CSC594\_Brad Harper

Forum Posts

Pondering out loud: Attribution

Brad Harper posted Apr 11, 2020 9:22 PM

ARTIFICIAL INTELL TOPICS - 2019-2020 Spring BH

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The subject of Attribution Theory is important to emotion because it tries to

explain how a humans assigns meaning to their own behavior and the behavior of

others. The theory focuses on how ordinary people might associate, for example,

a person’s facial expression with anger.

TheOxford Dictionary defines Attribution Theory as “a theory that supposes that

one attempts to understand the behavior of others by attributing feelings, beliefs,

and intentions to them.”

Wikipedia’s description indicates that “Humans are motivated to assign causes to

their actions and behaviors. In social psychology, attribution is the process by

which individuals explain the causes of behavior and events. Models to explain

this process are called attribution theory.”

A final definition that I find interesting is that of Fiske, S. T., & Taylor, S. E. (1991):

“Attribution theory deals with how the social perceiver uses information to arrive

at causal

explanations for events. It examines what information is gathered and how it is

combined to

form a causal judgment”.

The one simple explanation of the theory suggests:

1) the observer of another individual's behavior is more likely to attribute the

observed behavior to the observed individual’s character if environment factors

are minimal , or,

2) the observer of another individual’s behavior is more likely to attribute the

observed behavior to environment factors if the observer perceives that the

behavior of the observer was unintentional.

When we view the observer’s observation as a data point, we might conclude

that these points in the context of Attribution Theory would contain a great deal

of bias. I suppose that data points that are fitted to Dr. Elliott’s table of Emotion

Category(Types) would also contain similar bias.

I propose that bias may not make a difference, if all the data points are related to

only one agent. In other words, how the agent views itself relative to how others

view it isn’t important as long as the agent’s emotional behavior is predicted by

the AI model.

Aggregate observations of a larger population of observed agents might prove

predictive. However, it seems unreasonable to think that the aggregate behavior

of a large population will be as predictive(error rate) as those observations that are

directly related to an individual agent.

The error rate associated with aggregate observations may be appropriate for

some purposes. For example, I don’t believe that an error of 10 percent would be

inappropriate if we were predicting the longevity of a relationship based on

Human Romantic Love.

These thought were inspired by the following article:

<https://www.simplypsychology.org/attribution-theory.html>

Brad Harper

● Brad Harper posted Mar 30, 2020 10:39 AM

●

● Brad Harper

● For a photo, see me on LinkedIn

● Who are you?

● I am a life-long learner.

● What have you been studying?

● Over the last year, I completed my introductory course for DePaul’s

Master of

● Cybersecurity program. I also have degrees in business

administration.

● What is your professional experience?

● I have spent most of my working life in banking and IT.

● What do you like to do in your spare time?

● Golf

● Wife and daughter

● Your music?

● Jazz, classical and the standards

● Where do you live?

● Currently: Belvidere, IL

Pondering Out Loud: Definitions of

Emotion

Brad Harper posted Apr 12, 2020 6:41 PM

ARTIFICIAL INTELL TOPICS - 2019-2020 Spring BH

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Pondering Out Loud: Definitions of Emotion

Well , I am taking a class that focuses on emotion. It might be nice to have some

kind of definition or theory on the concept. I present the following as an example

of the disparity among definitions of emotion.

https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/emotion

Definition of emotion

1a: a conscious mental reaction (such as anger or fear) subjectively experienced as

strong feeling usually directed toward a specific object and typically accompanied

by physiological and behavioral changes in the body

b: a state of feeling

c: the affective aspect of consciousness : FEELING

2a: EXCITEMENT

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emotion

Emotions are biological states associated with the nervous system[1][2][3]

brought on by neurophysiological changes variously associated with thoughts,

feelings, behavioural responses, and a degree of pleasure or displeasure.[4][5]

There is currently no scientific consensus on a definition. Emotion is often

intertwined with mood, temperament, personality, disposition, creativity[6][7] and

motivation.[8]

https://www.britannica.com/science/emotion/The-physical-expression-ofemotion

[On the contrary,] emotions are structured in several ways: by their underlying

neurology, by the judgments and evaluations that enter into them, by the

behaviour that expresses or manifests them, and by the larger social contexts in

which they occur. Thus, one might say that an emotion is an “integrated neurophysiological-

behavioral-evaluative-experiential-social phenomenon.” Different

emotions will manifest such structures to different extents and in different ways,

depending on the specific emotion, its type, and the circumstances.

Maybe, disparity is too strong of a word with regard to those definitions of

emotion. The narrative of the Wiki and that of Britannica do suggest that there is

no simple definition of emotion--thus, no consensus-- that would completely

explain the concept. However, my survey of the literature shows that there is

agreement concerning the components of emotion-- that being sensory,

physiological, cognitive and phenomenology. There may be some disagreement on

the order in which these occur, but most modern writing believes that these

happen in some sequence.

For the purpose of this class, the physiological component would be partially

replaced by a programmatic adaptation. For example, neuron excitation would be

replaced by logic gate activity and human body reaction to the stimulus would be

explained--barring the absence of a humanoid-like robot. The sensory and

cognitive components are definitely computable.

4/12/2020 Pondering Out Loud: Recognizing Your Agent - ARTIFICIAL INTELL TOPICS - 2019-2020 Spring

https://d2l.depaul.edu/d2l/le/745964/discussions/threads/2991350/View 1/4

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Pondering Out Loud: Recognizing Your

Agent

Brad Harper posted Apr 12, 2020 12:05 PM

ARTIFICIAL INTELL TOPICS - 2019-2020 Spring BH

In this discussion, I want to consider the ability of a human subject to recognize

their emotional characteristics as generated by a computer program. I propose

that the recognition of yourself at one point in time is a composite of your

historic, your current and your future. So, our emotional response from one day to

the next is influenced by our experiences. For example, the agent that we build

and test on Day 0 may be completely recognizable to us on Day 0. On Day 1, we

are asked to pick our agent out of a “line-up” of ten other similar agents. If the

characterization of the other agents were reasonably nuanced relative to our

agent, we may fail to recognize our agent. The data points we used to program

our agent on Day 0 may not exactly match how we feel on Day 1. It would seem

that we would need to provide additional data points on Day 1 if we are to have a

chance to identify our agent. This would be fine if the agent’s prediction only

needed to support a decision that is relevant for one day. However, the

prediction may not be perfectly suitable if the decision involved a longer term

engagement.

What we really want is an agent that integrates an interpretation of our historic

self, our current self and future self. The agent would have the ability to generate

predictions for each day of our life until the end of term. The model would do so

by creating environments by extrapolating from the information known on Day 0.

In this way, we would have the agent’s emotional response to events that will not

occur until some time in the future. For example, the agent’s future emotional

response to the birth of its first child. Or, the agent’s emotional response to some

tragic event 5 year in the future.

Bruce Hodd in his article “What Is the Self Illusion?” suggests that our current

self(the “I”) and our future self(the “me”) are changed by our minds in order to

organize our thoughts:

“However, I think that both the “I” and the “me” are actually ever-changing

narratives generated by our brain to provide a coherent framework to organize

the output of all the factors that contribute to our thoughts and behaviors.”

If Hood is correct, the prediction produced by a static agent AI will always be in

conflict with some part of our self image. In other words, an agent AI that does

not account for future events will have errors associated with the changes in taste

and preference that happen as we reason our environment. This consideration

does not suggest that the prediction provided by the agent is without value.

In fact, our use of the agent’s prediction may be able to tolerate some level of

error. As we have suggested, agent predictions that relate to short time horizons

may be suitable for agents that focus what we currently know about our

environment. However, agents that make predictions concerning longer event

horizons would need to account for environmental changes over that time

period.

Inspired by Bruce Hodd’s article “What Is the Self Illusion?”:

https://www.psychologytoday.com/us/blog/the-self-illusion/201205/what-isthe-

self-illusion

Brad Harper

March 31 at 11:02 AM

Nick,

You have some interesting AI experience. I am drawn to the course because of its focus on emotion as an AI concept.

Given your AI interest in music, do you see a place where AI is used to model emotion?

View profile card for Nick Fragakis Nick Fragakis

April 4 at 9:39 AM

Hi Brad,

To really answer this question, I think we have to arrive at a common definition for what you mean by modeling emotion.

I am very excited to explore this throughout the class, and I'm sure Professor Elliot will help us in arriving at some

common ground for these terms.

From my current understanding of this, areas such as categorizing musical genres and sentiment analysis fall short in

truly modeling emotion as they are essentially just finding a way to represent the data in a multi-dimensional latent

space and extracting commonalities/patterns from this. With that being said, I think an argument could be made that

emotion and consciousness at the human level came about through principles of emergence in our complex mental

architecture. From my research, it seems like we are just barely scratching the surface of our understanding in

these areas. However, if this is the case and these systems are just emergence through the raw "computation" of the

human brain, then it is only a matter of time until we start building AI that starts approaching and rapidly exceeding

humans on the spectrum of consciousness and emotion.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

Brad Harper

April 1 at 7:42 AM

Hi Saleh,

I am interested in your view-point with regard to how you see the integration of

human factors into your study of Cybersecurity. Since computers don't violate

the security of one another computer, I believe that security solutions must begin

with what motivates individuals to breach the systems of other entities. Do you

see any political science model that may explain some aspect of the human

motivation to violate the privacy of others?

Reply

Saleh Alshammari

April 1 at 11:42 AM

Hi Brad,

Thank you for your thoughtful reply. I agree , soon a main concern in international

theory would be to understand the motive behind the breach of systems between

international actors. I dont have a model to explain this new phenomenon but I

can tell you that political analysts are aware that in the near future international

actors will behave with each other in accordance to their cyber power. This alone

should give you an understanding of the potential power play that will occur

between states.

Best.

Saleh

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Brad Harper

April 1 at 8:07 AM

Hi Don,

When I was involved in trading (mainly stocks and index funds) , some market

participants were of the opinion that it would become increasingly more difficult

for individuals to compete(trade) with the trading algorithms. I believe that the

jest of this argument concerns how these algorithms remove human emotion from

the day to day decision making process. Do you believe that AI will have a

significant impact on the individual day trader or the individual position trader?

Reply

Donald Crowley

April 1 at 10:00 AM

Hi Brad,

Good question. When I first started trading it was entirely possible for individuals

to trade from the exchange floors and do quite well for themselves. Over the

4/7/2020 Introduction Don Crowley - ARTIFICIAL INTELL TOPICS - 2019-2020 Spring

https://d2l.depaul.edu/d2l/le/745964/discussions/threads/2935888/View 8/11

years that has become almost impossible, and options trading is dominated by

larger companies that view themselves as technology firms as much as they are

trading firms(Susquehanna has 1500-2000 employees, and I'd guess more tech

employees than traders). Our CEO sometimes describes the role of our traders

that trade electronically as like an airline pilot. They have many tools at their

disposal like automated strategies, predictive feeds, etc and during calmer times

the trading system can \*almost\* run itself. However, when there is a market

crash, or something unusual happens, that's when the trader needs to use his or

her brain to optimize the tools at their disposal and also figure out what trading

opportunities exist that automated strategies aren't seeing. I don't think that

humans will be completely be replaced by AI any time soon, but rather AI will just

become a valuable tool for human traders to use under the right circumstances.

Reply

Brad Harper

April 1 at 11:21 AM

I believe you are saying that trader in the future will need to have an

understanding of the latest tools and techniques if they hope to be competitive.

Ideas File

Passages for Articles

The impact of personality on achievement:

During the 2018 Golden Globe Awards, Oprah proved exactly why. The speech she gave after accepting the Cecil B. DeMille Award gushed through Twitter. Praise spun into nods for “Oprah 2020.” Seeing as I don’t own a TV, I had no choice but to try to follow along second-hand on the Twitter-sphere. I dutifully read her speech. I then read it again. It was flat. I wondered, was I reading the right speech?

It was only this morning when I watched the video of her *presenting* the speech did it have the full effect. She has a magnetic energy that pulls you in and keeps you captivated, under her spell. She owns her presence, the space around her, and she projects gravitas that easily pierces any screen. Reading the words on paper had nothing on Oprah presenting them. It wasn’t the words she spoke, but her force that carried them.

<https://www.forbes.com/sites/stephaniedenning/>

Jan 8, 2018,05:21pm EST

# Oprah: The Secret To Her Success

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[Stephanie Denning](https://www.forbes.com/sites/stephaniedenning/)Senior Contributor

[Careers](https://www.forbes.com/careers)

*I write about strategy, economics and leadership.*

Intraindividual Personality Variability: Some subgroups may change more than others groups.

Although it is generally recognized that persons differ in level of personality traits, this study was one of the first to establish that persons also differ on rate of change in major personality traits. There were clear interindividual differences in intraindividual change, as suggested by life-span developmental theory, and these individual differences were at least partially explained by age-graded and theoretically relevant contextual variables, as well as by birth cohort. Our results demonstrate the usefulness of intraindividual approaches for research on personality development, in terms of the answers they provide as well as the important new questions to which they give rise. We hope that these findings encourage others to use an intraindividual approach to the question of stability and change, in personality or in other behavioral domains. However, more importantly, we hope that this paper will persuade others to think in new ways about trait stability and change. Personality stability, like personality itself, is an individual differences variable. Some people are stable, but others change; those who change on one dimension may not change on another. It is time for our notions of personality stability to change.

# Modeling Intraindividual Change in Personality Traits: Findings From the Normative Aging Study

Daniel K. Mroczek, Avron Spiro, III

*The Journals of Gerontology: Series B*, Volume 58, Issue 3, May 2003, Pages P153–P165, <https://doi.org/10.1093/geronb/58.3.P153>

**Published:** 01 May 2003

Identity and Personality:

Recently, identity scholars have extended conceptualization of identity construct beyond the traditional definition of role identity as purely dispositional in nature, arguing that social roles are ensembles of short-term episodes/events that unfold across a wide range of occasions (Ashforth & Schinoff, 2016; Miscenko et al., 2017). In fact, identity-relevant episodes/events occur daily (Burke, 2004). Identity theorists argue that the “subjectivity of identity [is] inherently fragile and temporary [. . .] and does not comprise a single static entity” (Leitch & Harrison, 2016, p. 6). Furthermore, other have noted that, “identity is located on the level of subjective psychological experience, rather than necessarily referring to an objective ‘essence’” (Vignoles, Regalia, Manzi, Golledge, & Scabini, 2006, p. 309).

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Building on these insights, we expand the traditional concept of personal identity or role identity, in which identity is a self referential description that provides contextually appropriate answer to the question “Who am I?” (Mead, 1934). Personal identity describes “a person’s unique sense of self” (Postmes & Jetten, 2006, p. 260). Such personal identities in here roles such as organizational, relational, and occupational roles and are called role identities (Stryker, 1968, 1980). At the state level, we define state identity as an internalized sense of self in a role derived from a momentary situation or episode. State identity centrality shares the same content space as trait identity centrality, which refers to the psychological centrality or importance of a role (Stryker & Serpe, 1994). However, state identity centrality refers to the variable importance of an identity that is derived from momentary situations or episodes. Unlike stable trait identity centrality, state identity centrality is situational and transient and is captured at momentary or episodic instances across time. We argue that identity centrality manifests in the form of states of identity centrality across a range of occasions and, thus, is best depicted by the frequency distribution of states of identity centrality across occasions/time. This frequency distribution of identity centrality consists of two components: (a) state identity centrality: instances of identity centrality at each occasion and (b) trait identity centrality: the enduring or stable feature or features of the identity distribution (e.g., the mean of the identity distribution; Dalal et al., 2015; Fleeson & Jayawickreme, 2015; Fleeson & Law, 2015). Whereas, trait identity centrality corroborates to explain the between-person effects—the differences between those who have strong identity centrality and those who have weaker identity centrality—state identity centrality explains the within-person effects— how a person’s identity centrality influences the same person’s behavior, cognition, and emotions at discrete instances across occasions (Ashforth & Schinoff, 2016; Beal, 2015; Dalal et al., 2015; Fleeson, 2001; Fleeson & Noftle, 2008).

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A large part of identity control theory research has argued that the output of identity verification—the congruence between the input and the identity standard—is role performance (Burke, 1991; Burke & Reitzes, 1981). However, an ancillary argument to this dominant view is that identity verification could also affect identity itself, which allows continuous adjustments to identity to match the input with the identity standard (Burke, 2006; Burke & Stets, 2009). This supposition of identity to be also influenced by situations is largely overlooked in identity theory, where identity is assumed to be a stable or dispositional construct. Situational variability is particularly relevant in the daily context, where identity is affected by daily interactions through identity-relevant events. Take, for example, the work life of an employee with a creative role identity (Farmer, Tierney, & Kung-Mcintyre, 2003). In dayto-day work life, the employee is likely to face numerous occasions during which he or she can contribute creative ideas or suggestions. The employee with creative identity is more likely to contribute creative ideas, on average, across occasions that invoke his or her creative identity. Using the reflected appraisal of prior creative contributions, the more the employee perceives him- or herself to be successful in making creative contributions; the more likely he or she is to consider his or her creative role identity important. Ultimately, this enhances the psychological centrality of his or her identity as a creative person. Thus, progress in performing role-relevant activities is likely to enhance subsequent state identity centrality.

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Unlike moods, which are generic in nature and can be affected by events or activities that are unrelated to a particular role (Ellsworth & Scherer, 2003; Schwarz, 2011), passion is targeted at an identifiable referent—the role. Thus, events related to a particular role (Gielnik, Spitzmuller, et al., 2015; Vallerand, 2010) are likely to affect passion.

*Intraindividual Variability in Identity Centrality*

Neha Tripathi

National University of Singapore

Jinlong Zhu

Renmin University of China

Gabriel Henry Jacob

Nanyang Technological University

Michael Frese

National University of Singapore and Leuphana University

of Lüneburg

Michael M. Gielnik

Leuphana University of Lüneburg

Ideas Book Reviews—I would have liked to incorporate some of these reviews in to the project as playback to the user. This would have allowed the user to compare their idea of Peter(Brian) to what was produce by user’s survey.

Reader reviews of “The Hatchet” by Gary Paulsen

#### Hatchet

.  
Litzy Peña  
4/28/16  
Hatchet per: 1  
  
Title:The Hatchet Author:Gary Paulsen Genre:Adventure  
Brian Robeson, a thirteen-year-old boy from New York City, is the only passenger on a small plane headed toward the oil fields of Canada. Oh, not right. Brian is on his way to spend the summer with his father, and he's feeling totally bummed about his parents' recent divorce. Brian doesn't have much time to dwell on his unhappy family situation, though, because the pilot—the only other person on the plane—suddenly suffers a heart attack and dies.  
Through an amazing combination of good luck, clear thinking, and readerly suspension of disbelief, Brian manages to crash-land the plane into a lake and escape with nothing more than some bruises. Still strapped onto his belt is the hatchet his mother had given him before he boarded the plane. Brian realizes he needs to find food and shelter so he can last until he's rescued. Brian finds some berries, constructs a shelter of sorts out of some tree branches and a cave (this kid was definitely a Boy Scout), and meets a bear in the woods. Woven throughout the narrative are Brian's thoughts and memories of his family, and the "secret" which led to his parents' divorce—his mother had been involved with another man before the breakup. As the days pass, Brian is attacked by a porcupine, learns how to make fire, makes a fishing spear from a tree branch, and eats some really gross stuff. Try not to read this book while you're having lunch—just a friendly tip.  
All the while, Brian is counting on rescuers showing up at any time. When a rescue plane does fly overhead, though, Brian misses it, seeing it just in time to watch it fade off into the distance. Ouch. Brian's reaction, understandably, is not pretty. We're talking screaming, tears, absolute despair. In the book's epilogue, we learn that Brian soon returns to life in the city with his mother. He's been changed, physically and emotionally, by his experiences in the woods. Um, duh. He spends time learning about some of the plants and animals that he'd known there, and he often has dreams about his time on the lake. His parents never reconcile, and Brian is never able to tell his father about his mother's involvement with another man.

**Adult**Written by[Serenity N.](https://www.commonsensemedia.org/users/serenitynash)December 5, 2016

age 11+

The book hatchet has lots of adventures. In the book the main character is Brian. He was in an small air plane to go visit his father. But out of no where some thing happens to the driver then after he wake up he could berly move he was in the middle of no where . how. Survive. If I die. Those are the thought that where going thru his head after he woke up . there is some thing that has been going through his head its "The secret" about his mom. And having to learn to find his own food ,make his own shelter &amp; having to face the good and bad weather. The them of this noval is to never take things for granted

Recommends it for: No one. This is the worst book I have ever read.

So when I was in the 7th grade, Mrs. Randall (formerly Sr. Mary Randall, an ex-nun) FORCED this pile of garbage upon me and the rest of my unsuspecting classmates. I was an advanced reader and it was a relatively short, easy to swallow book but it took me FOREVER TO READ IT. because it was THAT FUCKING BORING. It's about this stupid snot of a kid whose parents are getting divorced (mom and dad broke up! boo-hoo :'( i'm scarred for life now!) and somehow his plane goes down in the wilderness of **Canada** (which I can admit is the scariest fucking thing I can possibly think of. I'd rather be faced with the zombie apocalypse or a gang of mass murdering rapists than being stuck in the middle of **Canada**) so snot-face has to learn to survive on his own. He has a hatchet that his mom gave him (though I really can't say what possessed her to give her poor no-one-wants-me warning signs of future school shootings son a HATCHET, but she does) and he eventually stops crying and figures out how to pick berries and chop trees. Or saplings. Or something. I don't know. All I know is, this is the worst book EVER. UGH. And Mrs. "Ex-Nun" Randall made us watch the MOVIE, too. it was TORTURE. [(less)](https://www.goodreads.com/book/show/50.Hatchet)

Shelves: [teen-faves](https://www.goodreads.com/review/list/45618-karen?shelf=teen-faves), [and-so-this-is-grad-school](https://www.goodreads.com/review/list/45618-karen?shelf=and-so-this-is-grad-school), [favorites](https://www.goodreads.com/review/list/45618-karen?shelf=favorites)

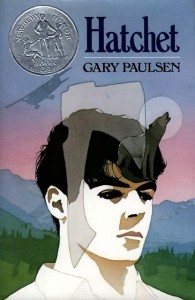
yes yes yes!! thank you to all the goodreaders who recommended this to me after my love for island of the blue dolphins became known. it turns out i love survival stories!! with teens!! and i wish i could say i never tore my eyes from the page and read this in an hour, but i have been having a distractedish day today; emailing my dad for father's day (everyone: call your dads!! or if they are at work, email-chat them!) and then there was a fire across the street from me (which is my number one all time fear) and the people in the building are so casual about it - there are two fire trucks in the street, and firefighters swarming everywhere, and i look in the windows and in two different apartments, there are people just sitting and watching and smoking cigarettes. what is wrong with them?? don't they care that their building is on fire?? don't they feel the fear i feel?? did they light their cigarettes from their blazing belongings and treasures?? i don't understand their stoicism in the face of fire. but you know who loves fire?? brian. he uses it to survive in the wilderness. seamless segue back into the review. it's great. i could read 400 more pages of this story. and despite my own fears of the fire leaping across the street to consume me and my beloved books, i could still engage in his plight: when he d the h in the w (clever code prevents spoilers) - i actually gasped out loud. and there were several times when he overcame a particular setback that i smiled. i totally cared about this character. i would love more survivaly stories, if anyone's got 'em.

[Sep 18, 2007](https://www.goodreads.com/review/show/6419963?book_show_action=true)**[Daniel Lowder](https://www.goodreads.com/user/show/393075-daniel-lowder" \o "Daniel Lowder)** rated it did not like it

What I learned from Hatchet:  
  
1. If you see a man grimacing in pain, it could be a heart attack. If this man is the pilot of a charter prop plane that you're flying alone in, you could be fucked.  
  
2. If you eat mysterious berries, they just might give you severe diarrhea. And, having just been marooned in a plane crash, you could lack the proper facilities to expel the diarrhea within. So, you could end up shitting your brains out in a cave. Since the tender age of 9, when I glanced upon the pages of this book, I have had a fear in regards to shitting in the wild. Fuck you, Gary Paulsen. [(less)](https://www.goodreads.com/book/show/50.Hatchet)

# Top 100 Children’s Novels #23: Hatchet by Gary Paulsen

JUNE 4, 2012 BY [ELIZABETH BIRD](http://blogs.slj.com/afuse8production/author/elizabethbird/)

[](http://blogs.slj.com/afuse8production/files/2012/06/Hatchet1.jpg)#23 Hatchet by Gary Paulsen (1989)  
68 points

Does anyone not like Hatchet? I mean, seriously. I had to read this book for school in Grade 5 and had no interest in survival or plane crashes or anything and this book blew me away. And who doesn’t like that old school cover with the hatchet super-imposed over Brian’s face!? It’s killer. – Sharon Ozimy

This was the first middle grade book I read after becoming a MS teacher. I was blown away by the quality of the writing. It and the 4 ‘Brian’ books that followed are perennial favorites among my students. – Jerry Jarrell

I like to call Gary Paulsen the Ernest Hemingway of children’s literature. Without the bullfighting, of course.

The plot from the publisher reads, “Brian Robertson, sole passenger on a Cessna 406, is on his way to visit his father when the tiny bush plane crashes in the Canadian wilderness. With nothing but his clothing, a tattered windbreaker, and the hatchet his mother had given him as a present, Brian finds himself completely alone. Challenged by his fear and despair — and plagued with the weight of a dreadful secret he’s been keeping since his parent’s divorce — Brian must tame his inner demons in order to survive. It will take all his know-how and determination, and more courage than he knew he possessed.”

In 100 Best Books for Children Anita Silvey says that, “the book was actually inspired by a visit to the Hershey, Pennsylvania, Middle School in April 1986.  While talking to students about their passions, Paulsen realized that he should write the survival tale that had been brewing in his mind, and he dedicated the book to those children.”  A lot of the trials Brian endures in the course of the novel actually happened to Mr. Paulsen as well.  Everything from the mosquitoes to the fire to the turtle’s eggs (Silvey writes, “Although he was not successful at getting them down, he decided that Brian, being much hungrier, would be able to do so.”)

In an interview with School Library Journal in June of 1997 Paulsen said that when writing this book, “I didn’t think of boys at first. At one point, I actually toyed with the idea of writing Hatchet with a girl protagonist.” Later, when asked which of his books are his favorites he says, “Hatchet is in the sense that it struck some nerve that I still don’t understand, and that has made it one of my favorite books. It was not when I wrote it.”

And talk about sequels. Let’s see here. There was Brian’s Winter, The River, Brian’s Return, and Brian’s Hunt (not necessarily in that order). There was even a nonfiction title called, Guts: The True Stories Behind Hatchet and the Brian Books.  Roger Sutton, when he reviewed that book, said of it, “Although he is absolutely candid about the dangers of the wild (such as his eyewitness account of a little boy killed by a young deer) and the consequences of hunger (‘I have eaten grub worms wrapped in fresh dandelion greens’), the writing is never sensationalized, and the tone is always modest.”

Hatchet [made the news](http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/17701966/) in a very different way in 2007 when a 12-year-old boy lost in the North Carolina mountains used his knowledge from Hatchet to help him survive for four days on his own. “…the boy’s father had talked about one of Michael’s favorite books when he was younger, a story titled ‘Hatchet’ about a boy whose plane crashes in the Alaskan wilderness, and how the boy survives on his own. ‘I think he’s got some of that book in his mind,’ said Kent Auberry, whose son had camped overnight several times.”

It won a Newbery Honor, losing out that year to Russell Freedman’s Lincoln: A Photobiography.

Zena Sutherland in The Bulletin of the Center for Children’s Books said, “It is weakened by stylistic flaws (speaking of a coil of wire, ‘it sprung into a three foot long antenna’) and by the melodramatic treatment of ‘The Secret,’ the fact that Brian had seen his mother, prior to the divorce, kiss a man whom she later ‘continued to see,’ as explained in an epilogue after Brian’s rescue; but as a story of boy-against-nature, it’s deftly conceived and developed.”

VOYA said of it, ” Paulsen ’s knowledge of our national wilderness is obvious and beautifully shared. Beyond that Paulsen grips Brian (and the reader) by the throat, shaking him into enlightenment and self-confidence after having endured several life-threatening events.”

The review from The Junior Bookshelf read, “Gary Paulsen ’s young hero is no Crusoe, no Family Robinson moving facilely from one project to the next. He has no kind climate or fertile land to assist his self-sufficiency. He must outwit the fish and the birds—and the elements—be patient and—brave. There is talk nowadays of ‘grace under pressure’ as a cardinal virtue. Perhaps this is where Brian scores.”

Said The School Librarian, “The passionate, repetitive rhythms of the writing, though sometimes a little overdone, powerfully communicate his terrors and triumphs, and could well make this Crusoe-story accessible to slow or reluctant readers, without disturbing others.”

Ideas You-Tube URLs—These are all the site videos I reviewed while trying to build a web application

Google Sheets Web App Example - Google Apps Script Web App Tutorial - Part 1

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RRQvySxaCW0

Template Partials & Passing Objects - Google Apps Script Web App Tutorial - Part 2

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1toLqGwMRVc

Google Forms - Drop Down List from Spreadsheet Using Apps Script

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o3AL7ASI\_cA

Going Google Series: How to automate forms using Google Apps Script

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vwXFE5RS\_X4

Apps Script: Dynamic Forms Multiple Choice

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MPlT\_sIwL6k

The FASTEST way to get Google Sheet data to the front of your website using JSON

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LY2SpojAqpE

WEB SITES URLs-These are various sites I visited related to the project. However, most of these have to do with building a web application.

12 WRITING ASSISTANT SOFTWARE APPS CURRENTLY USING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI)

http://scribesyndicate.com/12-writing-assistant-software-apps-currently-using-artificial-intelligence-ai/

AIWRITER

https://panel.ai-writer.com/aiw/simpleui/research\_and\_write\_2/

CODE PROJECT

https://www.codeproject.com/search.aspx?q=personality+typing+Artificial+Intelligence&x=6&y=4&sbo=kw

MYERS-BRIGGS FOUNDATION

https://www.myersbriggs.org/my-mbti-personality-type/take-the-mbti-instrument/home.htm?bhcp=1

How to Create a Personality Test in Storyline

https://community.articulate.com/articles/how-to-create-a-personality-test-in-storyline

16PERSONALITIES

https://www.16personalities.com/

CLIPS

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CLIPS>

CLIPS

http://clipsrules.sourceforge.net/

CLIPS

https://www.csie.ntu.edu.tw/~sylee/courses/clips/clipsjni.htm

WEBLIUM

https://help.weblium.com/en-us/article/adding-your-own-code-to-the-site-1f6tdsv/

WAMPSERVER

https://sourceforge.net/projects/wampserver/

TOWARDS DATA SCIENCE

https://towardsdatascience.com/building-a-web-application-to-deploy-machine-learning-models-e224269c1331

Simple Python Web Server

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hFNZ6kdBgO0

3-11: Getting input from users on the World Wide Web – Creating and managing web forms

http://www.cellbiol.com/bioinformatics\_web\_development/chapter-3-your-first-web-page-learning-html-and-css/getting-input-from-users-on-the-world-wide-web-creating-and-managing-web-forms/

Servlet and JSP Tutorial- How to Build Web Applications in Java?

https://www.edureka.co/blog/servlet-and-jsp-tutorial/

How to Install & configure Apache Tomcat server in Windows 10?

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tz1lrUcR0r4

JETTY SERVER

https://happycoding.io/tutorials/java-server/jetty-setup

How to Create a Jar File in Java.

https://www.webucator.com/how-to/how-create-jar-file-java.cfm

Fiji / ImageJ: Script development for Image Processing

https://workshops.rc.virginia.edu/lesson/fiji-scripting/#macro-recorder-id

Jess, The Java Expert System Shell

https://jess.sandia.gov/jess/docs/45/

How To Host Your Personal Website On Google’s Servers For Free

https://www.hongkiat.com/blog/host-website-google-server/