



# I Have a Dream Today

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On the moral obligation of equal rights for all citizens

Martin Luther King Jr.  
Washington, D.C., August 28, 1963  
The March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom

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ADVANCE TEXT OF SPEECH TO BE DELIVERED BY DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.  
President, Southern Christian Leadership  
Conference  
March on Washington  
August 28, 1963

Five score years ago, a great American, in whose symbolic shadow we stand today, signed the Emancipation Proclamation. This momentous decree came as a great beacon of light of hope to millions of Negro slaves who had been seared in the flames of withering injustice. It came as a joyous daybreak to end the long night of captivity.

But one hundred years later, we must face the tragic fact that the Negro still is not free. One hundred years later, the life of the Negro is still sadly crippled by the manacle of segregation and the chains of discrimination. One hundred years later, the Negro lives on a lonely island of poverty in the midst of a vast ocean of material prosperity. One hundred years later, the Negro is still languished in the corners of American society and finds himself an exile in his own land. So we have come here today to dramatize an appalling condition.

In a sense we have come to our nation's Capitol to cash a check. When the architects of our republic wrote the magnificent words of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence, they were signing a promissory note to which every American was to fall heir. This note was a promise that all men would be granted the unalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

It is obvious today that America has defaulted on this promissory note insofar as her citizens of color are concerned. Instead of honoring this sacred obligation, America has given the Negro people a bad check; a check which has come back marked "insufficient funds." But we refuse to believe that the bank of justice is bankrupt. We refuse to believe that there are insufficient funds in the great vaults of opportunity of this nation. So we have come to cash this check - a check that will give us upon demand the riches of freedom and the security of justice.

## Dr. Martin Luther King, JR. (1963). TEXT OF SPEECH DELIVERED IN THE MARCH ON WASHINGTON. August 28, 1963.

# Lists

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|   |             |   |              |
|---|-------------|---|--------------|
| 1 | New York    | 1 | Philadelphia |
| 2 | Los Angeles | 2 | San Antonio  |
| 3 | Chicago     | 3 | San Diego    |
| 4 | Houston     | 4 | Dallas       |
| 5 | Phoenix     | 5 | San Jose     |

# Is Algebraic Graph Knowledge Possible?

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Research has been conducted in order to evaluate the possibility of reaching meaningful knowledge from Algebraic Graph transformations.

- Model Checking and theorem proving are viable paths.

When the need to make strong assertions becomes inevitable:

- This is the first way: **outstanding assertion!**
- Even greater impact comes from: **hilight text!**

\***Note:** This is a very long footnote line intended to test the layout of two.

# H1

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## H2

### H3

#### H4

##### H5

###### H6

- This is a fragment o normal text written here in order to exemplify the use of several featrues in CSS.
- This is a fragment o normal text written here in order to exemplify the use of several featrues in CSS.
  - This is one **feature**
  - This is another subjetc.

# Lists

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1. One
2. Two
3. Three
  - i. abc
  - ii. def
4. End of list

```
primes = filterPrime [2..]
  where filterPrime (p:xs) =
        p : filterPrime [x | x <- xs, x `mod` p /= 0]

seqLength :: Num b ⇒ Sequence a → b
seqAppend :: Sequence a → Sequence a → Sequence a

seqLength Nil = 0
seqLength (Cons _ xs) = 1 + seqLength xs

seqAppend Nil ys = ys
seqAppend (Cons x xs) ys = Cons x (seqAppend xs ys)
```

Code: Haskell code fragment.

# Tables

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| Column A | Column B | Column C | Column D |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| A1       | B1       | C1       | D1       |
| A2       | B2       | C2       | D2       |
| A3       | B3       | C3       | D3       |

Table: Exemple of use of tables.

# LaTeX Equations

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$$\frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial t^2} = \nabla^2 \circ \psi$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t}$$

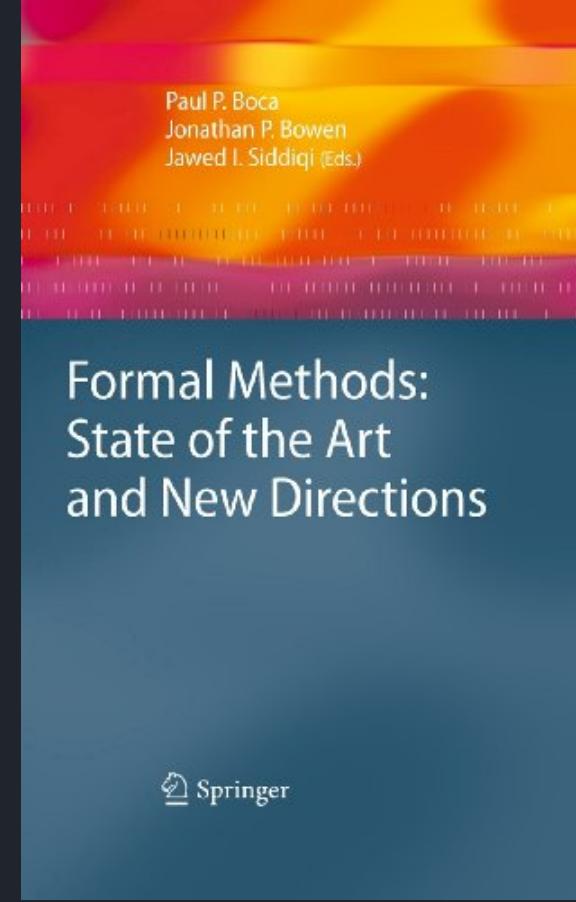
$$\nabla^2 \mathbf{E} = \mu\epsilon \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{E}}{\partial t^2}$$

$$c = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\mu\epsilon}}$$

**Formulae:** Exemples of use of LaTeX formulas.

# Images in Two Columns

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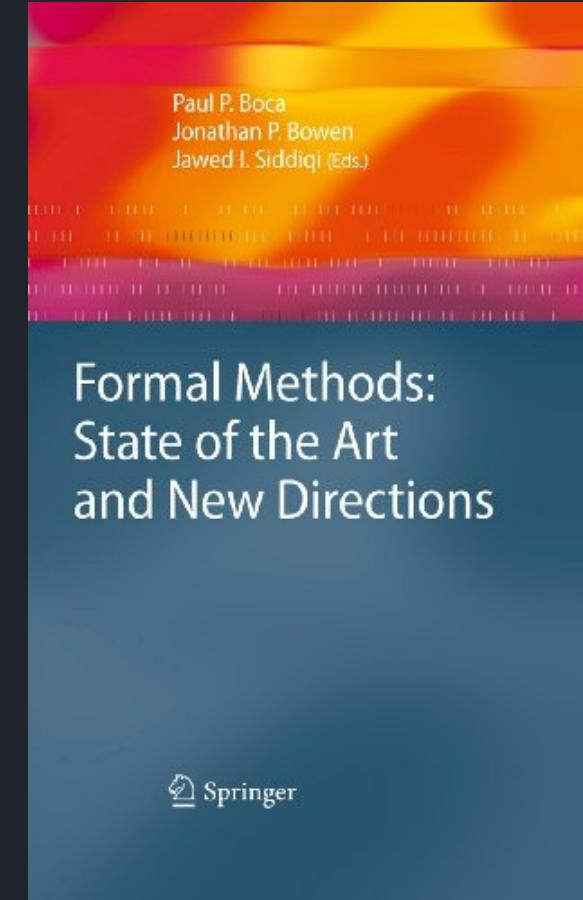
Formal Methods:  
State of the Art  
and New Directions

 Springer

# Images in Two Columns

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**Figure:** Kleinrock, Gail (1979).



**Figure:** Springer Verlag (1979).

# Image and text

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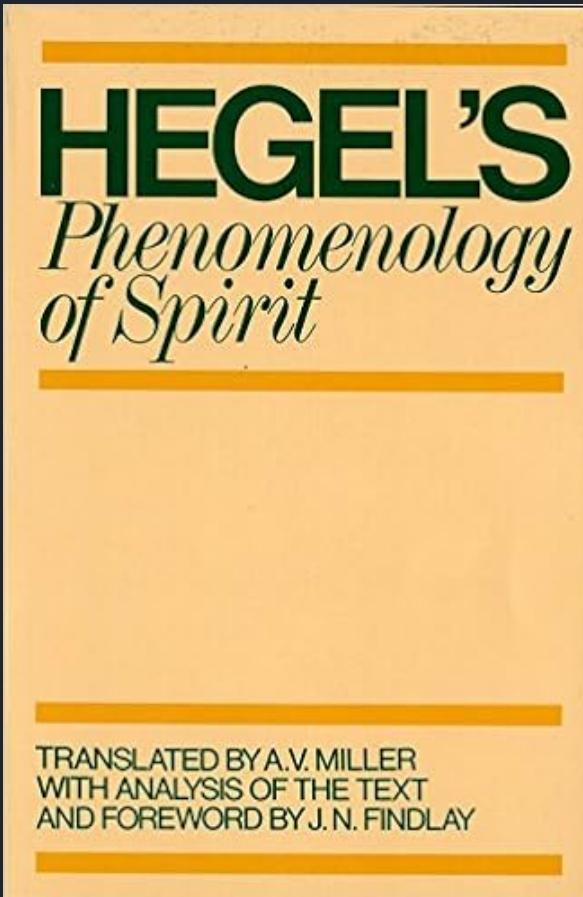


Figure: Oxford edition (1979).

## Hegel's Phenomenology

The book was originally entitled "Phänomenologie des Geistes" by its author, G.W.F. Hegel.

- Published in 1807, marked a significant development in German idealism after Kant.
- In this book Hegel develops his concepts of dialectic.

Price at Amazon: \$ 17.83

"There is an **increasing** demand of current information systems to incorporate the use of a higher degree of formalism in the development process. **Formal Methods** consist of a set of tools and techniques based on mathematical model and formal logic that are used to **specify and verify** requirements and designs for hardware and software systems."

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- **Mona Batra** -

Transition Slide 1

**Aditional Text**

Transition Slide 2

**Aditional** Text

# References

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5. HEGEL, Georg Friederich Wilhelm. **Hegel's Phenomenology of Spirit**. Tradução: A. V. Miller. New York: Oxford University Press, 2004.

# References

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