with sofas and chairs all around and a very laid-back feel. The car rental area and parking is well integrated. The airport offers free short term parking (first half-hour free).

Richard L. Jones, Jr. Airport (IATA: RVS) (often called the "Riverside Airport") is south of downtown and is a general aviation airport.

By train

There is no passenger train service to Tulsa.

By car

Most Tulsans drive almost everywhere, although bus, bike, and pedestrian routes are starting to catch on.

From the North / Kansas - US-75 South from Bartlesville, OK, or US-169 South from Coffeyville, KS.

From the Northeast / Missouri - I-44 West, aka the "Will Rogers Turnpike." The world's former largest McDonalds spans the roadway near Vinita, OK.

From the East / Arkansas - US-412 West, aka the "Cherokee Turnpike."

From the Southeast / Arkansas - The "Muskogee Turnpike."

From the South - US-75 from Okmulgee, OK, aka the "Okmulgee Beeline."

From the Southwest / Oklahoma City - I-44 East, aka the "Turner Turnpike."

From the West - US-412 East, aka the "Cimarron Turnpike."

For the slow scenic route from Northeast or Southwest come in on old Route 66.

By bus

Greyhound Bus Lines +1918584-4428, 317 S Detroit Ave. (downtown).

Get around

Thanks to urban planning, the major city streets are placed in a grid layout. Almost all major intersections are one mile from each other, and exactly in a straight line. That makes it much easier to find places than in cities where streets go every which way. The major exception is downtown, which is slanted at almost a 45 degree angle to the rest of the grid.

By car

Several freeways and bypasses can be used to easily get around the Tulsa Metro area: I-244, I-44, US 169 (Mingo Valley Expressway, aka "Pearl Harbor Memorial Expressway"), US 75, Hwy 51 (Broken Arrow Expressway, The "B.A."), Creek Turnpike.

The streets and avenues are planned on a 1 mile by 1 mile grid system, with the main arterials running on each mile. In the core of the city, named avenues run north / south and are named after US cities, generally in repeating alphabetical order (for example, Winston - Yale - Allegheny - Braden). In the mid-town area the names are taken from colleges and college towns. North / South is divided by Admiral Blvd. Name streets East of Main are cities east of the Mississippi River, vice versa for name streets west of Main. In the parts of the city farther from downtown, north-south streets are numbered. It is important to recognize that the specific format of the north-south numbered street names is North / South 145th East / West Avenue.

Numbered streets run East / West with Main Street and the Arkansas River as the dividing line. Watch out for Place, Street, Avenue designation, e.g. 47th Place, 47th Street, or Florence Place, Florence Avenue. It is important to recognize that the specific format of the east-west numbered street names is West / East 71st Street North / South. In some parts of the city, numbered streets intersect, so the distinction is important. Although rare, one east-west numbered street may even intersect with a street of the same number running north-south.

Downtown streets were originally platted parallel to the Frisco railroad tracks. When Tulsa expanded beyond the bounds of its original plat, the expanded areas were platted in alignment with the points of the compass. Thus the "twisted" area down-town represents the original extent of Tulsa ca 1907.

By bus

Tulsa Transit provides bus service for the Tulsa Metro area. Cities served are Tulsa, Sand Springs, Sapulpa, Jenks, and Broken Arrow. The central station is at 319 S. Denver (downtown). They do not run that often, especially to the outer towns like Broken Arrow. Unlike major cities in the Northeast, the city bus is not a major form of transportation in the city. It is usually a means of travel for those who are without their own motor vehicle.

By bicycle

Tulsa has an extensive interconnected paved bike trail system. Rivertrail follows the Arkansas River from downtown Tulsa south to the suburbs. The Katy Trail runs west to Sand Springs. The Osage Trail is a rails-to-trails route that begins at the OSU-Tulsa campus and travels north 15 miles to Skiatook. The Creek Trail connects Rivertrail and continues east through Broken Arrow to the NSU-Broken Arrow campus. Riders accustomed to flat terrain may find Tulsa's rolling land to be a bit more challenging, particularly during the heat of summer. If you are looking for a good workout, the Creek Turnpike Trail follows the land's original contours. Rivertrail is probably be best choice for the rider seeking an easy route.

Four bike loan depots, located along Rivertrail, allow riders to borrow a bike for free for up to twenty-four hours.

Tulsa has an active bicycling community.

**Document number 115**

**Document identifier: GUM\_voyage\_york**

York

York is an ancient cathedral city with a history that dates back to before Roman times. It is situated in Yorkshire, North Yorkshire, England with some of the best preserved historical buildings and structures in Europe. As of the 2001 census, the population of York was 181,000. York is frequently ranked (often vying with Manchester) the second most visited city in England after London. York Minster

Understand

York was known as Eboracum by the Romans, who founded the fortress city on the River Ouse in the year 71. York was home first to the Ninth Legion and later the Sixth. York quickly became one of the most important cities in Roman Britain, and after 211 became the capital of the province Britannia Inferior. Constantine the Great - later responsible for making Christianity the official religion of the Roman Empire - was first proclaimed Emperor in the city.

Captured by the Vikings 866, the city quickly took on a new identity as Jorvik (pronounced "Yor-vik") and experienced a major urban revival as a centre of Viking trade and settlement in northern England. The Coppergate excavations of the 1970s revealed much of this Viking past.

York is a fairly small city - four days is enough to see the major sights although York is a city that reveals its charms to explorers with curiosity and patience.

York is known as England's "City of Festivals "as there are regular cultural festivals every year. The official festivals are the Viking Festival, the Festival of Angels, Early Music, Late Music, Horse Racing (the "Ebor Race Meeting"), Multicultural Food and Arts, Chinese New Year, Mystery Plays, Christmas St Nicholas' Fair, and the Food and Drink Festival. It's a romantic city for a weekend break. York is full of magic and a wonderful place to bring children!

Get in

Most travellers will arrive in York by road (car or bus) or rail from other parts of the UK or an airport.

By car

Although York is not directly on any of the main north-south motorways, the connections are reasonably good. From the south, the quickest route is probably to take the M1 northbound to junction 32, then the M18 eastbound to junction 2, the A1M northbound to junction 44 and finally the A64 eastbound to the York Outer Ring Road (A1237). Alternatively, you can take the M1 all the way to the A64, but the upper reaches of the M1 around Sheffield and Leeds can get very congested, especially in the rush hours. From the west, the A59 and the M62 provide connections from Liverpool and Manchester, and from the north the A1 and the A19 link York with Tyneside, Northumberland and south-eastern Scotland.

Driving into the city centre itself is something to avoid. Traffic congestion on the main arterial roads serving the city (especially the A19 on Bootham and the Inner Ring Road) can get very bad, especially during the rush hours and on Saturday mornings. The remodelling of some roads near bottleneck junctions to accommodate bicycle lanes has made traffic jams even worse still in recent years, and parking in the city centre is very expensive.

If you are just visiting York for the day, using a Park and Ride [1] costs a lot less than trying to park in or near the city centre, and there are five sites dotted around the Outer Ring Road. However, the last buses from the city centre leave at around 8 pm in the evenings and you are not allowed to leave your car in a Park and Ride overnight. Therefore, if you are staying overnight in York and arriving by car, make sure that your hotel offers parking before you book. If you are only visiting for the day but staying until late evening, you will need to use a city centre car park.

**Document number 116**

**Document identifier: GUM\_whow\_arrogant**

How to Detect Arrogant People

Do you always seem to cross paths with people who are stuck on themselves, intolerant of people different from them, rude or downright arrogant? These people can be a great source of potential pain, and this article is here to help you sort the arrogant from the not-so-arrogant.

Steps

Pay attention to their conversations. Don't eavesdrop, but when they're talking to you or to those around you, listen to them. Is it always about them? Do they get mad or irritated if the centre of attention moves to someone else? These are good signs of arrogance.

Arrogance and smugness is often a reflection of limited life experience, and feeling concerned that those with greater life experience "have got something over them". Rather than seeking to find out more through questions and learning (actions viewed by them as showing vulnerability), arrogant people tend to generalize from their limited, narrow life experiences and try to impose their small worldview on others.

Jealousy of your achievements or seeming lifestyle can cause another person to feel smug or arrogant about something they think they do better than you or own / have that you don't.

Arrogant people have an extremely strong need to look good. When you make them look bad - even if it is the slightest offense - they will usually be very mad at you. This happens when you question (or at least seem to question) their appearance, intelligence, athletic abilities, or anything else relating to their self-image.

Challenge their worldview. Don't be aggressive –– just skeptical and curious. If they get upset, gauge their anger. If it's minimal, they may be simply having a bad day. But if they're enraged, then they may see you as questioning their 'perfect little world.' And having one of those is usually indicative of arrogance.

At some point or another, most people realize that the world doesn't revolve around them. Arrogant people counteract this by creating an atmosphere that revolves around them, and get angry if they're reminded of the real world.

Ambiguity frightens arrogant people because it suggests imperfection, change and lack of certainty (realities we all must contend with as best we can). As such, instead of accepting that the world behaves randomly and at times totally averse to one's preferences, the arrogant person seeks to control everything and everyone, which of course, is an impossible mission.

Reality hurts when it intrudes; as such, an arrogant person is less likely than other people to self-reflect or analyse, thereby not seeing their own imperfections. They may also give themselves undue credit for positive achievements instead of acknowledging the input of others or of circumstances.

Learn the quality of their friendships. Don't be nosy or gossipy, but if they are happy with someone one day and hateful with them the next, that's a sign of them having a lot of fair weather friends. That's a sign of arrogance, since it is very hard to be a truly good friend to someone who's stuck on themselves. Prideful people have a strong need to look good, and being self-sufficient is an effective way to do that. Since being a good friend to someone usually means helping them, they often can't stand the thought of a good friendship.

Ironically, arrogant people often can't understand why they don't have any reliable and supportive friends.

How do they treat those not like themselves? In other words, how do they treat those with different beliefs, cultural backgrounds and ways of seeing the world? If it's inherently negative, then they're either over-zealous, ignorant of other people or what to avoid those that contradict their fantasy land that caters to them and them only. Determine this based on their general personality and the people they're interacting with.

Many times prideful people have a serious 'my-way's-the-only-way' attitude. This is simply a protective mechanism for their false image or their fantasy land.

What's their personality like? Take note of how they act, talk, and use their social status. Do they have a general sense of 'coolness?' Are they a chatterbox? Do they act like they own the place, or act like the 'big dog?' Are they very keen on their self-image?

Many arrogant people have a false charm that no one seems to see through. But the arrogant person is usually more than happy to show their cruel side to those that they don't like.

When they are cruel, their friends will usually ignore it or not do anything to stop it since they're afraid that they'll be treated badly by their 'friend.'

Mention people you know that they don't like. This isn't meant to begin a conflict, but to gauge their rivalries, annoyances and enmities. If their condemnation seems to be reasonable, they probably aren't hubristic. If it's harsh, they are.

For the most part, arrogant people see people that they don't like as threats to their perfect little world. The more they hate someone, the more dangerous that person is to their fantasy land. And in turn, the bigger the threat, the harsher the criticism.

Ask around to see what they've been saying about you. If they have been saying bad things about you, they may simply not like you. If they're nice to your face, but talk bad about you behind your back like it's their favourite hobby, then they probably have a problem with pride.

Arrogant people often subconsciously know that they don't have any good friends. They compensate for this by creating the impression that they have a lot of friends - they have a 'quantity, not quality' mentality. Then they simply insult their trophy friends when they aren't looking.

**Document number 117**

**Document identifier: GUM\_whow\_ballet**

How to Ballet Dance

Ballet began in royal courts in the early 1600's, and early forms of this elegant and sophisticated art involved long skirts and wooden clogs. Dancing ballet is extremely popular throughout the world, and studying ballet can help develop strong bodies, spatial and temporal awareness, and improve coordination. People who study ballet also retain flexibility throughout their adult lives, making this technique the basis of training for all types of dance. While dancing ballet takes dedication and requires serious training, you can learn the basics to prepare yourself for further study. Learn to get ready for practicing, the basic positions, and some of the first techniques you're likely to encounter in ballet.

Part 1 Getting Ready to Dance

Stretch your muscles thoroughly. Stretching is important to loosen muscles, strengthen muscles and to elongate your posture. It is vital that it is done at the beginning of each ballet session, including before a performance. When taking on ballet, it is important to stretch daily for at least 15 - 30 minutes, to give the muscles ample opportunity to warm up, reducing the risk of injury. You should also stretch to "wind down" at the end of ballet dancing.

Always wear ballet slippers. Properly-fitted ballet shoes should be snug, but not so tight they cut off blood flow and create numbness in the feet. There are different styles and types of shoes, so ask your ballet teacher or a salesman at the store for advice, given your intentions for dancing.

Don't buy shoes to grow into, because your feet will seem flexed when you pointe and will look flat. You should fit them to where the drawstring is tied slightly loose. If your drawstring is longer than your pinkie then you should cut it off till it is roughly the size of your fingernail. The drawstring just completes the fit. It isn't made to tighten overly large shoes.

If you can't buy ballet shoes, that it is okay. Use socks without the stickies on the bottom, so you can turn!

Wear comfortable and snug-fitting athletic clothes. The most important thing is that you are comfortable, and that you're not wearing baggy or loose fitting clothing so you can make sure you're forming and moving correctly in the mirror. A plain black leotard and pink tights are usually a safe bet. Pink or black ballet slippers are also appropriate.

If you're signed up for a class, check with your instructor to find out if there is a dress code at the school. Some schools may have students wear the same thing and others may just require any type of leotard and tights and sometimes ballet skirts. Mostly they require tight fitting clothing so they can see that your muscles are working properly and so on.

Find an appropriate space to practice. Ballet is less about learning the moves and more about perfecting them. The moves themselves are relatively straightforward, but the positing, the timing, and the elegance required takes a lifetime of practice. For this reason, it's always better to practice ballet in a ballet studio under the guidance of a good instructor, who will be able to correct your positioning and make sure that you're dancing properly. A dancing studio is equipped with mirrors for correcting your positioning and seeing what you're doing accurately, and a barre for practicing. [1]

If you want to practice at home, make sure you've got enough open space to move freely, preferably on a hard wood floor. The back of a chair can replace the need for a bar. Position a large mirror so you can check your positioning and see what you're doing.

**Document number 118**

**Document identifier: GUM\_whow\_basil**

How to Grow Basil

Three Methods: Starting Seeds Caring for Basil Harvesting and Using Basil

Basil is easy to grow, and transforms ordinary meals into culinary treasures! Fresh basil not only tastes better than dried, it actually tastes different, almost as if it were not the same herb. This article outlines how to plant and harvest basil.

Method 1 of 3: Starting Seeds

1 Choose the kind of basil you wish to grow. Basil comes in many different varieties, each of which have a unique flavor and smell. Read up on different types of basil and pick out one - or several - that appeal to you, then order the seeds or buy them at a garden store. Here are a few ideas:

Cinnamon basil really does smell like the sweet spice, and it also has unusually beautiful and fragrant flowers.

Lemon basil actually contains citral, an aromatic compound found in citrus fruit, and smells very lemony.

Purple basil is often grown for decoration, as well as its scent and flowers.

There are perennial basils which come back year after year, like African Blue Basil (which has pretty blue veins on its leaves) and Thai Basil, while most other varieties are annuals, which you'll have to plant year after year. Globe and Greek basil are much more difficult to grow, but form pretty little bushes which stay well-contained.

2 Start seed indoors four to six weeks before last frost. Basil needs warm air and sun to do well, so it's often easiest to start the seeds indoors instead of risking that they'll get damaged by frost.

If you live in a hot climate, you can start the seeds outside instead.

To figure out when the last frost will be, consult an almanac or talk with other gardeners in your area.

3 Prepare seed containers. Fill flats or individual seed containers with a mixture of equal parts perlite, vermiculite, and peat. Press the mixture slightly to eliminate air pockets. Dampen the mixture with water so it's ready to provide the right environment for the basil seeds to germinate.

4 Plant the seeds. Drop one to two seeds into each container. Cover them lightly with soil. Cover containers with clear plastic kitchen wrap, so they stay moist. Leave the containers in a sunny window. Twice daily, remove the plastic wrap and sprinkle the containers with more water.

5 Remove the plastic wrap when the sprouts emerge. When you see the first green tendrils push up through the soil, it's time to remove the plastic wrap. Keep watering the sprouts twice daily, never letting the soil dry out. When the plants become a few inches tall and their leaves mature, it's time to transplant them to a larger container.

Method 2 of 3: Caring for Basil

1 Transplant the basil plants. Once two sets of leaves have formed, basil can be planted into the garden or permanent containers. Basil does not tolerate frost so don't plant too early. It's best to put basil somewhere where it will get a good deal of sunshine and have well-drained soil.

To plant the basil in the garden, dig holes spaced at least 6 inches apart. Place the roots in the holes and place soil around the stems. Pat down soil around the plants to eliminate air pockets.

If you want to plant the basil in a container, make sure it's large enough to accommodate the number of plants you're growing; they need to be planted 6 inches apart, since they grow quite large.

2 Keep the soil damp, but not soaked. Basil does best in well-drained soil, and should not be subjected to standing water. Water the mature basil plants once a day, in the morning, so the water has time to soak in and evaporate rather than sitting on the plants overnight.

3 Pinch off flower heads. When you see flower buds, pinch them and two pairs of leaves under them off. Flowers blooming create a hormone change which dramatically reduces the flavor of the leaves, as well as reducing the amount of foliage which grows. This is called" bolting" and is more likely to happen when there's extra sunshine. You'll notice that if you leave the flowers, the plant will become lanky and the leaves won't be as full or tasty.

4 Watch for pests and mold. Basil plants are attractive to Japanese beetles the best way to control these pests is to pick them off the plants by hand. If your plants show signs of mold growth, they may not be getting adequate sunlight, or they may be too close together. Weed out the smaller plants to give the larger ones more space.

Method 3 of 3: Harvesting and Using Basil

1 Harvest and prune. As the plant matures, pinch off the top two pairs of leaves once a stalk reaches a reasonable height. If you look closely, at the base of every leaf are two tiny little leaves that will grow outwards if the stem growing between them is cut off. Cut close to those tiny leaves, but be sure not to damage them.

Pinching encourages the plant's energy to be directed into its stronger stems and leaves. This helps the plants grow bushy.

Don't pinch on the lower part of the stem, or the basil plants will grow tall and reedy. You want them to get bushy, so pinch from the top.

2 Enjoy the basil fresh. Rinse off the leaves and use the basil to make pesto or a Caprese salad with tomatoes and fresh mozzarella cheese.

3 Store the basil in the refrigerator. You'll probably have more basil than you could possibly eat fresh, so plan on storing some in the fridge. Wash the leaves, dry them well, and wrap them in paper towels. Place them in a food storage container with an airtight lid.

4 Freeze the basil. Freezing the leaves whole doesn't work very well, but if you puree it first you can freeze it for months. Place the basil in a blender with a little water. Puree it until smooth, then put it in a food storage bag and freeze until you need it.

**Document number 119**

**Document identifier: GUM\_whow\_chicken**

How to Hypnotize a Chicken

Anyone who's spent a lot of time on a farm with chickens is probably familiar with this trick. Those who've never heard of this will be amazed to see a chicken lie perfectly still after these instructions are followed. Biologists think that fear causes this "hypnosis," which may be an attempt to "play dead" to fool predators.

Method One of Two: Hypnotizing a Chicken

Hold the chicken down on a flat surface. Hold the chicken with one hand supporting the breast. Place it down so that its breast is carrying its weight and rests on the ground. Continue to hold its feet so the grand experiment can continue. You can place the chicken on its breast instead. Press gently down on its back, and gently move its legs back if it tries to stand up.

Wiggle your finger. Hold the bird down gently with one hand. Put one finger on your other hand just in front of its beak tip, without touching it. Move the finger backward to about 4 inches (10 cm) away, then back again. Repeat until the chicken stops moving or squawking.

Let go of its legs. The chicken should be "hypnotized" and cease to struggle. It will lie there for anywhere from 30 seconds to several minutes.

Draw a line in front of its beak instead. If the chicken wasn't hypnotized, try this alternative. Using chalk, a stick, or your finger, draw a line on the ground 12 " (30 cm) long. Start near the chicken's beak and draw the line slowly outward, in front of its head.

Wake it up by clapping. Be nice to your feathered friend and let it get back to its business. Clap your hands or give it a gentle shove until it jumps up and walks away.

Method Two of Two: Reducing Stress in the Chicken

Understand the hypnotic effect. Researchers call this effect "tonic immobility".

"When a chicken or another animal with this tendency becomes frightened, its heart rate lowers and it stops moving. This may be an attempt to play dead, discouraging predators that prefer live prey. Unlike an opossum, the chicken gives an unconvincing act, as it continues to blink and breathe in an obvious way."

Keep the chicken upright or on its side. While it's not uncommon to transport a chicken by its feet, this upside-down hold risks breaking the chicken's hip. Hypnosis techniques that involve laying a chicken on its back may "succeed" by cutting off its air supply. This can cause the chicken significant discomfort, leading to fainting or even, rarely, death.

Keep hypnosis short and infrequent. It's not completely clear how much stress this hypnosis causes. Even if it does, the chicken shouldn't suffer as long as you let it go soon afterward. Hours of stress, or regular exposure to stressful situations, can cause serious health problems.

Get your chickens used to humans and novelty. Even prolonged eye contact seems to have an effect. Living in stimulating environments with new objects may also help. Hens raise in battery cages stay "hypnotized" longer, possibly because of greater fear.

Watch for signs of stress. Abnormal feathering, constant preening, or delays in egg-laying are all signs of a stressed chicken. While hypnotizing is unlikely to cause serious harm, any type of stress is more damaging to a chicken in this state.

**Document number 120**

**Document identifier: GUM\_whow\_cupcakes**

How to Make Vegan Cupcakes Two Methods:

Basic Vanilla Vegan Cupcakes

Basic Chocolate Vegan Cupcakes

No need to give up wicked cakes when you toss the eggs, butter, and milk! Here's a great vegan cupcake recipe to use as a base for whatever flavored icing you want to add to it. They're guaranteed to be light and fluffy and perfect for any occasion.

Ingredients

Method 1: Basic Vanilla Vegan Cupcakes: Servings: 18 - 24 (fewer if you opt for larger-sized cupcakes)

1 tablespoon (15 ml) apple cider vinegar

1 1/2 cups (350 ml) plain soy milk

2 3/4 cups (345 g) self raising flour

2 teaspoons (10 g) baking powder

1/2 teaspoon baking soda

1/2 teaspoon salt

1 cup (200 g) sugar

1/2 cup (120 ml) vegetable oil

1 teaspoon vanilla extract

Vegan icing of your choice

Method 2: Basic Chocolate Vegan Cupcakes: Makes approx: 20 - 24 cupcakes:

275 g (2 cups) plain or all-purpose flour (sifted)

100 g (3/4 cup) quality cocoa powder (sifted)

2 teaspoons baking soda

1 teaspoon baking powder

Pinch of salt

450 ml (1 - 3/4 cup) unsweetened soy milk

2 teaspoons red wine or apple cider vinegar

320 g (1-2/3 cups) caster/superfine sugar

320 ml (1 - 1/4 cups) sunflower oil (or coconut oil)

2 tablespoons vanilla extract/essence

Method 1 of 2: Basic Vanilla Vegan Cupcakes.

Preheat the oven to 180oC/350oF. Prepare the muffin tray by adding cupcake holders/cases. Put to one side.

Alternatively, use a silicone cupcake baking sheet with molded holes.

Put the cider vinegar into a small bowl and add the soy milk. Stir this well and then put to one side. The mixture will now curdle and this is what should be happening.

Stir together the flour, sugar, baking powder, baking soda and salt. If you want chocolate cupcakes, add cocoa (about 1/2 cup) to this stage.

Stir the oil and vanilla extract into the bowl containing the soy milk and vinegar. Mix together.

Add the wet ingredients to the dry ingredients and beat together (by hand or with an electric hand-held mixer).

Fill the muffin pan. Usually fill each paper cupcake holder with about 1/4 cup of batter. If you prefer larger cupcakes, then add a half a cup but make sure the muffin pan is larger and the cupcake holders are bigger.

Bake for 18 - 20 minutes. If you can smell the cupcakes earlier, check to make sure they aren't browning earlier (this means they're more than ready). If you aren't certain, turn off the oven earlier and let them sit for a few more minutes rather than bake them into rocks.

Wait for the pan to cool down. Place cupcakes onto a wire rack to cool.

Ice the cupcakes. The flavor of icing or frosting can be improved by adding a little of your favorite juice to it instead of soy milk or water.

Finished.

Method 2 of 2: Basic Chocolate Vegan Cupcakes

Preheat the oven to 160oC/315oF. If using cupcake cases, arrange on a baking sheet now. If using a silicone cupcake sheet, simply have it ready.

Add the flour, cocoa powder, baking soda and pinch of salt to the mixing bowl. Mix to combine.

Pour the soy milk, vinegar, sugar, oil and vanilla into another bowl. Whisk together well.

Pour the liquid mixture into the flour mixture. Stir to combine thoroughly.

Pour into the cupcake cases or cupcake holes.

Place into the oven. Bake for 20 to 25 minutes. If they smell strongly earlier, test with a wooden skewer; if it returns clean after sticking into a cupcake, they're ready.

Remove from the oven. Transfer the cupcakes to a wire cooling rack as quickly as possible when cool enough to handle. Let cool completely on the rack.

Frost as desired. Add standard frosting or make vegan butter cream.

Tips

You can add pureed fruit for delicious flavor changes. One small container of pureed fruit is sufficient for flavoring (the little containers that children take to school in their lunchboxes.) Try strawberry, apple, banana, apricot, peach etc. The cupcakes will not be as light and fluffy, however, so be prepared for a heavier cupcake if you add fruit but the added moisture content is a definite plus.

Instead of using vegan sugar, you can replace it with equal parts maple sugar or rice syrup

Instead of using vegetable oil, try substituting it for walnut or macadamia nut oils if they are available to you. Coconut oil also produces good results. And olive oil works fine if it's all that's left in the pantry.

You can replace the plain soy milk with other flavors like chocolate or vanilla if you want to experiment with changing the flavor of the cupcakes.

Experiment with the flavors of either recipe by replacing the vanilla extract with fragrant ingredients like neroli orange oil, rosewater, orange blossom water or coconut extract.

**Document number 121**

**Document identifier: GUM\_whow\_elevator**

How to Annoy People in Elevators

An elevator is almost the perfect environment to be a prankster. It’s easy to annoy people when you are cramped in such a small, tight space. Because elevator rides usually last less than a minute, make sure your pranks are quick and have a lot of punch. When annoying people on an elevator, keep your pranks lighthearted and fun as opposed to mean-spirited so that everyone leaving the elevator will have a pleasant story to tell.

Method 1 Using the Elevator to Annoy People

Push all the buttons. When you get into the elevator, push the button for every floor. This makes everyone’s ride on the elevator longer, if only for a few seconds. If you want to take it a step further, look around questioningly at everyone in the elevator when no one gets off at the floors you pushed. [1]

When someone comes in, say, "I've got this," before you push all of the buttons.

You can also push all the buttons as you reach the floor you are getting off at.

If someone asks you why you pushed all the buttons, you can honestly say, "It was just a joke!"

Make a dinging noise at each floor. Every time the elevator reaches a new floor, say “ding!” very loudly. You can even sing the word “ding” on each floor like notes in a scale, getting higher as you reach each new floor. [2]

You can make other noises if you prefer, such as a bird cawing or an explosion sound every time a button is pushed.

Talk to your reflection in the mirror. Many elevators have mirrors on the walls. A great way to be mischievous in an elevator is to carry on a running commentary while you look at yourself in the mirror.

You could look at yourself, turning to catch different angles and say “All right, all right, now we’re talking,” very loudly.

You could also keep adjusting your shirt or your hair, keeping a running dialogue about what look is best for you.

Stand in the corner of the elevator facing the wall. Don't say anything the whole ride.

Dance to the elevator music. Many elevators play music in the background, usually soft rock or smooth jazz. If you’re in an elevator that is playing music, start to dance. Start just bobbing your head and tapping your feet, and then get your whole body into it. Take up as much space as you can to dance until everyone is staring at you. [3]

Announce every floor. At every floor, make a loud announcement telling everyone the floor number. Say something like “Everyone going to floor ten, get off now! No time to dilly dally!” [4]

You can also pretend to conduct people onto the elevator, saying “All aboard the elevator train!”

Exclaim that you've lost a beast. When the elevator is going from the bottom floor to the top, as soon as the doors close, exclaim that you lost your tarantula / snake / scorpion but confirm that it is somewhere in the elevator.

Most people will probably see that this is a joke. However, if somebody looks seriously alarmed or is starting to panic, let them know that you were not being serious.

Build in or add something to the elevator. For example, build a Lego city in the middle of the elevator. Lay a Twister mat on the floor and ask people if they want to play.

Talk to people. When there are a lot of people, say, "You're probably wondering why I've gathered you here today."

**Document number 122**

**Document identifier: GUM\_whow\_flirt**

How to Flirt Through Instant Messaging

So you want to flirt with a guy or gal on MSN, AIM, Facebook Chat, or any other instant messaging service and you don't want to look like a creep? Congratulations — by seeking help, you've already demonstrated more self-awareness than the vast majority of online flirts. See Step 1 below to start flirting smartly and respectfully.

Part 1 of 2: Flirting Dos

Start the conversation casually. As in the real world, the first step to flirting is to get over your cold feet and jump right in! Text the other person a brief message asking them about their day, asking them a specific question about work or school, or simply saying "Hi!". The hardest part of flirting is to break through your initial reluctance, so if you're having a hard time taking the plunge, just remind yourself that no matter how badly it goes, it'll be less stressful than an equivalent real-world encounter.

There's no reason to be nervous when it comes to IM flirting — if the person you want to talk to doesn't want to talk to you, s/he always has the option of simply not responding to your message, as, from your point of view, this is indistinguishable from him or her simply being away from the computer.

This being said, if you barely know someone, it can be a good idea to have an excuse for starting a conversation to avoid awkwardness. Asking for help with a work or school-related problem is almost always a good bet, as is asking a question about something striking about the person. For instance, if the person has a band-related username, you might say: "Hey, cool name. Did you see those guys when they last came to town?"

Start small talk. After your initial greeting and exchange of pleasantries, you'll probably want to ask how the person's doing (just like you might in the real world). Ask him or her about work or school, his / her interests, or any recent trips, for instance. Rather than asking a question, you can also simply offer your comments on these things. When s/he responds, add your own comments or ask follow-up questions and proceed from there! Don't pry into his or her personal life — keep things light, fun, and focused on worry-free subjects.

Don't dwell too long on small talk. A minute or two is great for breaking the ice, but much more can get boring fast.

For example, after we've opened up by asking about this person's interest in the band in his / her username, it's logical and reasonable to ask about this person's musical likes and dislikes. You can even offer your own opinions and suggestions. For instance, you might say something like: "If you like those guys, you might want to check out this band called Manic Albatross - they're like the Beatles, only darker. What sorts of other bands do you like?"

Joke. Everyone likes a good sense of humor. In the immortal words of Marilyn Monroe, "If you can make a woman laugh, you can make her do anything" (don't worry, ladies — the same is true for men!) Try to be playful and even slightly sarcastic as you respond to the statements of the person you're talking to.

For instance, if you're asked what you're up to, rather than saying, "looking for people to hit on on Facebook" you might find that it's a better idea to give a sarcastic answer like "writing the great American novel" or "drowning my sorrows". These responses have the added benefit of being natural launching points for conversations about your hobbies, like the writing you're doing on the side and the great bourbon you tasted the other day.

In our example conversation, you might work a joke or two into your music-related small talk. For instance, you might say something like, "I don't know why every song on the radio nowadays has a Texas Flynn feature. Does he even have time to record between rehab stints?"

Part 2 of 2: Flirting Don'ts

Don't be too self-deprecating. Simply put, confidence is sexy. This is more true for real-life situations than it is online, but this mantra has some truth in the world of IM flirting as well. For instance, you'll want to avoid making lots of jokes at your own expense. Just one is plenty — it shouldn't be a recurring theme throughout your conversation. Doing this too often can quickly turn an otherwise flirtatious conversation into one in which you appear needy and self-loathing.

On the other hand, this isn't to say that you should necessarily make jokes at other people's expense, as this can make you seem mean and petty. Any sort of pointed or caustic remarks about yourself or someone else don't have a place in flirtatious conversations.

Don't be too sappy. People like flirting to be fun. For most people, receiving compliments is only fun up to a point — getting more than one or two can make someone feel embarrassed and self-conscious. It can also make him or her question your motives, leading the person to believe that you may be trying to get something out of him or her. Besides, the wooing power of flowery, gushing compliments is diminished (to say the least) when the compliments are displayed in a tiny box at the bottom of the screen alongside cartoon smiley faces.

Instead of relying too heavily on compliments, instead, focus on having an engaging, genuine conversation. Follow the mantra "show, don't tell." In other words, show that you're attracted to this person by giving him or her a great conversation, not by stating it outright.

**Document number 123**

**Document identifier: GUM\_whow\_glowstick**

How to Make a Glowstick

Those glowing Mountain Dew videos with peroxide and baking soda are all hoaxes. To truly make a glowstick without breaking an already-made glowstick and shoving its contents into a tube (also known as cheating), you've gotta let your inner scientist out (along with a few dollars). If you're still curious, read on. This is fun for anyone and everyone.

Method One of Two: Using Luminol

Put on protective glasses. In addition, wear gloves to protect your skin. It's also a good idea to not wear your Sunday best. Throw on some old clothes or put a smock over clothes you want protected. Some of this stuff is dangerous -- this experiment is not meant for children!

Listen up, kids: You'll be working with a solution that's near a 12 on the pH scale. That basically means don't swallow it, don't put it in your eyes, don't bathe in it, and don't really expose yourself to it directly at all. Got it? Moving on.

Combine 50 milliliters of hydrogen peroxide and a liter of distilled water in a mixing bowl. A ceramic bowl will work best, but plastic works too. Use funnels, measuring tubes, and basters to keep everything well-measured and well away from you.

Hydrogen peroxide is used to replace the luminol's nitrogen atoms with oxygen. When that happens, all the substances create a rave and start partying and electrons fly everywhere and what results? The glow.

Mix .2 grams of luminol, 4 grams of sodium carbonate, .4 grams of copper sulfate, .5 grams of ammonium carbonate and 1 liter (0.3 US gal) of distilled water in a second bowl. It is important not to touch the luminol. Use a funnel to make everything safe and easy. Unfortunately, these hazardous chemicals will not float freely in mid-air like this graphic suggests.

Yep, unless you're a coroner or some sort of crazy spy / criminologist you probably don't have this stuff lying around the house (hopefully not ...). If you're dead set on starting your own glowstick business (worse ideas exist), try websites like Alfa Aesar [1] or Sigma Aldrich [2] for supplies.

Mix everything well. Don't use your hands -- use a metal or plastic utensil of some sort.

Clean the containers and dry them thoroughly. It's important to use sanitary, clean tubes for your glowsticks. The last thing you want is other substances interacting with the reactions you're depending on to make the substances glow.

Set the correct lid next to each container. This enables you to seal the containers quickly after filling. It's not like the glow will get up and run away from you, but still.

Combine equal amounts of the first and second solution in the container and close the bottles. Shake them up once the lids are on tightly. Then turn off the lights!

If it's not already glowing, something went wrong. Do over!

Watch as the chemical compound creates a colorful glow. Take your glowsticks to the party and charge your friends loads of money for them! But act quickly ... the glow won't last very long. Expectations crushed? Method two to the rescue!

The reaction that the luminol and hydrogen peroxide creates doesn't last long at all -- maybe a couple of minutes. For something that lasts hours, go to the next method (which is a lot easier to facilitate if you have access to a laboratory, but it's still worth mentioning).

**Document number 124**

**Document identifier: GUM\_whow\_languages**

Method 2 of 2: Using Grammar

Name your language. This is the most fundamental property in all languages. You have many names to choose from. You can even use a made up word from your made up language like 'Victory' or 'Great Language'. The choice is all yours.

Start off with the highly frequently used words such as 'and' or 'I' or 'one' or 'the'. It is recommend that you use short words since they are commonly used. An example would be 'ant' for and or 'es' or even 'loo' for the word 'and'.

Start thinking about the grammar rules. For example if the word Bird is 'Vogelaviatiolap' then why not make the word Birds 'Vogelaviatiolaps' since the suffix 's' is added at the end for most languages at plurals. If you want to add complication, you can add genders like most European languages like French and German. For example, if you want the word 'horse' to be a boy, you may want 'the horse' to be 'Mat Fereder', but a 'cat' to be a girl, you may want, 'the cat' to be 'Fet Kamaow'.

Consider basing your language on an existing language.

For example, in my made up language, 'Vogelaviatiolap' means Bird. If you haven't guessed, it comes from the following:

'Vogel' comes from German, which means bird

'aviatio' comes from English. It's uncompleted though, because the word is part of the term 'aviation'

'lap' comes from Onomatopoeia. It's a completed term, but it is supposed to come from 'Flap!'

Consider basing some of your words from other words you have invented. For example, if you invented the word 'China' as 'Khinssa', 'Drink' as 'Bever', and the word 'Accident' as 'Casnondelibreaten', why not make the word 'tea' as 'Khincasnonbever' or 'Bevernondelibreatekin' or even 'Khinssacasnondelibreatenibever'!

Get inspiration from existing alphabets and words.

Why not add some non Latin Characters such as ß? You can even make the whole language not based on the Latin Alphabet at all like Chinese!

You can even take some words of languages, altering them or not. You can make the word 'pen' as 'penn' or even 'pen'. Using the dictionary can ensure you not missing a single word.

Keep track of all your Remember to write down your creations!

Use your language. Get used to using it yourself, and spread it to others. Once you feel confident about your language, experiment and expand:

Grab a book / novel and translate it to your own language.

Teach your friends this new language.

As soon as your friends understand your language, communicate to them with it.

Be fluent in your own made up language and start spreading this to your friends, family and strangers!

Write your own poem / novel / story with your own made up language.

If you're really ambitious, set a goal of helping others become fluent in the language. One day, maybe you can make it the official language of a country!

Tips

Make sure that it is a language that while speaking, you don't get a literal knot in your tongue!

Remember you should know how to write it. For example we write it from left to right, in Arabic it's right to left, Chinese is in columns, and so on.

Make sure that you and your friend(s) all follow a systematic language system. In other words, make sure that you follow the same guidelines.

Don't use random letters. It should make some sense, so that it will be easier to learn and speak with [Example: Don't use oh as e, hello as llo, and See ya as c yah).

Make sure you practice saying and spelling out many basic words in your language, English examples: is, who, when, of, why, if, what, where, can, may, etc.

When starting off, follow closely to a language you like. This will make grammar much easier to make. You must avoid simply copying the grammar rules, however, as this would technically turn your language into a code.

Practice your language frequently so that you don't forget it!

Don't forget punctuation!

As a shortcut, and for a bit of interesting background, add connotation to various letters, preferably vowels. To do this, think of various words that begin with / have a lot of a certain vowel. For example: austere, acrimony, ebullient, embolden; in this case, the vowel A might carry with it a negative meaning, whereas E would be positive. Then, even if you forget your own words without the help of your dictionary, you could still make a good guess based on the composition of the letters.

Try not to make your words sound like utter and complete gibberish just add a little extra than our regular English language. We don't want a knot in your tongue after speaking to your friends. Just put marks over the letters or make up something right on the spot, you might have to take some time on this!

Basing letters on objects (pictographs) is an easy way to start a writing system.

Try this with a group of friends. It's much more fun when there are other people that can understand your language.

Email or text your friends the language so that they won't be so confused.

When making a writing system, take a break about every five minutes and come back to it or all your letters will begin to look identical.

If you want to make other languages, you can use this language as a model and change some letters or sounds to create a different language. This makes your first language a proto-language — a language that branches off into a family of languages.

**Document number 125**

**Document identifier: GUM\_whow\_packing**

How to Pack Your Possessions When Moving

Even if you can't wait to live in your new house, curb your enthusiasm and resist the urge to cram all your possessions any which way into boxes.

Steps

Pack one room at a time if possible, and start with items that are least often used.

Write down a list of everything you are packing, in particular if it's valuable. Books, CDs, expensive clothes. Also, take note of which item is in which box.

Use sturdy boxes. Fill the box to the brim and seal the lid. That way, you can easily stack boxes on top of one another.

Tape the bottom of the box securely so that it doesn't give way.

Never fill a box until it is so heavy that you can't lift it safely. Spread the heavy items over a few boxes. Balance boxes with lighter items like towels or soft toys. Pack the lighter items on top.

Use bubble wrap or newspapers when packing fragile items. However, newsprint may smudge so use newspaper selectively. Clean paper can be purchased cheaply from moving supply stores.

Mark boxes. Boxes should be marked "Fragile" and "This side up" to prevent mishandling.

Label each box clearly and which room it belongs to. Write on the sides of the box as well.

Pack a separate box of essentials you may need for the first night at your new house. Include items like toiletries, toilet paper, bottled water, snacks and a change of clothes in case you can not unpack everything in time.

Tips

Don't label boxes with contents if the contents are valuable. Instead of writing "Silver Service - Fragile" you should write something that makes it sound less theft inviting while showing the fragile nature of the contents. Example: "Mom's old dishes" instead of "Fine China"

Tape is cheap. Use lots of it. Close box bottoms well. Get masking tape or packing tape and tape screws and other little things that came out of something back against it. You'll want to find the right screw reassemble something without having to pick it out of 100 others when you get there.

Don't pack one box full of books or paperwork - you might not be able to carry it at all. Fill it halfway with books, and fill it up with lighter stuff.

National superstores (Walmart) will let you walk the store for boxes when they are stocking the stores between 11 pm and 1 am. You can find boxes of all sizes. Cereal, diaper and houseware boxes are a good size and durable. Just take a cart and roam the store. They do check the cart as you leave so don't try to sneak anything past them.

U-haul and other nation companies offer box buy back services. If you buy too many boxes you can return the unused for a full refund. These boxes are also quite sturdy so you can re-use them or stash in your attic until you move again. Some national companies even offer free shipping and handling so you can have some delivered or go to the local location.

Fill empty spaces with additional paper.

Throw away or donate junk you don't want to take to your new place. Don't pack it again!!!

Set aside an area of the house where you can put all the packed boxes. Use a room that isn't used every day such as the formal dining or living room. You won't be tripping over boxes and you can have a better idea of what you have and where things are.

Pack books and heavy items into smaller boxes.

Digital Photos - use your camera to document the contents of boxes.

**Document number 126**

**Document identifier: GUM\_whow\_parachute**

How to Cope With a Double Parachute Failure

While skydiving, it is possible (yet extremely unlikely) that both your primary and reserve parachutes will malfunction, leaving you with no method of reducing your velocity. In the vast majority of cases, this will not occur; nevertheless, in this event these coping strategies may assist.

Steps

Remain calm. This may seem obvious, but deep, even breathing (despite the rushing slipstream) and controlling your heart-rate are essential to your continued survival.

Entreat assistance. If both your primary and reserve chutes have malfunctioned, signal immediately to a fellow jumper who has not yet deployed their chute, waving your arms and signalling that your own is not functional. If this is a solo jump, then skip to step 6.

Prepare for deployment. After linking arms with your fellow jumper, you will need to hook your arms through their chest strap, or through both sides of the front of their harness, as far as you can, then grab onto your own strap.

Deploy. The shock of the chute deployment will be intense. The G-forces will multiply your body weight, making it impossible to hold on; this is why hooking your arms through the harness is essential. It is likely that the shock will dislocate or break both your arms; nevertheless this is a small price to pay for your life.

Prepare for impact. If your companion's canopy has successfully opened, then both your chances of survival have dramatically increased. With a large and slow canopy, your chances are even better. The canopy must be steered away from power lines and similar obstructions; try for a large body of water if you are confident your companion can save you from drowning.

Alternative: Lack of companions

If this is a solo jump, which constitutes the minority of skydivers, your only recourse is to ensure that at least one of your own chutes opens. In this case, the excellent advice offered by your instructors on assisting chute opening may be of assistance to you.

If it becomes apparent that you cannot open either of your two parachutes, or that for some other reason they are fatally non-functional, then the following steps may be of some minor assistance.

Appeal. If you are of a religious turn of mind, you may wish at this point to offer a prayer to a god, goddess, protective spirit or guardian angel. St Jude, the patron saint of Lost Causes, comes to mind. Objectively, this is not likely to help very much; but it may improve your emotional state. If you do not have any religious beliefs, or are for another reason unwilling to appeal to your patron deity, skip this step.

Contemplate. As you approach the Earth at, or close to, terminal velocity, you may wish to contemplate your past existence, and the possibility of a future afterlife. A strategy that might prove helpful is to consider how fortunate you are that life has been good to you so far. Alternatively, if life has not been good to you so far, (and considering your current situation this seems more likely) consider how lucky you are that it will not be troubling you much longer.

Expect impact. You are unlikely to have the time or ability to aim for a soft landing-spot, body of water, or other impact site that might improve your chances of survival. There is a minuscule chance that your impact will result in non-life-threatening injuries; if this seems incredibly far-fetched, comfort yourself that double chute failure in modern times is also extremely unlikely, and that you have already beaten worse odds.

Tips

Your reserve chute should have been packed by a certified rigger and is moderately less likely to fail; therefore, it may be helpful to focus your efforts on opening your reserve parachute.

Some humans who have, for various reasons, become aware of their impending death, develop psychological coping strategies to deal with this; for instance, the Kubler-Ross phases of grief. Since your own death approaches far more quickly, this is unlikely to be of any use to you.

Warnings

Water landings: if you have successfully attached to a companion whose chute opens, keep in mind that both your arms may be broken or dislocated, and you may be unable to swim or tread water before your chute fills and drags you under.

If, after total chute failure, you land on something soft, it is possible that instead of being killed outright, you may be permanently paralyzed due to spinal injury. If you have a strong aversion to this outcome, aiming head-downward before impact in the manner of an Olympic diver may ensure the destruction of your cranium and your immediate demise.

**Document number 127**

**Document identifier: GUM\_whow\_procrastinating**

How to Stop Procrastinating

If you're a chronic procrastinator, you know the pain and stress that comes with putting things off. Although you may have the desire to accomplish something, getting the motivation to do it is a different matter. Fortunately, overcoming your procrastination is easy to do when you put your mind to it. Side note: If you have anything due right now, and you haven't finished it, leave this article and complete that work.

Steps

Create a to-do list. Yes, make yourself an old fashioned to-do list with check boxes and everything. List everything, big and small, that you have to do for your entire day; break big activities into smaller bits if necessary. Then, as you work through your day, check off each of the items on your list. You will feel a growing sense of pride as you visually monitor your ever-diminishing list of projects.

Focus your list on including the things you typically put off, not the things you are sure to do on a regular basis.

If necessary, set time-frames for your items to be done by. For example, list “take the dog for a walk by 12:30” rather than simply “walk the dog.”

Re-evaluate your list halfway through your day to rank your items based on highest priority. Then, tackle the most important ones before looking back at the smaller things to do.

Keep a notebook by hand before you start your workday. Write every thought down that comes up during work. Every single to do or things you want to do at that specific moment. Don't do it, put it on a list and do it later. This prevents you from getting into the "procrastination zone."

Finish the hard stuff. When you have a looming project that's bogging you down and making you unproductive in other areas, tackle it first. Finishing the largest item on your list of things to do will make you feel extra productive and give you the boost to do other things you’ve been pushing to the side.

If your “big project” is something that can’t be done in one sitting, make a list of small parts of it that you can accomplish today. Don’t worry about completing the entire thing, but take steps now so that doing so in the future is a breeze.

Make an ultimate to-do list for this single project, and have it placed somewhere you will see it on a regular basis. As you mark things off, you will be motivated to continue doing so, and seeing it on a regular basis will remind you that your project needs to be done.

Do two-minute tasks. Whenever you are presented with something that you don’t want to do or would consider putting off, ask yourself, “will this take me less than two minutes to finish?” For many of us, this includes small chores, like taking out the trash or pulling a few weeds, but can include simple tasks in all areas of life. Anything that you want to put off but takes two minutes to do - do it. Simply force yourself to use the next 120 seconds to be productive and do the duty you normally would push off for hours or days. [1].

Create a timed work frenzy. If you find yourself being pulled off into the depths of daydreams, set a period of time to do nothing but work. Take ten minutes and remove all distractions - your phone, magazines, or thoughts of your attractive love - and go into a working frenzy. Force yourself to work productively for ten minutes, and then go back to whatever it was you were doing. Chances are, you’ll get into a groove and keep working at a high pace even when your frenzy time is out. Working with a timer is generally regarded by most experts as being one of the best ways to develop self-discipline and stop procrastination. The most famous method of working to strict time controls (known as time-boxing) involves creating a list of tasks. Each task is then assigned an exact amount of time to complete. If you don't finish the task in the allotted time, then you move on to the next one. Using this work arrangement, it forces you to take action, as you can't afford to waste any time. [2].

Give yourself a break. If you can’t seem to focus and are working half-heartedly at your tasks, give yourself a brief break. Set a timer for ten minutes, and take a nap, read a book, or call your friend. Do whatever it is you’ve been daydreaming about so that the temptation is removed once you get back to work. Just be sure to follow through with your deadline rather than ignoring it when your alarm finally goes off.

**Document number 128**

**Document identifier: GUM\_whow\_quidditch**

How to Play Muggle Quidditch

In the Harry Potter series written by JK Rowling the main wizarding sport is Quidditch. However you don't have to have magical powers to play.

There are many different ways of playing Quidditch, but the most commonly used set of rules are those given by the International Quidditch Association (which can be found here).

In the past Muggle Quidditch has mainly been played at colleges in the US, but over the last few years there has been a dramatic rise in the number of community teams. Quidditch has also spread outside of America and is now played on 5 continents.

Steps

Gather all needed materials and players (see Things You'll Need section below).

Know that all players can play while riding a broom. Brooms can be a hindrance however, so feel free to not use brooms.

Place the quaffle and three bludgers in the middle of the field. Ideally the quaffle and bludgers should be slightly deflated so that they are easier to throw and catch.

Start the game. Both teams start from the edges and attempt to obtain the quaffle and bludgers.

Follow your duty depending what type of player you are:

Chasers try to score by throwing the quaffle into one of the three goal hoops. Each score is worth 10 points.

Beaters try to peg players with their bludger. If a player is pegged they have to stop what they're doing and pay a penalty; i.e. (drop the quaffle in the case of a chaser) and run back to and touch their goal post or alternatively sit down for 10 seconds.

Keepers guard the goal posts at each end and attempt to block chasers' attempts at scoring. If Keeper is close to their hoops they are safe from being hit by bludgers.

Seekers try to tackle the snitch (a person) or obtain an object attached to the snitch such as a sock or flag. You can establish you own rules as to how a player catches the snitch. A common way to play is to make the snitch a person, and give the snitch a head start to run and hide in defined boundaries. Then the seekers search for the snitch, and attempt to tag the player. Other methods, such as the method adopted in 2005, makes the snitch a tennis ball in a sock, hanging out of the running shorts of the snitch runner. Regardless of method, the winning seeker wins 30 points for his or her team, unlike the books, in which the snitch is worth 150 points. The creators of Muggle Quidditch thought that it was worth too many points so changed the value of the snitch for muggle Quidditch.

The snitch, generally a track runner, runs around (usually the boundaries) trying to evade the seekers.

The referee should ensure that rules are being followed. They also keep track of the score.

Play the game! The object of the game is to score the most points and the game ends when the seeker snatches the snitch.

Feel free to alter the game rules. See the Tips section for suggestions.

Video

How to Play a Real-Life Game of Quidditch You don't need flying broomsticks or magic balls to play this version of the game - it's tailor-made for muggles like us.

This video shows a more realistic approach to playing Quidditch.

Tips

Alternatively the snitch can be a small yellow ball (tennis balls work great) that is hidden before the game starts by a bystander or referee. Establish boundaries and have the seekers look for the snitch.

Beaters can try hitting the bludgers around in the air with a shortened hockey sticks or a short bat. They could also use regular-length hockey sticks to hit bludgers (perhaps wiffle balls) on the ground. The simplest way is to just peg players by throwing dodge balls.

It may be easier to play without brooms (but also less fun!).

Remember that the snitch runner, if you choose to use one, is not an actual player in the game, therefore, not bound by any of the rules. If desired, the snitch is able to do whatever he or she wants to avoid capture. See How to Be a Snitch in Quidditch for more information.

You can play water quidditch in a pool. Almost all the same rules apply. Have someone throw something (the snitch) on a line into the pool at regular intervals. They can even use fake snitches.

You can buy authentic looking brooms to make the game more realistic.

There is a very large Quidditch community, have a look at the IQA website to find teams near you.

One variation is Quarter Snitch Quidditch. Find a quarter or another small coin. Have both of the teams turn around and have the referee throw it into the grass or pitch while the teams aren't looking. Play while the seekers look for the snitch.

Another variation is where the referee places the snitch somewhere in the field (in this case it's a small ball). The seeker has to find the snitch blindfolded, relying only on the coach's instructions, while the game is still on.

Warnings

Stay hydrated and exercise wisely.

A ball flying in the air can hurt. If you're playing quidditch you're probably just having fun so play nicely.

Things You'll Need

15 players

14 brooms

Field (or big backyard)

3 goal hoops per team

Referee (optional)

Color coded shirts or capes for houses, black for referee

3 Bludgers (dodge balls, water balloons, wiffle balls etc.)

1 Quaffle (volleyball, Frisbee, soccer ball, etc.)

1 Snitch (person)

Each team is composed of:

3 Chasers

2 Beaters

1 Keeper

1 Seeker

**Document number 129**

**Document identifier: GUM\_whow\_quinoa**

How to Prepare Quinoa

Quinoa is known as the little rice of Peru. The Incas treated the crop as sacred and referred to quinoa as "chisaya mama" or "mother of all grains." [1] By tradition, the Inca emperor would sow the first seeds of the season using "golden implements." Quinoa is rich in protein and much lighter than other grains. It is much easier to prepare than rice and is rapidly gaining in popularity, especially among vegetarians who value its high protein levels.

Ingredients

1 cup quinoa

2 cups water (or broth)

Olive oil to taste (Optional)

1/2 teaspoon salt (Optional)

Method 1 Cooking On A Stove Top

Rinse the grains of quinoa in water. You can skip this step if you have purchased pre-rinsed quinoa in a box. To rinse, place the measured grain in a strainer under running water for a few minutes. This is necessary to remove the excess saponins on the outside of the grains which impart a bitter flavor to quinoa if not removed.

Toast quinoa in a saucepan (optional). Drizzle a bit of olive oil in a pan over medium-high heat. Add the quinoa and cook for about 1 minute. This brings out quinoa's nutty flavor.

Cook the quinoa. Place two parts water or stock to one part of quinoa in a saucepan over medium-high heat and bring to a boil. Cover and reduce heat to low. Simmer the quinoa for about 15 minutes or until the grain becomes translucent and the white germ forms a visible spiral on the exterior of the quinoa grain.

Try to ensure there is an al dente bite to the germ, in the same way as pasta. Quinoa will continue cooking for a bit even after you take it off the heat.

Take the quinoa off the heat and let stand, covered, for 5 minutes. This will give it time to absorb any moisture that might still be in the pan.

Uncover and fluff with a fork. The quinoa should look light and fluffy, and you should be able to see the germ separating from the seed.

Serve. Freshly cooked quinoa should be served immediately to retain nutritional value and a good flavor. Serve with:

Stir-fry, using the quinoa as a substitute for rice.

Curry.

Braised meat.

In a salad.

Virtually any other combination you can think of!

Method 2 Cooking In a Rice Cooker

Rinse 1 cup of quinoa in a fine mesh sieve under cold water. If you bought packaged quinoa, this step isn't always necessary, but it's better to be safe than sorry.

Pour quinoa into rice cooker. One option is to toast the quinoa before placing in the rice cooker. See Step # 2 in Method One above for directions.

Add 2 cups of liquid and 1/2 teaspoon of salt into the rice cooker. Water, chicken stock or broth, or vegetable stock all work.

Cook for approximately 15 minutes. Some rice cooker will have different settings instead of a simple "cook" option. Try the "white rice" option if your rice cooker gives you several options.

Let stand for about 5 minutes. Fluff with a fork and serve.

Method 3 Cooking In the Oven

Preheat oven to 350 ° F (177 ° C). Arrange rack in the middle of the oven.

Rinse quinoa thoroughly in a fine mesh seive under cold water.

In a medium saucepan, heat up 2 tablespoons vegetable oil over medium-low heat.

Add onions, peppers, mushrooms, or any other type of desired vegetable or herb into the saucepan (optional). Cook onions until they are translucent, but not burned. Sweat the peppers or vegetables along with the onions.

Add the quinoa and salt to the saucepan, stirring until completely incorporated. This should take no longer than 30 seconds.

Add one cup of broth and one cup of water to the saucepan and bring to a boil over medium high heat.

Once a boil is reached, transfer quinoa to a 8-by-8-inch baking dish. [2] Spread out quinoa evenly and cover baking dish completely with aluminum foil.

Cook the quinoa in the oven for roughly 20 minutes, or until most of the liquid is gone.

Remove the aluminum foil from the baking dish, add cheese or other seasonings, and bake for an additional 5 minutes. After 5 minutes, the quinoa should be fully cooked.

Serve and enjoy!

**Document number 130**

**Document identifier: GUM\_whow\_skittles**

How to Make Skittles Vodka

Three Methods: Single Serving (25 mL Shot)

Bottles of "Skittled"

Vodka Dishwasher Bottle Method

Making Skittles vodka is a fun way to add a splash of fruity flavor and color to regular vodka. All you need to do is place your favorite combination of Skittles candies into a glass or bottle of vodka and wait for it to infuse. You can then use your Skittles vodka to make brightly-colored cocktails or even serve it as a sugary shot! Find multiple methods for making Skittles vodka after the jump -- and soon you'll be tasting the rainbow!

Ingredients

A handle (1.75 liters, about a half gallon) of vodka per bag of Skittles

A large bag of Skittles candy (the "movie size" bag)

Method 1 of 3: Single Serving (25 mL Shot)

Separate the colors of Skittles that you want to flavor the vodka with. Many people choose to leave out the green, which is lime if you're using original Skittles, and purple, which is grape in the original style, as they can create a weird taste combination or a less than appealing color for the final product. However, you can put them in if you want. If you don't mind mixed flavors, you can just skip this step altogether.

Add six Skittles to 25 ml of vodka. Keep swirling the mixture until the Skittles are almost completely dissolved. Note that the ratio of Skittles to vodka varies from recipe to recipe. You should experiment to find your preferred mix before making larger bottles.

Filter out the remaining Skittle "insides". With single servings like this, you can decide which flavor(s) you like best and proceed to making bottles, if you desire.

Method 2 of 3: Bottles of "Skittled" Vodka

Pour out some vodka from a bottle to make room for Skittles.

Separate the Skittles by color.

Add the Skittles (20 - 25 per 350 ml / 11.8 fl oz).

Let the mixture sit for a day or two. Shake occasionally so the flavour mixes well.

Strain out the Skittles using a filter, such as a paper coffee filter or a clean t-shirt.

Refrigerate overnight.

Method 3 of 3: Dishwasher Bottle Method

Separate the colors from five bags of 200 g Skittles.

Using 5 x 700 ml / 23.6 fl oz bottles, pour 300 ml / 10.1 fl oz of vodka into a jug and fill each bottle with skittles.

Place the bottles in your dishwasher and put on an intensive cycle.

One third of of the way through the cycle, shake all bottles vigorously.

Two thirds of the way through the cycle, shake all bottles vigorously.

Once the cycle has finished, shake all bottles vigorously again. Then place in the freezer for 2 hours.

Once the vodka is cold, it should be syrupy. Take a sieve, line it with a piece of cheesecloth (muslin) or a coffee filter, place above a large jug and pour the vodka through slowly.

Once the first bottle has been filtered, wash out the bottle and pour the Skittles vodka back in.

Repeat the above two steps for all bottles, ensuring that everything is cleaned between uses to prevent color contamination.

Place all of the bottles in the freezer until you are ready to drink. Don't worry, the vodka won't freeze.

You are finished. Enjoy your tasty creation.

Tips.

If you want to make it more quickly, cut the skittles in half before putting them into vodka. Shake every 15 minutes. They'll dissolve in an hour instead of a day. Or you could just scoop them out when the color dissolves.

Start with small amount of vodka and Skittles at first to experiment which combination of taste suits you best. You can carry this out with larger amount of vodka and Skittles once you have decided that you enjoy the taste.

The lime green Skittles add a sourness to the drink, so if you want one that's sweet, leave the green ones out and add them to their own bottle for a sour lime vodka.

Another approach is to buy five bottles of vodka and five bags of Skittles. Then separate the candy and use one flavor for each bottle. (Or get four bottles and an empty, to allow room for the skittles.)

If using a t-shirt to strain, be sure fabric softener or a dryer sheet had not been used with it, lets you get some extra (unwanted) flavoring (and potentially toxic chemicals).

Warnings

Drink responsibly. Never drink and drive. Know your limits, and do not drink to the extent of intoxication.

Do not drink if underage in your country.

Things You'll Need

Each handle of vodka (1.75 liters, about a half gallon) requires a large bag worth of Skittles, so if you plan on doing only one flavor for a flavorful vodka, you'll have to buy 5 large bags of Skittles.

Coffee filter, cheesecloth / muslin, or an extremely clean T-shirt

Large funnel or strainer to hold filter