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ConTeXt-Hello -+- Highlights

- Page 1: “Hello, ConTeXt user. This simple document illustrates the basic features of ConTeXt. A lot more information is available at ConTeXt wiki; click the colored link to go to the wiki. More information about MacTeX is available on the homepage of MacTeX: <http://tug.org/mactex>.”
- Page 2: “Imagine trying to live in a world dominated by dihydrogen oxide, a compound that has no taste or smell and is so viable in its properties that it is generally benign but at other times swiftly lethal. Depending on its state, it can scald you or freeze you.”
- Page 2: “Even for those who have learned to live with it, it is often murderous substance. We call it water.”
- Page 2: “Had our solar system included two suns, the problem would have involved three bodies (the two suns and each planet), and chaos would have been immediately obvious. Planets would have had erratic and unpredictable orbits, and creatures living on one of these planets would never have been able to perceive the slightest harmony. Nor would it have occurred to them”

D27-1 -+- Highlights

- Page 1: “Upon instruction from my authorities, I hereby convey the request of the Government of Brazil for consultations with the United States pursuant to Article 4 of the Understanding of the Rules and Procedures Governing the Settlement of Disputes (DSU), Article XXII:”
- Page 1: “hot-rolled and cold-finished bar, rebar, certain tubular products, carbon and alloy fittings and flanges, stainless steel bar,”
- Page 1: “Articles 2.1 and 4 of the Agreement on Safeguards because, inter alia, the determinations and resulting measures were not based on proper determinations of “like or directly competitive products” or of the domestic producers of products like or directly competitive with the imported products.”
- Page 2: “Article I:1 of the GATT 1994 and Article 2.2 of the Agreement on Safeguards because, inter alia, the measures discriminate based on

source. Article 2.1 of the Agreement on Safeguards, read in conjunction with Article 2.2, because, inter alia, the determination failed to respect the requirement of parallelism between the scope of the investigation of injury and the scope of the safeguards measures.”

- Page 2: “The Government of Brazil reserves its rights to raise additional factual and legal issues during the course of the consultations and in any request for the establishment of a panel.”

ENERGY STAR -+- Highlights

- Page 1 (ENERGY STAR® Compliance): “As an ENERGY STAR partner, Apple has determined that standard ® guidelines for energy efficiency. configurations of this product meet the ENERGY STAR ®”
- Page 1 (ENERGY STAR® Compliance): “Apple Inc. recognizes its responsibility to minimize the environmental impact of its operations and products. More information is available on the web: www.apple.com/environment”

Read Me -+- Highlights

- Page 1: “TEX was written long before the invention of Unicode, and introduced outline fonts before the invention of Type I fonts by Adobe and the adoption of Type I, Truetype and OpenType fonts by the computing industry. Because it was written too early, ordinary TEX cannot use the standard system fonts available on your computer.”
- Page 1: “The first of these research projects to mature was XeTEX, written by Jonathan Kew. Many users have switched to it for commercial use. Ordinary TEX documents typeset as usual in XeTEX, but additional commands are available to switch fonts. The other significant project is LuaTEX, by Hans Hagen, Hartmut Henkel, and Taco Hoekwater. It is just now reaching the point where it can be used for serious work.”
- Page 2: “Another quite different package is ConTeXt by Hans Hagen, which also works on top of all these engines. The authors of LuaTEX come from the ConTeXt community.”

lydia data -+- Highlights

- Page 1: “Lydia is a system for online text analysis currently focusing on news, blogs and Medline abstracts. The goal of the project is to build a relational model of people, places, and things through natural language processing of the input text and the statistical analysis of entity frequencies and juxtapositions.”
- Page 1: “As of the time of writing, we could not find any other ongoing research on comparative analysis of sentiments scores in different languages.”

- Page 2: “Figure 1 shows an example of sentiment index comparison of the entity “Korea” across five languages over a period of 13 days. Our sentiment analysis component of the Lydia system [1] calculates positive or negative sentiment score for each occurrence of an entity in an article and accumulates the results on daily runs. These scores when normalized to the number of occurrences for their corresponding languages reveal interesting facts. As seen from Figure 1, the overall sentiment of Korea appears to be high in Korean language newspapers as compared to others.”
- Page 3: “The basic concept is to determine for each given day for each coreference set how much higher its popularity turns out to be above that coreference set’s historical mean. We can also get a standard deviation by observing this particular coreference set’s historical pattern of references to see how much fluctuation is normal for this coreference set. With these two pieces of information, we can determine how many standard deviations the actual number of references is above the mean. If this positive offset is above a certain threshold, we consider that the beginning of a spike, and thus a news storm, and track how long this trend lasts.”
- Page 4: “Figure 2 lets you see the number-of-references values that went into determining both the existence of the spike and its relative score, including the mean and threshold, along with the actual and expected values for each day. The purple region represents the detected news storm. The most significant keywords for the spike relative to before the spike were: `extension''`, `rejects''`, `senate''`, `medicare''`, and `deadline''`. From these keyword scores, the title `Senate Rejects Medicare Deadline Extension`” was chosen from the pool of six in-spike article titles as the most representative title for the news storm.”

ms-01-03 +- Highlights

- Page 7: “The purpose of this manual is to present a sampling methodology that can generate estimates of health facilities and their characteristics, and, when desired, tie the characteristics of the sampled facilities to those of the serviced population in a meaningful way. Two sampling designs are proposed and recommended in this manual. The first is for a stand-alone health facility survey (chapter 4), and the second (chapter 5) is for a health facility survey linked to a household survey. The design for the latter requires adopting the same sample areas used to generate household data collected in surveys such as Demographic and Health Surveys or the Reproductive Health Surveys.¹ Both recommended sampling designs provide unbiased estimates of facilities and their characteristics; the linked sampling design, however, provides additional information on the health service environment for resident populations in the household survey sample areas.”
- Page 8: “Health facility assessments or surveys are generally conducted

for one of two purposes and often both – monitoring the distribution and use of public health resources and evaluating the impact of public health programs. A facility survey can be used to monitor program performance in the provision of services related to family planning, child health, maternal health and sexually transmitted infections (STI), including HIV and AIDS. This type of monitoring might be done in relation to a specific program or intervention that is being implemented, or it might refer to general-purpose monitoring of health services for an entire country or sub-region in the absence of a particular action program. General-purpose or global monitoring entails collecting and analyzing data routinely on various inputs and outputs of service sites, such as the percentage of health centers in a country with stock-outs (lacking vaccines, medical supplies, or contraceptive commodities) or client caseloads.”

- Page 9: “It is important to mention that information regarding the presence and characteristics of health facilities may be routinely collected in a Health Information System (HIS), which is usually operated out of a statistical unit within a Health Ministry or Department. Generally the coverage of an HIS is determined by the sponsoring agency, such as including all public health facilities covered by the Ministry of Health, or all health service sites receiving some public funding, or all health providers participating in a managed care organization. In some cases, private or quasi-private health facilities may be participating units in an HIS. Assessing the availability, distribution and quality of health services in a country can be accomplished through an HIS if all types of health service sites participate in the reporting. The HIS may require all or a sample of sites to report. Regardless, where health services are provided through a diverse mix of public and private sites and HIS coverage is limited to a subset of these sites, it is useful to conduct periodic surveys of health service sites to update and verify the HIS-based profile.”
- Page 10: “In considering the sampling needs for facility surveys, it is useful to examine the analytical strategies employed for program evaluation. The effects of interest may be systemic, that is, evaluating and attributing change in health service delivery systems to program improvements, such as for clinical training, commodities logistics management, or infection prevention procedures. Likewise, the effects of interest may be client- or population-based, such as increasing client satisfaction with services or reducing unwanted pregnancies or disease morbidity and mortality. Illustrative hypotheses of systemic outcomes investigated in program evaluation are”
- Page 10: “Perhaps the easiest way to envision the units that would need to be considered as part of a sample design is to identify first what population is of interest – health facilities, staff at health facilities, pharmacies or drug retailers, mobile or community-based staff, current or past clients, or populations at risk, whether these are delimited by age, gender or place

of residence. This determination helps a sampling statistician develop a protocol that will produce estimates with a minimum of bias and a maximum of precision.”

- Page 11: “While the focus of this manual is sampling for facility surveys, the latter cannot be considered apart from the overall survey methodology that is needed to collect data on facility variables and related measures. In turn, the survey methods depend on the measurement objectives, or, in short, what it is we wish to find out. Hence the first step (and requirement) in this or any other survey under-taking is a clear and unambiguous specification of those measurement objectives. In statistical parlance they are simply the estimates we want. For a facility survey, they may best be seen by considering the substantive items of inquiry in a generic form, as detailed in the subsection immediately following. The survey methods that are necessary to collect the various measures provide a second way of categorizing the particular indicators of interest and these are described in a later subsection, entitled, “Indicators and Collection Method.”
- Page 12: “While other types of information may be needed in the overall research design for an evaluation of program impact, they are not all collected in the facility survey. Population data come from household surveys such as the aforementioned DHS or RHS. Examples of variables or indicators from household surveys are the contraceptive prevalence rate; percentage of women ages 20-24 who have had a first birth before the age of 20; the percentage of infants under 6 months of age exclusively breastfed; proportion of births spaced 24 months or longer; percentage of men or women ages 15-49 who report the use of a condom during the most recent act of sexual intercourse; and the proportion of mothers whose last birth was attended by a trained professional.”

readinglist +- Highlights

- Page 1 (Week 02, 08/22 - 08/26: Anarchy and the Paradigms | 6 Readings): “Anarchy and the Paradigms”
- Page 2 (Supplementary | 5 Readings:): “What Makes the World Hang Together? Neo-Utilitarianism and the Social Constructivist Challenge”. In: International Organization 52.4, pp. 855–885.”
- Page 2 (Supplementary | 6 Readings:): ““War and the Birth of the Nation State”. In: The Journal of Economic History 33.01, pp. 203– 221. <https://doi.org/10.1017%2Fs0022050700076531>.”
- Page 3 (Supplementary | 6 Readings:): ““The Second Image Reversed: The International Sources of Domestic Politics”. In: International Organization 32.04, pp. 881-912”
- Page 4 (Week 05, 09/12 - 09/16: Transnational and Non-State Actors | 6 Readings): ““Negotiating the Single European Act: National Interests

and Conventional Statecraft in the European Community””

- Page 4 (Supplementary | 7 Readings): “Tallberg, Jonas, Thomas Sommerer, Theresa Squatrito, and Christer Jönsson (2014). “Explaining the Transnational Design of International Organizations””