20 Epoch, 700 training dataset size, 8 batch size, word2vec. Last training loss 3.12. Training time 1 hour.

Inputs are:

['The London trio are up for best UK act and best album, as well as getting two nominations in the best song category."We got told like this morning \'Oh I think you\'re nominated\'", said Dappy."And I was like \'Oh yeah, which one?\' And now we\'ve got nominated for four awards. I mean, wow!"Bandmate Fazer added: "We thought it\'s best of us to come down and mingle with everyone and say hello to the cameras. And now we find we\'ve got four nominations."The band have two shots at the best song prize, getting the nod for their Tynchy Stryder collaboration Number One, and single Strong Again.Their album Uncle B will also go up against records by the likes of Beyonce and Kanye West.N-Dubz picked up the best newcomer Mobo in 2007, but female member Tulisa said they wouldn\'t be too disappointed if they didn\'t win this time around."At the end of the day we\'re grateful to be where we are in our careers."If it don\'t happen then it don\'t happen - live to fight another day and keep on making albums and hits for the fans."Dappy also revealed they could be performing live several times on the night.The group will be doing Number One and also a possible rendition of the War Child single, I Got Soul.The charity song is a re-working of The Killers\' All These Things That I\'ve Done and is set to feature artists like Chipmunk, Ironik and Pixie Lott.This year\'s Mobos will be held outside of London for the first time, in Glasgow on 30 September.N-Dubz said they were looking forward to performing for their Scottish fans and boasted about their recent shows north of the border."We just done Edinburgh the other day," said Dappy."We smashed up an N-Dubz show over there. We done Aberdeen about three or four months ago - we smashed up that show over there! Everywhere we go we smash it up!"\n', 'The biologist and entrepreneur turned the effort to map the human genome into a competitive race and, in so doing, was vilified by the scientific community.Dr Venter has certainly not gained a reputation for modesty about his achievements. "Is my science of a level consistent with other people who have gotten the Nobel? Yes," he was once quoted as saying.And he is a very wealthy user of Lear Jets and private yachts.But his efforts in the field of human genomics have undeniably helped speed up the entire process.After the publication of the human genome, Dr Venter turned his attention to another grand project: the creation of a synthetic life form.Scientists at the US-based J Craig Venter Institute have been busily working on the endeavour for more than a decade. They have now published details of the result, an organism called Synthia, in the prestigious journal Science.Born in 1946, as a boy, Dr Venter did not exemplify good scholarship and at 18 he chose to devote his life to the surfing pleasures of the beaches in Southern California. Three years later, in 1967, he was drafted into the Vietnam conflict.As an orderly in the naval field hospital at Da Nang, he tended to thousands of soldiers wounded during the Tet offensive.This inspired two important changes in him: a determination to become a doctor and a conviction that time should never be wasted."Life was so cheap in Vietnam. That is where my sense of urgency comes from," he said.During his medical training he excelled in research rather than practice. By the 1980s, the early days of the revolution in molecular biology, he was working at the government-funded US National Institute of Health and soon realised the importance of decoding genes.But the work was messy, tedious and agonisingly slow. So, in 1987, when he read reports of an automated decoding machine, he soon had the first one in his lab. This speeded things up - but not enough.Then came Dr Venter\'s real breakthrough. He realised that he did not need to trawl the entire genome to find the active parts, because cells already use those parts naturally.He switched his attention from the DNA blueprint to the messenger molecules (called RNA) that a cell makes from that blueprint. He was then able to churn out gene sequences at unprecedented rates.His success shocked some, most notably the co-discoverer of DNA, James Watson, who famously dismissed the relatively crude results obtained as work "any monkey" could do.The criticism, and the failure to secure further public research funding, prompted Dr Venter to leave the NIH in 1992 and set up a private research institute, The Institute for Genomic Research.And, in 1995, he again stunned the scientific establishment by unveiling the first, complete genome of a free-living organism, Haemophilus influenzae, a major cause of childhood ear infections and meningitis.His greatest challenge to the establishment came in May 1998, when he announced the formation of a commercial company, Celera Genomics, to crack the entire human genetic code in just three years. At that point, the public project was three years into a 10-year programme.Both efforts published their results in 2001. What some saw as Dr Venter\'s disregard for scientific conventions such as open access to data brought him opprobrium in some circles.Nevertheless, the financial rewards were enough to leave him in a highly unusual position for a scientist - with enough money and resources to do the science he wanted without having to tap the usual bureaucratic sources for funding and infrastructure.In 2006, he formed the J Craig Venter Institute which would spearhead the labour to create the world\'s first synthetic life form. Dr Venter kept the scientific journals and the media abreast of developments, trumpeting several key advances as he edged closer to his goal.But he has pursued other projects in the meantime. Dr Venter has roamed the oceans in his yacht, Sorcerer II, collecting life forms in an unprecedented genetic treasure hunt.The project aims to sequence genomes from the vast range of microbes living in the sea, to provide scientists with a better understanding of the evolution and function of genes and proteins.The synthetic life breakthrough, when it was announced, was not without controversy. But Dr Venter will have come to expect that."I think they\'re going to potentially create a new industrial revolution," he said of the synthetic microbes."If we can really get cells to do the production that we want, they could help wean us off oil and reverse some of the damage to the environment by capturing carbon dioxide."\n', 'Australia\'s foreign minister said these were "not the actions of a friend".The UK took similar action in March, after concluding that Israel was responsible for the use of forged UK passports in the plot.The Israeli foreign ministry said Australia\'s decision was disappointing.Ministry spokesman Yigal Palmor said it was "not in line with the importance and the quality of the relationship between our countries".At least four forged Australian passports were used in the killing of Mahmoud al-Mabhouh in Dubai in January. The originals belonged to Australians living in Israel.The Australian government said a police investigation had left it in no doubt that the Israeli authorities were behind "the abuse and counterfeiting of the passports".As a result Foreign Minister Stephen Smith asked Israel to withdraw a diplomat, whom he did not identify"The decision to ask Israel to remove from Australia one of its officers at the Israeli embassy in Canberra is not something which fills the Australian government with any joy," he said."On the contrary, the decision was made much more in sorrow than in anger."Passports from France, Ireland, Germany and Britain were used in the operation, and in March, the British government expelled an Israeli diplomat from London.The Israeli government has said there is no proof that it was behind the killing, although Dubai officials have said they are 99.9% sure that agents from Mossad were responsible.\n', 'For 70 years, my father has lived with the shame of what happened to his ship, HMS Hebe, in June 1940.During the evacuation of Dunkirk, he was the chief engine room artificer on board the Hebe, a minesweeper deployed to Dover as a control vessel.The Hebe crossed the Channel to Dunkirk three times during those chaotic days between 27 May and 4 June."It was torrid, dangerous and nerve-wracking with all-day long German air attacks", says Harold Biles who marked his 28th birthday during the height of the bombardment."The Hebe was lying about 200 metres off the beach at Dunkirk, and there was just a seething mass of soldiers. All we knew was that we were on the water, they were on the beach and were trying to get to us."There was constant bombing and shellfire. We just used to wait for nightfall when there was a relaxation, and we could perhaps get some sleep."In the early hours of 29 May 1940, the captain of HMS Hebe sent a gig ashore to the beach at Dunkirk. It was to collect Lord John Gort, the commander-in- chief of the British Expeditionary Force and take him to England."As we sped back to Dover, I remember seeing Lord Gort standing in the waist of the ship, holding the guardrail to offset the rise and swell of the waves. He was resplendent in his red-trimmed uniform, but he was motionless, with his head sunk to his chest"."It was not for him to receive any acclaim for the evacuation of some 330,000 men and saving them from Nazi POW camps. In his eyes, there was only defeat. He had lost an army."The German bombardment, the trauma and the fatigue were taking a toll on the crew of HMS Hebe, and no doubt other ships involved in the evacuation.My father describes how on the morning of 1 June, he witnessed the first signs of what we now know to be post-traumatic stress, but in those days was sometimes referred to as a "lack of moral fibre"."We were embarking more stores and ammunition back in Dover. An RAF plane flying low overhead was the starting point. A seaman looked up, screamed and fell into convulsions with hysteria. It was contagious and he was joined by three or four others."Later in the day an order was issued, amazing and ill judged. Anybody feeling the stress of the last week was told to leave the ship and assemble on the dockside in preparation for going to hospital."About 20 men left the ship and I can still see their grins as they trooped over the gangway. The majority were malingerers but in fairness, the prospect of that final trip was frightening as the Germans were almost on the French beaches."The captain of the Hebe sent for Harold Biles as the Chief Engineer, and the Coxswain."We both had to tell him that the ship was so depleted of crew that a further sailing was impossible. And so we remained alongside while other craft made the trip, some never to return."To my father\'s dismay, HMS Hebe played no further part in Operation Dynamo."This was the greatest blow which sometimes I feel to this day," he says, on the eve of his 98th birthday.\n', 'Comrade Akaash\'s statement comes after the rebels were blamed for Friday\'s train crash which left 148 people dead.Police say Maoist rebels sabotaged the track, causing the derailment of the Calcutta-Mumbai express in West Bengal.Maoists denied the charge. But Comrade Akaash also said they would investigate whether any rebels were involved.Railway officials in eastern India have cancelled night trains in Maoist-affected areas after Friday\'s incident.Comrade Akaash told the BBC that they were "appealing" to the railways to run trains through rebel strongholds even during the night.Profile: India\'s Maoist rebelsIn pictures: India train collision"We are promising total security to all trains. We will not allow anyone to attack any train anywhere in the country and those trying to do it will face stern punishment," he said.The railways have not reacted to the statement.Police say they have "definite evidence" that a local rebel Maoist militia were behind the disaster - they have named two militia leaders as the prime suspects.One of the suspects, Umakanta Mahato, was arrested last June and charged with sedition and waging war against the state.But he was released on bail in December, and the police did not contest the bail, court records say.Independent lawyers are asking why the police did not contest the bail plea of a senior Maoist militia leader.Railway officials in eastern India have cancelled night trains in Maoist-affected areas after Friday\'s incident.The restrictions would be in place until 0500 [2330GMT] on 3 June, the company said.Report said other services were being rescheduled to ensure they travelled through Maoist areas of eastern India in daylight.Prime Minister Manmohan Singh has described the Maoist insurgency as India\'s biggest internal security challenge.\n', 'His 1965 track Tears was the third biggest-selling single of the decade, according to a newly compiled chart.The Beatles occupy the top two places in the chart and have an additional three records in the Top 10.DJ Tony Blackburn counted down the Top 60 best-selling records of the 1960s in a special programme on BBC Radio Two, broadcast on Bank Holiday Monday.According to sales data compiled by the Official Charts Company, the biggest selling single of the 1960s was She Loves You by The Beatles.I Want to Hold Your Hand, recorded by the Fab Four in 1963, came second.The Unswinging SixtiesThe other Beatles records in the Top 10 are Can\'t Buy Me Love at four, I Feel Fine at five and the double A-side We Can Work It Out/Day Tripper at seven.Yet Dodd\'s track - which topped the UK singles chart for five weeks and was the biggest-selling single of 1965 - outsold them all."It comes as no surprise to see the Fab Four at number one, but other aspects of the chart are perhaps a little unexpected," said Blackburn.Jeff Smith, Radio 2\'s head of music, called the chart "a nostalgic reflection of the enduring appeal of the music of the \'60s and the artists that defined the decade."Dodd, now 82, has been in showbusiness for more than 50 years.Born in Liverpool in 1927, he is best known for his buck teeth and frizzy hair, tickling stick and his creation of the Diddymen.\n', 'Since late November, Scotland\'s five mountain resorts have attracted 373,782 customers.The ski season is estimated to have attracted £37.5m into the local economy.With fresh snow on the slopes, CairnGorm Mountain expects skiing during the first weekend of June.Recent figures from Ski Scotland showed that this season\'s figures were better than the last bumper season of 2000-2001.Chair of Ski Scotland Heather Negus said: "All winter, we realised we were heading for a great season."We had hoped to match the figure for 2001, but didn\'t realise we had beaten it until recently, when everything was added up - and of course, CairnGorm Mountain is still operating, so we\'re still counting."It is estimated that for every pound spent on the slopes another £3 is spent in the local economy with more than £28m being spent this winter in local accommodation, cafés, bars, restaurants, shops and filling stations.Ms Negus added: "All the ski areas have been delighted to see other local businesses thriving this winter."Everything really came together for us - we had lots and lots of superb snow, which kept on coming, some truly amazing overhead weather giving \'bluebird\' conditions, and, because there was also snow elsewhere in the UK, people realised that the Scottish Highlands did have skiing and snow boarding to rival the best and they came here to enjoy it."\n', 'They are accused of kidnapping, torturing, and killing left-wing activists under the country\'s military rule between 1976 and 1983.Human rights groups hope the trial will shed light on Operation Condor, a joint effort among South American military rulers aimed at suppressing opposition.The five have denied the charges.They include two former intelligence officers, Honorio Martinez Ruiz and Eduardo Ruffo, former Gen Eduardo Cabanillas, former Col Ruben Visuara, and former military intelligence agent Raul Guglielminetti.A sixth man, former Vice Cmdr Nestor Guillamondegui, was excused from the trial on health grounds, court officials said.They said his health would be monitored to determine if he could face trial at a later date.The men are accused of having run a notorious detention centre in Buenos Aires.More than 200 people are believed to have been kidnapped and taken to the secret prison, known as Automotores Orletti.Most of the detained were from Uruguay, but survivors say it also housed prisoners from Chile, Paraguay, Bolivia and Cuba.Condor was devised in 1975 by military officials from Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay.Its aim was to silence the opposition by sending teams into other countries to track, monitor and kill dissidents.A prosecutor said what happened at Automotores Orletti was "calculated and planned and amounted to a death sentence" for the prisoners.Marcelo Gelman, the son of Argentine poet Juan Gelman, was one of those detained in the clandestine prison in 1976. His body was later found in a cement-filled drum dumped in a river.His wife, Maria Claudia Garcia, was pregnant when she was abducted. She was taken to Uruguay, where she was disappeared.Their daughter, Macarena Gelman, was raised by a police officer in Uruguay. She says she will testify at the trial, which is expected to last months.\n', "The action sports game, based on Mexican 'Lucha Libre' style wrestling, sees players compete in arenas used by official administrative body the AAA (Asistencia AsesorÃ\xada y AdministraciÃ³n) and other traditional Mexican settings.Traditional Mexican wrestling is a fast-paced sport, with competitors donning colourful costumes, masks and make up.Popular in Mexico for more than 100 years, the sport has expanded into the United States and has started to gain fans across the globe.Players of the video game have 30 wrestling characters to choose from.As is the case in real life wrestling, the aim of the game is both to win and to avoid humiliation - in the Mask vs. Hair contest the loser either has their head shaved on stage or forfeits their trademark wrestling mask for life; the ultimate symbol of pride for many real Lucha Libre wrestlers.To mark the launch, Hispanic publisher Slang staged a real life Lucha Libre event in the middle of E3. The winner was Dr. Wagner Jr, and his prize was to become the main image on the game's packaging.Due for release in August this year on all console and hand-held formats, the game will ship with a single player campaign that will let players customise and improve their character, coupled with an online match-up that sees users enter forfeit matches, such as Mask vs. Hair.Mexican wrestlers have appeared in video games such as Tekken and Street Fighter IV before, but this is the first time that a game dedicated to Lucha Libra has been released.The developers say that future editions are already in the works.\n", 'Harper Lee\'s classic was published 50 years ago this summer and it remains the only novel she ever wrote.Lee, 84, has never explained why she stopped writing.She doesn\'t give interviews - "Hell, no" was her response to a request several decades ago - and that silence has only added to the intrigue.But her close friend Thomas Lane Butts, a retired minister in her hometown, Monroeville, Alabama, says she once told him the reason.Sitting on a pew in the Methodist church which the Lee family still attends, he described to me how she suddenly brought the subject up one night over dinner in New York."She asked me, \'You ever wonder why I didn\'t write anything else?\' And I said, \'Along with several million other people, yes, I had wondered about that.\' And she said, \'Well, what do you think?\'"Speaking in his slow southern drawl, the Rev Butts, who just turned 80, suggested to her that she had already written a great book and therefore didn\'t need to compete with herself."And when I got through she said, \'You\'re all wrong.\' I said, \'Alright, smart Alec. You tell me.\' She said, \'I would not go through all the deprivation of privacy through which I went for this book again for any amount of money.\'"And she said, \'I did not need to write another book. I said what I wanted to say in that book.\'"Harper Lee called it a simple tale about the "conflict of the human soul" and Monroeville, Alabama, is where she drew her inspiration.The story depicts the segregated South of her childhood, during the Depression. It was published at the height of the civil rights struggle.The Rev Butts grew up 10 miles outside Monroeville. By the late 1950s, he says, he was a "fuzzy-cheeked young preacher" campaigning for an end to segregation.He had met Martin Luther King Jr and signed a petition to boycott buses. The Ku Klux Klan had left a burning cross on his front lawn.He says To Kill a Mockingbird was not well received in Monroeville when it was published."The people who were hard racist did not like it because of the implication of the book," the Rev Butts told me."The book revealed racism and that always frightens a racist - when you pull the cover off them."Those of us who stood up for civil rights were much encouraged by the book because in a very skilful and subtle way it addressed itself for justice."But these days, the Rev Butts says, there is enormous civic pride in Monroeville.The old courthouse, which Hollywood re-created for the film, now houses a museum to Harper Lee and the town\'s other literary icon, Truman Capote.Capote was a childhood friend of hers and is thought to be the inspiration for the Dill character in To Kill a Mockingbird.The town\'s residents often try to protect Lee, allowing her to live a normal life instead of being hounded by fans or bothered with prying questions."Being famous I\'m sure is a lot of fun for a year or two. But after a while it gets old," the Rev Butts says. "She is not a recluse but she does hide from publicity."\n', 'Those who participated in the Aberdeen Children of the 1950s project, which saw all primary pupils aged seven to 12 surveyed by the Medical Research Council in 1962, have been contacted.They have been asked to take part in the Scottish Family Health Study, which is recruiting 50,000 people.It aims to investigate why diseases such as cancer can run in families.Those recruited will have their health tracked, with the intention of creating a Scottish "bio-bank" containing genetic, medical and family history and lifestyle information.This will allow researchers to investigate the contribution of genetic and environmental factors to common conditions.Blair Smith, a GP and professor of primary care medicine at Aberdeen University, will run the project.He said: "We know that many diseases such as cancer, heart disease, mental illness and diabetes run in families and that tells us that genes are important."But we don\'t know yet which genes are important or how they relate to other things such as lifestyle."We can get more information about genes by studying DNA which carries the genetic blueprint handed down through the generations."That is why we are collecting and analysing blood samples and health information from thousands of families across Scotland."He said the data gathered would help future research into the prevention, treatment and diagnosis of illnesses.\n', 'It needs to raise £100,000 to save the 1733 portrait of Gambian Ayuba Suleiman Diallo, by artist William Hoare.The Heritage Lottery Fund, The Art Fund and the NPG will all contribute to the total cost, which is £555,000.The portrait, which has never been seen in public, has temporarily gone on show at the London gallery.Diallo, who was from a prosperous family of religious clerics, was captured as a slave in Africa at the age of 29 and was transported to work on a plantation in America.Read Will\'s blogAfter he was imprisoned for trying to escape, he met lawyer Thomas Bluett who, impressed by Diallo\'s intellect and education, took him to England.Diallo was received with great enthusiasm by aristocrats and scholars.The National Portrait Gallery said Hoare\'s painting was the first British portrait that honoured a named African subject as an individual and an equal.A spokesman for the gallery told the BBC News website that the work - which had been in a private collection - had sold at auction in Christie\'s in London in December for £554,937.50.Following the sale, then Culture Minister Margaret Hodge put a temporary export bar on the painting and gave British museums and galleries the opportunity to buy it if they could match the price.The Heritage Lottery Fund and The Art Fund have already given grants of £333,000 and £100,000, while the NPG has also contributed.The Lottery Fund\'s grant will go towards the acquisition, as well as the costs of conserving, displaying and touring the painting around other galleries and museums in the UK.Broadcaster and National Portrait Gallery trustee, Zeinab Badawi, said: "This portrait is a rare example of a painting of an 18th Century African in Britain."This portrait would be a vital and powerful addition to the collection at the National Portrait Gallery for its representation of Britain\'s diverse cultural heritage."\n', 'A proposed amendment to the Finance Bill by the SNP and Plaid Cymru, which would have prevented the increase, was defeated by a majority of 295.A Labour-backed amendment calling for the move to be delayed pending an assessment of its impact on vulnerable groups was also defeated.Ministers have said the tax rise is "unavoidable" to reduce the deficit.In a further vote, MPs approved the VAT rise by 321 to 246, a government majority of 75.The votes came during a lengthy debate on the bill, which enacts last month\'s Budget, in the Commons.Chancellor George Osborne has said the planned rise in the main rate of VAT from 17.5% to 20% is estimated to raise Â£13bn towards reducing the Â£155bn deficit.The move was controversial as the Conservatives said they had "no plans" to raise it during the election while the Lib Dems attacked the Tories - now their now-coalition partners - saying their plans would necessitate a "VAT bombshell".But neither the Conservatives, Labour nor the Lib Dems ruled out raising VAT before the general election.MPs discussed a group of 16 opposition amendments - including a bid by the SNP to scrap the rise altogether and several Labour amendments, including one which would delay the VAT rise until the government has assessed its impact on pensioners, children and those on low fixed incomes.The SNP amendment was defeated by 316 votes to 21.Another Labour amendment, which was also defeated, would have exempted groups such as charities, local authorities and other groups from the VAT rise.A Lib Dem MP, Andrew George, tabled an amendment to peg the rise to just 0.5% - from 17.5% to 18%."Of all the measures to restore the public finances it seems to me that a VAT rise has to be among the least welcome of all of the alternatives," he told MPs.Treasury minister David Gauke said VAT was "one of the few levers available" to the government to address the shortfall in the public finances."Any sensible government would consider it. And, given the circumstances we\'re in, any government would do it." He added: "We had to raise VAT because there was no money left."But shadow chief secretary to the Treasury Liam Byrne said Britain\'s pensioners may face "an Â£8bn VAT bill over the course of this Parliament".In an interview with the BBC\'s Daily Politics earlier, shadow chancellor Alistair Darling confirmed Labour had looked at raising VAT to 18% or 19% and said he did "not have a philosophic problem with that" as long as "you do something to help people on low fixed incomes" like pensioners and to ease the effect of spending cuts.He said Labour\'s amendment was not a "blanket refusal to put up VAT" but a "reasoned and considered amendment" which was calling on the government to do more to help those worst hit by a VAT rise.\n', 'Police have confirmed paint was thrown over doors and windows at Crumlin Orange Hall some time between 2300 BST on Monday and 1000 BST on Tuesday.SDLP South Antrim MLA Thomas Burns condemned those behind the attack which he said was "pointless"."They can only harm and destroy, they can only cause pain and hardship and useless expense to taxpayers and ratepayers," he said.\n', 'Up to six shots were fired at police during a third night of violence in north Belfast on Tuesday.Petrol bombs and a pipe bomb were also thrown by nationalist rioters in the Ardoyne area. About 100 officers used water cannon and baton rounds.The prime minister has said the PSNI behaved in a brave and restrained way during the recent trouble.Speaking in the Commons, Prime Minister David Cameron described the violence as "unacceptable" and said the PSNI had been forced to respond.On Wednesday, Assistant Chief Constable Duncan McCausland said children as young as 10 were involved in the violence.He said as well as throwing stones and petrol bombs, young children were being used as shields by "sinister elements" organising the riots behind them.ACC McCausland said police had hours of video footage from before the violence started and would use it to identify the rioters."There will be significant arrests in the forthcoming days - individuals will not go scot free," he said.The rioter who dropped a concrete block on a policewoman on Monday night - seriously injuring her - had already been identified he added."Wherever he is in Northern Ireland he can sit and be worried - we will be coming for him," he said.The officer is due to get out of hospital later on Wednesday.Meanwhile, the NI first and deputy first ministers have met the chief constable.Following the meeting, Peter Robinson said he had "nothing but the highest admiration for the way the police has dealt with the difficulties of recent days".Martin McGuinness described the violence as a "setback against the huge progress we have made in recent times".But he insisted that those behind the violence "would not succeed" in disrupting the political process.The NI Chief Constable, Matt Baggott, said his force was determined to bring those responsible to justice.Mr Robinson and Mr McGuinness were criticised on Tuesday by Assistant Chief Constable Alistair Finlay, who called on them to provide more leadership.On Wednesday, searches were carried out in the Ardoyne area in relation to the recent trouble and a number of items were taken away for further examination.A 20-year-old man was also charged with riotous behaviour in connection with an incident during an Orange Order march in the Ormeau Road area on 12 July. He is due to appear at Belfast Magistrates Court on Thursday.On Tuesday night in Ardoyne, burning barricades were put in place and laser pens were shone at police. Some officers suffered minor injuries.Politicians have condemned the violence, which has flared at the height of the loyalist marching season.Sinn Fein have said dissident republicans and "anti-social elements" are behind the violence.SDLP councillor Nicola Mallon spent most of Tuesday night in Ardoyne and said it as a night of "absolute madness and mayhem" with local residents growing increasingly worried about the situation.Northern Ireland\'s Justice Minister David Ford said there was an "extremely sinister edge", in terms of those who were encouraging the rioting.There was also trouble in North Queen Street area of north Belfast on Tuesday night where youths built a barricade across the road.In the Markets area of south Belfast a bus was damaged by stone-throwers and a car was recovered by police as youths tried to hijack it.A car was also stolen in Lurgan, County Armagh and four petrol bombs were thrown at a police vehicle in Londonderry.More than 80 police officers had been injured over the previous two nights of rioting by nationalist youths.Police later released aerial footage of the violence, which showed officers coming under sustained attack from people throwing bricks and wielding metal bars and planks.The chief constable, Matt Baggott, said the cost of policing Monday\'s violence would run into millions of pounds.\n', 'Giving evidence to the Iraq inquiry, Baroness Manningham-Buller said the action had radicalised "a few among a generation".As a result, she said she was not "surprised" that UK nationals were involved in the 7/7 bombings in London.She said she believed the intelligence on Iraq\'s threat was not "substantial enough" to justify the action.Baroness Manningham-Buller said she had advised officials a year before the war that the threat posed by Iraq to the UK was "very limited", and she believed that assessment had "turned out to be the right judgement".Describing the intelligence on Iraq\'s weapons threat as "fragmentary", she said: "If you are going to go to war, you need to have a pretty high threshold to decide on that."In a previously secret document from 2002, Baroness Manningham-Buller wrote to the Home Office saying: "We assess that Saddam is only likely to order terrorist attacks if he perceives that the survival of his regime is threatened."The Chilcot inquiry is continuing to hear evidence about decisions taken in the build-up to the invasion and its aftermath.Baroness Manningham-Buller, head of the domestic intelligence service between 2002 and 2007, said the terrorist threat to the UK from al-Qaeda and other groups "pre-dated" the Iraq invasion and also the 9/11 attacks in the US.However, she said the UK\'s participation in the March 2003 military action "undoubtedly increased" the level of terrorist threat.By Peter BilesBBC correspondent at the inquiryThe former head of MI5 chose her words very carefully.Baroness Manningham-Buller was giving her evidence in public, although 35 witnesses have previously testified to the Iraq inquiry behind closed doors in order to protect national security or international relations.Key to her evidence was the release of the declassified assessment which she wrote in March 2002, a year before the invasion of Iraq.This played down the direct threat to the UK from Saddam Hussein\'s regime, and its possible links to al-Qaeda.As was expected, the focus of her evidence remained on the implications of the 2003 invasion for Britain, rather than the actual decision to go to war.Given the gravity of the situation, with 16 suspected terrorism plots uncovered in the UK between 2001 and 2008, it may be a surprise to some that she did not have direct conversations with Tony Blair during her time as head of MI5.A year after the invasion, she said MI5 was "swamped" by leads about terrorist threats to the UK."Our involvement in Iraq, for want of a better word, radicalised a whole generation of young people, some of them British citizens who saw our involvement in Iraq, on top of our involvement in Afghanistan, as being an attack on Islam," she said, before immediately correcting herself by adding "not a whole generation, a few among a generation".The ex-MI5 chief said she shared her concerns that the Iraq invasion would increase the UK\'s exposure to terrorism with the then home secretary David Blunkett, but did not "recall" discussing the matter with Prime Minister Tony Blair.MI5 did not "foresee the degree to which British citizens would become involved" in terrorist activity after 2004, she admitted."What Iraq did was produce fresh impetus on people prepared to engage in terrorism," she said, adding that she could produce evidence to back this up."The Iraq war heightened the extremist view that the West was trying to bring down Islam. We gave Bin Laden his jihad."Lady Manningham-Buller said MI5 was given a budget increase after 9/11 and again in 2002 but the agency still needed far greater resources as a result of the Iraq invasion."By 2003 I found it necessary to ask the prime minister for a doubling of our budget," she said. "This is unheard of, certainly unheard of today, but he and the Treasury and the chancellor accepted that, because I was able to demonstrate the scale of the problem that we were confronted by."Baroness Manningham-Buller was part of the government\'s Joint Intelligence Committee before the war, which drew up the controversial dossier on Iraq\'s alleged weapons of mass destruction in September 2002. The dossier stated the weapons could be activated with 45 minutes of an order to do so.Asked about the dossier, she said she had very limited involvement in its compilation but it was clear, with hindsight, that there was an "over-reliance" on certain intelligence.She added: "We were asked to put in some low-grade, small intelligence into it and we refused because we did not think that it was reliable."She said MI5\'s responsibility was to collect and analyse intelligence and to "act on it where necessary" to mitigate terrorist threats, but stressed it was not her job "to fill in gaps" in the intelligence.A year before the war, the former MI5 chief advised Home Office officials that the direct threat posed by Iraq to the UK was "very limited and containable".In a newly declassified document, published by the inquiry, Baroness Manningham-Buller told the senior civil servant at the Home Office in March 2002 that there was no evidence that Iraq had any involvement in the 9/11 attacks.While there were reports of links between the regime of Saddam Hussein and al-Qaeda, there was no intelligence to suggest meaningful co-operation between the two.In that letter, she said the possibility Iraq might use terrorist tactics to defend its own territory in the event of an invasion could not be ruled out.But she stressed Iraqi agents did not have "much capability" to carry out UK attacks, adding her view of this never changed.In his evidence in January, Tony Blair described Saddam Hussein as a "monster" and said the world was a safer place with him no longer in control of Iraq.\n']

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['The Gaia satellite will be sent far from Earth to map the positions of more than a billion stars in our galaxy.Remarkable sensitivity should also enable the observatory to see hundreds of thousands of new celestial objects, including previously unknown planets.The main structure of the spacecraft was moved this week from the UK factory where it has been for a year to undergo tests on its propulsion system.EADS Astrium in Stevenage transported Gaia by road to Ampac-ISP at Aylesbury for checks on its cold gas micro-thrusters. Once this work is complete, the structure will then go to Astrium\'s Toulouse, France, facility for final preparations.The European Space Agency (Esa) satellite is due for launch in 2012 on a Soyuz rocket from the new Sinnamary spaceport in French Guiana.Gaia is a successor to Europe\'s Hipparcos space astrometry mission which ran in the late 1980s and early 1990s. It catalogued more than 100,000 stars in our galaxy.The new mission is a step change in capability, however. Its billion-pixel camera system will give scientists an unprecedented 3D map of the sky.Over a five-year period, it will chart the precise positions, distances, movements, luminosities, and changes in brightness of stars. These details will unlock new information about the structure, origin and evolution of our Milky Way Galaxy.And because Gaia will track anything that passes across its field of vision, it is likely also to see countless objects that had hitherto gone unrecorded - such as asteroids, planets beyond our Solar System, and tepid stars that never quite fired into life.What you see in the image at the top of this page is Gaia\'s electrical and service module.This is the part of the satellite that will do all of the "housekeeping" in space. It contains elements such as the attitude and orbit control system, the avionics, the computer and data handling subsystems. A large antenna will go underneath the structure to allow Gaia to talk to Earth.What you do not see here is the payload module that will eventually go on top. This will be the unit that contains Gaia\'s telescopes and camera system.Nor do you see the thermal shield which will open - petal-like - from the underside of the service module to give protection to Gaia\'s sensitive optics."Gaia came to Stevenage about a year ago as a bare structure," said the Astrium UK Gaia project manager, Andy Whitehouse."Since then we\'ve integrated the propulsion system. We\'ve built all of that offline and then put it on the structure. There\'s a lot of pipework that runs around inside, and the tanks are also inside as well."Mark Tomlin, the assembly and integration test manager, added: "There wasn\'t much time to bring all this together. We\'ve done almost 500 welds on the mechanical service module and that\'s taken us on the order of six months to achieve. It\'s been a monumental task. Each weld has to be X-rayed and cleaned."As a lead member state of the European Space Agency, the UK is playing a prominent role on the mission, both scientifically and industrially.The immense array of camera detectors, or CCDs (charge-coupled devices), is being provided by e2v at Chelmsford."The bulk of the work going on here at Astrium UK is on the electrical side, not the mechanical side," observed Dr Ralph Cordey, the company\'s head of science."This includes the crucial onboard processing units, which turn the prodigious amounts of data Gaia will get from its CCDs into a data stream that can be sent to Earth."[Jonathan.Amos-INTERNET@bbc.co.uk](mailto:Jonathan.Amos-INTERNET@bbc.co.uk)\n', 'Camilla bought a box of mangoes with a Brixton Â£10 note, introduced last year to try to keep the money of local people within the community.The couple were surrounded by shoppers as they walked along Electric Avenue.They came to Brixton to see work which has started to revitalise the borough.It was Charles\' first visit to the area since 1996, when he was accompanied by the former South African president Nelson Mandela.Greengrocer Derek Chong, who has run a stall on Electric Avenue for 20 years, said Camilla had been "nice and pleasant" when she purchased the fruit."She asked me what was nice, what would I recommend, and I said we\'ve got some nice mangoes."She asked me were they ripe and I said yes - they\'re from the Dominican Republic."Mr Chong is one of 170 local retailers who accept the Brixton Pound.Customers exchange traditional pound coins for Brixton Pounds and then spend them at the market or in participating shops.During the visit, Prince Charles spent time talking to youth worker Marcus West, who works with children nearby on an estate off Coldharbour Lane.Mr West said: "He\'s on the level, really down-to-earth. They were very cheery. The prince is a lovely man."He added: "I told him I was working with young kids and he said, \'Keep up all the good work.\'"Prince Charles also visited the Railway Hotel, at the invitation of his charity The Prince\'s Regeneration Trust.The trust hopes to restore and refurbish the building, where once Jimi Hendrix and The Clash played, as a new community and business centre.\n', 'Next month, archaeologists will begin work off the coast of Kenya to identify a wreck believed to have belonged to the man some historians believe inspired the adventures of Sinbad the Sailor.Chinese archaeologists, who arrived in the African country this week, are hoping that the shipwreck could provide evidence of the first contact between China and east Africa.Setting sail more than 600 years ago, Zheng\'s armada made seven epic voyages, reaching south-east Asia, the Middle East, and Africa.Some say he even made it to America - several decades before the celebrated European explorer Christopher Columbus - although this has been widely disputed by historians.Zheng, known as the Three-Jewel Eunuch Admiral, carried gifts from the Chinese emperor aboard his "treasure ship", which groaned with valuable cargo including gold, porcelain and silks.These were exchanged along the established Arab trade routes for ivory, myrrh and even China\'s first giraffe, promoting recognition of the new Ming dynasty.But within years of his death, Zheng appeared to fade from public consciousness, and for centuries his legend was overlooked as China turned its back on the world and entered a long period of isolation.Now Zheng is enjoying a resurgence - and there appears to be more than historical curiosity behind his revival.The sunken ship is believed to have been part of Zheng\'s armada, which reached the coastal town of Malindi in 1418.The Chinese seem confident they will find the wreck near the Lamu archipelago, where pieces of Ming-era ceramics have already surfaced.The Chinese government is investing Â£2m ($3m) in the three-year joint project, which Kenya says it hopes will throw up important findings about early relations between China and Africa.Analysts say this ties in well with China\'s diplomatic overtures to African nations, as it goes about securing natural resources and political influence.Zheng He - also known as Cheng Ho - is being hailed anew as a national hero; invoked by the Communist Party as a pioneer of China\'s "open-door" policies that have once again made China a world power."The rise of China has induced a lot of fear," says Geoff Wade of the Institute of South-east Asian Studies in Singapore."Zheng is being portrayed as a symbol of China\'s openness to the world, as an envoy of its peace and friendship - these two words keep cropping up in virtually every reference to Zheng He out of China," says Prof Wade.In talks with the head of Asean, a grouping of South East Asian nations, earlier this year, Chinese state councillor Dai Bingguo, who is a leading figure in foreign policy, said: "I want to assure you that China is not to be feared."The voyages of Zheng He, he said, had brought "porcelain, silk and tea rather than bloodshed, plundering or colonialism" - a reference to violent coercive measures used by Western colonisers."To this day, Zheng He is still remembered as an envoy of friendship and peace," Mr Dai said.Zheng He was an admiral in the time of "empire", when there were no boundaries, no frontier limits, says China expert Edward Friedman."The expeditions were real events - Zheng\'s achievements were extraordinary and a marvel of the time," says Prof Friedman of the University of Wisconsin-Madison.But the detail of Zheng\'s story is open to interpretation, and the version being promoted by the Chinese government ignores history in order to serve foreign policy, he says.Statesman Deng Xiaoping, regarded as the chief architect of China\'s "opening up" in the 1980s, said China would never seek hegemony. And President Hu Jintao has said many times that peaceful development is a strategic choice of the Chinese government.Prof Geoff Wade, a historian who has translated Ming documents relating to Zheng\'s voyages, disputes the portrayal of a benign adventurer.He says the historical records show the treasure fleets carried sophisticated weaponry and participated in at least three major military actions; in Java, Sumatra and Sri Lanka."Because there is virtually no critical analysis of these texts even now - history writing is still in the hands of the state - it\'s very difficult for Chinese people to conceive of the state as being dangerous, expansionist, or offensive in any way to its neighbours."Chinese nationalism is fed on ignorance of its past relations. The way Zheng He is being represented is part of this."The International Zheng He Society in Singapore disputes this "Western thought", and says the battles that Zheng was embroiled in were either retaliatory or an effort to rid the high seas of pirates."These incidents were hardly the nature of true battle but, instead, vividly signify the peaceful diplomacy of Zheng He," said spokesman Chen Jian Chin.Many layers of myth surround China\'s ancient mariner. According to Kenyan lore, some of his shipwrecked sailors survived and were allowed to stay and marry local women.DNA tests have reportedly shown evidence of Chinese ancestry and a young Kenyan woman, Mwamaka Shirafu, was given a scholarship to study Chinese medicine in China, where she now resides."She\'s as much a symbol of international peace and friendship as any historical legacy," says Prof Wade.\n', 'The works on Gdynia Way near Plymouth\'s city centre have been in place since June to widen the road to three lanes.But police said they had seen an increase in the number of collisions on the Maxwell Road, Macadam Road junction.Plymouth City Council (PCC) said a new set of temporary traffic lights would be put on the junction.Pc Ian Tanner, Plymouth\'s road casualty reduction officer said: "There have been some collisions since the new system was put in place, with four or five injury collisions in that area."The council are diverting quite large volumes of traffic on to roads that, although perfectly up to the job, people don\'t usually travel on, and as a result it hasn\'t worked as well as we would have liked it to."It\'s a balancing act for the council, as to what is the best thing to do, to keep the traffic moving as well as they can and to keep the level of injuries down."Pc Tanner added that the increase in collisions could also be a result of drivers, familiar with the route, not reading new signs properly.In a statement, PCC said: "During the last couple of months it has become apparent that there could be further improvements to the revised junction layout."The decision to install temporary lights has been made after routine discussions with various stakeholders including the police."The lights will reinforce the changed priorities and help drivers negotiate this junction."The council said that up to 1,000 drivers used the junction each hour.The new traffic lights will give priority to traffic travelling between Plymstock and the city centre in the morning and vice versa in the evening, until the work is completed in October.\n', 'The Curriculum for Excellence, which has been four years in the making, aims to give teachers more freedom and make lessons less prescriptive.Some teachers, unions and opposition parties have expressed concern the curriculum is not ready.But Scottish ministers have given assurances it will improve standards.Education Secretary Mike Russell said the current system was not being largely re-written.The changes, for children between the ages of three and 18, which are already in place in primary schools, aim to focus more on teaching methods rather than content, and seek to make young people more resourceful and responsible.The system will be introduced for children in their first year of secondary school, and will be rolled out year on year until it is implemented for all secondary years.Speaking on BBC radio\'s Good Morning Scotland programme, Mr Russell said, "We already know that in the primary sector, this is a successful means of imparting education."The rules of physics and the grammar of French don\'t change as a result of that, but what does happen is that teaching methods improve."I\'m confident that it will produce the results that Scotland needs - a well-educated group of young people and a well-educated work force."However, Eleanor Coner of the Scottish Parent Teacher Council told BBC Scotland that although related exams are still a few years off, parents are concerned about the lack of communication over the new curriculum.She said: "I was speaking to a parent last night who said she just can\'t get her head round it and that she just doesn\'t understand anything about it."I think the problem is that the messages that have been sent out can be quite confusing at times. There needs to be more information like this on what is happening, and this is what it means for your child."Mr Russell said he had written to the parents of each child affected by the new system, and he had been visiting schools around the country to speak to parents and teachers.Labour, the Tories and the Lib Dems have raised concerns that the new curriculum is still too vague and have questioned whether enough funding has been made available to deliver it.In March, Mr Russell rejected calls by secondary teachers to delay the introduction of the curriculum.Some unions have expressed concerns that their members will not be ready to introduce the new system and pledged to create specialist groups in subject areas to provide the right support.Labour education spokesman Des McNulty claimed SNP cuts were a threat to the new curriculum.He said: "Newly qualified teachers are unable to get jobs and school budgets are under their tightest pressure than at any point in the last decade because the SNP have failed to prioritise our schools."The vital materials and information needed for the successful implementation of the Curriculum for Excellence has not yet been provided and many teachers feel the support they were promised has not been delivered by the SNP."The Liberal Democrats said they supported the curriculum but said Mr Russell\'s handling of the situation was "shambolic".Education spokeswoman Margaret Smith said: "I\'m pleased that teachers are excited about teaching the new curriculum, but as children return to school today, there are still no criteria for the new national exams replacing Standard Grades."Teachers have to start teaching the new curriculum, but with no idea about the exams that they should be preparing children for."\n', 'Sir Philip, owner of clothing retailer Arcadia Group, will examine expenditure from the past three years to try to identify potential savings.He told the BBC more centralised buying by government departments might help.But the appointment was criticised by the GMB union - who said that Sir Philip\'s wife, the direct owner of Arcadia, lives in a tax haven.Sir Philip owns more than 2,000 shops in the UK, including BHS and Topshop, which are estimated to make up some 12% of the nation\'s clothing retail market.His conclusions will inform the wider Comprehensive Spending Review due in October.Sir Philip Green is one of the UK\'s most successful retailers.With a personal fortune of more than £4bn, he owns the Arcadia Group, whose fashion chains include Topshop, Burton, Dorothy Perkins, Evans and Miss Selfridge.In 2009 Arcadia made pre-tax profits of £213.6m, 13% higher than the previous year.Sir Philip also owns department store chain BHS, whose fortunes he has transformed since he purchased the then ailing company in 2000.The government will be hoping that Sir Philip can transfer his renowned ability to trim costs from the private sector to the civil service.He will also bring a proven record in procurement, and aims to reduce the cost of the government\'s purchasing contracts.However, despite Sir Philip\'s successes, his appointment may still raise eyebrows.His wife Tina is the direct owner of Arcadia, and she is officially a resident of Monaco. This enabled her to gain a tax-free £1.2bn dividend in 2005.Sir Philip also made headlines in 2004 when he made a failed hostile takeover bid for Marks and Spencer.He told BBC Radio 4\'s Today programme he had "no idea" how much could be saved yet, but added: "We need to get ourselves focused on the big spending, where is the money actually being spent."I think in the past, occasionally having had discussions on this, there is not central procurement."So the thought process of us having an individual buyer in each one of our stores without centralising the purchasing, will give you some idea, hopefully, of the opportunity."But it\'s about process as well, so we need to understand the process, how it\'s done, who does what and how we can quicken all of that up."But his appointment was criticised by Paul Kenny, head of the GMB union, who pointed out that Sir Philip\'s wife - the named owner of Arcadia - lives in the tax haven of Monaco.He said: "If we were seeking advice about marketing or selling clothes he is someone you might ask. This is about the health, education and care of millions of our fellow citizens - not about importing cheap clothing."And the Public and Commercial Services Union, which represents civil servants, said: "It\'s not that surprising that the millionaires in the cabinet have appointed a billionaire to say that their cuts, which will devastate communities in the UK, are \'fair\'."But Cabinet Office Minister Francis Maude defended Sir Philip\'s appointment, saying he had a "sharp eye for detail" and could guide the government on contracts and leases signed up to in future."He\'s shown how he can turn around big complex businesses. Government is a huge complex organisation, and while it\'s not the same as a business, a lot of the same disciplines are needed," he added.Asked about the tax status of his wife, Sir Philip told the BBC: "My wife\'s not a tax exile - my family do not live in the United Kingdom, it\'s somewhat different."He added: "We do pay all our tax in Britain. I think we have paid over the last five years some £300-400m in taxes on profits that have been made on our company."I\'m a UK taxpayer, I work here every week, we employ 45,000 people in the UK and we have got a £500m payroll."Sir Philip will be supported by a team of civil servants and report to Mr Maude and Chief Treasury Secretary Danny Alexander - who said the review would help the government "totally re-think" the way it spends public money.\n', 'The 1949 Delahaye Roadster, which some have dubbed the most beautiful car in the world, was given to Dors when she was 17.The sky blue car has been described by auctioneers as "extravagant and outrageous - a rolling sculpture".Dors, who was seen as the British Marilyn Monroe, died in 1984 aged 52.Born Diana Mary Fluck, Dors became known as a 1950s blonde sex symbol, but was also well-respected for her acting skills.RM auctioneers said the car was curvaceous, sexy and flamboyant, just like its former owner.It was expected to sell for up to $6m but went for $3m plus a buyer\'s premium of 10%.The car is one of only 150 Roadsters made, and only one of 51 of its specific model - the 175S.The company stopped production in 1951 as it found there was little demand for such extravagance during that post-war period.When Dors first received the car, she did not even have a driving licence.At 20, she became the youngest owner of a Rolls-Royce in the UK - a reflection of her success at an early age.After she died, the car changed ownership several times and has in recent years been restored to its former condition.In its catalogue listing, RM Auctions says the Roadster - which has a top speed of 70mph - can "easily claim to being the most extravagant and beautiful coachbulit car in existence".\n', 'Youngsters are returning to school this week in Scotland, with parents in other areas of the UK preparing children for the next academic year.They are able to buy school shirts for ??1 and sweaters for ??2.But rising cotton and wool prices mean it is unlikely that uniform prices can fall any further, Neil Saunders, of Verdict Research, said.The big four UK supermarket chains - Asda, Tesco, Sainsbury\'s and Morrisons - as well as Marks and Spencer, are selling the constituent parts of a generic school uniform for less than ??5 each.For example, Asda is selling a white shirt for ??1, Sainsbury\'s has put a ??2 price tag on grey and black trousers, and Tesco has blue and green sweaters on sale for ??1.75.Although labour costs are low as many of these items are manufactured in Bangladesh and China, the margin for these items is still extremely slim.The supermarkets accept this owing to the brand loyalty they gain from customers, who buy uniforms at cheap prices and then stay in the store to buy other goods such as school accessories and groceries.The price war is unusual and prices for many other items are rising.Plus-size school uniforms launchThe picture is also different for parents who must buy uniforms from specialist suppliers. Owing to prescriptive demands of these uniforms, prices tend to be higher than the generic supermarket clothes.Verdict Research estimates the UK school uniform market to be worth ??694m.The average price of a standard uniform has fallen by almost 21% since 2004, it said, with supermarkets increasing their market share.However, the total value of uniform and equipment sales has fallen from ??861m in 2004 to ??694m, the research group said.Neil Saunders, of Verdict, said that the quality of uniforms tended not to be at the same level as a decade ago."As long as they last, parents are not too concerned," he said."Children run around in these things, rip holes in them, and they fall apart anyway. As long as it lasts a term or half a year, parents are quite satisfied with that."He added that because wholesale prices of cotton and wool were rising, it would be difficult to cut prices any further.Last month, Marks and Spencer announced it had started to sell over-sized school uniforms for overweight children as young as four.Campaigners said it was simply commercial recognition of the fact obesity was a growing problem among younger pupils. Marks and Spencer said the trial range followed demand from parents.\n', 'The keynote MacTaggart Lecture will be given by the director general of the BBC, Mark Thompson, at what is a crucial time for the corporation.Last year during the keynote Edinburgh speech, one of the BBC\'s biggest competitors, James Murdoch, launched an outspoken attack on the corporation.He called its "dominant" scale "chilling" and said that it should be "far, far smaller".The BSkyB chairman - who also runs much of News Corporation, the publisher of The Times, Sunday Times, Sun and the News of the World - expressed particular concern over the public funding of the BBC\'s news output, which he called "state-sponsored journalism".He claimed it was a "threat to the plurality and independence of news provision", because it made it hard for commercial publishers to earn money from their own news websites.To some of his audience, the idea of "state-sponsored journalism" was over the top.But, worryingly for the BBC, Murdoch\'s general point that the corporation was too big and was harming its commercial rivals, drew murmurs of agreement from other media owners and politicians.Since then, the BBC has found itself under almost constant fire, not least in the newspapers which now compete with it, as they extend their businesses onto the internet.In this year\'s MacTaggart Lecture, Mr Thompson must try to win round the corporation\'s critics, including some of those commercial rivals and politicians.But he must also set out his vision for the BBC, as a publicly-funded news and cultural organisation in a world of rapidly changing technology and behaviour - and tighter public finances.The BBC has been widely criticised for the large sums of licence fee money it pays to its stars and top managers.In the new age of public austerity, Culture Secretary Jeremy Hunt says much needs changing at the BBC.He has given notice that the next licence fee negotiations - when they begin in a year\'s time - will be very tough.Viewers, he says, can expect to pay less.Belatedly, the BBC has responded to some of the criticisms.Senior executives\' pay has been published, then frozen, and bonuses withdrawn.The highest-paid managers are giving up a month\'s pay for the next two years and will be asked to withdraw from a scheme which tops up their pensions.The BBC is to publish the names of its highest-paid presenters and performers and it has proposed radical cuts to its staff pension scheme, to cope with a large deficit.But that in turn has alienated many BBC employees, who are less highly paid.Unions are balloting their members for strike action.Other staff are unhappy because their jobs are moving to the north of England, while executives leading the move are keeping their own homes in the south.Mark Thompson must address all of these different concerns and audiences.Yet he is also expected to point out that the BBC has much to be proud of.It still has high support from the public, and large and appreciative audiences for its television, radio and online services.Innovations such as the BBC website and iPlayer have added to the public benefit provided by the corporation in recent years.When, asked to make cuts, it tries to close a service such as the digital radio station 6 Music, there is an outcry.On the eve of Mr Thompson\'s speech, the case for the BBC has been eloquently argued by two academics in what they call An Appeal to the New Parliament in Defence of a British Institution.Professor Steven Barnett and Professor Jean Seaton, of the University of Westminster, call on Parliament to remember "the huge affection in which the BBC is held by the British public, the worldwide admiration which it attracts, and the immeasurable importance of the democratic and cultural contribution which it makes to British life".The BBC director general could hardly put it better himself. Whether he does so remains to be seen.\n', 'He passed away peacefully in hospital on Tuesday after a short illness.Born in Tourmakeady, County Mayo, he worked as a teacher before securing a part in the premiere of the Brian Friel play Translations in 1980.Lally became a household name in Ireland for his role as Miley Byrne in the RTE soap opera Glenroe and later starred in the BBC series Ballykissangel.He also appeared in the Hollywood movie Alexander and provided the voice for the Oscar-nominated, animated Irish film, The Secret of Kells.As a fluent Irish speaker and advocate of the language, Lally had roles in several Irish language films.He is survived by his wife Peggy and their children Saileog, Darach and Maghnus.\n', 'Andal Ampatuan Junior is accused of orchestrating the murder of 57 unarmed civilians, who were ambushed, killed and clumsily buried in a mass grave in the southern province of Maguindanao last November.Another 27 members of his family have also been charged in connection with the killings - five are with him in custody - and they all deny the charges against them.But for many Filipinos, this trial is about much more than establishing the guilt or innocence of one man, or even one family.It\'s about the huge influence of clans like the Ampatuans, and the culture of impunity surrounding them.While their involvement in the massacre has yet to be proven, there is no doubt whatsoever that the Ampatuans were - and still are - extremely powerful.The Ampatuans have been in Maguindanao for centuries, and can trace their lineage to a Muslim preacher, Shariff Aguak, who was one of the first people to bring the Islamic faith to the area.But they were not always the dominant force they are today. According to Arnold Esguerra, a history professor at the University of the Philippines in Manila, the surname Ampatuan only started to appear in official documents in the early part of the 20th Century.At that stage they were influential traders, he said - but their social status was definitely beneath that of the "datus", the traditional clan rulers.The situation changed in the mid-1970s, when then-President Ferdinand Marcos declared martial law, and tried to stamp out the growing Islamic separatist movement by selecting a few people he could trust to administer the province.One of those people was Andal Ampatuan Junior\'s father, Andal Senior, who is now the undisputed head of the family clan.First, he became the mayor of Maganoy town - and then, during the presidency of Cory Aquino, he was given the more powerful role of officer-in-charge.But it was under President Gloria Arroyo, who came to power in 2001, when the Ampatuans really came to prominence.Andal Senior became governor of Maguindanao, a post he has now held for the maximum three terms. Then in 2005 his son Zaldy became the governor of the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao - an influential post controlling the five Muslim provinces that have been given a degree of self-rule from central government.\'Heights of power\'Andal Junior became mayor of Datu Unsay, a town that bears his nickname, and at the time of the massacre, 10 of Maguindanao\'s 34 municipalities were run by Ampatuans or their relatives.Mrs Arroyo\'s government was good to the Ampatuans, providing funds for the region, and in the process propelling Andal Senior to "undreamed-of heights of power", according to a report by the International Crisis Group.In 2006, Mrs Arroyo issued an executive order legalising the informal private "armies" being kept by families like the Ampatuans, enabling them to work alongside the regular army - but by extension legitimising their use as a means of local control.In return the Ampatuans openly supported her in election campaigns.There are widespread claims that the family helped rig votes for Mrs Arroyo in the controversial 2004 election, which she narrowly won. Both the Ampatuans and the former president deny the allegations.At the time of the massacre, the clan had an estimated 28 mansions, scores of luxury cars, large amounts of rice-producing land and a heavily armed private army of more than 2,000 men.According to the International Crisis Group, the Ampatuans also controlled the police, the judiciary and the local election commission, and possessed mortars, rocket launchers and assault rifles.Even now, after the finger of blame has been pointed at them for the November massacre, the family still retains a lot of its influence. At least 15 Ampatuans won victories in May\'s election - some of whom have charges against them.And according to Jessica Evans from Human Rights Watch, Andal Senior is still able to give orders to his subordinates from inside jail.Of course none of this means the Ampatuans are necessarily guilty of the killings, or that all members of the clan act in a similar way.In fact, according to Amina Rasul, director of the Philippine Council on Islam and Democracy, some Ampatuans are very effective and popular community leaders."They\'re not all cut from the same cloth. Many are professional, and have real support," she said.But human rights groups are still concerned about the dominance of these family clans, and they warn that the influence and power exhibited by the Ampatuans is by no means unique."I don\'t think this is an isolated incident," said Amina Rasul. "There are other families in other parts of the Philippines that are just as powerful."The Philippine military recently admitted that there were at least 112 private armies around the country - an indication, perhaps, of how many more clans and family groups hold sway over their own private fiefdoms.Whether by chance or design, presidential policies over the past few decades have given certain families the opportunity to amass extraordinary levels of power and influence.The first priority of the trial into last November\'s massacre is undoubtedly to bring justice for those who were so brutally killed.But human rights groups are hoping that the case will also persuade the current government, under President Benigno Aquino, to bring an end to the dominance of families like the Ampatuans.\n', 'Researchers found that four out of five children in England who ate school lunches had tried food at school that they had not tried at home.Half of parents questioned said their children had asked for foods they had eaten at school to be cooked at home.The survey, of about 1,000 parents, found the most popular vegetables were carrots, sweetcorn and peas.Aubergine, chickpeas and spinach were among the least popular.Of the parents questioned, 628 had children who ate school lunches.(% denotes proportion of parents who said their child would eat each vegetable)England\'s School Food Trust commissioned the research after a survey by the Mumsnet website suggested some parents gave their children packed lunches because they thought they were too fussy to eat anything else.Trust chairman, Rob Rees, said: "Every parent knows it\'s a nightmare watching their child push food around the plate."School meals can be a great way to help parents encourage their children to try new foods and to increase the variety of foods in their diet."Mumsnet co-founder, Carrie Longton, said: "Getting children to eat healthily is every parent\'s dream, but meal times at home can often be a battle ground and emotionally charged."From Mumsnetters\' experience it seems that once at school there\'s a desire to fit in with everyone else and even some positive peer pressure to boast about the variety of what foods you can eat."School meals have also moved on quite a bit from when Mumsnetters were at school, with healthier options and more variety."School meals in England now have to comply with strict nutritional guidelines.About four in 10 primary school children in England now eat school lunches, slightly more than in secondary schools.More children in Scotland eat school lunches - about 46%.The survey was conducted online between 26 February and 5th March among a panel of parents who had at least one child in school aged 4-17 years old.\n', 'Research suggests Oxford may be affected the most by public sector cutsOxford among worst GCSE resultsChairman of Oxfordshire Economic Partnership Frank Nigriello said small firms would not have jobs available.It comes as research suggests Oxford has one of the highest number of employees in vulnerable sectors.The BBC-commissioned study, carried out by Experian, ranks the resilience of council areas to economic shocks.In the research, Oxford was rated the third highest in England for the number of employees working in vulnerable sectors.Figures from the government estimate 48% of jobs in Oxford East are in the public sector.Mr Nigriello said Oxfordshire had very few large companies, with many people employed in the county\'s pioneering health services, as well as research and development, including Oxford University.He added: "If there are massive cuts in the public sector, then Oxfordshire\'s private sector won\'t have the resilience."Small businesses don\'t have the opportunities or availability of jobs."A special BBC News season examining the approaching cuts to public sector spendingThe Spending Review: Making It ClearThe Oxfordshire Economic Partnership (OEP) is a company formed by a number of business people in the county to help promote enterprise.The research also suggests Oxford has few self employed people, but that the working-age population were highly skilled.In South Oxfordshire, according to the Experian research, the situation was different, with the 11th highest proportion of those self employed in England.Mr Nigriello, who works for Unipart in Cowley, suggested the private sector should be willing to assist the public sector in making changes to their organisation.He said: "Private sector companies would be foolish not to help."While we may be the engine that creates the wealth, we recognise that we need the services to create the community we want to live in".Oxfordshire County Council is currently looking to make more than Â£200m of cuts by 2015.The figure may be adjusted after the government\'s spending review next month.Meanwhile, the research also revealed Oxford is in the bottom five regions of the UK for GCSE results.South Today will be debating the issues raised in the spending review tonight at 2235 BST.BBC Oxford 95.2FM will be discussing the research from 0700 BST.\n', 'Coronation Street, which celebrates 50 years on the screen in December, picked up a special honorary award.Doctor Who won best family drama prize - with actress Karen Gillan, who made her debut this year as assistant Amy Pond, on hand to accept the award.The awards were hosted by Alexander Armstrong at London\'s Dorchester Hotel.The BBC 1980s cop drama Ashes To Ashes was named best drama while best new drama went to hit US musical comedy Glee.Philip Glenister, who played DCI Gene Hunt in Ashes to Ashes, admitted that the show had ended at the right time."All good things come to an end. I think that was enough, the danger is you start repeating yourself. There\'s only so much you can have him talking, shouting and nicking people," he said.ITV1 show Emmerdale took the titles for best soap actor, Danny Miller, who plays mechanic Aaron Livesy, and best soap newcomer Adam Thomas who plays Adam Barton.It also collected the prize for best soap storyline over Aaron Livesy\'s sexual confusion.Coronation Street stars on the red carpet were both nervous and excited about the prospect of a "live" episode to mark the soap\'s 50th anniversary.William Roache, who plays Ken Barlow, said: "We\'ll get through. We\'re used to working in short spurts, so to do an hour live is frightening."Earlier this year it was revealed that key characters will be killed off in a tram crash which occurs in Weatherfield in December.Anthony Cotton, who plays Sean Tulley, said: "We don\'t know who\'s going to be on the receiving end of any of the disasters. I\'m hoping it might be back like the days when we didn\'t know who shot JR."EastEnders took the top soap prize in a year that saw its first live episode. Lacey Turner won best soap actress for her portrayal of teen mother Stacey Branning.Later this week the show sees a blaze at the Queen Vic and the departure of landlady Peggy Mitchell, played by Barbara Windsor.Scott Maslen, who plays Jack Branning, said Windsor leaving was a "massive loss" to the programme."Barbara is very small, but a massive personality and she\'s going to be sorely missed," he said.Britain\'s Got Talent triumphed over Dancing On Ice, Strictly Come Dancing and The X Factor to land the best TV talent show prize. Assault course show Total Wipeout was named best gameshow.James Corden and Ruth Jones\'s BBC series Gavin and Stacey was named best comedy.Denise Welch was named best actress for Waterloo Road while Jack O\'Connell from Skins was best actor.Winners in full:\n', 'Mr Cameron missed the weekly prime minister\'s questions to fly to be with his father in hospital.Downing Street said his father died shortly after the PM arrived at the hospital in the South of France.He told ITV in March his father was a "huge hero figure for me" who had a great sense of optimism.It is understood the prime minister will remain in France overnight.Mr Cameron was told on Wednesday morning his father was seriously ill after suffering a stroke and heart complications. After talking to doctors at the hospital, the PM decided to fly to be with his father and mother Mary.Downing Street said French President Nicolas Sarkozy had arranged a helicopter to take Mr Cameron to the hospital so he could see his father.Sources told the Press Association he was "incredibly grateful" as he may not otherwise have been able to get there in time and was "relieved" to have been at his bedside.By Ross HawkinsPolitical correspondent, BBC NewsTo David Cameron his father was a hero, a man who never complained about his disability and a key inspiration behind the \'Big Society\' theme that characterised the Conservative election campaign.In a newspaper interview he reflected: "I\'ve never really heard him whinge about anything."After the election Ian Cameron said he always thought David had the capability to be prime minister, but added unlike his son, he was not a politician. He spent his professional life as a stockbroker, and sat on parish and church councils.David Cameron said his father and mother - who worked as a magistrate - "wore their public service so lightly".David Cameron said he almost gave up politics after his six-year-old son Ivan died last year. Last week the Camerons brought their new-born daughter Florence home to Downing Street. Ian Cameron did not see his grand-daughter before he died.Nick Robinson: Painful timesDeputy Prime Minister Nick Clegg, who stood in for Mr Cameron at the first PMQs after the summer recess, sent his thoughts and condolences to Mr Cameron\'s family and said he was glad the PM was "able to be at his father\'s side at the end".Chancellor George Osborne told the BBC: "It\'s a very difficult day for David Cameron and his family."I know David was very, very close to his father, and his father hasn\'t been well over recent years, but he\'s always been a really strong presence I know in David\'s life, and I\'m sure he\'ll be missed by David and missed by all of us who knew him."BBC political correspondent Laura Kuenssberg said Mr Cameron had often spoken of the close bond between him and his parents, who lived in Peasemore, Berkshire.Ian Cameron, 77, was born with both legs deformed, and endured repeated operations in an attempt to straighten them and ease his pain.Despite his disability he forged a successful career as a stockbroker and is a former director of estate agent John D Wood.The prime minister said before the general election that his father was a "glass half-full" person with a "sense of optimism".He told ITV 1\'s Trevor McDonald: "My father is a huge hero figure for me, because he\'s an amazingly brave man...."To have a disability in the 1930s and 1940s, a different age, was really tough, but he never let it affect him in any way. "Giles Andreae, a friend of Mr Cameron\'s, told the BBC: "David adored his father and his mother. I think they both have a really seminal influence in the man he is now and in his politics actually."Mr Cameron\'s wife Samantha gave birth to their fourth child, Florence, last month.The couple\'s first child Ivan, who was born profoundly disabled and needed round the clock care, died in February 2009.Mr Cameron\'s biographer James Hanning told the BBC family was "hugely important" to the prime minister: "They are a very strong family but they have been through it."Labour leadership contender David Miliband said he was "very sorry" to hear the news: "My thoughts are with David and his family." A spokesman for Gordon Brown said the former prime minister had written to Mr Cameron to express his condolences.\n', 'The materials, which can sense pressure as sensitively and quickly as human skin, have been outlined by two groups reporting in Nature Materials.The skins are arrays of small pressure sensors that convert tiny changes in pressure into electrical signals.The arrays are built into or under flexible rubber sheets that could be stretched into a variety of shapes.The materials could be used to sheath artificial limbs or to create robots that can pick up and hold fragile objects. They could also be used to improve tools for minimally-invasive surgery.In one approach, Ali Javey at the University of California, Berkeley, and his colleagues built up layers of criss-crossed nanometre-scale wires topped with a thin rubber sheet.Together, the stack acts as what is known as a thin-film transistor, or TFT, with a pressure-sensitive layer on top.The amount of electrical current running through the device is dependent upon how much pressure is exerted on the rubber sheet; more pressure allows more current to flow.The team demonstrated the flexibility of their TFT stacks by bending them to a radius smaller than that of a pencil without changing the skin\'s performance."Javey\'s work is a nice demonstration of their capability in making a large array of nanowire TFTs," said Zhenan Bao of Stanford University, whose group demonstrated the second approach.The heart of Professor Bao\'s devices is micro-structured rubber sheet in the middle of the TFT - effectively re-creating the functionality of the Berkeley group\'s skins with less layers."Instead of laminating a pressure-sensitive resistor array on top of a nanowire TFT array, we made our transistors to be pressure sensitive," Professor Bao explained to BBC News."Our microstructured rubber can bounce back to its original shape much faster and enable higher sensitivity," she added.The overall flexibility of the Stanford group\'s skins appears to be lower, and Professor Bao concedes that to develop her group\'s approach further, better conductive rubber will be needed.Nevertheless, both groups demonstrate that their skins can register a pressure in a tenth of a second, over a large range - from five grams per square centimetre to 40 times that high.Those numbers rival the response of human skin, made with relatively inexpensive manufacturing techniques.John Boland, a nanotechnologist from Trinity College Dublin, praised the two approaches in a critique for Nature Materials."Perhaps the most remarkable aspect of these studies is how they elegantly demonstrate that it is possible to exploit well-established processing technologies to engineer low-cost innovative solutions to important technical problems," he wrote.However, he notes that there are still "significant opportunities for further innovation", such as reducing the distance between the sensors in the arrays to maximise the detail they could "feel", as well as improvements that could make large-area arrays possible and affordable.\n']

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['The TUC\'s annual gathering backed a motion which included calls to build "a broad solidarity alliance of unions and communities under threat".TUC chief Brendan Barber warned that big cuts would make Britain a "dark, brutish and more frightening place".The PM\'s spokesman said they wanted "partnership" with the unions to tackle the deficit.The opening of the TUC\'s 142nd congress - the first under a non-Labour government since 1996 - comes amid concern among unions about the speed and scope of the coalition\'s programme to reduce the £155bn deficit.Union voices: How to tackle cuts\'Responsible\' cuts battle urgedLabour can\'t be meek - HarmanSend us your viewsMost Whitehall departments have been ordered to plan for savings of between 25% and 40% ahead of the comprehensive spending review of 20 October.Delegates debated a motion calling for the TUC\'s general council to "support and co-ordinate campaigning and joint union industrial action, nationally and locally, in opposition to attacks on jobs, pensions, pay or public services".It could lead to different unions calling strikes on the same days if the cuts are not scaled back, although BBC Political Editor Nick Robinson said trade union laws and union leaders\' desire to build a wide coalition against the cuts made a "winter of discontent" unlikely.The motion rejected the idea that cuts were necessary to pay for the deficit and said they were a "savage and opportunistic attack on public services" which "goes far further than even the dark days of Thatcher".TUC general secretary Mr Barber told delegates: "These are not temporary cuts, but a permanent rollback of public services and the welfare state. Not so much an economic necessity as a political project driven by an ideological clamour for a minimal state."What they take apart now could take generations to rebuild. Decent public services are the glue that holds a civilised society together and we diminish them at our peril. Cut services, put jobs in peril and increase inequality, that\'s the way to make Britain a darker, brutish, more frightening place."He said no-one took industrial action lightly, but added: "Where members, faced with attacks on jobs, pay or pensions take a democratic decision for industrial action, they will have the support of unions and the TUC stands ready to co-ordinate that."BBC business reporter Simon Jack said no dates had been named for industrial action - but the motion meant unions were "standing ready" to do so if necessary, although there was no detail of what form it could take. He said the first co-ordinated action was not likely to take place until February or March 2011.By Ben WrightPolitical correspondent, BBC NewsMinisters have spent the summer softening the public up for cuts but, with big job losses looming, the unions haven\'t been persuaded.Brendan Barber called the government\'s assertions "insulting claptrap".Some trade union leaders, such as Bob Crow and Mark Serwotka, predict civil disobedience and coordinated strike action in response to cuts. But moderates like Mr Barber want to temper the tone and place the union movement at the centre of an alliance with the public, charities and community groups who oppose the cuts.So talk of a new winter of discontent may be wide of the mark, not least because secondary picketing is now illegal. But also because union leaders like Barber will be very wary about embarking on strike action that hits the users of public services hard and risks turning their members into villains.The government wants to sound moderate too, hence Francis Maude\'s insistence he wants to see engagement and "partnership" between the unions and ministers. But confrontation looks likely so long as there\'s a chasm between the Treasury and the unions on how to deal with the deficit.What is the Trades Union Congress?Only one delegate spoke against the motion, Jim McAuslan, general secretary of the airline pilots\' union BALPA. He said it might be seen as an "open goal" for the government, and warned some union colleagues were "getting the tone wrong" in resisting every cut and they had to get the message out beyond unions to the wider community.Rail, Maritime and Transport Workers\' (RMT) leader Bob Crow has called for a campaign of "civil disobedience" but Mr Barber told the BBC he thought that was "counter-productive".Instead he said he favoured "a broad-based campaign... to look to harness public opinion behind the case for a different approach to managing our economy."He spoke against a purely critical campaign, asking unions to promote an "alternative to austerity that encourages growth and jobs".Cabinet Office Minister Francis Maude told the BBC: "We will listen very carefully to what they [the unions] say and the arguments that they make, there\'s no question about that. We are not going back to the days where there\'s a complete stand-off between the trade unions and the government. Those days are gone."But he said the coalition government had "inherited a terrible budget deficit" and was having to borrow £1 out of every £4 "just to keep the lights on".He said it was "absolutely necessary" to eradicate the budget deficit - to stop interest rates going up and "choking off" the recovery.He said the government wanted to protect front-line services and jobs and had spent months renegotiating with the government\'s suppliers to cut costs, to try to protect as many jobs as possible.Downing Street also said the government wanted "a genuine partnership with the trade unions".The PM\'s spokesman said. "We need to deal with the deficit, we want to work with everyone in tackling that."For all the rhetoric of the union leaders, the BBC\'s Political Editor Nick Robinson said it would be up to individual members whether to take strike action in ballots over the coming months.But he said there were growing indications of disquiet among council workers and police officers.Dave Prentis, general secretary of the Unison public services union, is calling for united action to defeat the government\'s "austerity agenda".A special BBC News season examining the approaching cuts to public sector spendingThe Spending Review: Making It ClearUnite, the UK\'s biggest union, says it wants a "robust campaign" to protect public services, while the GMB argues that three-quarters of a million jobs could be at risk.The RMT accuses ministers of launching "all-out class warfare".The government is not sending a minister to address the congress but Business Secretary Vince Cable has said he will be willing to speak to representatives to discuss their concerns.Acting Labour leader Harriet Harman addressed the TUC while the five candidates to become leader made their pitches to union delegates in the final hustings of the campaign.Each stressed their solidarity with the trade unions in the face of the anticipated spending squeeze but David Miliband said critics of the cuts needed to win the political arguments while brother Ed Miliband called for a "responsible approach" to opposition.The TUC congress is the curtain-raiser for the party conference season and will be followed over the next three weeks by events held by the Lib Dems, Labour and the Conservatives.\n', 'Mr Cowen had to deny being drunk or hungover during the RTE interview.The taoiseach was interviewed live from his party\'s conference, which is taking place in Galway.On Wednesday he said: "I\'m sorry that it emerged in the quality it did. There was a hoarseness in my voice throughout the day yesterday."He added: "It wasn\'t my best performance and I would like to apologise for that."I would hate to think the reputation of the country or the office of taoiseach would in any way be affected by what I had to say."Mr Cowen again denied any suggestions he was hungover."The assertions made subsequent to it were without justification, without foundation, were not correct, were not true," he said.Mr Cowen had attended the Fianna Fail party dinner at the Ardilaun Hotel in Galway on Monday night.Following the interview, the finance spokesman for the Republic\'s opposition claimed there were concerns over the leadership of the country."There was a feeling this morning that this can\'t continue, the game is up," said Fine Gael\'s Michael Noonan.Simon Coveney, also of Fine Gael, who said in a Twitter message on Tuesday that Mr Cowen sounded "half-way between drunk and hungover" in the interview, has said he accepted the taoiseach\'s apology.Mr Coveney said that he believed Mr Cowen, but added that he did not regret his previous tweet.He said it took "a big person to apologise when big mistakes are made as was the case yesterday morning and the Taosieach should be recognised for that."\n', 'And it\'s tucked away for a very good reason.Inside, your senses are greeted by the smell of rotting dog food, the buzz of blowflies and the purple UV light of the fly killer ready to zap escapees.This is where the museum\'s forensic entomologists breed different species of fly in a bid to help the police solve crimes.Museum scientist Amoret Whitaker is one of just three forensic entomologists in the UK who regularly works with the police to determine the time of death of a corpse."As soon as a person dies, their body starts to decompose and they give off specific odours. These different chemical signals are very very attractive to insects. And in the inital stages it\'s especially blowflies.""So when someone dies, fairly soon, it could be within minutes blowflies are attracted to the body and they will start laying eggs immediately. These will hatch into larvae or maggots and the developmental cycle will continue.""You get a lot of male blowflies hanging around, sitting on plants around the body, waiting for suitable female mates."And it is this cycle of life and death that is critical in helping the police when they are uncertain of the timing of someone\'s death.By understanding the "succession" rates or the speed of growth of flies, from an egg to the larval then adult stage she and her colleagues can determine the likely time that person died.But scientists only have developmental data on perhaps half of the twelve or so species of fly that are regulary found on dead bodies.By breeding them in "captivity" under different temperature conditions they can get more accurate information about the timing of their growth and so the process of death.The accuracy of that timing depends partly on how long the body has been decomposing. If she can get to see a corpse within days of its death, when that person died can be worked out to an accuracy within hours.But, if the body has lain undiscovered for weeks, or even months, then the precision of timing can be narrowed to a matter of days.This timing can even be used to help determine whether a suspicious death should be treated as murder."In some cases of assault, if someone has been seen leaving a pub after a fight say, then that person is found dead a few days later, if we can determine when they died to a matter of hours, we can help establish whether the person died from the assault or other causes."The time of year can dramatically affect how a body decomposes. In one case Amoret and colleagues were involved in, a man disappeared in November but his body was not discovered until the following February.One pathologist report suggested the body had been dead for just a few weeks. In fact because he had died in winter his body had effectively been "mummified".The critical evidence came from Calliphora vicina, a bluebottle blowfly often found on dead bodies. C vicina grows all year round but in winter its development slows right down. While it remains alive, it becomes inactive at temperatures below 1C.This peculiarly slow rate of development meant Amoret and colleagues could prove the man had died months ago rather than weeks.The man had left a pub, taken a short-cut home then slipped and broken his neck.The police regularly use Amoret and her colleagues\' expertise."We can go two months with nothing but then be asked to help with six cases in a couple of weeks.""It\'s rare that our evidence is used in court. It\'s more common that we give police a time window and they can then gather further evidence."Forensic entomology can even be used in cases of burnt bodies, as insects may still be found, feeding within the body cavities. If a cadaver has been burnt this makes estimating time of death difficult for the pathologist.Between working with police in the UK and research at the Natural History Museum, Amoret also works at the anthropology department at the University of Tennessee in Knoxville.There she compares the decomposition of dead pigs and human cadavers. Some people have nicknamed this place the "body farm".In the summers of 2008 and 2009 she compared the decomposition of three pigs and three human cadavers.Her research isn\'t finalised but initial results are positive, confirming that pigs are a good model for how a human corpse decays."The same species of insects are attracted during the same time periods to both types of cadaver. Large numbers of blowflies from days 1-5, fewer on days 6-7, and a large drop from day eight onwards," she told BBC News.She also says this research will be very useful for all cases where insect evidence is used."This work will have a big impact when it\'s published, for forensic entomologists all over the world. As it will show that pigs are a good model for humans, and therefore all the data gathered using pig cadavers can be applied to cases involving human cadavers."Amoret Whitaker is just one of the scientists demonstrating their research at the one night only event "After Hours: Science Uncovered" at the Natural History Museum on Friday 24th September between 1600 and 2200\n', 'The animals, which include a leopard, two lynx and two ring-tailed lemurs, were found at Borth Animalarium, near Aberystwyth.Owners Alan and Jean Mumbray admitted not having the correct paperwork for a commercial premises in court on Monday.They were both fined and told the animals would be found new homes.Jean Mumbray was fined £937.50 and ordered to pay costs of £250, and Alan Mumbray was fined £300 and £100 costs at Aberystwyth Magistrates\' Court, said Dyfed-Powys Police.Sgt Ian Guildford, a wildlife and environmental police officer with the force, said: "The use of the licensing system to control the sale and display of protected animals is a valuable tool in the fight against the trade in endangered animals."Anyone who is involved in dealing with protected animals on a commercial scale such as zoos and other similar establishments should be aware of this and make every effort to comply with the legislation."Without this, compliance loopholes are left open to those who treat endangered animals as a financial commodity."Nevin Hunter, of the Animal Health Wildlife Licensing and Registration Service, said the prosecution was "very significant" and showed that illegal use of endangered animals would not be tolerated.He added: "The vast majority of zoos and animal parks in the UK do so lawfully and play an important part in conserving endangered species."However, those who choose to flout the regulations are on notice that we will take decisive action with police wildlife crime officers to ensure that prosecutions are taken forward."I commend Sgt Ian Guildford, Dyfed-Powys Police, and the Crown Prosecution Service for taking forward the case and achieving this outcome."\n', 'Mutations of the NR5A1 gene were found in a small percentage of infertile men, reports the American Journal of Human Genetics.Scientists from the Pasteur Institute in France and University College London said it could help doctors investigating men with the condition.A UK expert said he hoped that further gene defects could be found.In the majority of cases, doctors can find no cause for male infertility, despite it accounting for up to half of cases in which couples have difficulty conceiving.Male infertility appears to be more common within certain families, and this leads scientists to believe that there may be a genetic root for some cases, but only a handful of gene mutations which might be responsible have actually been found.The latest research looks at a gene already known to be involved in sexual development in both men and women - defects in NR5A1 have been linked to physical defects in the development of the testicles or ovaries.Their findings suggest that, even where there is no physical evidence of a problem, defects in the gene may be hampering the ability to make sperm.They looked at the gene in 315 apparently healthy men who had an unexplained inability to produce sperm.From this group, they found mutations in the gene in just seven, and closer examination revealed the men had altered levels of sex hormones and, in one case, mild abnormalities in the cellular structure of the testicles.The research authors, from the UCL Institute of Child Health in London and the Institut Pasteur in Paris, said: "We conclude that approximately 4% of men with otherwise unexplained failure to produce sperm carry mutations in the NR5A1 gene."Although the find would affect only a small proportion of infertile men, other specialists believe that other similar discoveries could help build up a clearer picture of the origins of the condition.Dr Allan Pacey, a senior lecturer in andrology at the University of Sheffield, said that there was still "embarrassingly little" known about the genetics behind male infertility."Given the complexity of the sperm production process it is likely that many genes are involved and therefore that may gene defects linked to infertility may be found."Although this gene defect affects only a small number of men, we need more studies like this so that we can fill in the gaps in our knowledge and possibly one day build a robust diagnostic test for male fertility based on genetics."\n', 'Staff at Breckland Council will not be paid in future for the time they take to have a cigarette after the proposals were given the go-ahead.Simon Clark, from Smokers\' lobby group Forest, said earlier that everyone was entitled to a break during work.The council said the move was aimed at making the issue of smoke breaks fairer for individuals who did not smoke.William Nunn, leader of the Conservative-run council, said: "We are not trying to stop smoking... what we are saying is when people go for a cigarette they should do it in their own time."Mr Clark said: "Are they going to introduce clocking in and off for people who go on the internet, on Facebook, or people who want to have a cup of coffee?"I am sure there are some smokers who abuse the situation and go out too often but if that is happening that is a failure of management."A meeting of the full council voted to approve the measure on Wednesday.\n', 'The cash comes from chip maker Marvell which became a supporter and sponsor of OLPC in early 2009.The OLPC organisation said the grant meant it had all the development cash it needed to produce its next machine.OLPC said it would show off the first development work on the new machine at the CES show in January 2011.The cash handed over by Marvell will fund development of a tablet version of the XO - the rugged computer designed to boost education in developing nations.The device is code-named XO-3 as it will be the third device the OLPC organisation has produced. It previously scrapped plans for the XO-2 which was to resemble an electronic book.Early prototypes of the XO-3 will likely be based on the Moby machine that Marvell already makes. The finished XO-3 should be ready in 2012.The OLPC organisation was created with the intention of making a laptop costing only $100 that would be bought in huge quantities by poorer nations keen to get children using computers.The final machine produced by OLPC in 2007 ended up costing about $199 and did not sell in the huge quantities the group wanted. To date about 1.4 million XO laptops have been distributed.\n', 'Scores more are still missing in Teluk Wondama district after flash floods and landslides that were triggered when a river burst its banks.Hundreds of people have been injured and more than 5,000 are being housed in tents set up in emergency camps.The National Search and Rescue Agency and military have sent reinforcements to help deal with the disaster.The sudden flooding on Monday caught residents by surprise, officials said, contributing to the high death toll.The local airport has now reopened and roads have been largely cleared of debris, which is helping to speed up aid deliveries to the area, reports say.Navy warships had previously been used to carry tents, medical supplies and food to the disaster zone.Thousands of buildings, roads and bridges in five villages have been damaged or destroyed.The head of the the provincial relief agency, Dortheis Sawaki, said 104 bodies had been recovered, but many more people were missing and the death toll was expected to rise."It\'s a tragedy. The smell of rotting corpses is everywhere. Power is down. There\'s no clean water," she was quoted by AP as saying.Many parts of the country had been badly hit by heavy rains, winds and high waves this year, meteorologists said.\n', 'Sergeant Peter Rayner, 34, from Bradford, West Yorkshire, of 2nd Battalion The Duke of Lancaster\'s Regiment, was killed on Friday.The soldier was carrying out a patrol in the Nahr-e Saraj area of Helmand Province.The number of British military personnel killed in operations in Afghanistan since 2001 is now 340.Sgt Rayner\'s wife Wendy led tributes to the "fantastic" and "loving" husband and father to son, Derek."He loved his job and doing something which he believed in."He will be sincerely missed by all who knew him," she said.Sgt Rayner was born into a military family, and his parents Peter and Bernadette said their son was "always full of energy and was someone who enjoyed life to the full"."As a soldier he loved his job and was totally committed to the Army, as well as his family and friends."As a son and brother, he was a fun-loving and caring person of whom we are all very proud."We loved him so dearly and will miss him with all our hearts."The MoD said Sgt Rayner, who had also served in Bosnia and Iraq, would be "sorely missed" and remembered for his "pre-eminence as a Javelin Commander, for his forthright manner and for his huge personality".Sgt Rayner\'s bravery and courage had attracted much praise in Afghanistan, it said.Lieutenant Colonel Robbie Boyd, Commanding Officer 2nd Battalion, The Duke of Lancaster\'s Regiment, said: "He was honest, loyal and always vocal."A true Lion of England and a man of high morals, guts and integrity."A man who cared not just for the morale of his soldiers, but in how that morale was created."A man with great spirit and forthrightness, who was as true as his aim was with a Javelin Missile."Major Paul Tingey, Officer Commanding Arnhem Company, 2nd Battalion, The Duke of Lancaster\'s Regiment, said Sgt Rayner left a "lasting impression" on people."He spoke his mind and always had the best interests of his men at heart."He was someone that you could rely on to tell you exactly what he thought. I always welcomed his words of advice."I will remember Skippy as a devoted family man, a fanatical mountain biker and one of the best commanders that I have had the privilege to work with," he said.\n', 'The 73-year-old Oscar winner will be presented with the award on 9 June.AFI chair Sir Howard Stringer called Freeman "an American treasure" who brought a calm authority to his roles, "whether playing a prisoner, a president or God."Freeman won an Oscar for his role in Million Dollar Baby in 2005. His next film is the thriller Red.He was also nominated for a best supporting actor Oscar for 1997\'s Street Smart, and has garnered three Academy nominations for best actor for Invictus, Driving Miss Daisy and The Shawshank Redemption.His other credits include Bruce Almighty and Nurse Betty.He will be the 39th recipient of the AFI Lifetime Achievement award. Others include Jack Nicholson, Steven Spielberg, Barbra Streisand, Elizabeth Taylor, Alfred Hitchcock and Martin Scorsese.Stringer said Freeman had an "unmistakable voice that echoes through the hearts and minds of movie lovers around the world".The AFI\'s Lifetime Achievement award is considered one of the highest honours in the US for a film actor.Freeman\'s ceremony will take place in Los Angeles - it will be broadcast on US TV towards the end of June.\n', 'The memorial, with the names of 27 local people, has been unveiled at the Unite building in Islington.The city\'s office block has been called Jack Jones in honour of the ardent trade unionist from Garston who was badly injured in the conflict.Unite\'s regional secretary Paul Finegan said: "We feel very privileged."There were approximately 180 men and women who left the safety of Merseyside to defend the Spanish government against the might of General Francisco Franco\'s nationalist rebels between 1936 and 1939.Jack Jones survived the war and became the leader of the Transport and General Workers\' Union. He was heavily involved with the unions until he died aged 96 in April last year.Local historian, Danny Payne, said that although there were 27 names on the plaque, after further research it is believed that 30 people from Merseyside died fighting.They had to travel there in secret, after the UK government declared it illegal to fight in Spain as it tried to appease Hitler\'s huge fascist force in the lead up to the Second World War.In total, 2,500 from across the British Isles fought in the Spanish Civil War and 500 did not survive.Mr Finegan said: "The plaque used to be on the wall of the unemployed and trade union centre in Hardman Street, but since it closed years ago, it has been sent from place to place across the city."Now it\'s good that it has a permanent home here, it all seems to fit together well - a newly refurbished building called Jack Jones and a memorial dedicated to those who lost their lives in the same war he fought."The civil war ended after WWII had started. More than 300,000 people died and the Republicans were persecuted by the victorious nationalist parties.Mr Payne added: "It was an horrific war, Franco\'s uprising was supported by the Hitler and Mussolini regimes so he was furnished with arms."The Republic was short of weapons and medical supplies and it was basically strangled by the might of Franco."\n', 'The Dolomedes plantarius spiderlings were released into suitable dykes at Castle Marshes between Lowestoft and Beccles on Wednesday.About 4mm, they are hybrids between species found in Sussex and Suffolk.The 1,600 spiderlings were hand-reared in the kitchen of project leader Dr Helen Smith, with the surplus reared at the John Innes Centre in Norwich.Dr Smith said: "The hybrids bring the advantage of increased genetic variability to the new population."This... should give the new population at Castle Marshes the best potential to adapt to its surroundings and to cope with the impacts of climate change."The project was organised by Natural England and Suffolk Wildlife Trust and was aided by a grant from the BBC Wildlife Fund.\n', 'Mr Blunkett said using the same funding formula applied to Wales - which has a devolved budget - Yorkshire would be entitled to a Â£24bn budget."You put great store by devolving decision-making to ordinary people," he told Prime Minister David Cameron.Mr Cameron said the government had already got rid of a "centralised" approach that Mr Blunkett was part of.Mr Blunkett, a Labour former Cabinet minister and the MP for Sheffield Brightside and Hillsborough, made the suggestion during prime minister\'s questions in the House of Commons.He said: "Can you think of one single reason why the people of Yorkshire shouldn\'t determine their own priorities?"And, mischievously, one reason why the people of Yorkshire shouldn\'t have their own White Rose Parliament?"Mr Cameron said: "What we are doing is we are saying to councils in Yorkshire, as up and down the country, \'We are getting rid of the ring fences, we are giving you the power to spend your money in the way that you choose\'."He added: "We have got rid of the bossy, centralised interfering approach that I\'m afraid you were rather part of."\n', 'Like 20 million other people in Bangladesh, most of them women, Ms Rani had turned to microcredit in an effort to lift herself out of poverty.Microfinance offers small loans to people who do not normally qualify for traditional banking credit, to encourage entrepreneurship.For many recipients it is a lifeline, and very often it is the only way for them to establish a business.But after the total destruction of their crops however, villagers like Joba are not in a position to repay their loans.Yet the microfinance organisations continue to collect the instalments.Microfinance is not without its critics. Some argue that people can quickly sink into a cycle of debt, with many lenders charging exorbitant rates of interest.Dr Qazi Kholikuzzaman Ahmad, chairman of PKSF, a body that monitors microfinance, describes microcredit as a "death trap" for the poor.He explains how poor people often take up the loans without thinking of the consequences, and that 60% of borrowers take loans from several sources."There is no understanding that it might take 10 or 20 years to repay their loan," he says.Furthermore, from the weekly repayments, some lenders deduct 10% of that payment for compulsory saving schemes - money the company then uses to lend to other people."Interest on repayments begin at around 15%, but it is a flat rate and can soon rise to anything between 40% and 100%," Dr Ahmad says.Repayments are generally due on loans from the first week after they are taken out, which does not give the borrower enough time to establish any form of income-earning enterprise.To cover those first payments, people often resort to taking out a further loan from a different company.Ms Rani used her loan to buy six cows but after her crops were destroyed she had to sell three of them, at half the market price, to enable her to repay her loan."I was hoping to save the remaining cows but they had to be sold as well," she laments.Women are the main borrowers in the village and they were attracted to microcredit because they could get the loans easily and quickly.Money is not always used as capital investment. Many people borrow money for cultivation, buying cattle, or a flock of chicks or ducklings.Villagers are sending their children to work to help them make the repayments.Source: Microfinance Information Exchange 2009But when they are still unable to pay enough, the debt collectors insist that they sell their cattle, chickens and other household items.Selling agricultural land is also considered as a last desperate option.Villagers complain of harassment from the debt collectors and there have been allegations of physical assaults.Because field officers are judged on repayment rates, they sometimes use coercive and even violent tactics to collect instalments on the microcredit loans.Many villagers finally turn to local usurers - the very people whom Professor Yunus tried put out of business when he made his first loan of $27 (Â£17) to a group of families in a village in 1976.Professor Yunus and his Grameen Bank were awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2006 for his pioneering work in microfinance and he refers to many of the institutions which have followed his example as "the new loan sharks."His organisation has a policy whereby loans are rescheduled in times of natural disaster.Relief costsAfter the floods in Bangladesh, the district administrations requested microfinance organisations to stop collecting instalments for the time being.But that call has gone unheeded.Dr Ahmad is dismayed."There are some agencies which even take their payments from relief material," he says.\n', 'They found that targeting a part of the brain called the parietal lobe improved the ability of volunteers to solve numerical problems.They hope the discovery could help people with dyscalculia, who may struggle with numbers.Another expert said effects on other brain functions would need checking.The findings are reported in the journal Current Biology.Some studies have suggested that up to one in five people have trouble with maths, affecting not just their ability to complete problems but also to manage everyday activities such as telling the time and managing money.Neuroscientists believe that activity within the parietal lobe plays a crucial role in this ability, or the lack of it.When magnetic fields were used in earlier research to disrupt electrical activity in this part of the brain, previously numerate volunteers temporarily developed discalculia, finding it much harder to solve maths problems.The latest research goes a step further, using a one milliamp current to stimulate the parietal lobe of a small number of students.The current could not be felt, and had no measurable effect on other brain functions.As it was turned on, the volunteers tried to learn a puzzle which involved substituting numbers for symbols.Those given the current from right to left across the parietal lobe did significantly better when given, compared to those who were given no electrical stimulation.The direction of the current was important - those given stimulation running in the opposite direction, left to right, did markedly worse at these puzzles than those given no current, with their ability matching that of an average six-year-old.The effects were not short-lived, either. When the volunteers whose performance improved was re-tested six months later, the benefits appear to have persisted.There was no wider effect on general maths ability in either group, just on the ability to complete the puzzles learned as the current was applied.Dr Cohen Kadosh, who led the study, said: "We are not advising people to go around giving themselves electric shocks, but we are extremely excited by the potential of our findings and are now looking into the underlying brain changes."We\'ve shown before that we can induce dyscalculia, and now it seems we might be able to make someone better at maths, so we really want to see if we can help people with dyscalculia.By Fergus WalshMedical correspondent, BBC NewsRead more in Fergus\'s blog"Electrical stimulation is unlikely to turn you into the next Einstein, but if we\'re lucky it might be able to help some people to cope better with maths."Dr Christopher Chambers, from the School of Psychology at Cardiff University, said that the results were "intriguing", and offered the prospect not just of improving numerical skills, but having an impact on a wider range of conditions.He said: "The ability to tweak activity in parts of the brain, turning it slightly \'up\' or \'down\' at will, opens the door to treating a range of psychiatric and neurological problems, like compulsive gambling or visual impairments following stroke."However, he said that the study did not prove that the learning of maths skills was improved, just that the volunteers were better at linking arbitrary numbers and symbols, and he warned that researchers needed to make sure other parts of the brain were unaffected."This is still an exciting new piece of research, but if we don\'t know how selective the effects of brain stimulation are then we don\'t know what other brain systems could also be affected, either positively or negatively."Sue Flohr, from the British Dyslexia Association, which also provides support for people with dyscalculia, said the research was welcome.She said: "It\'s certainly an under-recognised condition, but it can ruin lives."It makes it very hard to do everyday things like shopping or budgeting - you can go into a shop and find you\'ve spent your month\'s money without realising it."\n', 'Fifty-nine people had died up until and including Thursday, and 617 others had been infected, bringing the total affected to 7,359, the ministry added.The news came as the local authorities and relief agencies attempted to get clean drinking water to those areas worse affected by Hurricane Tomas.The storm caused flooding and left eight people dead in western Haiti.The charity, Save the Children, said that in Leogane, the streets had been turned into "rivers" and some 35,000 people had been affected.By Laura TrevelyanBBC News, LeoganeThe UN estimates 15,000 people in Leogane have been affected by the floods.Amercie lost her home when January\'s earthquake flattened this small town west of Port Au Prince. And now her tent has been flooded because the river burst its banks.The mother-of-three is sitting opposite Leogane\'s cemetery, where family tombs lie on their sides, cracked in two by the quake, now surrounded by water.Amercie is worried the combination of dead bodies and stagnant water from the flooding could spread the cholera outbreak to here, where so far no cases have been reported.Next to Amercie, Jean Pierre, a farmer who just planted what he hoped would be a new crop of banana trees and yams, says the flood has washed away his plantation.His childhood home collapsed in January\'s quake; the house he built afterwards has just flooded. No-one is helping, he says angrily.As we leave, the sun has come out and the flood waters are receding. The market is open, and the merchants are selling fruit and vegetables, trying to make a living as best they can.The BBC\'s Laura Trevelyan in the town said the water reached her knees, and that people were afraid of the risk of disease.There was also flooding in Les Cayes, Jacmel and Gonaives, while many mountain towns have been cut off by flooded roads and landslides.There was widespread relief on Friday after Hurricane Tomas passed without destroying the tented camps in and around the capital, Port-au-Prince, housing about 1.3 million survivors of January\'s earthquake.However, attention soon turned to preventing the spread of cholera, which is caused by bacteria transmitted through contaminated water or food, in the unsanitary conditions.Cholera causes diarrhoea and vomiting, leading to severe dehydration, but can kill quickly. It is treated easily through rehydration and antibiotics.A spokesman for the Pan-American Health Organisation, Christian Lindmeier, told the Reuters news agency: "Cholera is a water-borne disease and so additional water means additional risk.""We do expect the infection rate to jump up due to the flooding and to the bad sanitation conditions in many areas," he said.In the town of Saint Marc, in the northern region where the outbreak began three weeks ago, a Cuban doctor in charge of the local hospital said there had been more cases of cholera since the hurricane.BBC Health: CholeraCholera \'difficult to predict\'"The situation here - after the storm - has worsened," Dr Buenaventura Sanchez told the Associated Press."We are seeing higher numbers [of cases] than in the days before, and we are also seeing cases of cholera with typhoid fever at the same time."Like cholera, typhoid is caught by consuming contaminated food or drink that has been handled by an infected person, or if contaminated sewage gets into water used for drinking or washing food. It can also be fatal if not treated.Gary Shaye, the country director of Save the Children, said thousands of children in Leogane were now at increased risk of diarrhoeal diseases.On Friday, Haiti\'s government and the United Nations appealed to donors for nearly $19m to cover urgent humanitarian needs.\n']

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Inputs are:

['He is known for frank - some would argue brutal - descriptions of sexuality and alienation.One of France\'s best-known authors internationally, he also wrote the books Atomised and Platform.Houellebecq, 52, won a court case in 2002 against Muslim groups who accused him of insulting Islam.He said he felt contempt for Islam, but he was cleared of inciting racial hatred.The Map and the Territory, first published in French in September, satirises the Paris art world, telling the story of a misanthropic artist who achieves critical and commercial success by photographing old Michelin maps.It also features a badly dressed, drunken writer by the name of Michel Houellebecq who becomes the victim of a grisly murder."Among all the people who are going to discover my books thanks to this prize, I hope I won\'t disappoint them and they\'ll be happy," the author told French media.He has twice come close to winning the Goncourt Prize before, in 1998 and 2005.\n', 'Haile Gebrselassie - Olympic gold medallist, winner of more than 20 sporting records, businessman and activist - pulled out of his first appearance at the New York marathon with a knee injury and told journalists afterwards that he was quitting competitive sports.Ethiopian state television carried the announcement on Monday morning."We love Haile very much, every Ethiopian loves him," Eyoseyas Daniel, 23, told the BBC on the streets of the capital Addis Ababa.He said he was sorry to hear of Haile\'s retirement and that he hoped he would reconsider."He is our hero and I don\'t think there is any runner who runs like him and I don\'t think any runner who will come like him. He is just a hero."Abebe Abebaw said he was a model for the country, while another Addis Ababa resident Walelgn Tamir recalled how he had been at the forefront of Ethiopia\'s long-distance running rivalry with neighbouring Kenya.But he recognised that Gebrselassie\'s career could not go on for ever."He is getting old, older and older, so it is getting difficult after this time for him because of age," he said.Haile Gebrselassie, 37, leaves the sport he dominated for the last two decades with a string of records.But he has also made a name for himself outside the sporting world, as a businessman, educator, philanthropist and art collector.He and his wife, Alem, have three daughters and one son. He told a local magazine last year that he would like his children to become runners, to achieve more than he has and to make their own names.The couple also own a construction business and built the country\'s first private cinema, which shows only Ethiopian films. Alem Cinema is in the same building that houses the gym where he trains, Alem Fitness Centre.He has built and owns two schools, and his resort in the southern tourist town of Hawassa opened earlier this year.Gebrselassie\'s influence even stretches into politics. He is one of the Elders, a group of Ethiopians who have mediated in political crises in the country since 2005.The Elders helped negotiate the release of the people imprisoned in the aftermath of the bitterly-disputed 2005 parliamentary election.They also helped broker the pardon and release last month of the opposition leader, Birtukan Mideksa. Gebrselassie apparently allowed Ms Birtukan to recuperate at his resort, free of charge, with her mother and young daughter.He is aware that his achievements in sports have made him an international legend, and told me last year that he would use that platform to make a difference in the world.And so, beyond national politics, Gebrselassie is involved in international campaigns against climate change and malaria.He feels strongly that athletes must be taught to manage their finances, and spent one week last November training with and mentoring young runners.Ten years ago, he founded the Great Ethiopian Run, which has since become known as Africa\'s biggest road race.The contest is open to amateur and professional runners and is recognised as a show of talent from the continent\'s next generation of runners.So beloved is Gebrselassie in Ethiopia that in 2001, the country\'s best known musician Tedi Afro composed a song in his honour and with his name.Given his status both nationally and beyond, there are some who believe that Gebrselassie may not have finished running - but that his next race may well be a political one.\n', "As no single party or bloc commands a majority of the 325 seats in parliament, the contenders have had to forge new partnerships and deals in their efforts to share out the positions of power.This is the main Shia parliamentary bloc. It was formed after the March 2010 elections as a result of a merger of Prime Minister Nouri Maliki's State of Law coalition and the Iraqi National Alliance (INA).The National Alliance decided in October to support Mr Maliki's bid for a second term as premier, but the decision was reportedly not unanimous.STATE OF LAW COALITION: This grouping - which merged with the Iraqi National Alliance to form the National Alliance - is led by outgoing Prime Minister Maliki, who has been seeking a second term in power.The bloc purportedly cut across religious and tribal lines. It included Mr Maliki's Shia Islamist Dawa [Call] Party as well as some Sunni tribal leaders, Shia Kurds, Christians and independents.Mr Maliki said the alliance wanted an Iraq built on nationalist principles.However, many of the minority Sunnis apparently aren't confident that he truly believes they should be given a large share of power.Mr Maliki hoped to capitalise on successes of his first term in office. However, his record on security was undermined by a series of high-profile attacks on government targets in Baghdad before the March elections.IRAQI NATIONAL ALLIANCE (INA): This mainly Shia alliance - which merged with the State of Law Coalition - includes followers of the powerful cleric and one-time militia leader Moqtada al-Sadr.It brings together the Iraqi Islamic Supreme Council (IISC), the Basra-based Fadhilah party, a few Sunni leaders, former prime minister Ibrahim Jaafari, and Ahmad Chalabi - the former exile who played a key role before the 2003 US-led invasion.Jaafari was prime minister in the Iraqi Transitional Government between 2005 and 2006 and his reputation was tainted by the fact that militias took over the security services while he was in charge, and by the sectarian war that ensued.A senior leader of the IISC is outgoing Vice-President Adel Abdul-Mahdi.The Kurdish coalition is dominated by the two parties administering Iraq's northern, semi-autonomous Kurdish region.The Kurdistan Democratic Party led by the region's president, Masood Barzani, and the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan headed by Iraq's outgoing national president, Jalal Talabani, are both secular in nature and enjoy close ties with the West.The two parties faced a major challenge in Kurdistan's parliamentary vote this year from the Reform (Change) bloc, which won about a quarter of the seats.The Kurds have played king-maker in Iraq since the 2003 invasion and will likely retain enough clout to be part of a ruling alliance with another faction.This alliance won the election by a slim two-seat margin over outgoing Prime Minister Maliki's State of Law, but neither came anywhere near the majority needed to govern.It is led by former prime minister Iyad Allawi, a secular Shia widely supported by Sunnis who view him as a strongman capable of countering Shia power Iran.The alliance includes outgoing Vice-President Tariq al-Hashemi, a Sunni Arab, and senior Sunni politician Saleh al-Mutlaq. They ran on a nationalist platform.While all of the major coalitions have adopted a rhetoric of ''national unity'', al-Iraqiyya, and Saleh al-Mutlaq in particular, have a more consistent anti-sectarian perspective than most of their rivals.This group brings together a range of significant political figures, including Interior Minister Jawad Bolani and a leader of the Sunni anti-al-Qaeda militia in al-Anbar province, Ahmad Abu-Risha.Unity of Iraq has adopted a similar rhetoric to Mr Maliki's State of Law list, probably prompting suggestions that key figures in the list, such as Abu-Risha, appeared to have been seriously considering joining Mr Maliki.Like al-Iraqiyya, the Unity of Iraq list was seriously affected by the ban on candidates with alleged Baathist links.The Iraqi Accord Front, an alliance of parties led by Sunni politicians, participated in the December 2005 elections but has since been weakened by splits and defections. It includes Speaker of the last parliament, Ayad al-Samarrai.It consists of some tribal leaders and the Iraqi Islamic Party (IIP), which has increased its political visibility over recent years, enhancing its claim to represent Iraqi Sunnis at a national level.Tribal leaders were courted by major parties as it was thought they would play an important role in the election. Some of Iraq's Sunni tribal leaders sprang to prominence when US forces began backing local sheikhs against al-Qaeda in 2006.While the tribal figures are looking to branch out into mainstream politics, they have not formed a united front and have mainly joined forces with existing blocs.Smaller minorities, including Turkmen, Christians, Yazidis, Sabean Mandaeans, Shabak and others, were thought likely to ally with bigger electoral lists in areas where they were not dominant.BBC Monitoring selects and translates news from radio, television, press, news agencies and the internet from 150 countries in more than 70 languages. It is based in Caversham, UK, and has several bureaux abroad.\n", 'But what\'s really in a place name?Should Beddau in Rhondda Cynon Taf be pronounced "Bather", as many of the locals do, or "Beth-eye" according to its roots in Welsh?A group of geographical and historical experts from around Wales say Welsh place names are particularly important, as they tend to be descriptive of the conditions at the time of naming, whereas English place-names are subject to obscure influences from Latin, German, French and Scandinavian languages.Despite the rich source of information which they could hold, Wales does not have a national place-name body monitoring trends and derivations, as does Scotland, England and Northern Ireland.Yet a conference this weekend, organised by The Snowdonia National Park, Cymdeithas Edward Llwyd and the Welsh Assembly Government is aiming to change that, by drawing together historians, geographers and linguists to form Wales\' own place name society.Twm Elias of Snowdonia\'s Plas Tan y Bwlch study centre, has helped organise the Llên Natur conference, and explained:"It\'s not so much how people pronounce place-names today, it\'s about recording how locations have been named, written and pronounced over time.""People who live in Beddau are welcome to call it \'Bather\' or \'Beth-eye\' as they choose; it\'s their town after all! But if we forget that the town\'s name comes from Beddau, the Welsh for graves, then we\'d be losing an understanding of its possible roots as an ancient, pre-Christian burial site."But whilst the true meaning of Beddau\'s name is not fully understood, many other historical, socio-economic, and environmental riddles have been solved through the study of how our ancestors named their lands.Through the name of Dôl-y-Pennau in Snowdonia ( which translates into "Meadow of Heads"), members of the Llên Natur project were able to point archaeologists to the previously-undiscovered site of a massacre between feuding Welsh princes, which resulted in dozens of people being beheaded before their heads were discarded in a field in the area named in their memory.A study of a concentration in eastern Wales, of places bearing the suffix \'Wern\' or \'Gwern\' has similarly lent fresh understanding to the trade links between medieval Wales and the Norman Marcher states.Gwern derives from the Welsh for alder tree, the willow-like wood from which was used to manufacture clogs for agricultural workers.While the trees are native throughout Wales, the frequency of Wern and Gwern in the east of the country pointed historians towards studying potential sites where they may have been grown on a commercial basis, for sale to agricultural areas over the border in Herefordshire and Shropshire.But not all the discoveries are of a purely historical nature.The pine marten, a small mammal once native to Wales, is now facing extinction.However, the number of places which include \'bela\' - Welsh for pine marten - in their name is testament to the frequency with which they were once found here.Conservationists are using these places as a starting point to study satellite imagery for potential sites where pine martens may one day be re-introduced into the wild.This weekend\'s conference is the culmination of years of work by Duncan Brown, a Welsh-speaker whose work for the Countryside Council for Wales led to his fascination with the links between language and environment.But he warned: "It\'s sometimes dangerous to read too much into place names, or to take them too literally.""For example, places with \'eos\' suffixes derive from the Welsh for nightingale. They\'re no longer native to Wales, and there\'s some debate whether they ever were."Yet there are two clusters of \'eos\' names in Wales, one around Carmarthenshire and Glamorganshire, and another in the north, centred around Denbighshire and northern Powys.""The south Wales group are prefixed with terms like \'llwyn\', a copse, or \'y-pant\' , a hollow, which correspond with the natural habitat of nightingales.""However, the group in the north have prefixes like \'llety\'r\', from the Welsh for a tavern or inn."So the reference to nightingale is far more likely to have originated from someone who sung there, with the voice of a nightingale."Message of importanceThe Llên Natur conference is being opened with an address by Culture Minister Alun Ffred Jones.Mr Brown is hoping this will prove indicative of more concrete support for the project."It\'s fantastic to have Alun Ffred along to speak anyway, as it\'s a real recognition of the hard work everyone has put in," he said."Everyone knows that there\'s not much money to go around at the moment, but inexpensive things could make a big difference.""We\'ve already made a huge start on a database of place-names and their origins on the Llên Natur website, and with access to support from the assembly (government) we could go even further.""Also, some within the group would like to see legislation brought before the assembly to prevent historic Welsh place names becoming anglicised or changed altogether to ones with no local significance.""Even if the resources weren\'t available to police it rigorously, the simple presence of legislation would send out a message of the importance that Welsh place names continue to have to this day."\n', 'The 80ft (24.3m) structure will be located on a raised part of the seafront in Redcar, at the site of the former Leos night club.It will have a viewing platform, a studio, galleries and a cafe.Work is due to start on the town\'s sea defences in early 2011, and the construction of the vertical pier is set to begin in the autumn.Councillor Sheelagh Clarke, cabinet member for culture, leisure and tourism, said: "The public told us that they wanted to see unique attractions in Redcar that do not replicate those of other resorts."The vertical pier will create a point of interest to attract people to Redcar and re-ignite interest in the town as a place to visit."\n', 'More than 100 people are still missing and feared dead after a hillside collapsed on Sunday, following the heaviest rains in the country for decades.Local residents initially used their bare hands to dig into tonnes of mud that engulfed some 30 houses. Seven people have been saved so far.Thousands of people have fled the area.The BBC\'s Jeremy McDermott in Medellin says many of the bodies being pulled from the mud are those of children who were playing in the streets when the landslide hit.The scar of the collapsed hillside can be seen from miles away, he adds.The landslide hit the La Gabriela district of Bello, Antioquia province, at about 1900 GMT on Sunday.In pictures: Colombia landslideOfficials originally feared that 145 people may have been buried.But the mayor of Bello, Oscar Andres Perez, told Colombian radio 123 people had been trapped.He said the hill had become increasingly saturated with water over the past few days and that there had been a "high risk of landslides".Mr Perez said the authorities had warned residents of the danger.Orfanely Madrigal, a Bello resident, told a local radio station she had been aware of the risk: "I foresaw this tragedy. I told my mother this was a high-risk area but nobody believed me.""I\'ve lost half my family - my mother, four brothers, nephews and my 13- and 10-year-old daughters," she said.Several hundred people, including Red Cross rescue workers, soldiers and police, are digging through the deep mud in an effort to find survivors. More than 20 sniffer dogs have also been brought in.However, teams are moving cautiously for fear that heavy machinery will crush homes buried in the mud.Red Cross officials say that 174 people have died as a result of the heavy rains in Colombia, 225 have been injured and 19 are missing, without counting the victims of the Bello landslide.Tens of thousands have been left homeless after most major rivers have burst their banks as a result of the heavy rain.Colombian President Juan Manuel Santos has announced he is flying to Bello to personally assess the situation there.Mr Santos has said recovering from the torrential rains and the damage they have caused is going to be very expensive, and that he is considering calling a national state of emergency if the rains continue."Unfortunately, this tragedy has just kept growing," he said.Neighbouring Venezuela is also experiencing heavy flooding.Some 70,000 people have been driven from their homes there.President Hugo Chavez has said his government plans to seize private land to house some of those forced to abandon their homes.The May-November rainy season in Mexico, Central America and the northern part of South America has been severe this year.The extreme weather is attributed to the La Nina climatic phenomenon, which is caused by colder than usual water currents along the Pacific coast.\n', 'Scientists agree that such attacks are extremely rare - and that sharks are not the man-eaters depicted in Hollywood blockbusters such as Jaws.But they will try to determine why the sharks were lured into shallow waters, and what prompted them to carry out a series of attacks that left one person dead and several more injured.So far, two sharks - an oceanic white tip and a mako shark - have been caught by local fishermen, but experts say there is no evidence so far that either of them are responsible for the attacks.There is an abundance of oceanic white tip sharks - Carcharhinus longimanus - in the Red Sea. Divers have spoken of diving with oceanic white tips without feeling threatened.Sources: International Union for Conservation of Nature and International Shark Attack FilesBut Ian Fergusson, a shark biologist and patron of the Shark Trust, a UK conservation organisation, said the presence of the short-fin mako shark was intriguing.Oceanic white tips frequent the region but it was unusual for swimmers to encounter them in shallow waters, he said, and it was very rare for shortfin makos to be found in the Red Sea - and exceptionally rare to find them close to shore.He said the last time a short-fin mako attacked in the area was in 1970s, when a tourist was wounded in an attack off Eilat\'s reefs.Mr Fergusson, a regular visitor to the area, said it would not be difficult for a shark to get close to the shore in Sharm el-Sheikh."That particular part of the coastline is bordering on deep water. You don\'t have to go far offshore to find yourself in 500 metres of water. Sharks can get within half a mile of the shore easily. They don\'t, for example, have to cross reefs to get there."According to the University of Florida\'s International Shark Attack Files, there are an estimated 70-100 shark attacks on humans per year, resulting in about five to 15 deaths. Of those, the oceanic white tip is responsible for only a small number.But the large oceanic sharks were also the main culprits behind countless attacks on sailors and airmen who, after air and sea battles, found themselves adrift in the Pacific during World War II.So what could have prompted the latest attacks?There has been speculation that animal carcasses were recently dumped into the Red Sea, not far off the shore. Some reports have suggested the remains could have been thrown overboard by a ship carrying animal cargo."If you start dumping carcasses, you couldn\'t ask for a better way of baiting for sharks," said Mr Fergusson.David Jacoby, who specialises in shark behavioural ecology at The Marine Biological Association of the UK, agreed that if this is the case, it was likely to be a significant factor in the sharks\' behaviour."Pelagic, or oceanic, species of shark often feed opportunistically because the open ocean can be a sparse environment for food," he said.While less is known about the movements and behaviour of the oceanic white tip, compared with some other species, Mr Jacoby offered another possible explanation as to why the sharks might have been in shallow water.Based on evidence, experts know that in other shark species, larger females move into warmer, shallow waters to either aid gestation - which can be between 9-12 months in white tips depending on the temperature - or to pup, although from what little evidence there is, it seems that oceanic white tips probably pup in the early summer."Both species [white tips and makos] rarely encounter people as they spend large amounts of their time in blue water - open ocean," said Mr Jacoby."Like other species, the oceanic white tip is opportunistic and can be fairly aggressive. It is hard to speculate why they attack but they might if they felt they were threatened."They are not coming specifically to attack humans - they are not seen as a food source. But if a white tip or mako felt threatened, felt cornered by lots of people in the water, or next to a reef, for example, it might display more aggressive behaviour as a defence mechanism."They are opportunistic and it could just be a case of people being in the wrong place at the wrong time."Or, he said, they could be cases of mistaken identity - the shark misinterpreting a human for its normal prey.Mr Jacoby said shiny objects in the water could attract attention from sharks - so if the sharks were already in the area, shiny jewellery might be a trigger.There has also been speculation that sharks could have have moved to shallow water because of the depletion of local food sources in the area, but Mr Jacoby disagrees with this."This would surely have the opposite effect," he said.He explains that sharks adopt search behaviour aiming to maximise their encounters with food sources. Therefore, there is likely to be a relationship between natural prey distributions - fish, squid etc - and shark distributions, as the sharks generally try and go where the food is.However, if a potential food source such as carcasses have been discarded close to shore, some sharks would naturally pick up on this and opportunistically feed there. This would increase the numbers of sharks in the area, making interactions with people more likely.In the past, shark attacks on snorkellers have been blamed on shoddy diving practices such as "chumming" - attracting sharks by throwing solid bait or pouring chum, a mash of fish oil and blood, into the water.This type of activity aims to attract sharks such as oceanic white tips, which tend to stay out in the ocean.But Mr Fergusson said he didn\'t "buy" this theory."Recent studies in South Africa have shown that chumming has limited effect on shark behaviour."This is partly because these sharks are such migratory species, and mainly because this is a Marine National Park, any feeding is prohibited - anyone found doing it would be arrested and jailed."He said a more compelling argument could be a continued decline in pelagic fish stocks having an impact on the natural foraging behaviour of certain shark species.While any degradation to the ecosystem of the local reef wouldn\'t necessarily affect the oceanic white tip because this is outside of its natural habitat, Mr Fergusson said this could "point to a larger issue of general offshore fishing of tuna and other big fish whittling down and influencing the food chain".In Egypt, the hunt is still on for the shark that carried out the latest, fatal attack.Mark Murphy, who runs a scuba diving holiday firm in London, told the BBC that the local authorities would probably aim to have a "quick clean-up of the area"."There are over four million visitors a year to the Red Sea and there hasn\'t been a single incident within the last five years," said Mr Murphy."I am saddened that the Egyptian government has decided to slaughter sharks indiscriminately. Over 70 million sharks a year are killed by humans and they are an essential part of the marine ecosystem."In any case, according to US-based shark expert Samuel Gruber, finding the predator or predators would be extremely difficult.\n', 'Figures from the Association of Public Health Observatories reveal the UK is the fattest EU member and has one of the highest rates of teen pregnancies.The UK also performs badly on female cancer survival and infant deaths.But life expectancy figures in the UK are slightly better than for EU counterparts and the nation also excels at treating heart disease.And our early action on smoking has had a very positive impact on health outcomes, the report authors say.They compared all regions across 27 countries in Europe using 37 health indicators in 2006.The UK as a whole scored particularly badly on obesity, being the fattest nation of all.And within the UK it was the West Midlands that had the highest percentage of obese adults at 29% - double the EU average of 14% and much higher than the 19% rate seen in Greater London.The UK\'s female death rates from cancer were also among the worst in Europe.Deaths in south-east England were the highest at 185 per 100,000, followed by Scotland at 179 per 100,000 and north-east England at 174. This compares with the European average of 139.5 per 100,000.All parts of the UK had more teenage mothers than in most other European countries - but the North East of England came out the worst.The researchers acknowledge the picture may have changed slightly since the data was collected, but they say their snapshot should be a warning to public health experts.Dr Claire Bradford and Professor John Wilkinson, who compiled the report, said the information could help the UK improve its track record.Dr Bradford said: "This type of data allows us to compare not just between countries but within countries and to look at what is going well and what is not."People that are able to influence which way we are going as a nation should look at this to decide on priorities and actions."Our problem with obesity might be a good place to start."Commenting on the data, public health expert, Professor Sir Michael Marmot said the report highlighted "stark differences" in health across the EU."The causes of health inequalities are socially determined," he said."The behaviours that lead to obesity and teenage pregnancy, for example, arise from social conditions."This knowledge informs what we as a society can do at a local, regional, national and international level to create the conditions for greater health equity."Professor Steve Field of the Royal College of General Practitioners said: "I\'m appalled by the figures and feel ashamed as a GP working in the West Midlands that this area has the highest percentage of obese adults in Europe."Obesity is a major problem and predictor of ill health throughout a patient\'s life, causing serious illnesses."I hope we will be able to do more in the future to get people to take responsibility for their own health and take more exercise and eat sensibly."A Department of Health spokesman said: "The government has made it clear that tackling health inequalities is a priority as part of its commitment to fairness and social justice."Action to tackle health inequalities is at the centre of our approach to public health."We will aim to use the least intrusive approach necessary to achieve the desired effect."We will seek to use approaches that focus on enabling and guiding people\'s choices wherever possible."\n', 'The Strategic Defence and Security Review in October revealed HMS Ocean or aircraft carrier HMS Illustrious would be scrapped.Mr Fox said HMS Illustrious would be withdrawn in 2014.A Ministry of Defence study said amphibious assault ship HMS Ocean was the most effective helicopter platform.A ministerial statement said HMS Illustrious would be withdrawn from service once HMS Ocean had been refitted.Four Devonport-based frigates, HMS Chatham, Campbeltown, Cumberland and Cornwall will be withdrawn in 2011.Chatham will be withdrawn from service at the end of January and Campbeltown and Cumberland will follow on 1 April.HMS Cornwall will be withdrawn at the end of April once it has returned from a deployment to the Indian Ocean.HMS Ocean, built in the mid 1990s, is designed to support amphibious landing operations.Its secondary roles include training, anti-submarine warfare and a base for anti-terrorist operations.\n', 'The city council has proposed that owners face harsher fines for dog fouling and is asking the public to take part in a consultation.Dogs could be banned from play areas in parks and owners set limits on the number of dogs they take for walks in public.Authorised officers would also have the power to request dogs be put on a lead.Councillor John Tanner, board member for the Cleaner Greener Oxford campaign, said: "There is nothing more annoying than getting dog mess on your shoe or in the wheels of the pushchair."Oxford City Council wants to get tough with irresponsible dog owners."The consultation runs until 31 January and a report is presented to the city\'s executive board in March.If approved, the new dog control orders would come into effect on 1 April.\n', 'Seven organisations have issued joint advice on vitamin D, which the body gets from natural sunlight.The nutrient keeps bones strong, and protects against conditions like osteoporosis.The guidance was drawn up because it is thought fears about skin cancer have made people too cautious about being in the sun.Cancer Research UK and the National Osteoporosis Society are among the bodies which agree that "little and frequent" spells in summer sunshine several times a week can benefit your health.The experts now say it is fine to go outside in strong sun in the middle of the day, as long as you cover up or apply sunscreen before your skin goes red.Professor Rona Mackie, from the British Association of Dermatologists, said: "Total sun protection with high factor suncream on all the time is not ideal, in terms of vitamin D levels."Even Australia has changed its policy on this. They\'re now producing charts showing parts of Australia where sun protection may not be required during some parts of the year."Some of the messages about sun exposure have been too negative. UK summer sunshine isn\'t desperately strong. We don\'t have many days in the year when it is very intense."What\'s changed is that we\'re now saying that exposure of 10 to 15 minutes to the UK summer sun, without suncream, several times a week is probably a safe balance between adequate vitamin D levels and any risk of skin cancer."Official government advice already recommends vitamin D supplements for pregnant women and children aged under five.But the experts who wrote the joint statement say mothers often are not made aware of this recommendation. They suggest women consult their GP.Winter levels of vitamin D can be helped by a break in the tropical sun - or by eating oily fish, liver and fortified margarine.Cancer Research UK\'s chief clinician, Professor Peter Johnson, said: "A good diet and sensible sun exposure will be adequate for the great majority of the UK population to minimise their cancer risk."The area of vitamin D and cancer is complex."There\'s some evidence, which is strongest in bowel cancer, that low levels of vitamin D in the blood correlate with the risk of developing cancer."But that doesn\'t mean those low levels cause bowel cancer."We think overall that low levels of vitamin D are unlikely to be major contributors to the chances of developing cancer in the UK population."The joint statement also highlighted questions about vitamin D that warrant further research.These include finding out the optimal levels of vitamin D, and more detail about the role of dietary sources and supplements.\n', 'The ad - part of a government-funded anti violence campaign - holds a special significance at the time when many worry that an overflow of Mexico\'s drug violence could soon hit this small Central American nation.The first one to raise the alert was President Mauricio Funes himself, last April."We have information that they [the cartels] have entered El Salvador with exploratory purposes," President Funes said.Because of what he described as the "effectiveness" of Mexican President Felipe Calderon\'s policies, the cartels were looking at new bases for their operations, he added.Since then, security forces have been watching closely to see if criminal organisations like the Zetas - one of Mexico\'s most violent cartels - are deploying in Salvadorean territory.The cartels\' possible collusion - or confrontation - with local gangs is also being monitored.Douglas Garcia Funes from the Salvadorean national police says intelligence suggests that gang members are already "being used by or are operatives for the transport of drugs and money towards the United States, passing through Mexico".In a country with one of the highest murder rates in the world, this is a sobering scenario.It could bring more chaos to an already violent country, many Salvadoreans say - and the government seems to be bracing for the worst."We are certainly worried, and that is why we want to act in a preventive manner," Hugo Martinez, El Salvador\'s foreign minister, told BBC News.In pictures: Life inside an El Salvador jailThe presence of the gangs known as "maras", born among Salvadorean migrants in Los Angeles in the 1980s, is believed to be the largest contributor to those soaring rates.Some estimates say that about 15,000 young men and women belong to one of the gangs. In some families, a third generation of gang members is now developing.The maras have strong territorial control in some areas of the country and practice what they call "social cleansing" - they wipe out petty crime, but ask for money from locals in exchange for protection, and engage in widespread criminal activity.A retired gang member, who prefers not to be named, says that belonging to a "mara" gives young, poor Salvadoreans a sense of vindication against the larger society."People are scared, are afraid of what a gang member can do, like stealing or killing," he says."That is what being part of a \'mara\' is about."The maras are not new to El Salvador, but an incident in June marked a turning point.Gang members set fire to a small bus in the capital, killing 17 people. The government branded it a "terrorist act".Soon afterwards, the government proposed a tough "anti-mara" bill that makes it a criminal offence to belong to a gang or contribute to gang finances by paying extortion fees.In addition, more than 6,000 soldiers - almost half of the army\'s manpower - have been deployed in hotspots around the country including border crossings, jails and areas with a strong "mara" presence.This tougher stance was seen by many as preparation for the threat of Mexican cartels moving in to El Salvador.The person who knows most about violence in El Salvador may well be Israel Ticas, a forensic investigator from the security ministry.He is the sole official in charge of the exhumation of bodies buried in clandestine graveyards by the gangs.He has already unearthed more than 38 of these graves around the country - and he believes there are dozens more still to be found.The walls of his office in the capital are covered with pictures of the bodies, many of them too hard to digest for a casual observer.They show men and women tortured, beheaded, mutilated; the violence seems to reach unimaginable levels.And, says Mr Ticas, the cruelty is only getting worse."In the last few years, the gangs have become more sophisticated" in the way they bury their victims, he says."They hide [the bodies] better and it is harder for us to find them - now they leave a beheaded body in one site and the head is buried five kilometres [three miles] away."It is hard to imagine how violence in El Salvador could go any further - and that is why many fear that the arrival of foreign organised criminal groups would be a nightmare come true.\n', 'The blast in a town in Puebla state was apparently caused by thieves attempting to steal fuel from the pipeline.Oil gushed through the streets and caught fire, destroying homes and cars and forcing hundreds of people to flee.Mexican President Felipe Calderon has visited the scene and promised to launch an investigation.Puebla State Secretary Valentin Meneses said the explosion injured 52 people as well as destroying 32 houses and damaging scores more in San Martin Texmelucan - a small community about 80km (50 miles) east of Mexico City.He said that according to early indications, a criminal gang had punctured the pipeline."They lost control because of the high pressure with which the fuel exits the pipeline. The streets began to flood, then came a spark and we saw rivers of fire in the streets," he said.In pictures: Mexico pipeline blastOne local resident said she awoke at about 0530 local time to a strange, overpowering smell, like petrol.Minutes later, her street looked as if it was flowing in tar, and then it erupted in flames. Her husband knocked down a wall, allowing them to escape from the back of their home."It was like we were living in an inferno. Everything was covered in smoke," she said, quoted by AP news agency.The fire was brought under control by midday, and the state oil monopoly Pemex said it had shut the pipeline down.President Calderon arrived in the town later on Sunday to survey the damage and visit the injured.He offered his condolences to the victims\' families and said those responsible for the incident would be brought to justice.Pemex says that theft of oil from its pipelines is a chronic problem, costing it hundreds of millions of dollars a year.\n', 'The short video shows Miss Yeates, 25, from Bristol, buying a pizza at a Tesco Express store near her home in Clifton on the night she was last seen.It is believed she returned home, but no trace has been found of the pizza or its wrapping and police say its whereabouts could provide a vital clue.Miss Yeates has not been seen since 17 December.A spokesman for Avon and Somerset Police said: "The video has been released by detectives hoping people in the area at the time will remember seeing Joanna and contact the police."CCTV of Miss Yeates at the Waitrose store in The Triangle on the night she disappeared has already been released.Miss Yeates\' parents, who live in Hampshire, have said they fear she has been abducted and could be dead.However, Ch Supt Jon Stratford said there was "nothing to suggest she has come to any harm".Specialist teams continue to search areas around the Clifton Downs and Avon Gorge for the missing woman.Miss Yeates\' family are taking part in a vigil for her at a church in Bristol later.Worshippers at Christ Church in Clifton will be saying prayers for Joanna and her family are due to attend midnight mass.Miss Yeates is thought to have returned to the flat she shares with her 27-year-old boyfriend Greg Reardon, but it is not known what happened next.Her keys, mobile phone, purse and coat had been left behind.Mr Reardon reported her missing to police on Sunday when he returned from a weekend visiting family in Sheffield.Reverend Paul Langham, from Christ Church, said: "At all our services over the next couple of days we will be remembering the family in prayer and particularly at the midnight service we will be having a vigil as part of that service."Beyond that, obviously there may be people who have ongoing need for somebody to talk with and we are one of the places that people might feel able to come."He said the doors would be open for anyone who wanted to light a candle or say prayers for Ms Yeates.Her brother Chris has been handing out leaflets and putting up posters around Bristol in the hope of someone coming forward with new information.He said: "We are just in complete despair about where she is and how everything happened. We just don\'t know."Ch Supt Stratford, of Avon and Somerset Police, said there were 70 police officers and staff working on the case."We are not going to let Christmas get in the way of this (investigation)," he said.Her father David Yeates said on Thursday that he thought she had been abducted after getting home to her flat.Police officers and mountain rescue teams spent much of Wednesday scouring cliffs and woodland around the Avon Gorge.In a message to his daughter, Mr Yeates said: "Please come home Jo. Our hearts are breaking up with not having our little girl with us. Greg is going through hell."Please contact us, we don\'t know what to do without you."If she\'s dead, please tell somebody where she is. We want her back whatever."\n', 'The Met Office warning came as it said the weather had led to widespread ice on roads across Scotland.Two police officers were taken to hospital after they were hit by a car while dealing with a road crash in icy conditions on the A77 near Kilmarnock.Alex Salmond thanked emergency staff and other workers for keeping the country running over Christmas.The government\'s resilience committee is reviewing the latest information on weather-related problems.The Met Office said rain and sleet showers had caused ice to form on roads across the Highlands and central Scotland.Northern Constabulary said all Highland trunk roads were open, but the force warned the freezing temperatures overnight meant a "significant risk" of black ice.In the first minister\'s Christmas message, Mr Salmond paid tribute to all those who have helped keep Scotland going during the "extraordinary" winter weather."In these extraordinary circumstances, I want to break with tradition to pay a personal tribute to those who keep Scotland moving, working and smiling," he said.BBC Travel online updatesScotland-wide travel updatesNational rail enquiriesBBC weather updatesMet Office weather warningsTraveline ScotlandAdvice on protecting pipes"The white-out began in late November and has more or less continued since then, making this month the coldest since records began in 1910."Coping with the weather has been one of Scotland\'s toughest challenges of recent times."The male and female police officers were taken to Crosshouse Hospital in Kilmarnock.The woman is believed to have had a broken arm and ankle, and her colleague received minor injuries.It is not known if ice contributed to the collision, and a Strathclyde Police spokesman said: "Inquiries are ongoing in respect of this."On the railways, ScotRail urged train passengers to check services before travelling in the days ahead. It said it was constantly reviewing timetables and, where possible, it would run normal services.There will be no rail services on Christmas Day and a limited Strathclyde service on Boxing Day. Latest updates will appear on the journey check website.Steve Montgomery, managing director of ScotRail, told BBC Scotland work was carrying on to keep trains free of ice and snow.He said: "Although it\'s not been snowing in the central belt, we\'ve still seen quite significant snow in the Aberdeen and Inverness areas and trains are picking up a lot of snow, so we\'ve still got to bring the trains back into the central belt and de-ice them."That\'s making a lot of work for over the weekend and we\'ll hopefully get most units sorted out for next Monday."\n', "Revenue totalled $23.5bn (Â£15.2bn), up 57% on the previous year, reinforcing the territory's position as the world's most lucrative gambling market.Earnings have been driven by an influx of gamblers from mainland China.Macau - a former Portuguese colony returned to China in 1999 - is the only Chinese city where gambling is legal.It opened up its gambling industry to foreign competition in 2002, triggering a building boom.In 2007 gambling revenue there overtook that of the Las Vegas Strip in the US.The figures for 2010 were released by Macau's Gaming Inspection and Coordination Bureau.As well as an annual record, gambling revenue also set a monthly record in December 2010 of $2.36bn - up 66% year on year.\n"]

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['His career high came in the 1970s and included the anthemic Baker Street and Stuck in the Middle with You, recorded with his band Stealers Wheel.Rafferty had battled a drink problem and spent time in hospital in Bournemouth with liver failure.He was born in Paisley and began his musical career as a busker on the London Underground.Rafferty died peacefully at his home in Dorset, with his daughter Martha at his bedside.It is understood his funeral will be held in Paisley later this month.Rafferty had recorded and toured with Billy Connolly as part of the Humblebums, before forming Stealers Wheel with his friend Joe Egan in 1972.Stuck in the Middle with You was a hit in the early 70s and also appeared on the soundtrack of Quentin Tarantino\'s debut film Reservoir Dogs in 1992.Baker Street charted in the UK and US in 1978 after Rafferty began his solo career and still achieves airplay on radio stations around the world.Musican Raphael Ravenscroft, who played the song\'s famous saxophone melody, described Rafferty as "a fantastic writer" who "wrote some of my favourite songs of all time."In a statement, Billy Connolly called Rafferty "a hugely talented songwriter and singer who will be greatly missed".He added, "I was privileged to have spent my formative years working with Gerry and there remained a strong bond of friendship between us that lasted until his untimely death."Gerry had extraordinary gifts and his premature passing deprives the world of a true genius."Music journalist and BBC Radio 2 presenter Paul Gambaccini said it was a cruel irony that Baker Street, about Rafferty\'s unhappiness with being a star, brought him more of the fame he hated.Gambaccini said: "He just wasn\'t of the constitution to deal with the music business, or to respect it."And thus he found fame and artistic success incompatible, and he became a wanderer, a lonely man, allegedly a drinker. And now we have this unhappy end."Musician and BBC 6 Music presenter Tom Robinson said Rafferty would be greatly missed."I\'m deeply saddened to hear that Gerry has lost the battle with his failing health," he said."His early work with Stealers Wheel was an inspiration to a whole generation of songwriters in the 70s, including me."Many of us had hoped his recent album Life Goes On in 2009 would lead to a full-time return to writing and performing for a lyrical and highly gifted artist."BBC News website readers from around the world have sent in their tributes:Don\'t Speak of My Heart was my favourite. His voice was like velvet. Calmed me down just listening to him. I cannot believe he has gone. Susan Miller, Kilmaurs, Ayrshire, ScotlandHave followed his releases from Stealers Wheel to present. He wrote beautiful songs and he and Joe Egan, who sadly didn\'t get the same recognition, have left me some great musical memories. George Morris, Donaghadee, County Down, Northern IrelandAs a muso myself, I loved the arrangement of the haunting Baker Street and often performed Stuck In The Middle With You with a band I was a part of in the 80s and 90s in England. Both songs are played frequently on New Zealand radio stations. Gerry will be sorely missed. Tony Last, Hastings, New ZealandMy first LP was Can I Have my Money Back, which I still have. My favourite song is The Ark from City to City with Jerry Donahue on guitar. He wrote about life itself, things one can relate to. He brought musical quality into life at times when there was not much around. Keith Dhan-Weller, Nuertingen, GermanyBaker Street is probably my favourite song. I\'m a songwriter and I teach creative writing. Baker Street is about Gerry\'s own experience with the music industry but he wrote the lyric in the third person. This makes the story more interesting and sad. The song works on so many different levels. Musically and lyrically. Richard Abbott, Limavady, Northern IrelandI was a young radio producer with BBC Scotland in the late 1960s when a couple of lads came in to Queen Margaret Drive to take part in some programmes. They were the Humblebums, and they made brilliant music. Rehearsals attracted all sorts of excuses from staff to absent themselves from their desks to go and listen in the studio cubicle. Little did we know... Alan Muirhead, Kirkby Lonsdale, Cumbria, EnglandMy eldest daughter was in school with his daughter Martha when Gerry lived in Kilmacolm. My husband and I were great fans of his music and songs and are sorry to hear of his death. Rita Walker, Greenock, ScotlandGerry Rafferty had depths beyond his two best-selling singles. A talented and open-minded musician who supported other talents - he will be missed. Alastair, Northampton, England\n', 'Lithuania violated an article on free elections in the European Convention on Human Rights, the ruling said.Mr Paksas was impeached and removed from office as president after the Baltic state\'s constitutional court found that he had abused his position.He is now a Euro MP in Strasbourg.The judgement by the Strasbourg court on Thursday is binding, meaning that Lithuania, an EU member state, will have to act on it to prevent any similar violation in future.But the judges did not award Mr Paksas compensation, saying their ruling was in itself "sufficient just satisfaction".Lithuania was found to have violated Article Three of Protocol One (Right to free elections) in the European Convention on Human Rights.In 2004 Mr Paksas became the first European head of state in modern times to be impeached and removed from office.The former Soviet republic\'s constitutional court found that he had illegally arranged Lithuanian citizenship for a Russian-born businessman, Yuri Borisov.But Mr Paksas, an aerobatic pilot in Soviet times, was cleared of the charge of having leaked state secrets to Russia.After the constitutional court had backed Mr Paksas\'s disqualification, the Lithuanian parliament adopted a new electoral rule barring anyone from becoming an MP if they had previously been dismissed in impeachment proceedings.Mr Paksas complained that the rule had been passed deliberately to bar him from office. He also said the constitutional court had lacked impartiality and had exceeded its powers.The Strasbourg judges accepted that a breach of the constitution was "a particularly serious matter", but they argued that Mr Paksas\'s permanent and irreversible disqualification from running for election was disproportionate.In 2009 Mr Paksas was elected to the European Parliament. He sits with the Europe of Freedom and Democracy group, which seeks to defend national sovereignty and prevent the further concentration of power in Brussels.\n', 'The Procession to Calvary, completed in 1602, will remain on show at Nostell Priory in West Yorkshire.The painting had been put up for sale for £2.7m. A campaign by The Art Fund and National Trust raised £1.7m.The National Heritage Memorial Fund, which aims to save key historic items, has now stepped in with the final £1m.The painting depicts Christ carrying the cross on his way to crucifixion and has hung at Nostell Priory, a stately home near Wakefield, for 200 years.The priory is the family home of Lord St Oswald, who put it up for sale to pay for the restoration of the estate.He had said he would put it up for auction if the target was not reached by Christmas.Members of the public donated £680,000 to the campaign, with almost £510,000 coming from trusts and foundations, while The Art Fund gave a further £500,000.Art Fund director Dr Stephen Deuchar said: "Considering the economic climate, this has been a hugely challenging campaign and we are enormously grateful to all our members and supporters who have given so generously."Working with the National Trust has been a very fruitful experience, pooling our resources to pull out all the stops and save this remarkable painting for Nostell Priory and its visitors."Dame Jenny Abramsky, chair of the National Heritage Memorial Fund, said: "The overwhelming public support to help secure this stunning painting has been an inspiration."Individual giving combined with ongoing support from government funds such as the National Heritage Memorial Fund will play an increasingly important role in securing our most precious heritage."The fund\'s money comes from the Treasury and is intended to be the last resort for saving items of importance to the UK\'s national heritage.It has received £10m a year since 2007, but its grant will be halved from this year as a result of government cuts.\n', 'Demonstrators marched outside the Iranian embassy accusing Tehran of interfering in Afghanistan\'s affairs.Soaring fuel prices have angered many Afghans at a time of high demand during winter.Afghan officials say 2,500 fuel tankers are stranded at the border. Iran denies blocking fuel exports to Afghanistan.It is thought the Iranian government fears the fuel could be used by foreign forces, but Afghan officials say these concerns are unfounded.Earlier this week Iran\'s ambassador in Kabul, Fadahoseyn Malaki, dismissed reports that Iran had barred fuel exports to Afghanistan."We give fuel to the Afghan nation," he told a news conference, although he added his government still had concerns which "should be addressed".Friday\'s demonstration was led by Afghan MP Najib Kabuli, who has organised similar protests against Iran in the past.\n', 'The name is expressed with affection by some, with hostility by others, but it calls up history for everyone.The story of his life is very much the story of our times: revolutionary movements, the Cold War, East v West, North v South, communism v capitalism - except that most of the world has passed him by.Fidel Castro has remained the same, a symbol of revolution, a communist who has survived the fall of communism.Before surgery took him out of public view in July 2006, he inspired his followers with slogans and five-hour speeches.Fidel\'s views continued to be made public though in the form of editorials and occasional TV appearances.Fidel maintained his rule with an iron grip, sending opponents to prison for years.Throughout his leadership, he railed against the US, its economic and trade embargo and against the evils of free marketsFidel has been praised for standing up for the oppressed of Latin America, for opposing the Yankee imperialist, for making Cuba into a more equal society than many, for developing Cuba\'s health service and sending doctors abroad to help others.And it wasn\'t only doctors he sent abroad. He despatched troops to Angola and Ethiopia in support of fellow revolutionaries. His hand was seen in many a revolutionary movement in his own continent.But he has also been condemned for intolerance, for keeping his people poor and for refusing to see the benefits of economic liberalisation that even the communists of China have embraced.Fidel Castro stopped his people from leaving the island, leading them to risk their lives in rickety boats to try to get out.At one stage in the early years of the Reagan administration he was accused of trying to take over Central America for the Soviet Union by revolution.Washington at that time saw a path that led from the guerrillas of El Salvador through Nicaragua to Cuba and right up to the door of the Kremlin.Cuban assistance to the small and then revolutionary island of Grenada in the Caribbean prompted a full-scale US invasion.Throughout his rule, President Castro remained in almost permanent confrontation with the United States - and it with him.The American embargo on Cuba has been used by both sides - as a policy by the US to isolate Cuba and as an excuse by Fidel Castro for the island\'s poverty.US President Barack Obama and Castro\'s successor as president, younger brother Raul, announced a thawing in relations in 2015 but the embargo remains in place.When Mr Obama visited earlier this year - the first by a US leader in more than half a century - Castro remained defiant, saying Cuba did not need any gifts from the "empire" in a damning letter.He cut a giant figure on the world stage during the 47 years he controlled Cuba - at one point bringing the US and the Soviet Union to the brink of nuclear war.It was the Cuban missile crisis of 1962 that propelled him into worldwide prominence.Before that he had been just a glamorous revolutionary leader. He had overthrown the dictator Batista in a classic guerrilla war and had fought off an American-led invasion by Cuban exiles on the Bay of Pigs in 1961.But when Nikita Khrushchev decided, with Fidel Castro\'s agreement, to station nuclear missiles in Cuba itself, the island leader turned from being a thorn in the side of the Americans into being a mortal threat.It was only the skilled diplomacy of Jack Kennedy (and of Khrushchev in the end) that saved the day, and Fidel\'s own island from destruction.The then-US defence Secretary Robert McNamara met President Castro in 1992. He said the Cuban leader told him there were 162 nuclear missiles in Cuba at the time of the crisis.He asked Castro if he had recommended they be used. The answer was:"Yes, I did.""And what would have happened to Cuba?" Mr McNamara asked him."It would have been destroyed."Fidel Castro was not part of the diplomacy that ended the missile crisis.But he came out of the crisis remarkably strengthened. Kennedy promised that the US would not invade Cuba, a promise that has held.The CIA made efforts to get rid of him with bizarre plots involving the Mafia and poison. They came to nothing. President Castro\'s people took immense precautions to protect him from potential harm from food and drink, as diplomats who invite him to their receptions in Havana found out.He survived harm from his enemies.And whatever happens to Cuba after him, the name of Fidel will survive in history.\n', 'The attack, which killed 270 people in the plane and on the ground, remains the deadliest terrorist incident ever to have taken place on British soil.He always denied he had been responsible, but a series of appeals was halted when he was diagnosed with cancer and, controversially, released from prison in Scotland on compassionate grounds.Abdelbaset Ali Mohmed al-Megrahi was born in the Libyan capital, Tripoli, on 1 April 1952.He studied in the US and also visited Britain "four or five times" during the 1970s when he is said to have spent nine months studying in Cardiff.He described himself as the former director of Libya\'s Centre for Strategic Studies, a role which - the FBI claimed - gave him cover to act as an intelligence officer for the Libyan Intelligence Services (JSO).Suggestions that he was related to the Libyan leader, Muammar Gaddafi, were never substantiated - but Megrahi had close connections to the Libyan government.He was a cousin of Said Rashid, a fellow senior JSO member and influential member of the government, who played a key role in Libya\'s anti-US policies during the 1980s.It was his role as chief of security for Libyan Arab Airlines (LAA) which, prosecutors later argued, allowed him to carry out the bombing.LAA had an office in Malta, where Libyans were able to move freely. From there, Megrahi was able to use as many as four false passports to travel to Zurich, where the timing device for the bomb was made.Pan Am flight 103 left London\'s Heathrow Airport at 1825 GMT on 21 Dec 1988, bound for New York with 243 passengers and 16 crew members on board.At just after 1900 an explosion in the plane\'s forward cargo hold tore the side out of the Boeing 747 which quickly broke up and fell onto the small town of Lockerbie in the Dumfries & Galloway region of Scotland.As well as the 259 people on board the plane, 11 residents of Lockerbie died on the ground as a result of a giant fireball caused when a wing holding thousands of gallons of fuel exploded on impact.It was scraps of clothes wrapped around the bomb which detonated aboard the airliner that led investigators to a shop in Malta and, eventually, to Megrahi.In November 1991 Megrahi, and a fellow Libyan, Al Amin Khalifa Fhimah, were indicted by the Scottish Lord Advocate and the US Attorney General for the bombing of Flight 103.Libya refused to extradite the two men and Megrahi spent eight years living under armed guard - relying on a small LAA pension and work as a teacher - before he and his co-defendant were handed over for trial.Eventually, after protracted negotiations with Libya, it was agreed the trial would be held under Scots law but in a neutral country.The two men were handed over in 1999 and the trial finally began in May 2000 at Camp Zeist, a former US Air Force base in the Netherlands.In television interviews shown to the court, Megrahi appeared gentle. He told reporters: "I\'m a quiet man. I never had any problem with anybody," and said he felt sorry for the people of Lockerbie.After nine months, three Scottish judges found him guilty and a subsequent appeal was rejected. He was sentenced to life in prison, with a minimum term of 27 years. Fhimah was acquitted of all charges.Megrahi served the first part of his sentence in Glasgow\'s Barlinnie prison, segregated in a high-security area dubbed "Gaddafi\'s Cafe", where there was said to be a sitting room and kitchen where halal food was specially prepared.The former South African president Nelson Mandela, who had helped broker the deal which allowed the trial to take place, visited him there and called for him to be moved to a Muslim country to avoid harassment from other prisoners.However, in 2005, he was transferred to nearby HMP Greenock, where there were no special provisions and he mixed with other "lifers".Megrahi was given a fresh chance to clear his name when the Scottish Criminal Cases Review Commission (SCCRC) referred his case back to appeal judges for a second time.In October 2008 It was announced that Megrahi was suffering from prostate cancer and his lawyers urged the court to speed up the appeal process.The hearing, which began in April 2009, had the backing of ex-Labour MP Tam Dalyell and Dr Jim Swire, whose daughter Flora died in the bombing.However, in Aug 2009, Megrahi abruptly withdrew his appeal and on 20 August the Scottish Justice Secretary, Kenny MacAskill, granted his release on compassionate grounds and he was flown back to Libya.The decision caused a storm of protest from politicians in both the UK and the United States, not least because of what was termed his "hero\'s welcome" when he arrived home in Tripoli.The UK justice secretary, Jack Straw, was forced to publicly deny allegations that the British government had sanctioned Megrahi\'s release in the interests of improving trade relations with Libya.Megrahi always maintained that he was innocent, a view that was shared by some commentators and relatives of the victims.In a statement released by his lawyers, Megrahi said: "Many people, including the relatives of those who died in, and over, Lockerbie, are, I know, upset that my appeal has come to an end; that nothing more can be done about the circumstances surrounding the Lockerbie bombing. I share their frustration. I had most to gain and nothing to lose about the whole truth coming out - until my diagnosis of cancer."Considerable doubt has been raised over the safety of Megrahi\'s conviction, and a number of conspiracy theories have circulated over the years as to who was responsible for the outrage.The withdrawal of his second appeal, and his subsequent death, has, according to some observers, made it less likely that the truth about the bombing of Pan Am 103 will ever be known.\n', 'At least 44 more have been injured in the crush, which was reportedly triggered by a road accident.The pilgrims were returning from the Hindu shrine of Sabarimala, which is in a remote, mountainous, densely-forested area.Kerala Governor R S Gavai has said he is "deeply shocked and saddened"."We have recovered 102 bodies. The rescue work is almost over," local police official Sanjay Kumar told the Associated Press news agency.The stampede happened at Pulmedu, near the town of Vandiperiyar in Idukki district, Indian media reported.Hundreds of thousands of pilgrims had gathered at the hill shrine on Friday, the last day of an annual festival.The festival runs for two months and attracts millions of visitors every year.Reports differed as to exactly how the deadly crush was triggered.The Indian PTI news agency said a jeep carrying pilgrims had driven into a crowd returning from the shrine, starting a panic.However, the Times of India reported that the incident happened when the jeep broke down and overturned as pilgrims tried to move it.It crushed a number of people and caused others to stumble, which then triggered the stampede, the report said.Correspondents say deadly stampedes are not unusual at Indian temples, where huge crowds gather in small areas with few safety measures or crowd controls.A similar tragedy happened at Sabaramila in 1999, when more than 50 people died in a stampede after a landslide on a crowded hillside.\n', 'Tanzanian Ahmed Ghailani, 36, was found guilty in November of conspiracy to damage or destroy US property with explosives but was cleared of murder.After Ghailani\'s acquittal on that and other charges, Congress barred US President Barack Obama from moving Guantanamo prisoners to the US.The charges related to the 1998 bombing of US embassies in Kenya and Tanzania.In New York on Tuesday, Judge Lewis Kaplan rejected Ghailani\'s request for leniency, saying any mistreatment he claimed he had suffered at the hands of his captors "pales in comparison to the suffering and the horror he and his confederates caused"."This crime was so horrible," he said. "It was a cold-blooded killing and maiming of innocent people on an enormous scale."US Attorney General Eric Holder said the life sentence demonstrated the ability of the US justice system to hold terrorists accountable for their actions."We hope this life sentence brings some measure of justice to the victims of these attacks and their families and friends who have waited so long for this day," he said in a statement.By Laura TrevelyanBBC News, New YorkWhile the conviction was not the resounding one the justice department would have liked, Ghailani\'s life imprisonment has been seized upon by the US Attorney General Eric Holder as showing the strength of the country\'s courts.But it\'s hard to see when the next civilian trial of a Guantanamo detainee will be, or indeed when President Barack Obama can close the Guantanamo Bay military prison.In the weeks following the Ghailani verdict late last year, Congress passed a law which prevented military funds from being used to transfer Guantanamo inmates to the US.This makes it practically very difficult for the Obama administration to empty the detention centre, and to move detainees and try them in civilian courts."As this case demonstrates, we will not rest in bringing to justice terrorists who seek to harm the American people, and we will use every tool available to the government to do so."Ahead of the sentencing, Ghailani had asked for leniency, saying he had never intended to kill anyone and that he had been tortured.In 2001 four co-conspirators were sentenced to life in prison over the August 1998 bombings, in which 224 people were killed.Prosecutors said Ghailani had conspired with al-Qaeda operatives to bomb the embassies, and helped buy the explosives that destroyed the US embassy in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.US investigators said Ghailani had flown to Pakistan the night before the simultaneous bombings.He was indicted in the US in December 1998 but remained at large in Afghanistan and the Waziristan area of Pakistan, the US says. He was captured in July 2004 and transferred to Guantanamo Bay in 2006.Last year, the US stayed proceedings in a military tribunal at Guantanamo Bay and transferred him to New York for the civilian trial.\n', 'Set two years later on from This is England \'86, the two-hour drama will deal with the aftermath of the events in that four-part series."Just when I think my love affair with This is England is over, it pulls me back in," Meadows said.Channel 4 has also confirmed that This is England \'90, set in the rave era, is currently in development.Picking up the action at Christmas 1988, the story will focus on the relationship between the Lol and Woody characters.Meadows told the Stage newspaper that while Channel 4 "would have happily had me go straight to 1990, I felt I needed something in-between."Channel 4\'s head of drama Camilla Campbell said: "We\'re beyond excited that Shane, Warp Films and the cast have agreed to return with this feature length drama."It is set to pull together a lot of story threads from \'86, leaving the way clear for a new series of This is England \'90."This is England \'86, which screened on Channel 4 last September, was named best TV drama at the South Bank Awards on Tuesday.The original film, written and directed by Meadows in 2006, told of an impressionable young boy who becomes involved with a gang of skinheads.\n', 'Within minutes, water cannon showered the demonstrators and there were loud thuds as tear gas canisters were fired.People ran into the side streets of this poor neighbourhood, on the edge of the capital, with their eyes streaming."Let the world see what is happening in this country," yelled one elderly man. "We will never stop until this... government goes."Ordinary Egyptians appear to be losing their fear of direct confrontation with the security forces. There have been bloody and drawn out clashes all over Cairo and in some of Egypt\'s main cities.They have a long list of grievances and the demands are an explicit challenge to their rulers."We want a real democratic system. This regime of Hosni Mubarak has been in power for 30 years," declared Ahmed, a man in his 20s."I was unemployed for five years. I had to move to the United Arab Emirates. This is what I was dragged into. My son will not suffer what I have suffered. This ends here."When you talk to people, they tell you economic reforms have not eased the poverty of Egypt\'s masses, education and social services are inadequate, and they complain of high levels of corruption and political stagnation."We are so furious. We must have change, better chances to work, to buy a flat and have just the life\'s basics," said a bank clerk clutching an Egyptian flag."What happened in Tunisia has changed things a bit. It knocked some sense into people."Opposition leader Mohamed ElBaradei - who joined worshippers in Giza - was swiftly moved inside the gates of the mosque as clashes began."One, two, ElBaradei where are you?" was the cry that then went up outside.Some expressed disappointment that the Nobel Laureate - who set up the National Association for Change opposition coalition when he returned home to Egypt a year ago - had not taken a more prominent role in protests.He has put up supportive messages on his Twitter account but was absent, in Vienna, for the first "Day of Rage" on Tuesday. He returned to Cairo on Thursday night."I support ElBaradei, my father wants (Arab League Secretary General) Amr Musa," one man said."We could have ElBaradei or anyone else," added Amgad, who had brought his young children along to witness the protest. "We need change, not any specific person."The main opposition movement, the Islamist Muslim Brotherhood, subtly changed its message ahead of the latest protests.Despite the reported arrest of some senior figures, deputy leader Mahmoud Izzat spoke encouragingly of the protests."People are demanding freedom, the dissolution of this invalid parliament. From the beginning this is what the young people have been shouting and we are with them," Mr Izzat told the al-Jazeera news channel.And he went on to criticise "the excessive force" of the security services.With multiple flashpoints across Egypt, many thousands of uniformed police, plain-clothed officers and paid thugs have been deployed.They line the bridges and main routes into central Cairo. While they remain strong and well-resourced, there have been unprecedented sights.In one case, a group of protesters tried to push an armoured vehicle into the River Nile.Attempts to close down mobile phone communications and access to Facebook, Twitter and Blackberrry messenger appear to have been ineffective in preventing the co-ordination of opposition activities.Demonstrators in the capital have simply regrouped in traditional gathering places downtown - such as Ramses Square and Tahrir Square.With Egyptians tuned into Arab satellite stations to watch dramatic scenes unfold, a curfew in Egypt\'s main cities was announced.However, as sirens blared on the darkening streets it was unclear how effective this will be.\n', 'Moderate exercise increased the size of the hippocampus, an area of the brain that makes memories, in 120 volunteers.The year-long trial, published in Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, showed performance on memory tests also improved.Exercise may buffer against dementia as well as age-related memory loss.The latest work looked at healthy people in their 60s rather than people with Alzheimer\'s or other forms of dementia.But the findings have important implications for ageing societies faced with a dementia time bomb.In the UK, 820,000 people have dementia, and this figure is set to double by 2030.Until a cure is discovered, finding cheap and simple ways to reverse this trend is imperative, say experts.Professor Kirk Erickson and colleagues from the University of Pittsburgh in the US set out to investigate the impact that even moderate exercise might have on preserving memory.They split their 120 volunteers into two groups. One group was asked to begin an exercise regimen of walking around a track for 40 minutes a day, three days a week, while the others were limited to doing simple stretching and toning exercises.Brain scans and memory tests were performed at the start of the study, halfway through the study and again at the end.Scans revealed hippocampus volume increased by around 2% in people who did regular aerobic exercise. The same region of the brain decreased in volume by 1.4% in those who did stretching exercises, consistent with the decrease seen in normal ageing.Both groups showed some improvement over time on memory tests. In the walking group, the improvement appeared to be linked with increased size of the hippocampus.Professor Erickson said: "We think of the atrophy of the hippocampus in later life as almost inevitable. But we\'ve shown that even moderate exercise for one year can increase the size of that structure."The brain at that stage remains modifiable."Dr Simon Ridley of the Alzheimer\'s Research Trust said that although the study does not look at memory loss in Alzheimer\'s or dementia, it suggests "it\'s never too late to start exercising to help keep our brains healthy"."Even modest exercise may improve memory and help protect the brain from normal decline caused by ageing."Increasing evidence suggests regular exercise and a healthy diet may help reduce our risk of developing dementia as well as reaping numerous other benefits from living a healthy lifestyle."\n', 'Elin Jones is expected to lay out plans where some areas of Welsh forest could be transferred to the private sector or to not for profit organisations.But she has already ruled out the widespread sale of Welsh woodlands.Forestry Commission Wales said it would explore the feasibility of transfer to the private sector case by case.The minister told BBC Radio Wales she plans to "compensate" the public by buying new land for new planting or management if any forest was sold off on a case-by-case basis."I don\'t want any stagnancy in the forest estate. I want it to work for public benefit whether that\'s economic or environmental or access benefit," she said."It\'s my view there should be no reduction in the publicly owned estate and I have asked the Forestry Commission to look at how it can make that estate work harder, provide a better return for the public."Whether that\'s in terms of public access, in terms of environmental benefit in the production of renewable energy or biomass potential or also in terms of the economic return from that forestry estate."The minister is due to outline her plans to AMs during Tuesday\'s plenary session in the Senedd.Further commercialisation being planned would include partnerships with the private sector for more forest holidays, wind farms and limited extraction of coalfield methane.Around 37% of Welsh woodland comes under the Assembly Government Woodland Estate (AGWE).A report commissioned by the assembly examined a number of options, including a complete sell-off of the land to the private sector or a not-for-profit trust.It warned there were potential difficulties with both of these, instead recommending that a case-by-case approach should be taken to the future of Wales\' forests.Jerry Langford, the Woodland Trust\'s director in Wales gave a guarded welcome and said the plans were "considered and enlightened"."If these changes do lead to more native woodland creation and a new urgency for the restoration of ancient woodlands planted with conifers, this could be the start of a new \'age of the tree\' in Wales," he said.Any sell-off in Wales would release resources to the FC to purchase other areas of land not currently under its management to increase their public benefit.Overall, there would be no reduction in the size of the Welsh forests in public ownership.The report states: "The minister agreed that FC Wales should adopt whenever possible a more commercial approach to its management of the estate and in particular to be pro-active and imaginative in exploring opportunities for deeper commercialisation when dealing with the private sector."Forestry Commission Wales said it would "explore the feasibility of small-scale transfer to the third sector on a case by case basis".A spokesman said: "This would be subject to proper safeguards being in place to ensure that the woodland continues to be sustainably managed and that it can continue to deliver key benefits such as access for the public."\n', 'The UK must go further to ensure those settling learn English "so they can be more integrated into our country".Asked about the issue at Prime Minister\'s Questions, Mr Cameron said the last government had made progress on the issue, but more had to be done.He agreed parents should be responsible for making sure children speak English.Conservative MP for Keighley Kris Hopkins asked if the PM agreed that there was "a responsibility and an obligation" on parents to make sure their children can speak English when they start school.Mr Cameron replied: "I completely agree... in too many cases this isn\'t happening."Since last autumn, people from outside the EU applying for a visa to join their spouse or partner now have to prove they have a basic command of English before their application is approved.Previously, visa applicants had to show only that their marriage or partnership was genuine and that they could financially support themselves.The prime minister told the Commons: "The last government did make some progress on making sure people learnt English when they came to our country, I think we need to go further."If you look at the figures for the number of people who are brought over as husbands and wives, particularly from the Indian sub-continent, we should be putting in place - and we will be putting in place - tougher rules to make sure they do learn English and so when they come, if they come, they can be more integrated into our country."The weekly session of Prime Minister\'s Questions was dominated by foreign affairs with Labour leader Ed Miliband focusing all his six questions on events in Egypt and the UK\'s mission in Afghanistan.Mr Miliband, who visited Afghanistan for the first time as Labour leader last week, paid an extended tribute to soldiers\' work there, acknowledged the difference in the Commons session from the normal political point scoring.Mr Cameron welcomed the opportunity to have a "serious conversation" about the work of British soldiers in Afghanistan, saying they wanted politicians to discuss their efforts, although he also noted many MPs often "preferred a bunfight" about domestic issues.\n', 'He made the pledge to the UN General Assembly in New York in 2012, saying Myanmar (also known as Burma) was on a path from which it would not backtrack. His visit to the United States was the first by a Burmese leader in 46 years.Thein Sein, 67, took office in March 2011, after the country\'s first election in 20 years in November 2010. Since then, he has led a process of reform in Myanmar, ruled for decades by a military junta of which he was a key member.Under his administration the government has freed hundreds of prisoners, including political detainees, embarked on peace deals with ethnic minority groups and relaxed media censorship.He has been welcomed cautiously onto the world stage, despite warnings from critics that many key tests remain for Myanmar\'s reform process.This warning was echoed in November 2014 by opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi, who said that the pace of reform had stalled.Born in a small village in the delta of the Irrawaddy river, in an area now known as Ngapudaw township, Thein Sein was from a humble background. His parents were farmers, he said.He graduated with an arts degree from Burma\'s military academy in 1968 and rose steadily through the ranks in his 40-year career.He reached the leadership circle in the 1990s when he became a member of the State Peace and Development Council, as the junta called itself at the time.He was made first secretary of the council after the downfall of former intelligence chief General Khin Nyunt in 2004. Thein Sein also chaired the National Convention, which drafted the country\'s new constitution.When the previous prime minister, Soe Win, fell ill, Thein Sein was made acting prime minister in May 2007.Confirmed in the post in October that year, he became the public face of the regime, representing it at Asean and UN meetings. He served as prime minister for four years.In April 2010, like many other top junta officials, he swapped military uniform for civilian garb to form a political party.It was Thein Sein who applied to register the United Solidarity and Development Party (USDP), which dominated the elections in November 2010 and has sweeping control of the parliament.Analysts said at the time that his appointment was orchestrated by junta leader Than Shwe, who needed an acceptable face to front the country\'s transition."He won\'t rock the boat," said Aung Zaw, editor of the Thailand-based Irrawaddy magazine, speaking when he took office."He is not a fire-breathing dragon, so he doesn\'t pose any threat to Than Shwe, who will continue to exercise absolute power."But once he took office, Thein Sein\'s government began a process of change that surprised his critics.He met freed pro-democracy leader Aung San Suu Kyi, who subsequently chose to bring her NLD party back into the political process, having boycotted the November polls.The NLD contested by-elections which were deemed by observers to be largely free and fair.Over the years since her release Thein Sein appears to have developed a good working relationship with Ms Suu Kyi. Media reports made much of the fact that he met her, congratulated her on receiving the US Congressional Medal of Honor and referred to her as a Nobel laureate publicly.Known to be quiet by nature, Thein Sein has engaged more with international media. He began a steady push for the West to lift sanctions, something he said was a necessity for democracy to thrive and the lives of Myanmar\'s people to improve."There is a quiet determination to him, he is quiet and soft-spoken but will not flinch from a question posed to him," Vijay Nambiar, the UN\'s top adviser on Myanmar, told Bloomberg.Asked in a BBC interview whether he was afraid he would be swept away by the winds of change like Mikhail Gorbachev after the fall of the Soviet Union, Thein Sein answered: "I would like to say that Gorbachev and I are not alike, I tell you that.\'\'We are not making reforms because I want to. We are merely responding to the people\'s desire for reform. Therefore my future depends on the people and their wishes."But he was clear that the military would always have a key role in politics. He also made no apology for its past actions, such as imprisoning dissidents and activists."They were acting on their beliefs and we were acting on our beliefs," he said. "Everyone was working for the country in their own way."\n', 'This revolution is the result of someone sending a Facebook invitation to many people. I got it like other people on our network. The buzz around it was then created on different social media websites and with videos. I was here on 25 January when riot police forced us out and by the 28th, we were back following the violence. I\'ve been sleeping here most of the time since.Our social network was established in 2005, when there was a democratic opening around the time of the presidential elections. People from different backgrounds all met through blogging and hoped to use technology for social change. It meant we have all gained good contacts, experience and strong networks.I like to think the social network is the people itself. Things like Facebook, Twitter, SMS and phones are just social tools. When they blocked Facebook and shut down technology, our network still operated because it\'s about people. Internet activists are also people and a lot of our organising, social work and relationships are developed offline.This is something that people dreamt of but didn\'t anticipate happening in reality. If anything, it shows that all the effort we put in over the past few years has not been wasted. It has climaxed into this critical mass of people you see in the square.At the moment I\'m not getting a lot of internet connection. I\'m trying not to drain my phone battery. We\'re still using it to distribute footage people are bringing to us that we\'ve sorted through.I hope the internet will continue to play a complementary role in activism. At the moment we physically exist in downtown Cairo and I hope that when we have finished this sit-in, we will have won the right to organise ourselves outside the internet.Twitter: Amr GharbeiaI was involved in this revolution from the first day, 25 January, and I\'ve now been spending my nights here for a while. For the past five years, I was very active online, blogging and tweeting. As we live under emergency laws in Egypt it has been very difficult to meet or communicate except on the internet. I\'d never been part of a demonstration on the ground.At first we were mocking the event on 25 January. We questioned whether it was really possible to have a "Facebook revolution". I came on the 25th because I felt it was my duty as a citizen and I couldn\'t believe how it turned into something so different from what we\'ve seen before. I was walking among the people and weeping.Now I sometimes just tweet to update people about what\'s going on or to call for a million-man demonstration or a day to remember our martyrs. I\'m well-known among bloggers for my long articles and constant tweets, but once I was here I stopped communicating this way so much. I felt it was totally different to have real freedom rather than just hypothetical freedom or internet freedom.Blogging and tweeting has been important as we were building our minds. This regime stopped us from doing that. We had have poor education and no national cultural programmes. I am so proud now, especially when I think of our young martyrs. In Egypt we have suffered a lot and it\'s about time that we start to live like real people.Twitter: Nawara NegmI\'m not writing my blog right now. We\'re just using Twitter as it\'s easy and flexible to do from your mobile. If we have a lot of action here I might do as many as 20 or 30 tweets a day. We also use Bambuser for live-streaming from our mobiles here in Tahrir Square.The internet gave us our backbone but it is not because of Facebook that this happened. It was the force used by the police that brought everybody together. If they had let us leave peacefully on 25 January, this would never have happened. It got worse with the violence on 28th: The shootings, the tear gas, the killings, the brutality. When they cut the internet and mobile phone lines this only increased people\'s anger.In the square we have organised our lives well. We have a co-ordinating committee telling us where there have been attacks and a group doing cleaning. We have some people singing and some praying. We have Christians, Muslims, agnostics, leftists and rightists and we all live together well. In our community we\'re trying to set an example of how we can all live together. It\'s like a city inside the city here. We are the kernel of the revolution.Blog: MaLek X (in Arabic)The revolution was publicised on the internet. The spark was Facebook. People were really sceptical about it because they didn\'t think you could have a revolution where you named the date, but now I look around me and I am really proud of the Egyptian people and the initiative. I\'m sure that those who named the date didn\'t think things would go this far.To begin with on 25 January, we had mostly young people of all classes who somehow use the internet. You have internet cafes even in the poorest areas of Egypt so even less well-educated people have access, especially to Facebook. A lot was also achieved through word of mouth - people telling their friends and neighbours. The independent media took a middle-ground to begin with as everyone was watching their backs but now they have got onboard.After our huge turnout on the first Tuesday, demonstrations continued for the next two days and we publicised further action for Friday on the internet. That day they cut our communications and took our cameras so we had an information blackout and the violence was unbelievable. A lot of people died.Still the threshold of fear and pain had been broken and we have kept up momentum since. Now older people especially come up to us when we\'re collecting trash or whatever in the square and they say: "We\'re really proud of you... You did what we didn\'t manage to do for 60 years."People have called this the "Facebook Revolution" because it gave us a form of expression even when people were too scared to talk in big groups about political issues. We had already set up Facebook pages for people who were tortured to death. We found it was a way to talk without being tracked.In the square we have bridged a lot of gaps. I\'ve been living here since 29 January with tens of thousands of other people. I put my head down to sleep and I don\'t know the people sleeping around me. I have wonderful conversations with people from all over Egypt who normally I would never have talked to.We\'re finally getting to know each other. It\'s wonderful.\n', 'The X-47B jet is being designed by weapons manufacturer Northrop Grumman for the US Navy.It was in the air for 29 minutes during its maiden flight and reached an altitude of 5,000 feet.Officials say it will help form part of a new generation of unmanned drones and works like a smaller version of the B-2 Stealth Bomber.As such it would be very different from the current fleet of remote controlled military planes like the Predator and Reaper.Instead the X-47B would be virtually invisible to radar and fly at much faster speeds than those older, propeller driven machines.In a statement Captain Jaime Engdahl, a programme manager for the warplane, said: "Today we got a glimpse towards the future as the Navy\'s first-ever tailless, jet-powered unmanned aircraft took to the skies."The flight was primarily designed to test the jet\'s guidance and navigation systems and the aerodynamic control of the tailless design.It was controlled from the ground by a joint team of the company\'s engineers and Navy specialists.Northrop is building the bomber as part of a Â£395 million contract signed in 2007.Janis Pamiljans is vice-president of Northrop Grumman\'s Aerospace Systems sector."Designing a tailless, fighter-sized unmanned aircraft from a clean sheet is no small feat."Commitment, collaboration and uncompromising technical excellence among the Navy [and] Northrop Grumman made today\'s flight a reality."We are indeed honoured to have given wings to the Navy\'s vision for exploring unmanned carrier aviation."Although it will be several years before the X-47B is ready for operations officials say it should have its first test flight from an aircraft carrier in 2013.Follow Radio 1\'s technology reporter Dan Whitworth on Twitter\n']

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['When The Beatles first performed at the Cavern on 9 February, 1961, it was so low key it wasn\'t even advertised.A year and a half, and 292 performances, later, the group was set for stardom and the Cavern would become one of the world\'s most famous clubs.While both Lennon and McCartney had already played the club as The Quarrymen, the un-advertised lunchtime session was George Harrison\'s first appearance at the Cavern.The club\'s lunchtime sessions were popular with young city centre office workers and many would take sandwiches to eat while watching the groups.The current Cavern has organised a day of events to mark the anniversary and is inviting regulars from the early 1960s to attend. The day of live Beatles music starts with a lunchtime session at 1300 GMT.A 40-metre long light installation is being created across Mathew Street, called Lucy in the Sky with Diamonds. It will create a ceiling of light along the Cavern Quarter area.The original Cavern had started life as a jazz venue in 1957 but by 1961 it was moving towards rock and roll - driven more by plain economics than any change in musical taste.Promoter Sam Leach was instrumental in transforming the Cavern\'s music policy away from the jazz favoured by owner Ray McFall.Mr Leach said: "It was a good club and it was exciting."Ray McFall hated rock and roll. On March 11th 1961, I did the Iron Door (a rival Liverpool club) - I did an all night session and it got 1,800 people, that night the Cavern had 50 people in, more musicians than fans."Ten days later...Ray gets the message and he turns over to rock and roll at night. Up until then The Beatles only played at lunchtime."The Beatles had played other Merseyside venues since returning from Hamburg in late 1960, but it was at the Cavern that they would cement their reputation as one of the city\'s top rock and roll groups.Many who saw The Beatles at the club claim that was where they were at their best as a live outfit. Mr Leach\'s first taste of The Beatles was at a venue in Huyton.He said: "When I first saw them in Hamilton Hall as soon as they started playing, I was just gobsmacked."The sound didn\'t just go over you it went through you."John Lennon started with Slow Down and Paul did Hippy Hippy Shake, Stuart did Wooden Heart, Pete Best did Matchbox. The sound was so powerful, it seemed to reverberate around the hall."We more or less took American rock and roll and sent it back at them improved. We gave them better sound, which was Merseybeat."Make no mistake the Cavern has become the most famous club in the world."It makes me smile when they say: \'The Cavern where it all began\' - they were the last ones in. But it was an exciting club."In November 1961, record store manager Brian Epstein saw The Beatles at the Cavern and soon after became their manager.A record deal with Parlophone would follow but not before the band\'s sound and image had been subtlety changed."The Beatles were the best rock band on the planet", Mr Leach remembers."Eppy [Brian Epstein] took them and he groomed them, and took all that rawness out of them, and fair enough it worked. But I know John didn\'t like it because John was an out and out rock and roller."Paul was sensible he knew you had to sort of bend a little bit and become a bit more showbiz. So he went along with Epstein and really, Paul was right."Paul McCartney returned his roots at the Cavern in December 1999 to play a one-off concert, but it wasn\'t on the same stage that he had played from almost 300 times in the early 1960s.The original Cavern club closed in 1973 and was demolished to make way for a ventilation shaft for Liverpool\'s new underground railway loop line. The shaft was never built and the current Cavern club is recreated across three quarters of the original site, using many of the old club\'s bricks.Exactly three year\'s after their first Cavern appearance on 9 February, 1964, The Beatles performed on The Ed Sullivan Show playing to a record 73 million people across America.Beatlemania had arrived.\n', 'So what is the levy? What\'s really at stake? And why raise the rate now?What is the bank levy?It is an annual tax on the value of all of the debts of the UK banks (including money deposited with the banks), except that:Originally, the Treasury had planned to charge a lower rate of 0.05% during 2011, but in February it changed its mind, and switched to the standard rate of 0.075% from May.The standard rate was originally set at 0.075%, but it was raised slightly in March to 0.078%, and is now being raised again, to 0.088%, from January.What\'s it for?The government thinks it will discourage banks from relying on risky forms of borrowing, which were blamed for making the 2008 crisis much more dangerous.The tax will also raise a lot of money for the government.So will this help deal with the budget deficit?The Treasury hopes the tax will bring in £2.6bn every year.That\'s equivalent to 2.1% of the Office for Budget Responsibility\'s forecast for the budget deficit this year.It\'s no small amount for the banks either. It\'s equivalent to about 19% of the reported profits before tax of the big five UK banks over the 12 months to September this year - although the tax burden will be borne by more than just these five.What\'s risky about the type of borrowing that the government wants to discourage?Traditionally, most of the money that banks lend out comes from the deposits they receive from ordinary people and companies.But during the past decade, banks found new and more complex ways to borrow trillions of pounds from international markets.Unlike ordinary deposits, there is no natural limit on the availability of this money, as it can come from anywhere in the globe, and the same money can be recycled between the banks again and again.A lot of the debts created were very short-term - meaning the banks needed to go back to the markets to reborrow every few days.When the financial crisis hit, investors began to worry that banks might not be able to repay their debts.This caused a kind of bank run, with investors refusing to lend.Unable to refinance all of their short-term debts, even profitable banks were threatened with failure.Why are retail deposits exempt from the levy?Bank runs are popularly associated with long queues of ordinary depositors wanting to empty their bank accounts - just as happened to Northern Rock.But since the 1930s, governments have insured most of the money deposited by their citizens in order to discourage these depositor bank runs. Indeed, the government responded to the Northern Rock crisis by promising to guarantee all of its deposits.In the UK, the first £85,000 of an individual\'s money is insured (it used to be £35,000 before the financial crisis).This means that most depositors do not need to worry about the safety of their money during a financial crisis, and the banks don\'t need to worry about all those deposits being withdrawn.So why not just insure all the banks\' borrowings?The bank levy was actually first proposed to all countries by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) as a type of insurance scheme.The IMF said the money raised should be channelled into a special fund that could be used to pay for the cost of cleaning up future banking crises.However, the UK government took the view that these borrowings are inherently risky, and wanted to discourage them altogether by taxing them.If the debts were insured, lenders would see them as less risky, making them a cheaper and easier way for banks to borrow.The government\'s fear is that the banks would then just continue taking on more and more debt, until they became impossibly large to rescue - as proved the case in the Republic of Ireland or Iceland.Indeed, the total debts of the UK\'s banks had already reached a staggering 4.5 times the size of the entire UK economy before the crisis.Some might also point out another reason why the government chose not to go for an insurance scheme.By making it a tax instead, the revenue raised can be channelled straight to the Treasury, helping to pay for the government\'s own spending.Why is the first £20bn of debts exempt from the tax?The government wants to encourage banks to shrink.The thinking is that the collapse of a big bank could threaten the stability of the entire financial system, whereas the failure of a small bank should not.The £20bn figure is about the size of the Coventry Building Society. So it means banks will only pay the tax to the extent they are bigger than that.Why is the tax rate lower on long-term debts?Longer-term debts are inherently less risky.Financial crises - at least the most intense part of them - tend to be over in a matter of a few weeks or months.If a bank does not have to repay its debts for more than a year, then it can probably ride out the crisis.Will the levy really discourage banks?The tax will increase the cost of "risky" short-term borrowing for banks by just under one-tenth of a percentage point.This may seem small, but it will eat into the banks\' precious margins - the difference between the interest they pay on their deposits and what they earn on their lending - which is their main source of income.However, the banks may pass some of the tax cost on to their savers (via a lower deposit rate) or their borrowers (via a higher lending rate).But to get the 0.088% in context, the Bank of England slashed short-term borrowing costs by 5.2 percentage points in response to the financial crisis.Why did the government want to phase the levy in?The original plan was to charge 0.05% for 2011, before going up to the full 0.075% rate next year (increased to 0.078% in March).The government didn\'t want to raise the banks\' borrowing costs at a time when their financial stability was still in question.They also did not want to sap the banks\' profits too quickly.The banks might need to use all the profits they could get to rebuild their capital - their buffer against future losses - in order to meet tough new international standards being set by the Basel committee of banking regulators.So why did the government change its mind?In February, the Treasury said it wanted to charge the full £2.6bn this year after all.It pointed to the Bank of England\'s latest Financial Stability Report, which painted a much rosier picture of the UK\'s banks.Moreover, the new Basel rules on bank capital won\'t take full effect until 2019, giving banks a full eight years to meet the higher standards.It probably also helped that the banks have been reporting much better profits than many would have expected a year ago.And markets seemed less and less concerned about the risk of lending to banks - at least until the eurozone debt crisis flared up since the summer of 2011.Why is the government raising the rate again?The chancellor raised the rate to 0.088% in his Autumn Statement.According to the Treasury, the tax was not on course to raise the £2.6bn originally planned for this year.The Treasury said that it had simply overestimated how much borrowing is done by foreign banks in the UK - and is therefore subject to the tax.It could also be that banks have been reducing their borrowing. Foreign banks may be moving their borrowing offshore to avoid the tax.And all banks may be cutting back their borrowing and lending requirements in response to the recession, the eurozone financial crisis, and stricter regulatory requirements.Which banks will have to pay most?The Treasury does not say how much of its £2.6bn target it expects to be paid by each bank.British banks face a bigger burden than foreign banks that do business in the UK, because the British banks must pay the levy on all their borrowing worldwide, and not just on their borrowing in the UK.That has led to suggestions that some banks - perhaps Standard Chartered, HSBC and Barclays - may relocate their headquarters to another country in order to reduce their tax bill.Moreover, the probability is that the tax will hit Royal Bank of Scotland and Lloyds Banking Group hardest.It may seem perverse to tax most heavily the two banks in which the government has the biggest stake.But one of the reasons the government ended up owning these banks is precisely because they (in the case of Lloyds, because of its merger with the Halifax) had become too dependent on riskier forms of financing, and had to be rescued during the crisis.\n', 'Alex McKechnie, then 16, was in the crowd for that first show and went on to be a regular at the club:"I saw The Beatles a few times in the north end of Liverpool and was working in Liverpool city centre as a messenger boy in a printing works when I heard that they were on at the Cavern in a lunchtime session."The Cavern was in the basement of a three or four storey warehouse. The public went down one flight of stone stairs and then there were three long arches."At the end of one of the long arches was a little tiny stage. That\'s where the Beatles performed 292 times."I remember it being very highly charged with excitement. The music sounded even more exciting [than the previous gigs] because The Cavern was this little squashed space so the music sounded a bit louder, a bit more exciting and a bit more vital. About 20 to 30 people were there."The Beatles were the complete package - they didn\'t just have a great singer, they had two great singers. They always did harmonies right from the very first time I saw them."They could probably only afford two microphones, and so when one was doing the lead singing the other two were facing each other on the mic, and it was quite charismatic, it was nice to look at. They had a camaraderie about them."I never heard them singing one of their own songs because they were just a straight covers band at that time, as was everybody else in Liverpool."The standard songs that they sang - them and the other bands in Liverpool - were [by] Chuck Berry, Little Richard, the Everly Brothers, Buddy Holly. The sound that I very clearly remember the Beatles playing in the Cavern was a Chuck Berry riff."As well as doing the stock standards, the Beatles were a bit different because they were better at playing complicated chords. The Beatles were a bit more adventurous."It wasn\'t just the music and the singing, it was their lack of respect for the audience. At the Cavern for those first few gigs, they were quite irreverent to the audience and other people. They were sort of the first punk band. The Beatles were a law unto themselves on the stage."They were still doing that when they went to America - if someone asked them a question they didn\'t give a serious answer, and that\'s how they behaved on stage in the Cavern, and that\'s why I think they liked it in the Cavern."They were the epitome of rebellion in Liverpool because they weren\'t trying to imitate Cliff Richard and the Shadows doing little in time steps. They would dance out of step on purpose."That was their purpose in life - to upset the apple cart. They were so cheeky and so entertaining all around. They were a little bit of a voice for us against authority. I think they were rebels. We were mini rebels supporting them."Of course when I went back to work I used to stand gazing out of the window thinking about the Beatles and the girls at the Cavern. I couldn\'t really concentrate on doing any work."Just in a few weeks they\'d gained a bigger following. When word went around, the crowd grew and people kept coming back. Once you\'d seen them, not many people didn\'t go to see them again."They had big long queues, right down the length of the street and even round the corner at the bottom. But at that stage I\'d dumped them."They started talking about going to London and making records and things like that. Betrayal."I wasn\'t the only one. I think the ones who thought that they\'d discovered them were a little clique and really did give up on them when the masses found them. It was only when I heard Love Me Do on the radio that I started getting interested in them again. My wife subsequently bought all the LPs but that first era of The Beatles was over for me."Alex McKechnie was speaking to BBC News entertainment reporter Ian Youngs.The Cavern is celebrating the anniversary with a series of tribute events on Wednesday. A documentary about the first gig will be broadcast on ITV1 at 2240 GMT on Wednesday.\n', 'During the first nine months of 1938, he oversaw the Czech Kindertransport, which brought Jewish children from German-occupied Czechoslovakia to safety in the UK.He worked tirelessly to ensure money was raised and homes were found for the young refugees.Yet, amazingly, his self-effacing manner meant that it was 50 years before the full story of his heroic efforts became public knowledge.Nicholas George Winton was born on 19 May 1909 in the well-heeled Hampstead district of north London.His Jewish parents had moved from Germany to London in 1907 and changed the family name from Wertheim to Winton.They had also converted to Christianity and it was into that faith that their son was baptised.In 1923, Winton became one of the first pupils at the newly opened Stowe School in Buckinghamshire. Although he left without attaining any qualifications, he had become imbued with a love of mathematics.He continued his studies at evening classes before moving to Germany, where he worked in banks in Hamburg and Berlin.In 1931, just two years before Hitler became German chancellor, he moved to work in Paris before returning to London.His mother\'s family had remained in Germany and that, together with the stories of Jewish refugees fleeing to London, made him all too aware of the persecution of the Jews by the Nazis.In December 1938, Winton had been due to go on a skiing holiday to Switzerland when he suddenly decided to travel instead to Prague, where a friend was trying to help Jewish refugees.He visited camps for refugees from the Sudetenland, a German-speaking area of Czechoslovakia, which had been ceded to Germany in September 1938 following pressure on the Czech government from Britain and France.British activists were already working in Czechoslovakia trying to help the refugees, but Winton\'s great idea was to rescue children by finding families in the UK to give them a home.He was helped by a 1938 Act of Parliament that permitted the entry of refugee children under the age of 17, as long as money was deposited to pay for their eventual return home.Winton set up an office in a hotel in Prague, where he was quickly besieged by families desperate to get their children out before Germany invaded Czechoslovakia.On his return to London, he worked with relief organisations to set up the Czech Kindertransport, just one of a number of initiatives attempting to rescue Jewish children from Germany and the Nazi-occupied territories.Winton placed dozens of newspaper advertisements pleading for people to come forward and offer children a home. It was not always easy."The problem was getting the people who would accept the children, and of course this was at a time when the evacuation of children from the south [of England] was taking place anyway," he said."It\'s marvellous that so many people did come forward. The unfortunate thing was that no other country would come along and help."I tried America but they didn\'t take any. It would have made a vast difference if they had."In the first eight months of 1939, eight trains left Prague taking 669 children to safety. A further 15 were flown out via Sweden.The ninth train was scheduled to leave Prague on 1 September 1939, the day Germany invaded Poland and triggered the outbreak of World War Two."Within hours of the announcement, the train disappeared," Winton later recalled. "None of the 250 children on board was seen again."We had families waiting at Liverpool Street that day in vain. If the train had been a day earlier, it would have come through."Winton registered as a conscientious objector and served for a time as an ambulance driver, before joining the RAF where he was eventually commissioned.He told no-one about his pre-war exploits and it was not until 1988 that his wife discovered a scrapbook in the attic containing a mass of documents, including the names of the rescued children.In July of that year, Winton appeared on an edition of the BBC programme That\'s Life, and some of the people he had rescued were invited to attend.Until they arrived in the studio, they had no idea that Winton was the man who had saved them.Winton was awarded an MBE in 1983 for his work in establishing the Abbeyfield care homes and, in 2003, was knighted in recognition of his efforts on the Kindertransport.In 2007, he received the Czech Republic\'s highest military decoration, the Cross of the 1st Class, and was nominated by the Czech government for the 2008 Nobel Peace Prize.A train dubbed "The Winton Train" left Prague station on 1 September 2009, exactly 70 years after the last Kindertransport had been due to depart from the Czech capital.In October 2014, at the age of 105, he travelled to Prague to receive the Czech Republic\'s highest honour, the Order of the White Lion.In his acceptance speech, he was typically modest: "In a way, I shouldn\'t have lived so long to give everyone the opportunity to exaggerate things the way they are doing today."It was another Nobel Peace Prize recipient, Holocaust survivor Elie Wiesel, who summed up the vital role of those who, like Winton, tried to save Europe\'s Jewish children from the Nazis:"In those times there was darkness everywhere. In Heaven and on Earth, all the gates of compassion seemed to have been closed."The killer killed and the Jews died and the outside world adopted an attitude either of complicity or of indifference. Only a few had the courage to care."\n', 'Colin Hughes was attacked in Old Swan in September 2010 as he went to investigate a noise at the door of his home.Two men, aged 18 and 21, from Old Swan and Huyton, were arrested on suspicion of murder on Tuesday.Detectives have arrested six people as part of the inquiry, but no-one has been charged.Mr Hughes had been playing cards with his fiancee Paula Greenwood when they heard the glass in the back door smash at about 0045 BST on 21 September.Ms Greenwood went to call the police while Mr Hughes, a chef at a local pub, went to investigate. She later found him lying face down in the garden.He was taken to hospital but died soon afterwards. A post-mortem examination found he died from a single stab wound.\n', 'Organisers said this year\'s festival would celebrate and champion Ms Suu Kyi\'s cause and world vision.Ms Suu Kyi said it was wonderful to know there was so much support for the effort to bring democracy to Burma.Events include a discussion with Wikileaks founder Julian Assange called Article 19, which will look at Freedom of Information and the right to know.\'Use your liberty\'Ms Suu Kyi will not be attending the event, but in a statement she said: "It is especially pleasing for me to see, albeit remotely, Brighton Festival taking shape this year, and to think that so many people will come together in May to celebrate great art and experience the inner peace it brings."It is wonderful too to know that there is such support for the effort to bring democracy and freedom to Burma, for which the Burmese people have been diligently working for so long."She urged people involved in the festival to "continue to use your liberty to promote ours" - a plea which arts organisers said had been taken to the heart of the event.The Burmese military authorities released the Nobel Peace Prize winner from house arrest on 13 November last year.She had been detained for 15 of the previous 21 years.Thousands of people gathered outside the home of 65-year-old Ms Suu Kyi to greet her and hear her speak.Since her release, she has called for a peaceful revolution in Burma and said she hoped for a non-violent end to military rule.Her brother-in-law Adrian Phillips said: "Aung San Suu Kyi has often said how important music and the arts have been to her throughout her life."Brighton Festival is a wonderful opportunity to bring her struggle to a wider public, at a time when it is so important for the world to keep remembering what remains to be done in Burma."Festival chief executive Andrew Comben said he hoped the programme reflected some of Ms Suu Kyi\'s extraordinary spirit.He said an incredible collection of artists had come together to celebrate an iconic woman who inspired so many.The Asian Dub Foundation will open this year\'s festival with a live performance inspired by the struggle in Burma.One performance, called The New World Order, is offering the audience a "visceral experience of imprisonment" and will take people on a journey through Victorian police cells.And Beethoven\'s opera, Fidelio, chosen for "startlingly contemporary" themes of wrongful incarceration, abuse of power and personal sacrifice, will be performed by the Orchestra of the Age of Enlightenment and Brighton Festival Chorus.The full festival programme is due to be launched later this month.\n', 'Mr Besigye is running against Mr Museveni in the presidential elections for the fourth time, after losing his previous three attempts.He promised in an interview with Uganda\'s Daily Monitor paper in 2013 that he would not run again but would use other means "to dismantle the dictatorship".A year later he was still insistent that he would not run, telling Uganda\'s Observer newspaper that it is impossible to win an election that is being controlled by Mr Museveni.But in 2015, he changed his mind.His campaign rallies for the 2016 election have been characterised by supporters handing over donations, including bunches of bananas and live goats - a stark contrast to most campaign rallies on the continent, which see the candidates distributing gifts hoping to secure the votes of the beneficiaries.Mr Besigye says previous elections have been rigged and that he has been the victim of a campaign of intimidation by the security forces.Some seven months before the 2016 election, Mr Besigye was arrested ahead of a campaign rally, accused of violating public order laws by attempting to hold public meetings without the government\'s permission.On his way to another rally three days before the election, he was briefly held by police who accused him of disrupting the traffic.Mr Besigye has been arrested on numerous occasions.On one occasion he was shot in the hand, on another he suffered eye injuries after being doused in pepper spray.The authorities have said Mr Besigye is provoking them, and he has been charged with inciting violence.The charismatic Mr Besigye, 59, is married to Winnie Byanyima, a former MP who is seen as intelligent and ambitious and who was once a close personal friend of Mr Museveni. Mr Besigye and his wife have one son.He was born in the western Rukungiri District, the second child in a family of six and the son of a policeman.Besigye\'s dates with history:Both his parents died while he was at secondary school.In 1975, he headed to Kampala and to medical school at what was then the region\'s most prestigious university, Makerere.Idi Amin was president of Uganda at the time and his army was causing misery in many areas of the country, including on the university campus.Mr Besigye did not escape that treatment. Aged 18, he was in a Kampala hotel about to have dinner. Walking to the toilets, he stopped to talk to a former classmate.A huge man lifted him up by the collar, slapped him hard across the face and sent him sprawling to the floor.He said he never made it to the toilets, and never ate his dinner. He picked himself up and ran for his life.Following Amin\'s overthrow, the qualified doctor became a member of the Uganda People\'s Movement of Yoweri Museveni.The movement had little success in the 1980 election which saw the return of Milton Obote to power, and which is widely considered to have been rigged.Mr Besigye told the East African newspaper that he did not immediately join Mr Museveni in the bush war.But he was imprisoned for two months in the Nile Hotel in 1981, accused of working with the rebels, and tortured.Mr Besigye fled to Nairobi and in 1982 joined Mr Museveni in the bush, where he became his personal doctor.Although rarely at the battle front, Mr Besigye was deployed in divisions which were sent into battle where he treated the casualties.Kizza Besigye on his 2001-2005 exile:"I left in order to continue to be politically active rather than being behind bars or six feet under as had been threatened"When Mr Museveni came to power, Mr Besigye, aged just 29, was appointed state minister of internal affairs and national political commissar.These appointments shocked some who had been in the bush with Mr Besigye, as he had not been heavily involved in the political side of the bush war.Some believe Mr Besigye\'s rapid rise led to him being viewed as a potential threat to the president, and as a result he was given less demanding work during the 1990s.Mr Besigye rose to the rank of colonel in the army but did not retire from it until shortly before the 2001 elections - having written a document that accused the ruling National Resistance Movement of being undemocratic, dishonest and corrupt. It almost earned him a court martial.A few months before the election, he emerged as a presidential candidate.Having lost to Mr Museveni, he went to court and challenged the result on the grounds that the state had used force, intimidation and violence.He lost the case on a split decision and then fled the country.On his return in 2005 he said: "I left in order to continue to be politically active rather than being behind bars or six feet under as had been threatened."More on Uganda\'s election:After he returned to Uganda ahead of the 2006 elections, he was arrested and charged with both treason and rape.The charges were later dismissed, but not until long after the polls and they obviously distracted him from campaigning.The rape prosecution was dismissed as "crude and amateurish" but the treason charges hung over his head until 2010.His lawyers unsuccessfully challenged the 2006 results, alleging widespread fraud. Mr Besigye won 37%.The government says Mr Besigye has connections with a rebel group, and this accusation led to charges.He denied any rebel link, although he has said he would not rule out going to the bush to battle the government if the constitution was overthrown and needed to be reinstated.After he lost the last election in 2011, Mr Besigye said all the votes were flawed.Before the 2011 polls, Mr Besigye had called for popular uprisings in the event of fraud.And after gaining 26% to the president\'s 68% in the vote, the leader of the Forum for Democratic Change (FDC) claimed it was rigged.After the election he continued to campaign against the result, along with the rising cost of living, by staging "walk to work" protests.He was arrested four times, accused of inciting violence and beaten by police during the protests before all charges were dropped.Human rights groups condemned the brutality of the police and military.His critics see him as a power-hungry attention seeker. But others praise him for standing up to authority.Mr Besigye himself says his mission is "to work with millions of other Ugandans in bringing about a stable democratic and peaceful Uganda".\n', 'Almost completely cut off for centuries, it has tried to let in some aspects of the outside world while fiercely guarding its ancient traditions.The Bhutanese name for Bhutan, Druk Yul, means "Land of the Thunder Dragon" and it only began to open up to outsiders in the 1970s.The Wangchuck hereditary monarchy has wielded power since 1907. But Bhutan became a two-party parliamentary democracy after elections in March 2008.Population 750,000Area 38,364 sq km (14,812 sq miles)Major language DzongkhaMajor religions Buddhism (official), HinduismLife expectancy 66 years (men), 70 years (women)Currency ngultrumHead of state: King Jigme Khesar Namgyel WangchuckJigme Khesar Namgyel Wangchuck succeeded his father, Jigme Singye Wangchuck, in December 2006 after the former monarch announced his abdication.His predecessor had already given up some of his absolute powers in 1998 and ruled in conjunction with the government, an assembly and a royal advisory council.Prime Minister: Tshering TobgayTshering Tobgay was elected Bhutan\'s second prime minister in July 2013, succeeding Jigme Yozer Thinley.He is president of the People\'s Democratic Party. He was leader of the opposition in the National Assembly from March 2008 to April 2013. He has projected himself as a reformer, rejecting official limousine and prime ministerial accommodation.Television did not come to Bhutan until 1999. For years, the country cut itself off, fearing that outside influences would undermine its monarchy and culture.Radio broadcasting began in 1973 and the internet arrived in 1999.Some key dates in the history of Bhutan:1720 - Chinese imperial army invades and temporarily establishes control over Bhutan.1772-73 - British intervention.1864-65 - Further intervention by Britain.1907 - Ugyen Wangchuck is chosen as hereditary ruler.1910 - Treaty giving Britain control over foreign relations.1949 - Treaty signed with newly-independent India guaranteeing non-interference in Bhutan\'s internal affairs, but allowing Delhi influence over foreign relations.1958 - Slavery abolished.1974 - First foreign tourists allowed in.1990 - Thousands of Hindus flee to Nepal following clashes.1998 - King cedes some powers to national assembly.\n', 'L/Cpl Kyle Cleet Marshall, of the 2nd Battalion The Parachute Regiment, died after being caught in a roadside bomb blast in the Nahr-e Saraj district of Helmand province.The 23-year-old, from Newcastle upon Tyne, had been due to marry his fiancee, Hayley, in July.The UK death toll since operations began in Afghanistan in 2001 is 357.Lt Col Andrew Harrison, commanding officer of the 2nd Battalion The Parachute Regiment, said: "He died as he lived, at the front, guiding his men, surrounded by friends and at the very tip of the battalion spear."He said that, shortly before his death, L/Cpl Marshall had led his team in the discovery of a huge bomb-making factory, where 35 devices were found."This discovery will undoubtedly save numerous colleagues and locals falling prey to the most insidious of insurgent threats."His friends have lost the closest of mates and the most able of colleagues. The battalion has lost a stunning young leader and a bright hope for the future," he said.Describing him as a "charismatic, upbeat Geordie," his commander said he was "ice-cool under fire and a natural leader always".Lt Col Harrison added: "He mentored, coaxed and taught his soldiers with consummate passion and consistent diligence. He was ever-optimistic, even in the bleakest of circumstances, and could charm all he met. He is irreplaceable."L/Cpl leaves his father, Garry, mother, Olywn, and fiancee, Hayley, whom he was due to marry after the tour.His family said in a statement: "Kyle was a very lively, outgoing, loving and much-loved son."The MoD said L/Cpl Marshall was a keen footballer, a passionate Newcastle United supporter, and had played to county level in his youth.\n', 'A fire crew remains at Plasgran in Manea Road, Wimblington, more than 16 hours after the incident began on Wednesday afternoon.Road closures are expected to stay in place until midday, the fire service said.About 75 firefighters worked into the night to put out the fire.They also prevented its spread to neighbouring properties.The incident was scaled down at 2300 GMT, when the fire was brought under control.\n', 'Conservative-run Bath and North East Somerset Council is holding a presentation of initial concept pictures of the redevelopment.Banes recently agreed it had to save £2.6m from its £351m budget in 2010-11.It also approved plans to spend £200m over five years in projects, including £33m in Keynsham town centre.The presentation is being held on 22 February at the Key Centre in Keynsham.A council spokesman asked that people who want to attend give the authority notice in advance.\n', 'John Key said the toll was expected to rise further, adding: "We may be witnessing New Zealand\'s darkest day."The tremor caused widespread damage as it occurred at a shallow depth of 5km (3.1 miles) during lunchtime when Christchurch was at its busiest.The mayor of New Zealand\'s second-biggest city says 120 people have been rescued from the ruins.The country\'s deadliest natural disaster in 80 years struck at 1251 (2351 GMT on Monday), 10km (6.2 miles) south-east of the city.The damage is said to be far worse than after the 7.1-magnitude quake on 4 September, which left two people seriously injured but no fatalities.Christchurch earthquake: Eyewitness accountsThe epicentre of that quake, which occurred in the middle of the night, was further away from the city and deeper underground, but it still caused an estimated $3bn (Â£1.9bn) in damage.TV pictures of the aftermath of Tuesday\'s disaster showed scores of collapsed buildings in the South Island city of nearly 400,000 people.Shocked survivors could be seen wandering the rubble-strewn streets, which cracked open as the ground beneath was liquefied by the tremor.Police said that the dead included people on two buses which were crushed by falling buildings.Helicopters plucked survivors to safety from rooftops, and dumped water on fires.Officials said up to 30 people were feared still trapped inside the razed Pyne Gould Guinness building, where screams have been heard from the ruins.Trapped under her desk inside the building, Anne Voss told Australia\'s Channel Seven by mobile phone: "I am hoping they will get me out soon because I have been here so long. And it\'s dark. And it\'s horrible."Asked whether she was injured, she said: "I know I am bleeding and I can feel the ground is quite wet. I think it\'s blood."A dozen visiting Japanese students are among those reported missing.Bystanders have been using bare hands to try to free survivors trapped under debris.Many injured people were carried out on blood-soaked stretchers or in the arms of shocked workmates and strangers.Some escaped on ropes lowered from office towers. Others managed to crawl out of the rubble.By Jonathan AmosScience correspondent, BBC NewsBy nature, earthquakes tend to cluster in space and time.And Tuesday\'s tremor in Christchurch is almost certainly related to the much more energetic event that hit the region last September.The critical difference on this occasion is the ground broke almost directly under the country\'s second city, and at shallow depth, 5km (3 miles) below the surface.Contrast this with September\'s magnitude 7 quake: its epicentre occurred some 40km west of the city and at a depth of 10km, and it continued to rupture mainly away from the major built-up areas.New Zealand lies on the notorious Ring of Fire, the line of frequent quakes and volcanic eruptions that circles virtually the entire Pacific rim.The country straddles the boundary between two tectonic plates: the Pacific and Indo-Australian plates.On South Island, the location of the latest quake, the plates rub past each other horizontally.Depth and location keyThe tremor sent the spire of Christchurch Cathedral, a landmark in the centre of the city, toppling into the square below.John Gurr, a camera technician, told Reuters news agency the area outside the cathedral was "like a warzone".Power and telephone lines have been knocked out, while burst pipes have deluged streets with water.The suburbs of Lyttelton and New Brighton are reportedly "unliveable".Queen Elizabeth II said in a statement she had been "utterly shocked" by the news."My thoughts are with all those who have been affected by this dreadful event," the statement said.The quake caused some 30m tons of ice to shear away from New Zealand\'s biggest glacier.Witnesses say massive icebergs formed when the Tasman Glacier in Aoraki/Mount Cook National Park broke, tossing a nearby lake with huge waves.Back in Christchurch, emergency shelters were set up in the city\'s Hagley Park, a race course and schools as night approached.City Mayor Bob Parker told the BBC: "This is a terrible, terrible toll on our city.""There is no power in most of the city; there is no water in most of the city," he added.PM John Key said: "It is just a scene of utter devastation. We have to work as fast as we can to get people out of environments where they are trapped."This is a community that is absolutely in agony. We just need this community, as it has done before and as it will do again, to come together, to check and support one another," he added.The military has been deployed to help the rescue effort, and the government has accepted an offer of specialist help from Australia.A series of aftershocks, some as big as magnitude 5, have already rattled the stricken city, and officials warned residents to brace for more.One Christchurch resident, Jaydn Katene, told the New Zealand Herald: "We\'ve had friends in town call us and say there are just bodies lying around; lots of dead bodies outside shops just lying there just covered in bricks."A British backpacker said the city "looked like a bomb had hit it".New Zealand experiences more than 14,000 earthquakes a year, of which only around 20 have a magnitude in excess of 5.0.The last fatal earthquake was in 1968, when a 7.1-magnitude tremor killed three people on the South Island\'s western coast.Tuesday\'s was the country\'s worst natural disaster since a 1931 quake in the North Island city of Napier killed 256 people.\n', 'The non-league club\'s ground at Meadow Park was completely submerged by the 2007 floods and they have been unable to play there since.The new ground will be a completely new build, within the boundaries of the old stadium, and will include flood defences.The plans will be submitted to Gloucester County Council next week.Club spokesman Mike Dunstan said: "We have regularly communicated with residents and can say that this flood defence proposal will give substantial and significant benefits to the residents and businesses of the Sudmeadow area."GCFC flood risks consultants have been working on this proposal since 2008 with the EA (Environment Agency) to provide the solution."Since 2007 the club has played home games at the grounds of Forest Green Rovers, Cirencester Town and Cheltenham Town.Club chairman Nigel Hughes said: "I am especially pleased for our supporters who have, throughout this very difficult time, been wonderfully supportive and extremely patient with us."There is still much work to be done but this gives us all a big lift and is something to work towards."\n', 'More than a new way of playing video games, a cynic might say.Special Report: The Technology of BusinessDigital death of a business card?Mobile advertisers want your phoneRinsing your reputation the online wayMobile working comes of ageUsing voice to give your app the edgeBut Microsoft - a company that may well spend more on R&D than any other business - believes its strategy is paying off, and the proof is the XBox Kinect system.On a visit to the company\'s headquarters, I had a chance to see some of the projects that Microsoft scientists at its laboratories in Redmond, in Beijing and in Cambridge, England, believe will change the way we see computers.And the striking thing about what Microsoft\'s research chief Craig Mundie picked to show off to a group of technology journalists was that almost all of them involved Kinect.The system which turns a player\'s body into a games controller was developed with the help of seven different research groups at the company\'s three main labs, some working on voice recognition, others on motion sensors and a range of other technologies.Now they are looking at what Kinect could do next.We saw a system which would allow two people to see different images on the same screen, their eyes tracked by the Kinect camera.Other scientists showed off ways that the camera could capture objects and people in 3D, which might have applications in future telepresence systems.And there was plenty of work on avatars, for use in either games or in video-conferencing. Two Chinese researchers demonstrated a photo-realistic talking head - type in some text and he\'ll say anything you want, blinking and moving almost like a real person.Craig Mundie says the success of Kinect, which racked up 8m sales in its first 60 days, is proof that the sheer scale of Microsoft\'s R&D strategy is paying off."Microsoft is at a point where many of the things that we\'ve been researching for twenty years are starting to add up and produce solutions," he says. "You can\'t rely on two guys in a garage to make all the changes, some of these things require a huge amount of technology and a lot of scale."But Microsoft desperately needed a hit from its research labs.Ever since Bill Gates decided 20 years ago that the company would spend big bucks on trying to see into the future, there have been ideas aplenty but few stand out products. A decade ago, for instance, Gates was showing off tablet computers - but it took Apple and its iPad to make them mainstream.Peter Lee, who runs the Redmond lab, says the research operation has a wide remit, from dealing with instant fixes to current products to blue-sky thinking.Professor Lee, who joined Microsoft last year after a distinguished academic career and a spell at the US defence agency DARPA, insists the labs are having an impact on a daily basis.He cites the contribution to what he describes as the "holy war in search", the battle between Google and Microsoft\'s Bing."Hour by hour we have a large group of researchers actively involved in Bing, constantly adding new research advances into the product."But he thinks the long-term research is equally important."Some call it navel-gazing, we call it pushing back the frontiers of human knowledge," he says with a smile, predicting that his lab will one day win a Nobel prize.His boss Craig Mundie is Microsoft\'s big thinker, charting the path of its future research. His current obsession is what he calls natural user interfaces, new ways of interacting with computers, of which Kinect is one example.There is, he says, a shift about to happen from the old graphical user interface to a trend where "the computer is more like us - it sees, it listens, it speaks, it understands, it even seeks to do things on our behalf."It is an intriguing vision, but here\'s a sobering fact. All these clever ideas, smart people, and major investment have not stopped Microsoft from being overtaken in the last year in terms of market value by Apple, which seems to focus on the customer experience now, rather than five years down the line.Big, sleepy, and dull, I suggested to Mr Mundie, is how many people now perceive Microsoft."We don\'t feel big and sleepy or dull," he responded, "but if people perceive us that way I think looking at the stuff that Kinect brings should change that view."And he insists that firms that do not have the patience to spend on long-term research will lose out in the end."I don\'t think any company is going to prevail over a long period of time in giving good business returns, if they aren\'t making these kind of investments. They\'ll come and go in a generation if they don\'t have the staying power that\'s produced by having real mastery of the underlying technologies."Microsoft, which still generates huge revenues from its core products, Windows and Office, can well afford to keep spending on its blue-sky thinking. But having made such a big bet on science, it will be hoping that the coming years will produce more Kinects, and fewer tablet PCs.\n', 'A former field marshal, three generals and six admirals say the loss of Ark Royal and its fleet of Harrier jets has damaged Britain\'s defence capabilities.They say Britain can no longer mount amphibious operations without putting troops\' lives at "considerable risk".Defence Secretary Liam Fox has defended the "difficult decisions".The BBC\'s defence correspondent, Jonathan Beale, said the letter, which was leaked to the Daily Telegraph, raises questions about what military rescue operation forces could mount in the future.In December, Dr Fox announced that the frigate sent to evacuate British nationals from Libya - HMS Cumberland - is to be decommissioned in April, following the strategic defence and security review (SDSR).Our correspondent says this is not the first time former military top brass have warned that recent cuts in the armed forces have left Britain dangerously exposed.Labour has already called for the defence review to be reopened in light of events in Egypt, Bahrain and Libya.The letter - written before the current evacuation operation in Libya - is signed by, among others, Field Marshal Lord Bramall, a former chief of the defence staff; Maj Gen Julian Thompson and Adm Sir Jeremy Black, who commanded the carrier Invincible during the Falklands conflict.Dr Fox insists Britain still has the "right military assets" in place to respond to crises.But this group of former military commanders is calling on the prime minister to reassess the decisions made in the defence review.They have called for a re-evaluation of the SDSR, which they say is "unduly trusting in an uncertain, fast-moving and dangerous world".However Dr Fox defended the steps taken to tackle the Â£38bn deficit left by Labour and said the review would not be reopened."For our future carrier strike capability, it makes strategic sense to move towards greater inter-operability with the US and France and installing catapult and arrestor gear will deliver this."Sustaining both Tornado and Harrier would be prohibitively expensive in this current economic climate and Tornado continues to provide vital support to the front line in Afghanistan," he said.Referring to Libya, he said Hercules C-130 aircraft had lifted 51 UK citizens to safety on Thursday - and more than 100 were on their way to Malta on HMS Cumberland."None of our allies have seen fit to position an aircraft carrier off the coast of Libya as this is not the tool required for this task; there is no requirement for ground attack aircraft, but even if there were we would use our extensive regional basing and overflight rights," he said.But shadow defence secretary Jim Murphy said: "The government\'s plans were based on strategic and international geo-political assumptions, many of which have been shaken over the past month."Recent dramatic events mean that the defence review must be reopened and perhaps even rethought. It would be sensible to stop and reflect again on our nation\'s strategic defence needs."\n', 'Environment Minister Zhou Shengxian said conflict between development and nature had never been so serious.He said if China meant to quadruple the size of its economy over 20 years without more damage, it would have to become more efficient in resource use.Otherwise, he said, there would be a painful price to pay.His comments came ahead of China\'s annual session of parliament, which opens on 5 March.They also came a day after Premier Wen Jiabao said China was lowering its annual economic growth target from 7.5% to 7%, in part because of its impact on the environment.Mr Zhou\'s comments came in an essay posted on the website on the Ministry of Environmental Protection.By Shirong ChenBBC China EditorZhou Shengxian wants to see environmental protection become a key plank of the new Five Year Plan (2011-2015) to be debated during the annual session of the National People\'s Congress.Chinese ministers do not often publish their ideas like this. (It happened nearly two years ago when China\'s central bank governor published a series of essays on reserve currencies and reform to the international financial system.)The environment minister\'s statement is an open call for a paradigm shift away from the model of high input, high resource consumption, and high pollution, to sustainable growth to ease the conflict between economic and social development, and the environmental damage it has caused in the past three decades.Chinese scholars say China\'s energy intensity per unit of GDP is at least five times that of Japan. Social stability is another factor as more people are enraged by worsening air, water and soil pollution.It remains to be seen if his call will be translated into real action as China\'s economic engine roars ahead."In China\'s thousands of years of civilisation, the conflict between humanity and nature has never been as serious as it is today," he wrote."The depletion, deterioration and exhaustion of resources and the deterioration of the environment have become serious bottlenecks constraining economic and social development."China, he said, would suffer unless issues of air and water pollution were prioritised.He suggested that his ministry should take on a greater role in tackling greenhouse gas emissions and that new development projects be assessed for their impact on climate change.In recent decades, development has been prioritised over the environment, meaning that China now has some of the most polluted skies and waterways in the world.It relies heavily on coal and is the world\'s leading CO2 emitter. It overtook the US as the world\'s biggest car and van market in 2009.In recent years there have been numerous examples of industrial spills or dumping that have damaged waterways and in some cases harmed residents.The BBC\'s Martin Patience in Beijing says that the government has repeatedly promised to tackle pollution, but then failed to enforced these decisions.\n']

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['The discovery was made during work to extend the castle\'s main shop and ticket office.Historic Scotland said the find would help establish exactly where the defences stood.European experts are believed to have been used to apply the latest Italian military engineering techniques at the castle in the 1540s.They were brought in by Mary of Guise, widow of James V, at a time when intermittent warfare with England made it essential to have fortifications that could protect against heavy artillery in a siege.The defences are shown in a 17th Century engraving by John Slezer.Gordon Ewart, of Kirkdale Archaeology - whose team discovered the walling - said: "We knew the defences would have been in this area, but not exactly where because the Slezer engraving, and remaining military plans, are not entirely accurate."This is what makes the discovery of physical evidence so important - it helps us identify exactly what existed - and to understand more about what the castle was like in the past."Much was changed at the castle between 1711-14 when the old defences were demolished during a programme of modernisation.Further alterations took place when the esplanade was created in the early 19th Century.Peter Yeoman, from Historic Scotland, said the discovery gave a "tantalising glimpse" of the fortifications created for Mary of Guise and paid for by the French king Henri II.Mr Yeoman said they were probably designed by the Italian engineer Signor Ubaldini, who was working on a similar defensive spur at the time at Edinburgh Castle.He added: "They are of great interest because they were early examples of a changing approach to military engineering, and among the most advanced in the whole of the British isles."\n', 'Here are some of the clips from our interviews hosted by Andrew Neil and Jo Coburn, with films from our reporting team.Follow us on twitter or \'like\' us on Facebook where we look forward to your comments and you can hear more news about upcoming guests and films.When Parliament is sitting, the Daily Politics is on BBC2 from 1200-1300 on weekdays, with an 1130 start on Wednesdays for PMQs, and the Sunday Politics is on BBC1 from 1100-1215, occasionally moving for live sport and news events.Both have a repeat on BBC Parliament at midnight, and are on BBC iPlayer for 30 days.DP and SP Facebook site with more interviews and picturesIs the PM\'s EU renegotiation progressing?How the smaller parties did in 2015A look back at UKIP\'s yearA look back at Labour\'s yearHas 2015 been a good year for the Tories?Who is 2015\'s Daily Politics Secret Santa?Is another recession coming and are we ready?LGA chief on local government financesWhat can we learn from election-themed books?What do the EU referendum polls say?Peers discuss Lords reform plansEdward Docx\'s pro-EU Christmas poemJohn Redwood\'s \'Brexit fairy tale\'Jon Culshaw\'s review of the yearShould fracking under national parks be allowed?Latest on UK\'s EU renegotiation talksShould Prince Charles receive cabinet papers?Panel on final PMQs of 2015Soapbox: Should motorists over 70 be retested?Guests discuss retesting for motorists aged over 70Is Star Wars left or right-wing?Should there be a Lib-Lab pact? 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resign - Labour MPWhat is the junior doctors row about?Alex Salmond on Syria air strikesAbbott: McDonnell \'doesn\'t want to disband MI5\'Labour MP: I\'ll rebel on Syria voteShould 16-year-olds vote in the EU referendum?PM and Corbyn clash over police numbersCorbyn questions PM on security fundingPM: UK \'can\'t dodge forever\' air strikes questionPM: We will not be cowed by terroristsSNP quizzes PM on Syria sir strikesLabour MP refuses to back CorbynLaura Kuenssberg\'s PMQs reviewLaura Kuenssberg on the state of the Labour PartyLaura Kuenssberg on the government\'s strategy for a Syria airstrikes voteWhat is the UK\'s counter-extremism policy?How hard will the police budget be hit?Cooper: I disagree with Corbyn on shoot-to-killMP criticises Stop the War\'s Paris commentHow to combat home-grown extremism?MPs \'will vote with conscience\' on Syria\'Tackling Islamist extremism ideology\'MP: IS must be defeated by ground troopsIS exploiting migrant crisis - UKIPReaction to Sir Nicholas Houghton comments on Jeremy CorbynGalloway on the style of Reagan and CorbynWelfare spending: Too much or too little?CBI and UKIP clash on EU and euro policyReaction to Egypt plane crash and ISILHeidi Alexander: Junior doctor proposal \'bad for patient safety\'How could a Labour leadership challenge take place?Corbyn \'wrong\' on Iraq - Labour MPWinston McKenzie: \'All of London is becoming a dump\'Winston McKenzie - Ex-UKIP candidate on \'racist abuse\'FILM: Free hugs for some on Million Mask MarchAdam Clifford: Mask march showed \'desperation of the people\'No free hugs between Julia Hartley Brewer and Adam CliffordIain Watson on Egypt-UK flightsHowarth and Marshall on UK-Egypt relationsAbbott defends Stop The War meetingAbbott: I was subject of undercover policingArcher: \'Wonderful\' if Corbyn helping book salesWhy are sales of Das Kapital on the rise?Where\'s the \'Ed Stone\'?Diane Abbott asked about committee chairsNorman Smith on Egypt security situationAbbott: No Corbyn colouring book for meIntroducing Diane AbbottDoes Jack Dromey back Trident renewal?Virtue signalling: \'It requires little effort and no sacrifice\'Corbyn: No winter crisis in NHS this year?PM on tax credits: You will find out in three weeks’ timeGovernment planning to \'imperil\' Channel 4?SNP leader quizzes PM on military covenantKuenssberg: A rather strange PMQs to mePassports designed to celebrate UK\'s creative and cultural pastLiam Byrne interview: Should Labour re-write its Clause IV?Nick Gibb interview: Return of school tests for seven-year-olds?FILM: Stamp duty changes effect on housing marketCrispin Blunt interview: Position in Syria \'much more complicated\'Stamp duty debate: Jacob Rees-Mogg v Owen JonesJohn Healey: Starter homes \'non-starter for most families\'Why do we still commemorate Guy Fawkes?Does the trade union movement need a makeover?Women and men debate: Phillips v DaviesMoodbox film: Is security or privacy more important?Keir Starmer: There is a need to update surveillance lawsKeir Starmer: Communication laws need to be modernisedDavid Davis: \'Judicial authorisation of surveillance warrants needed\'Philip Davis: Men\'s issues should be debated in CommonsPhilip Davies: Why I blocked free parking billDraft Investigatory Powers Bill (and will Labour support be needed?)European political week in 60 secondsWhat is UN doing about climate change?David Shukman on UN climate change reportHow migrant numbers are stretching EU servicesHas Labour learned from election mistakes?Meet The Neighbours: PolandWhat is going on after the Portuguese election?Phone roaming charges to be abolished: Honeyball and NuttallLaura Kuenssberg: What\'s going on in Iceland summit?What will PM get out of Nordic summit talks?Chris Mason on Chilcot Report publication in June/July 2016Oborne on Chilcot Report and radio documentaryWho is the top dog at Westminster?UK population to reach 70m by 2027Looks at the career in of Lord BilimoriaThe Lib Dem leads to ask PMQs question 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And commentators say this could pose an impediment to the future expansion of the private forensics market.Some forensic scientists have expressed dismay at the FSS\'s closure, voicing concerns about the quality of science, the retention of expertise and the future of forensic research and development (R&D) once the service is closed down.In a letter to New Scientist magazine in January, Professor Alec Jeffreys, who pioneered the technique of genetic fingerprinting at the University of Leicester, said the decision to close the FSS could not be in the interests of justice."Who will provide the expertise for complex and interdisciplinary investigations, and who will develop and refine new technologies? The private sector is most unlikely to fill this void," he wrote.As reported by BBC News last month, Peter Gill, professor of forensic genetics at the University of Oslo, said there was a mismatch between the government\'s aim to commercialise forensic science and the requirement of courts for openness.He added that UK courts would not accept forensic tests whose details were kept secret due to commercial confidentiality issues.Mr Brokenshire has said that the Forensic Science Regulator should ensure that quality standards are maintained. This course is questioned by Prospect union, which represents scientists and engineers, in their evidence to the inquiry."Currently the forensic science regulator sits in the Home Office, but... Prospect understands that there are very limited powers and no statutory influence," the union wrote.It added: "Additional regulatory powers will be needed to ensure that there is a level playing field between police forces and private contractors. It will also be essential to ensure that forensic science practitioners have recognisable and respected qualifications and a professional code of ethics."Professor Allan Jamieson, director of the Forensic Institute in Glasgow, which is a commercial supplier of forensic services, said there was "no reason to expect that, if properly managed, this market cannot deliver the required service at a fair price".But he highlighted the need for the involvement of the wider scientific community in UK forensic science to prevent it from becoming isolated."It cannot be known whether any provider has met the scientific standard if there is no scientific research to measure the standard against," he wrote in his submission."Perhaps properly funding this essential research is the obvious, logical, and necessary step to prevent the feared decline of standards in forensic science."The FSS is headquartered in Birmingham, with a number of laboratories around England and Wales; it has already closed laboratories at Chepstow and central Birmingham to help bring costs under control. The service previously employed about 1,600 [staff.Paul.Rincon-INTERNET@bbc.co.uk](mailto:staff.Paul.Rincon-INTERNET@bbc.co.uk)\n', 'Several decades later it had become, in the words of Prime Minister Manmohan Singh, India\'s "greatest internal security challenge".Maoists are also known as "Naxalites" because of the violent left-wing uprising in 1967, which began in the West Bengal village of Naxalbari.Although this was eventually quashed by police, over the years India\'s Maoists have regrouped and asserted control over vast swathes of land in central and eastern India, establishing a so-called "red corridor".This spans the states of Jharkand, West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, Chhattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh and also reaches into Uttar Pradesh, and Karnataka.The Maoists and affiliated groups are active in more than a third of India\'s 600-odd districts, the authorities say.And more than 6,000 people have died in the rebels\' long fight for communist rule in these states.The Maoists\' military leader is Koteshwar Rao, otherwise known as Kishenji.He reportedly suffered temporary paralysis in June 2010 when a police bullet hit him in the knee.Normally a regular communicator with the press, Kishenji was little heard of until January 2011 when he issued a statement saying he expected India to succumb to a Maoist revolution by 2025.Latest estimates suggest he commandes at least 20,000 armed fighters. They are said to get most of their weapons by raiding police bases.Analysts say the longevity of the Maoist rebellion is partly due to the local support they receive.The rebels say they are fighting for the rights of indigenous tribespeople and the rural poor who they say have been neglected by governments for decades.Maoists claim to represent local concerns over land ownership and equitable distribution of resources.Ultimately they say they want to establish a "communist society" by overthrowing India\'s "semi-colonial, semi-feudal" form of rule through armed struggle.The BBC\'s Subir Bhaumik in Calcutta says that while there is little prospect of them making any headway in urban areas - or indeed non-jungle rural areas - the rebels remain a force to be reckoned with in remote areas where the security forces are thin on the ground.Our correspondent says the key question now is whether to deploy the army against the rebels in the same way it has been used in Indian-administered Kashmir and some north-eastern states.Such a move would be highly controversial, because it would inevitably been seen by some critics as evidence that the rebels are making headway in what is seen by some as "mainland India".Over the years the Maoists have managed to launch a series of damaging attacks on Indian security forces.In 2009, rebels gained virtual control of Lalgarh district in West Bengal barely 250km (155 miles) from the state capital, Calcutta.For many months, rebels, supported by local villagers, held hundreds of paramilitary forces at bay. The Maoists declared it to be India\'s first "liberated zone" but Indian security forces finally overwhelmed the rebels.April 2010 saw rebels ambush paramilitary troops in the dense jungles of central Chhattisgarh state, killing at least 76 soldiers. Correspondents say it was the worst-ever Maoist attack on Indian security forces.In 2007, also in Chhattisgarh, Maoist rebels killed 55 policemen in an attack on a remote police outpost.Almost every week, Maoist rebels are blamed for minor skirmishes and incidents across India\'s north-east - common tactics include blowing up railway tracks and attacking police stations.In 2010, the Maoists faced India\'s biggest ever anti-Maoist offensive.Nearly 50,000 federal paramilitary troops and tens of thousands of policemen took part in the operation across several states.While the rebels were pushed back deep into their jungle strongholds, they have continued to carry out hit-and-run attacks and numerous high-profile kidnappings.India\'s government in turn has pledged to crack down even harder unless rebels renounce violence and enter peace talks.At the same time there have been differences not just within the central government over how to tackle the rebellion, but also between Delhi and various Indian states affected by the insurgency.Experts say that disagreements over whether to deploy the army against the rebels is a manifestation of these tensions.On one issue however the analysts remain united - the chances of any kind of meaningful dialogue with the rebels in the foreseeable future are slim.\n', 'The former Manchester United captain wants to build the futuristic four-bedroom property on greenbelt moorland between Bolton and Bury.The partially-underground house was labelled a "Teletubbies" home because of its petal-shaped design.The planning committee approved the development by 12 votes to nine.The application will now be referred to the Government Office for the North West for consideration.The 36-year-old plans to have the kitchen in the flower\'s stigma, with its petals being bedrooms, bathrooms, a garage, a children\'s play area and a swimming pool.The planning application was turned down when it went before the planning committee last June.Officers from Bolton Council recommended its approval because of "its exceptionally high quality of design" and "sensitive relationship with the surrounding landscape".But committee members ignored the report\'s advice and voted 14-6 to refuse the application.The application was re-submitted with the height of a wind turbine lowered.A council spokeswoman said: "The committee has approved the plans and the application will now be referred to the Government Office for the North West (GONW) for consideration."Should GONW consider it justified the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government has the power to intervene, and call in the application for him to consider."However, if the scheme is approved by GONW and the scheme is not called in for review, then the application will be referred back to the council. The Director of Development and Regeneration will then ratify the decision, under delegated powers."\n', 'Sian O\'Callaghan, 22, was last seen leaving Suju alone at about 0250 GMT on Saturday to walk half a mile home.About 400 people took part in the search of Savernake Forest near Marlborough which is due to resume at 1030 GMT on Wednesday.A £20,000 reward to help find her has been offered by an anonymous donor.Mobile records put her phone in the area of the 4,500-acre forest 32 minutes after she left the club.Police say the journey could only have been made by car.Miss O\'Callaghan\'s friends and her boyfriend Kevin Reape joined the search along with local people, many of whom did not know the missing woman, following a police appeal for help.Volunteers searching the dense woodland were divided into groups which were then assigned to a specialist police officer.Mikey Jack, 19, who plays Sunday league football with Mr Reape, said: "A lot of people here don\'t really know Kevin or Sian but they just want to help any way they can."Another volunteer, college student Tizanne Gregory, 17, added: "I came here today in the hope of finding Sian."I\'m just hoping we can do anything to help her parents and it is horrible not knowing where she is."A police spokesman said Miss O\'Callaghan had an LG E900 Optimus mobile phone and asked for anyone who finds one to contact the force.CCTV footage of Miss O\'Callaghan alone in the nightclub has been released in the hope that it will jog revellers\' memories.The black and white footage shows her walking downstairs and outside through the club\'s entrance, past a small group of men.A police spokesman said the times shown on the CCTV were about six minutes slow.He urged anyone who remembered seeing Miss O\'Callaghan to contact the force.Her disappearance has been described as totally out of character.More than 60 police officers are working on the investigation which is being treated as a missing person inquiry.Det Supt Steve Fulcher said: "Sian left Suju and walked along the High Street in Old Town and there were a number of vehicles moving through the High Street between 2.55am to 3am."We would like to identify the people in those vehicles as possible witnesses."I\'d also like to hear from anyone who saw any vehicles in or near beauty spots between Swindon and Savernake between 3am and 4am."It is very important that people come forward as they may have vital information which will help us to find Sian."At a news conference on Monday, her boyfriend Kevin Reape, who shared a flat with Miss O\'Callaghan, appealed for information to help find her.A Wiltshire Police spokesman said Mr Reape was not being treated as a suspect in Miss O\'Callaghan\'s disappearance.Also present at the news conference were Miss O\'Callaghan\'s parents Mick, 51, and Elaine, 48, brother Liam, 24, and sister Lora, 19.\n', 'Korean firm Doosan Power Systems is to locate a research centre in Renfrew employing up to 200 people.It also wants to build a manufacturing plant in Scotland, creating up to 500 direct jobs and 1,000 supply-side jobs.Renfrew-based Steel Engineering aims to double its 120 staff by opening a new plant and building a mini-port for ships on the River Clyde.By Douglas FraserBBC Scotland Business and Economy EditorIt\'s taken a lot of huffing and puffing, but at last the economic wind turbine is turning.And it looks good for Clydeside that it has attracted four large multi-national firms to locate key bases there.Mitsubishi and Scottish & Southern Energy have a joint centre for engineering excellence in Glasgow, Iberdrola has opted to put its international renewables planning centre near its ScottishPower subsidiary. Also from Spain, Gamesa has opted for Glasgow as a research base, while looking at Dundee for manufacturing and logistic support.The biggest commitment so far is from Doosan Power Systems, a subsidiary of the vast Doosan conglomerate based in South Korea. It is new into the wind turbine business, though it\'s not new to green energy research, as a partner with Scottish & Southern Energy on early stages of commercialising carbon capture and storage.The research and development centre comes first, with 500 jobs to follow in a turbine manufacturing plant. So far Scotland\'s only had one such plant, near Campbeltown, and it\'s had a troubled couple of years, with three owners. So Doosan\'s statement of intent is a sign that the green jobs potential and hopes may be moving towards reality.The jobs announcements were made by both companies, who were visited by First Minister Alex Salmond.Doosan intends to locate its research and development centre for renewables at its current site at Westway in Renfrew, creating up to 200 jobs.The Korean firm is also in talks with the business development agency, Scottish Enterprise, to set up manufacturing and assembly facilities in Scotland - its favoured location for wind turbine development and production.Doosan expects its offshore wind plans in Scotland to create up to 1,700 new jobs.The firm aims to directly recruit about 700 new staff, with a further 1,000 employed in associated supply companies.In a separate announcement, Steel Engineering, which is also based at Westway in Renfrew, said it aimed to create 120 jobs by expanding its business servicing a range of clean energy sectors, including offshore wind, wave and tidal power.The firm is getting a Â£1.8m government grant towards the Â£3m investment.Steel Engineering is also in talks with Skills Development Scotland about developing a training school with Anniesland College in Glasgow.This would aim to provide training tailored to the latest fabrication techniques, and welding procedures required by the renewables industry.Mr Salmond said both announcements were "great news for Renfrew and for the wider Scottish economy".He described the Doosan initiatives as "another great stride forward for the renewables industry in Scotland - which is now the chosen destination for three energy engineering giants to design their next generation of turbines to service the global offshore wind industry".The first minister added: "Scotland also plays a key role in the energy industry supply chain and Steel Engineering are an excellent example of how Scottish companies with great experience servicing the offshore oil and gas industry have been building the renewables side of their business."\n', 'Three fire engines were called to Railway Street, Tunstall, at about 2320 GMT on Tuesday.Crews brought the fire in the lounge under control within half an hour. The cause was believed to be accidental.The two people, who were suffering from smoke inhalation, were rescued from a first floor window. They were later discharged from hospital.\n', 'We welcome your comments, stories, pictures and feedback on our output.We will presume that we may quote what you say, unless you ask us not to.It would also help if you could include telephone numbers where you can be reached.We can\'t promise always to reply individually, but we will be very pleased to read what you have to say.Text a radio show: 81333, and start your message with the word "BBC". You will be charged at your standard message rate.Write to: BBC Newcastle, Broadcasting Centre, Barrack Road, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE99 1RN(For directions to BBC Newcastle please use: NE2 4NS on your sat nav)Write to: BBC Look North, Broadcasting Centre, Barrack Road, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE99 2NEWrite to: BBC Tyne & Wear, Broadcasting Centre, Barrack Road, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE99 1RNTo make a complaint about a BBC programme or website, visit the BBC Complaints site at bbc.co.uk/complaints/.To provide some feedback about a BBC programme or website, visit the BBC Feedback site at bbc.co.uk/feedback/.To find out more about other BBC programmes or websites, call the BBC Information Line on 03700 100 125.\n', "Rio's offer of 16.50 Australian dollars ($16.42; Â£10.14) is now conditional on 47% of shareholders accepting it by 6 April.Previously its minimum target was 50%.The move came after talks on the A$3.9bn offer between Rio and Riversdale major shareholder, Brazil's CSN.If it fails to reach the new threshold, Rio Tinto will pay Riversdale shareholders only A$16 a share.So far only 41% have said yes.The other key shareholder in Riversdale is Tata Steel of India, which recently increased its stake to 27% and also has a director on the company's board.CSN, Brazil's largest steelmaker, has also increased its Riversdale stake to 19.9%.\n", 'The 25-year-old Catholic constable died when a bomb exploded under his car in Omagh on Saturday.A number of dignitaries including NI First Minister Peter Robinson and Deputy First Minister Martin McGuinness are at the requiem mass.Members of his Gaelic football club joined his police colleagues in a highly symbolic guard of honour.\'Appalling\'No group has claimed responsibility for the attack but dissident republicans have been blamed.Speaking on BBC Radio Ulster on Wednesday morning, Irish prime minister Enda Kenny strongly condemned the attack."To those who think they are doing something for Ireland, this is a warped mentality," he said."It is the mentality of the past, a very dark and violent past and it has no part in the future."He said Constable Kerr had been in the "prime of life" and it was "appalling" for his life to be taken from him."It does nothing for any community in this country," he added.The Gaelic Athletic Association administers a number of sports including Gaelic football and hurling which are among the most popular in Ireland.UnprecedentedIts joint involvement with the PSNI in the funeral service is unprecedented and has been described as highly symbolic.The GAA previously banned the security forces from being members but this rule was lifted after the PSNI was formed out of the Royal Ulster Constabulary in 2001.Dissident republicans remain opposed to the police and have repeatedly targeted officers in both gun and bomb attacks.Last year, Peadar Heffron, who captained the PSNI Gaelic football team, had a leg amputated after a similar booby-trap attack on his car.Constable Kerr was a member of the Beragh Red Knights GAA club.Its chairman Gerard Treacy said it was right that the GAA and the PSNI should "show solidarity with one another" at the funeral."Our community has been attacked and so the community of the PSNI been attacked and today shoulder to shoulder we will stand together in solidarity and show the people of Ireland and the world that this sort of despicable action is not going to be tolerated," he said.\'Overwhelming\' messagesNI Secretary Owen Paterson is representing the British Government at the funeral.It is also being attended by Irish opposition leader Micheal Martin, the Ulster Unionist Party leader Tom Elliott and several NI church leaders.PSNI Chief Constable Matt Baggott and his counterpart from the Irish police Martin Callinan are also present.Catholic primate Cardinal Sean Brady is leading the funeral mass and Father John Skinnader, a cousin of Ronan\'s mother Nuala, is giving the homily.The Irish Congress of Trade Unions has organised a lunchtime rally in Belfast on Wednesday to allow people to express their abhorrence at the killing.Books of condolence have been opened across Northern Ireland, while on its Facebook page the PSNI said it had been "overwhelmed by messages of sympathy and support".On Tuesday, the Crimestoppers charity offered a Â£50,000 reward for information leading to those responsible for the murder.Constable Kerr, who joined the police in May 2010, is the second officer to have been killed since the Royal Ulster Constabulary became the PSNI in 2001.Constable Stephen Carroll was shot dead in a gun attack in Craigavon in March 2009.Constable Kerr is survived by his mother, Nuala, a widow, two brothers, Cathair and Aaron and a sister, Dairine.1. March 2009, Massereene Barracks, County Antrim: Sappers Patrick Azimkar and Mark Quinsey are killed as they collect pizzas outside their barracks. The Real IRA said it carried out the attack2. March 2009, Craigavon, County Armagh: Constable Stephen Carroll, 48, is shot dead as he and police colleagues answer a call for help. The Continuity IRA says it shot the policeman3. February 2010, Braehead Road, near the Irish border: The naked and bound body of 31-year-old dissident republican Kieran Doherty is found close to Londonderry. The Real IRA says it abducted and murdered him4. April 2011, Omagh, County Tyrone: Constable Ronan Kerr is killed after a bomb explodes under his car outside his home. Dissident republicans have been blamedSource: BBC News reports (court cases and incidents south of the border not included)\n', 'The uprising is now regarded in Kenya as one of the most significant steps towards a Kenya free from British rule.The Mau Mau fighters were mainly drawn from Kenya\'s major ethnic grouping, the Kikuyu.More than a million strong, by the start of the 1950s the Kikuyu had been increasingly economically marginalised as years of white settler expansion ate away at their land holdings.Since 1945, nationalists like Jomo Kenyatta of the Kenya African Union (KAU) had been pressing the British government in vain for political rights and land reforms, with valuable holdings in the cooler Highlands to be redistributed to African owners.But radical activists within the KAU set up a splinter group and organised a more militant kind of nationalism.By 1952 Kikuyu fighters, along with some Embu and Meru recruits, were attacking political opponents and raiding white settler farms and destroying livestock. Mau Mau supporters took oaths, binding them to their cause.In October 1952 the British declared a state of emergency and began moving army reinforcements into Kenya.So began an aggressively fought counter-insurgency, which lasted until 1960 when the state of emergency was ended.The number killed in the uprising is a subject of much controversy. Officially the number of Mau Mau and other rebels killed was 11,000, including 1,090 convicts hanged by the British administration. Just 32 white settlers were killed in the eight years of emergency.However, unofficial figures suggest a much larger number were killed in the counter-insurgency campaign.The Kenya Human Rights Commission has said 90,000 Kenyans were executed, tortured or maimed during the crackdown, and 160,000 were detained in appalling conditions.David Anderson, professor of African Politics at Oxford University, says he estimates the death toll in the conflict to have been as high as 25,000.He said: "Everything that could happen did happen. Allegations about beatings and violence were widespread. Basically you could get away with murder. It was systematic."The African Home Guard, recruited by the British, used oppressive violence as a means of controlling the population, Prof Anderson suggests.He said: "The British armed the militia, rewarded them, incentivised them, allowing them to pillage property of the nationalists."Mau Mau families were subject to pillage by their neighbours. People would simply walk up to the farm and walk away with things."In addition to search-and-destroy missions against Mau Mau fighter bands operating in the forests, the British also strategically resettled Kikuyu in villages. They also detained some 100,000 Kikuyu without trial, often for periods of between three and seven years.London law firm Leigh Day & Co lodged a claim in mid-2009 on behalf of five elderly Kenyans. One has died since the case was lodged.The firm says its clients suffered terribly in detention camps or at the hands of British-led soldiers.Solicitor Martyn Day told the BBC: "They were put in camps where they were subject to severe torture, malnutrition, beatings. The women were sexually assaulted. Two of the men were castrated. The most severe gruesome torture you could imagine."A lot of the officers involved were white, they were controlling the violence against these Mau Mau. It wasn\'t just isolated individual officers. It was systematic. The whole purpose was to break the Mau Mau."The UK says the claim is not valid because of the amount of time since the abuses were alleged to have happened, and that any liability rested with the Kenyan authorities after independence in 1963.But Leigh Day & Co says the case is an "opportunity for the British government to come to terms with the past and apologise to the victims and the Kenyan people for this grave historic wrong".South African Archbishop Desmond Tutu has backed their case."In my view, the British government\'s attempt to pin liability on Kenya for British colonial torture represents an intolerable abdication of responsibility," he said."Britain\'s insistence that international human rights standards should be respected by governments around the world will sound increasingly hollow if the door is shut in the face of these known victims of British torture."But it is clear that brutal violence was exacted on both sides.Prof Anderson explains: "There was lots of suffering on the other side too. This was a dirty war. It became a civil war - though that idea remains extremely unpopular in Kenya today."One example was the Mau Mau raid on the "loyalist" village of Lari, where the majority of the men were away fighting with the British Home Guard. The rebels killed more than 70, mostly women and children.Tim Simmonds, who joined the Kenyan police reserve as a tracker shortly after settling in Kenya in 1954, says the Mau Mau fighters "went on the rampage", slaughtering thousands of people, leaving him so frightened he slept under his bed for a year.While deploring the treatment of detainees in the camps, he says he has no regrets about fighting the insurgents in the bush."They really got what they deserved. I\'m really quite tough on this. If I had the chance again in the same situation, them killing people, would I go out and kill them again as I did? Yes sir I would."It has long been suggested that the suppression of the Mau Mau was more brutal in nature than the action taken against other colonial uprisings across the British Empire.Some historians have posited that white settler pressure on the British government and the characterisation of the Mau Mau fighters as the epitome of savagery may have been behind this.The Kikuyu themselves were split, with "haves" often siding with the British against Mau Mau "have-nots" and many happy to take the confiscated land of their fellow villagers.Prof Anderson notes that one of the things marking the battle against the Mau Mau was the number of hangings, with capital offences extended during the emergency to include "consorting" with Mau Mau.Some attention was paid to allegations of atrocities at the time, with questions asked in parliament about 11 Africans beaten to death in a British camp at Hola.Among those who spoke out were the Labour MP Barbara Castle and the Conservative Enoch Powell, now best known for his "rivers of blood" speech.He suggested at the time that if such killings were to go unpunished Britain did not deserve an empire."I would say it is a fearful doctrine, which must recoil upon the heads of those who pronounce it, to stand in judgment on a fellow human being and say, \'Because he was such-and-such, therefore the consequences which would otherwise flow from his death shall not flow.\'"Even though the Mau Mau were thoroughly defeated by 1960, the exact reforms that nationalists had been pressing for before the uprising had started and, by 1963, Kenya was independent.\n', "Many of the elements that make up the foundation of the modern world originated in China, including paper, gunpowder, credit banking, the compass and paper money.China stagnated for more than two decades under the rigid Communist rule of the founder of the People's Republic, Mao Zedong.But China now has the world's fastest-growing economy and is undergoing what has been described as a second industrial revolution.It has also launched an ambitious space exploration programme, involving plans to set up a space station by 2020.The People's Republic of China (PRC) was founded in 1949 after the Communist Party defeated the previously dominant nationalist Kuomintang in a civil war.The Kuomintang retreated to Taiwan, creating two rival Chinese states - the PRC on the mainland and the Republic of China based on Taiwan.China profile - homeCountry profiles - homeCountry profiles compiled by BBC MonitoringBeijing says the island of Taiwan is a part of Chinese territory that must be reunited with the mainland.The claim has in the past led to tension and threats of invasion, but since 2008 the two governments have moved towards a more cooperative atmosphere.The leadership of Mao Zedong oversaw the often brutal implementation of a Communist vision of society.Millions died in the Great Leap Forward - a programme of state control over agriculture and rapid industrialisation - and the Cultural Revolution, a chaotic attempt to root out elements seen as hostile to Communist rule.However, Mao's death in 1976 ushered in a new leadership and economic reform. In the early 1980s the government dismantled collective farming and again allowed private enterprise.The rate of economic change has not been matched by political reform, with the Communist Party - the world's largest political party - retaining its monopoly on power and maintaining strict control over the people.The authorities still crack down on any signs of opposition and send outspoken dissidents to labour camps.Nowadays China is one of the world's top exporters and is attracting record amounts of foreign investment. In turn, it is investing billions of dollars abroad.The collapse in international export markets that accompanied the global financial crisis of 2009 initially hit China hard, but its economy was among the first in the world to rebound, quickly returning to growth.In February 2011 it formally overtook Japan to become the world's second-largest economy, though by early 2012 the debt crisis in the eurozone - one of the biggest markets for Chinese goods - was beginning to act as a drag on China's growth.As a member of the World Trade Organisation, China benefits from access to foreign markets. But relations with trading partners have been strained over China's huge trade surplus and the piracy of goods.The former has led to demands for Beijing to raise the value of its currency, the renminbi, which would make Chinese goods more expensive for foreign buyers and possibly hold back exports. Beijing has responded with a gradual easing of restrictions on trading in the currency.Some Chinese fear that the rise of private enterprise and the demise of state-run industries carries heavy social costs such as unemployment and instability.Moreover, the fast-growing economy has fuelled the demand for energy. China is the largest oil consumer after the US, and the world's biggest producer and consumer of coal. It spends billions of dollars in pursuit of foreign energy supplies. There has been a massive investment in hydro-power, including the $25bn Three Gorges Dam project.The economic disparity between urban China and the rural hinterlands is among the largest in the world. In recent decades many impoverished rural dwellers have flocked to the country's eastern cities, which have enjoyed a construction boom.By the beginning of 2012, city dwellers appeared to outnumber the rural population for the first time, according to official figures.Social discontent manifests itself in protests by farmers and workers. Tens of thousands of people travel to Beijing each year to lodge petitions with the authorities in the hope of finding redress for alleged corruption, land seizures and evictions.Other pressing problems include corruption, which affects every level of society, and the growing rate of HIV infection. A downside of the economic boom has been environmental degradation; China is home to many of the world's most-polluted cities.Human rights campaigners continue to criticise China for executing hundreds of people every year and for failing to stop torture, as well as for continuing to censor political and artistic expression.The country is keen to stamp down on what it sees as dissent among its ethnic minorities, including Muslim Uighurs in the north-west.Chinese rule over Tibet is controversial. Human rights groups accuse the authorities of the systematic destruction of Tibetan Buddhist culture and the persecution of monks loyal to the Dalai Lama, the exiled spiritual leader who is campaigning for autonomy within China.\n", 'Peter Gillespie, 64, from Hertfordshire, was part of a £4.7m plot to bring two million doses of counterfeit drugs from China to the UK.He was convicted of conspiring to defraud pharmaceutical wholesalers, pharmacists and members of the public.He was convicted by a jury at Croydon Crown Court.By mimicking authentic, properly manufactured and tested medicines, Gillespie illegally infiltrated the regulated system designed to protect the public and pharmaceutical industry, the court heard.The counterfeit medicines contained only a fraction of the correct dosage.They included Zyprexa, a medicine to treat schizophrenia and bipolar disorder.Andrew Marshall, prosecuting, said patients had been put at risk by his fraud."This case is considered to represent the most serious breach of the medicine control regime - it\'s the most serious breach that has happened in the EU," he told jurors."It has had far-reaching effects for the pharmaceutical industry, control mechanisms, patients and the confidence of the public."The case arose from a £750,000 three-and-a-half-year investigation by the Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA).Mick Deats, head of enforcement, said after the trial that 72,000 packs of counterfeit medicine - with a retail value of £4.7m - penetrated the UK supply chain between December 2006 and May 2007.Some 25,000 of these packs reached pharmacies and were given to patients.The MHRA was able to seize 40,000 before they got to pharmacies, and 7,000 were recovered following recalls.Although the drugs contained just 50% to 80% of the correct ingredients, Mr Deats did not believe they caused any fatalities or adverse reactions.At Croydon Crown Court, Gillespie, of High Street, Bovingdon, was also found guilty of selling or supplying drugs without a marketing authorisation between January 2006 and June 2007.Jurors also found him guilty of a charge of acting as a company director while disqualified.Mr Deats added the MHRA now hoped to seize anything Gillespie obtained through his scam in a proceeds of crime hearing.Four other men - his brother Ian, 59, of The Green, Marsh Baldon, Oxfordshire; Richard Kemp, 61, of School Lane, Y Waen, Flint, north Wales; Ian Harding, 58, of Lower Westwood, Bradford-on-Avon, Wiltshire; and James Quinn, 70, of Virginia Park, Virginia Water, Surrey - were acquitted of all charges.Another person connected to the case had already been convicted in the US.\n', 'However his role as used-car salesman Arthur Daley, in the long-running TV series Minder, is the one for which he will be best remembered.His character became synonymous with dodgy dealing and phrases such as "nice little earner" and "er indoors" passed into the national lexicon.As well as his numerous screen appearances, he also starred for 15 years in the BBC radio series A Life of Bliss, later adapted for TV.George Edward Cole was born in Tooting, south-west London on 22 Apr 1925. His 16 year old mother abandoned him when he was just ten days old and he was adopted by the Cole family and brought up on a London council estate.He left school at 14 intending to work as a butcher\'s boy but, following the death of his adoptive father, ran away to Blackpool where he successfully auditioned for a part in a touring musical show.In 1940, he played a Cockney evacuee in Cottage To Let, first on stage and then on film. He had gone to the audition for the stage version purely to accompany a friend but ended up getting the part himself."I was always in plays at school and in school concerts," he said. "You could say I liked to show off."Together with his adoptive mother, he was taken in by the actor Alistair Sim and his wife, Naomi, and appeared with Sim in a number of plays.The Sims ruthlessly worked on ironing out his cockney vowels, determined that he shouldn\'t be type-cast.Cole joined the RAF in 1943, where he trained as a wireless operator. When it was discovered that his eyesight wasn\'t good he was removed from flying duties and transferred to Coastal Command HQ in Northwood before going to Allied occupied Germany to run the bar in an officers\' mess.After the war he returned to acting and, by his late 20s, was a veteran of more than 30 films, few of them memorable, including a role as the love interest of a newly-emerging starlet called Joan Collins, in the 1951 film Bikini Babe.He did have a small role in Laurence Olivier\'s epic production of Henry V and was, at the time of his death, the last survivor of the huge cast.In 1953, he took over the role of David Bliss, the somewhat bumbling bachelor in the BBC radio comedy, A Life of Bliss. The series ran for 118 episodes, transferring briefly to television in the early 1960s.It was the 1954 film, The Belles of St Trinian\'s that brought him to the attention of a wider audience and, incidentally, allowed him to establish the character of the cockney rogue that he would later portray in Minder.As the spiv, Flash Harry, he was a ready source of nylons for the girls in the school and drink for the teachers. The film featured his mentor, Alistair Sim in the dual roles of the headmistress and her crooked brother.He would go on to reprise the role in Blue Murder at St Trinian\'s in 1957, Blue Murder at St Trinian\'s in 1960 and The Great St Trinian\'s Train Robbery in 1966.He was seldom out of work, proving to be a versatile performer who could turn his hand to serious roles, as in The Inspector Calls and musicals like It\'s a Wonderful World.There was a minor role in the Taylor/Burton version of Cleopatra in 1963 and he even turned his hand to horror in the 1970s, with The Vampire Lovers, which shocked many with its lesbian love scenes.The following year, in another horror film, Fright, he found himself working alongside a young actor named Dennis Waterman - later to star alongside him in Minder.Cole was also shortlisted for the part of the butler, Hudson, in the London Weekend period drama, Upstairs, Downstairs, a role that eventually went to Gordon Jackson.He remained much in demand appearing in a variety of roles. These included playing the potter, Josiah Wedgewood in a BBC drama, The Voyage of Charles Darwin and the unscrupulous MP, Sir Giles Lynchwood, in the BBC adaptation of Tom Sharpe\'s novel, Blott on the Landscape.In one scene of the latter production his character, a secret fetishist, was left naked, trussed and bound on a bed by a good natured, but particularly forgetful call girl, memorably played by Julia McKenzie.He also played the author, George Maple, in the BBC sitcom, Don\'t Forget to WriteIn 1979 he was offered the part of Arthur Daley in a comedy-drama called Minder, a role that would come to define his career.The character reflected the entrepreneurial era of Thatcher\'s Britain. "In an era of greed, he was fairly greedy, but also so unsuccessful," Cole once recalled. "He had the appeal of the eternal loser."Originally written as a vehicle for Dennis Waterman, Cole was not the first choice for the part but Waterman\'s preference for the actor, Denholm Eliot, was overruled by the producers, much to Waterman\'s annoyance."We circled round each other for three or four days," Cole later recalled. But the pair soon became close friends and developed a rapport on set that saw them improvising scenes to good effect.The drama ran for eleven series, with Gary Webster replacing Dennis Waterman as Terry in 1991, and delivered huge ratings figures for ITV.It also made Cole an unlikely pop star when his duet with Dennis Waterman, "What Are We Gonna Get \'Er Indoors?", reached the UK Top Thirty in 1983.Although Cole was approaching 70 when Minder finally ended, he continued to work regularly into the new century with guest appearances in a number of series, including Midsomer Murders, and various film roles.He married the actress Eileen Moore in 1954 and the couple had two children. They divorced in 1962 after she left him for someone else. Cole subsequently married another actress, Penny MorrellA genial and warm-hearted man, Cole always had mixed feelings about the wheeler-dealer character that had brought him fame and fortune."I\'ve earned a few sovs from him over the years, so I shouldn\'t complain, but he was a rogue; a dreadful character, really. I\'d certainly lock up the silver if he was coming to dinner."\n', 'A working reactor caught fire, explosively. Radioactive debris was sent 30,000 feet into the air - the height at which airliners conventionally fly.Some of that debris came down thousands of kilometres away, in concentrations strong enough to prohibit the eating of meat and the drinking of milk produced locally.The upgrading of Japan\'s Fukushima incident to a level seven - the maximum - on the International Nuclear and Radiological Event Scale (INES) puts it on a par with Chernobyl.And a spokesman for Tokyo Electric Power Company (Tepco), which runs the plant, suggested it could even end up being worse than Chernobyl.This, though, appears to be a minority view among engineers - both those who generally support nuclear power, and those who have in the past voiced criticisms.Timeline: nuclear accidents"The classification of seven means there\'s a leak of radiation into the wider environment; and although it\'ll be interpreted as being \'the same as Chernobyl\', it\'s not the same," said Paddy Regan, professor of physics at the UK\'s University of Surrey."The amount of radiation release is a lot less, and the way it\'s released is very different."The Chernobyl fire was putting lots of radioactive material into the atmosphere and taking it over large distances; here, there have been a couple of releases where they\'ve vented [gas from] the reactor, and then released some cooling water."Don Higson, a retired Australian nuclear safety specialist, was more pithy."To my mind, [rating Fukushima equivalent to Chernobyl] would be nonsense," he said.In the month following the Chernobyl explosion, he said, 134 workers were hospitalised with acute radiation sickness and 31 died.The equivalent figures for Fukushima are none and none. (Although workers have been taken to hospital with radiation burns, this is not the same as acute radiation sickness.)So why the uprating?What it does not mean is that things have got worse at the plant; in fact, conditions appear to be markedly more stable than in the days following the Tohoku earthquake and tsunami, although not completely under control.Rather, Japan\'s Nuclear and Industrial Safety Agency (NISA) has re-analysed data from the incident and decided that collectively the releases of radioactivity mean it slots into a level seven categorisation.The manual for agencies using the INES scale, published by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), runs to 218 pages.One of the criteria for evaluating the severity of an incident is the total release of radioactive material.This is derived by first adding up the amounts of each different radioactive isotope released, then multiplying each by a conversion factor related to the characteristics of that particular isotope, then adding up all of the resulting numbers.Radioactivity is measured in becquerels (Bq); a million million of these is a terabecquerel (TBq).A level seven rating is defined as "An event resulting in an environmental release corresponding to a quantity of radioactivity radiologically equivalent to a release to the atmosphere of more than several tens of thousands of TBq of Iodine-131."NISA puts the Fukushima figure at 370,000 TBq of Iodine-131 equivalent; the Nuclear Safety Commission, which has a more over-arching role in the Japanese system, says 630,000 TBq.Either way, it\'s clearly beyond the threshold for classification as an INES level seven event, although an order of magnitude lower than the 5.2 million TBq released from Chernobyl.But that tells you nothing about the danger to people.Becquerels are a measure of the rate of radioactive decay; if one atomic nucleus decays per second, that is defined as one becquerel.By contrast, sieverts - another unit commonly used during the last month\'s reporting - measure the likely medical impact of the radiation to which an individual is exposed.And a huge number of becquerels does not automatically translate into a huge amount of sieverts."It\'s hard to make a comparison between Three Mile Island, Chernobyl and Fukushima because the radioactive release is different and so is the population," said John Large, a UK-based independent nuclear engineer."In Ukraine and Belorussia (now Belarus) it was primarily a rural population, whereas in Japan you\'ve got a highly sophisticated public living in fairly dense population groups."And the way the state intervenes is different. With Chernobyl, loads of workers were brought in with no concern for their health - but Japan\'s a democracy."In some quarters, Japan\'s swift decision to establish an exclusion zone, initiate monitoring of people and food, and dispense iodine tablets has received praise - and the volume of advice and warnings issued to the public has been very different from the silence that pertained after Chernobyl, despite criticisms from other quarters over the quality and timing of some of the Japanese advice.Nuclear experts are cautioning, however, that the situation at Fukushima is still very much in play.Where most attention has centred on reactors 1, 2 and 3, there is also concern about the spent fuel pond in reactor building 4.In the week following the tsunami, it became clear that the pond was running dry, meaning that fuel rods would have heated up.This meant likely degradation of their zirconium alloy cladding, the possible release of hydrogen, and - by Tepco\'s admission - the risk that a nuclear chain reaction could begin."The potential for atmospheric release is very large, with 250 tonnes of material sitting in that pond," said Dr Large."If you were to have an energetic event you could have a very large release indeed."The priority is, as it has been all along, to restore adequate coolant to the fuel ponds and the reactors themselves - while hoping that earthquake aftershocks and bad weather do not hamper operations any more.\n']

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['It follows last month\'s announcement that Birmingham Prison is to become the first jail in the UK to be privatised.Prison officers are banned from going on strike, but the ballot will seek the members\' views about "industrial action up to and including strike action".The government says contingency plans involve the police and military.About 30,000 members of the Prison Officers\' Association (POA) in England and Wales will take part in an indicative ballot, which will be considered by union leaders before they decide their next move.POA general secretary Steve Gillan said prison officers were "angry" at the government\'s privatisation plans.National chairman Colin Moses said: "It is vital members have their say through the ballot box and decide what course of action they are prepared to take to support their colleagues, who have been sold off to the private sector.""Prisons should not be run for profit and whilst Ken Clarke took great pride in announcing the privatisation of these prisons, the POA remains of the view that it is the state\'s responsibility to imprison its citizens and not profiteers".A Ministry of Justice spokesman said its aim was to avoid "any form of industrial action" and it would continue to talk to unions."However, given the risks and complexities involved in running prisons, it is sensible and appropriate to review our contingency plans for dealing with widespread industrial action," he said."There was a previous trilateral agreement with the police and the military for the provision of support to prisons and we are currently reviewing those arrangements and working with the MoD and police to ensure that our contingency arrangements are as strong as possible."Source: Prison Reform TrustIn March, security firm G4S was awarded the contract to run Birmingham\'s 1,400-inmate jail and Featherstone 2 prison, a new jail opening near Wolverhampton.At the time, Justice Secretary Ken Clarke said the move would save money and improve performance on issues such as cutting reoffending rates.Birmingham and Featherstone 2 were among four prisons whose management had been put out to tender.Mr Clarke also announced Serco would continue to run Doncaster Prison, which was built by a private company, and it would become the first prison to be run on a "payment by results" basis, with the firm getting its full payment only if reoffending rates were reduced.The other prison - Buckley Hall, in Rochdale - will continue to be run by HM Prison Service.Thirteen private prisons already exist in the UK - 11 in England in Wales, and two in Scotland - but Birmingham is the first existing public sector prison to be contracted out.The 13 prisons are each managed by one of three firms - Kalyx (previously UKDS), Serco or G4S Justice Services.\n', 'Since independence in 1962 it has been plagued by tension between the usually-dominant Tutsi minority and the Hutu majority.The ethnic violence sparked off in 1994 made Burundi the scene of one of Africa\'s most intractable conflicts.10.4m population - similar to Belgium27,816 sq km area - similar to Haiti50 years life expectancy for men50 years life expectancy for women$900 GDP per capita - similar to LiberiaPierre Nkurunziza, a former Hutu rebel leader, became the first president to be chosen in democratic elections since the start of Burundi\'s civil war in 1994.In 2015 Burundi was plunged into its worst crisis since the end of a civil war in 2005, when Mr Nkurunziza\'s ultimately successful bid for re-election to a third term sparked protests by opposition supporters who said the move was unconstitutional.Operating in a turbulent political climate, Burundi\'s media are subject to self-censorship and occasional government censorship.In June 2013 President Nkurunziza approved a new media law which critics condemned as an attack on press freedom. The law forbids reporting on matters that could "undermine national security, public order or the economy".Some key dates in Burundi\'s history:1890 - The kingdoms of Urundi and neighbouring Ruanda (Rwanda) incorporated into German East Africa.1916 - Belgian army occupies the area.1962 - Urundi is separated from Ruanda-Urundi and becomes independent.1993 - Ethnic conflict claims some 300,000 lives.2015 - Unrest sparked by president\'s plans to stand for third term.\n', 'Tokyo Electric Power Co (Tepco) aims to reduce radiation leaks in three months and to cool the reactors within nine months.The firm said it also planned to cover the reactor building.Nearly 14,000 people died and another 14,000 are still unaccounted for after the earthquake and tsunami on 11 March.Tepco unveiled its roadmap as Hillary Clinton briefly visited Tokyo to pledge America\'s "steadfast support" for Japan\'s reconstruction.Radiation levels in the sea near reactor 2 rose to 6,500 times the legal limit on Friday, up from 1,100 times a day earlier, Tepco has said, raising fears of fresh radiation leaks.Tsunehisa Katsumata, the chairman of Tepco, Asia\'s largest utility, told a news conference in Tokyo on Sunday they would need up to nine months to bring the power plant to \'\'cold shutdown\'\'.He said the plan would allow the tens of thousands of families evacuated from the area around the facility to return home as soon as possible."We sincerely apologise for causing troubles," Mr Katsumata said. "We are doing our utmost to prevent the crisis from further worsening."Tepco said after cold shutdown it would focus on encasing the reactor buildings, cleaning up contaminated soil and removing nuclear fuel.Japan\'s government had ordered Tepco to come up with a timetable to end the crisis, now rated on a par with the world\'s worst nuclear accident, the 1986 Chernobyl disaster.But the BBC\'s Roland Buerk in Tokyo says it is still not certain that the nine-month deadline can be achieved.He says the immediate priority for Tepco is to stop radioactive water leaking into the Pacific Ocean.The utility said it was sending remote-controlled robots into one of the reactors on Sunday to gauge radiation and temperature levels.UK defence contractor QinetiQ said it had provided the machines, which are directed by controllers usually supplied with games consoles.The robots can carry out tasks such as rubble clearance, demolition and radiation testing.Japan is a world leader in such technology, but its robots are not adapted for dirty work such as meltdowns at nuclear plants, experts say.Emergency workers have been unable to enter any reactor building since the disaster.Our correspondent says Japan\'s recovery bill has been estimated at $300bn (Â£184bn) - already the most expensive disaster in history.But the government said last week that figure might be an underestimate.Meanwhile, US Secretary of State Clinton said in Japan she believed the country would emerge stronger from its worst crisis since World War II.She met Prime Minister Naoto Kan and had tea with Emperor Akihito at the Imperial Palace, said to be a rare privilege for a non-head of state on a Sunday.America has won Japanese admiration for sending scores of US ships and aircraft as well as 20,000 troops to help the relief effort.Operation Tomodachi, or Friend, was the biggest humanitarian mission the US has conducted in Japan.Before the quake, the two nations\' ties had been strained by a dispute over US military bases on the southern Japanese island of Okinawa.Mr Kan\'s predecessor as premier quit last year after being accused of reneging on a promise to remove at least one of the bases.\n', 'A YouGov survey suggested low name recognition of councillors across the UK, with 79% of East Midlands residents unable to name a single representative.Satisfaction with the work of councils is highest in North East England - but still less than one in three are happy.People have rated councils better than national government in past studies.Voters will go to the polls on 5 May to elect more than 9,500 councillors in nearly 280 councils across England.Research by polling firm YouGov, designed to coincide with the election campaign, has suggested that the majority of voters casting their ballots next month will do so not knowing any of the candidates.It asked more than 2,000 people aged over 18 across the UK whether they could name any of their local councillors.Recognition was highest in Scotland, where 47% of those canvassed were able to identify one of their local representatives. In Northern Ireland, the figure was 46%, while in Wales, the figure was 44%.Across the English regions, recognition was highest in the North East of England - at 43%. But in six regions - the East Midlands, the East of England, the West Midlands, London, the south west of England and the south east - less than one in three of those asked could identify the person representing them.Asked whether the local authority addressed the needs of their local communities, only 20% of people living in the North West of England said it did. Approval levels were highest in the North East (31%), the West Midlands (28%) and Wales (27%).Social networking site Streetlife, which commissioned the research, suggested it demonstrated there was a "real disconnection" between residents of local communities and those representing them.The findings contrast with those of the Hansard Society, whose recent audit of political engagement concluded that awareness and satisfaction with local politics had increased since last year\'s general election.It found that more than two out of three people were interested in how local services were provided and nearly half believed they were being delivered well - much higher than at a national level.The Hansard Society also found name recognition was also a problem for national politicians, with only 38% of people able to name their own MP.But its research suggested that interest in local politics did not translate into a wish to become involved - with only one in ten people saying their were likely to volunteer in their communities over the next couple of years.Elections are taking place next month in 36 metropolitan boroughs, including Birmingham, Liverpool, Leeds and Sheffield, as well as 49 unitary authorities and 194 district councils - the biggest test of popular opinion since last year\'s general election.David Cameron, Ed Miliband and Nick Clegg have all been campaigning in recent days to try and garner support.\n', 'An older generation of practitioners had traditionally relied on a long-established formula, performing illusions that were often mysterious but lacking in spontaneity and humour.Daniels brought a chirpy, cheeky persona to his act - albeit one which was not to everyone\'s taste - which seemed to thrive on close contact with his audience.Modern technology allowed TV cameras to home in on the close magic at which he excelled, yet on a larger scale, his illusions - most of which he devised himself - broke new ground in terms of complexity and sophistication.He was born Newton Edward Daniels in the South Bank area of Middlesbrough on 6 April 1938. His father worked as a projectionist at the local Hippodrome Theatre.His interest in magic was sparked when he read a book entitled How to Entertain at Parties and he began practising tricks for his family and friends before performing in local youth clubs.There was an added bonus in that, as a small and shy child, he finally had a skill that would boost his confidence and make people take notice of him."From that moment," he later said, "I can safely say that all I ever wanted to do in life was to become a professional magician."After leaving grammar school, the young Daniels found a job as a junior clerk in the treasury department of the local council.He did his national service with the Green Howards, a regiment with close connections to the north-east of England. He found himself posted to Hong Kong, where he continued to hone his skills as a magician by giving impromptu performances to fellow soldiers.After he was demobbed, he began training as an accountant before joining his parents in a small grocery business. Eventually he set up his own mobile shop.But magic remained his abiding interest and his evenings were spent performing in local variety clubs. After marrying Jacqueline Skipworth in 1960, the couple often performed together as The Eldanis, an anagram of his surname.Northern club audiences had a reputation for being somewhat unforgiving and prone to heckle performers who, in their opinion, did not come up to the mark.According to Daniels, it was abuse from one heckler in Bradford that made him come up with the retort: "You\'ll like this - not a lot, but you\'ll like it," which would become his catchphrase.He developed his style of patter as a way of keeping the audience entertained and as a useful diversion when he had to perform a particularly tricky sleight of hand.His breakthrough came in 1969 when he was offered a summer season in Newquay. He sold his grocery shop and became a full-time entertainer.After an appearance on the talent show Opportunity Knocks, Daniels caught the eye of Johnny Hamp, a senior executive with Granada Television who gave him a regular slot on The Wheeltappers and Shunters Social Club, a variety show compered by Bernard Manning and set in a fictional working men\'s club.In 1978, ITV gave him his own Sunday night television show and, the following year, he moved to the BBC with the Paul Daniels Magic Show, which ran for 15 years.As well as performing his own tricks, Daniels had a segment of the show known as the Bunco Booth, in which he exposed the underhand methods used by street confidence tricksters. A 1985 Easter edition of his show won the prestigious Golden Rose of Montreux.By this time, he was in both a professional and personal relationship with the woman who became his on-stage assistant, the former ballerina Debbie McGee. The couple, who had first worked together during a 1979 summer season in Great Yarmouth, married in 1988.At the peak of his fame, he also hosted a number of other television series including the quiz shows Odd One Out, Every Second Counts and Wipeout, and the children\'s television programme Wizbit.There was controversy in 1987 when Daniels performed, on live TV, a recreation of a Harry Houdini trick in which he was chained inside a replica of a medieval iron maiden, an instrument of torture. He had to escape before the door swung fully shut to avoid being impaled on spikes.When Daniels failed to appear, the screen cut to black, giving the impression the trick had gone badly wrong. The BBC\'s phone lines were jammed with calls from viewers, whose concern turned to complaints when it was all revealed to be a hoax. Daniels hadn\'t even warned family members who had been watching.He was bitter when the BBC failed to renew his contract but continued to work in the theatre. There was a six-week run in The Magic Man in London\'s West End in 1994 and he created and staged special effects for hit shows such as Phantom of the Opera.He often seemed more relaxed on the stage, where he saw himself as an actor, performing what seemed to be the impossible. He preferred to describe himself as a conjuror than a magician.Daniels and his wife took part in a programme in the series When Louis Met... in which documentary maker Louis Theroux delved into the lives of celebrities with a mocking wit.He was also mercilessly lampooned on the satirical puppet show Spitting Image, in which his wig would rise up from his head and spin around on its own.McGee herself became a target of comedian Caroline Aherne\'s Mrs Merton character, who memorably asked her: "What first attracted you to the millionaire Paul Daniels?". It became one of television\'s most popular one-liners.Daniels was outspoken in his political views and took a strong line on law and order, once publicly offering to help Ian Huntley, convicted of the Soham schoolgirl murders, to end his own life.Three years ago at the height of the Jimmy Savile revelations he recalled being routinely offered sex earlier in his career and admitted he couldn\'t be sure all the women he\'d slept with were over 16.He also had little truck with younger illusionists such as David Blaine, saying: "If people were better educated in the world of magic, he would have greater difficulty than he\'s having. He\'s not very original."If public tastes in TV magicians had changed from Daniels\' heyday in the 70s and 80s, he did not let it affect his profile on British TV.In 2004, he and McGee appeared in the Channel 5 reality TV show The Farm and, two years later, they appeared in the X Factor: Battle of the Stars.They were the first act voted off the show, after singing Let Me Entertain You by Robbie Williams.In 2010, Daniels also appeared on the eighth series of BBC One\'s Strictly Come Dancing, where he was paired with Ola Jordan.He was the second celebrity voted off, following DJ and actor Goldie.Of his experience on the show, he told the Daily Mirror: "It got rid of my inhibitions. That\'s a good thing that came out of Strictly."Debbie and I renewed our vows the other week and, for the first time in 22 and a half years, I danced properly with her."\n', 'Hawick Knitwear, which employs more than 230 staff, has also increased its production of sweaters to meet demand.Production has been boosted by better than expected sales of the Hawick Knitwear-branded range which launched in January.The company, which dates back to 1874, was bought by managing director Benny Hartop in November last year.As well as the new range, the firm has seen growth of its longer-established business of supplying customers who sell the garments under their private labels.In Europe, Hawick Knitwear sells into Sweden, Finland, Ireland, Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, France, Italy and Spain.Markets outside Europe include the USA, Canada, Mexico, and Japan.The knitwear firm has increased its production to 9,500 sweaters each week, from about 7,500 last year, to keep up with demand.Mr Hartop said: "The increase in production is in direct response to a surge in orders from both home and abroad for our private label clients and now for our own brand too."There will always be challenges but thankfully our future is looking very good and this is a testament to the dedicated staff working at all levels of the business."I have no doubt this success will continue for us into the future."\n', 'Quite simply, if the GDP measure is up on the previous three months, the economy is growing. If it is negative it is contracting.And two consecutive three-month periods of contraction mean an economy is in recession.GDP can be measured in three ways:In theory all three approaches should produce the same number.In the UK the Office for National Statistics (ONS) publishes one single measure of GDP which, apart from the first estimate, is calculated using all three ways of measuring.Usually the main interest in the UK figures is in the quarterly change in GDP in real terms, that is after taking into account changes in prices (inflation).Calculating a GDP estimate for all three measures is a huge undertaking every three months.The output measure alone - which is considered the most accurate in the short term - involves surveying tens of thousands of UK firms.The main sources used for this are ONS surveys of manufacturing and service industries.Information on sales is collected from 6,000 companies in manufacturing, 25,000 service sector firms, 5,000 retailers and 10,000 companies in the construction sector.Data is also collected from government departments covering activities such as agriculture, energy, health and education.The UK produces the earliest estimate of GDP of the major economies, around 25 days after the quarter in question.This provides policymakers with an early, or "flash", estimate of the real growth in economic activity. It is quick, but only based on the output measure.At that stage only about 40% of the data is available, so this figure is revised as more information comes in.They are two subsequent revisions at monthly intervals. But this isn\'t the end.Revisions can be made as much as 18 months to two years after the first "flash" estimate. The ONS publishes more information on how this is done on its website.GDP is the principal means of determining the health of the UK economy and is used by the Bank of England and its Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) as one of the key indicators in setting interest rates.So, for example, if prices are rising too fast, the Bank would be expected to increase interest rates to try to control them. But it may hold off if GDP growth is sluggish, as higher rates could damage the recovery. That is the situation at the moment.The Treasury also uses GDP when planning economic policy. When an economy is contracting, tax receipts tend to fall, and the government adjusts its tax and spending plans accordingly.UK GDP is used internationally by the various financial bodies such as OECD, IMF, and the World Bank to compare the performance of different economies.The European Union also uses GDP estimates as a basis for determining different countries\' contributions to the EU budget.The information in this article was provided by the Office for National Statistics.\n', 'But his killing in an air strike is a grievous strategic error - militarily insignificant but diplomatically disastrous.Towards the end of April, Nato states made a number of operational innovations. Three member states - Britain, France, and Italy - injected military advisers into rebel-held eastern Libya. Another, the US, began continuous patrols of armed drones.Third, and most important, air strikes began to target command, control, communications and intelligence networks (known, in military parlance, as C3I). The Bab al-Aziziya compound includes all three such networks, and it was presumed that their disruption would disorient regime soldiers on the front line, cut off field commanders from Tripoli, and sow confusion in the ranks.But was the strike also an assassination attempt?Assassination of a head of state is illegal under international law, and forbidden by various US presidential orders. On the other hand, the targeted killing of those woven into the enemy chain of command is shrouded in legal ambiguity.Given the personalistic nature of the regime, and the "all means necessary" clause in UN Resolution 1973, it might be argued that killing Col Muammar Gaddafi and certain members of his family - such as his son Khamis, commander of an elite military brigade - would be permissible, even if it posed a risk to those non-combatants around the regime.Legality, though, indicates neither legitimacy nor prudence. This strike, and the death of Saif al-Arab, have produced little military result at the greatest diplomatic and symbolic cost to Nato.Saif al-Arab was, unlike his brothers, not a senior military commander or propagandist. His death is redolent of the 1986 US strike on the same compound.That raid killed a girl who Col Gaddafi later claimed was his adopted daughter and, in the scarred buildings and craters, furnished him with a long-lasting symbol of defiance.The propaganda value of such unintended deaths is potentially severe.In the 1991 Gulf War, a US stealth bomber directed two bombs at what was claimed to be a command-and-control bunker, but was in fact an Iraqi civilian shelter.The result was 315 deaths, including 130 children. Col Gaddafi, like Saddam Hussein before him, will take every opportunity to exploit such errors to paint Western powers as indiscriminate aggressors.Moreover, this is no longer a conventional war in which top-down direction is crucial. Pro-Gaddafi forces in both the besieged western city of Misrata and in the east have adapted to Nato\'s air power and are using increasingly unorthodox tactics.They need not rely on a stream of detailed orders from Tripoli, and can cause considerable harm to civilians without this guidance.Nato is understandably frustrated at the diminishing returns of air strikes, since it has destroyed most accessible targets. But killing commanders and disrupting communications is far less important than the key task of degrading heavy military equipment, such as tanks and artillery.If the strike had killed Col Gaddafi himself, would it then have been at least a military success?One of the greatest mistakes of the Iraq war was assuming that, with the departure of Saddam Hussein, the state apparatus could simply be transferred to new ownership.Col Gaddafi\'s death could see Saif al-Islam Gaddafi take the reins, galvanise supporters, and continue the war with equal intensity. It would be dangerous and short-sighted to portray even effective assassination as a silver bullet.Perhaps, though, the demonstration to the regime that no safe haven exists, and that only capitulation would bring security, justified these risks?There is no doubt that, along with the military aim of disrupting command-and-control hubs, Nato sought a psychological effect, conscious of the possibility of "accidental assassination".The problem is that the direction of this effect is unclear. The dramatic visual impact of this air strike, and the death of those disconnected from political and military leadership, will harden the diplomatic opposition to the war, from Russia and China amongst others.More consequentially, it will anger the alliance\'s warier members, like Germany and Turkey, and inflame parts of Arab and African public opinion.It may eventually leave Britain and France bearing the military burden alone, with modest but limited assistance from a cagey US administration eager to keep at arm\'s length from this European war.Col Gaddafi\'s overarching strategy has never been to win a conventional war, but to induce symbolically prominent casualties, drive a wedge between more committed and more ambivalent members of the coalition, and knock away the pillars of political support on which this intervention was built.Thus far, the coalition had sought, rightly, to purchase coalition longevity at the price of campaign intensity. If that balance continues to shift towards the latter, Nato runs the risk of playing into the regime\'s hands.Shashank Joshi is an Associate Fellow at the Royal United Services Institute (RUSI), a defence think-tank in London, and a doctoral student of international relations at Harvard University.\n', 'Islamic tradition requires the dead to be buried as soon as possible, unless an autopsy is required.The US military took this requirement very seriously, burying the body within hours."Traditional procedures for Islamic burial were followed," an official said.Religious rites were carried out on the deck of a US aircraft carrier, the USS Carl Vinson. The body, shrouded in a white sheet and placed in a weighted bag, was then positioned on a flat board, tipped up, and eased into the Arabian Sea.This occurred at 0600GMT, approximately 12 hours after the firefight during which Osama Bin Laden was shot in the head.After this first shot, reports ABC News\' The Blotter, he was shot again, to make sure that he was dead.â€¬The body was then flown to Afghanistan and Bin Laden\'s identity was confirmed. Officials say a DNA sample was taken that matched that of several other family members. Some sources say facial recognition technology was also used.From Afghanistan, the body was, it appears, flown to the USS Carl Vinson."A military officer read prepared religious remarks, which were translated into Arabic by a native speaker," a US defence official said.According to UK-based Imam Dr Abduljalil Sajid, Chairman of the Muslim Council for Religious & Racial Harmony, four key steps need to be followed:There is no necessity for an imam to be present, he says, but the procedures should be carried out by Muslims at least one of whom "knows the minimum basic Muslim law of burial".Whether any such person was present is impossible to know, he says, based on the limited information provided. But he also questions whether sea burial was appropriate in this case.It is correct to carry out a burial at sea when someone dies on a sea journey, he says, but in this case there was no sound reason for it.The US authorities could surely have found someone - a member of the extensive Bin Laden family, or even one of the many supporters of his "evil" ideology - who would have been prepared to give the body a proper burial, he argues.His words were echoed by Mohammed Qudah, a professor of Islamic law at the University of Jordan, who told the Associated Press news agency that burying Bin Laden at sea was not forbidden if there was nobody to receive the body and provide a Muslim burial.But he went on: "It\'s neither true nor correct to claim that there was nobody in the Muslim world ready to receive Bin Laden\'s body."The agency also quoted Dubai\'s grand mufti Mohammed al-Qubaisi, saying that sea burials were permissible only in extraordinary circumstances, adding: "This is not one of them.""If the family does not want him, it\'s really simple in Islam: You dig up a grave anywhere, even on a remote island, you say the prayers and that\'s it," he said.US officials have given two reasons why a sea burial was chosen. First, that they did not want his grave to become a shrine. Second, that there was no time to negotiate with other countries to arrange a possible burial on land.According to CBS News, Saudi Arabia refused to take the body. If correct, this suggests that an offer was made - and that had Saudi Arabia accepted the body, there would have been a grave, which could in theory have become a shrine.However, ABC\'s Jonathan Karl, writing before the burial was confirmed, painted a different picture:"US officials tell me the last thing they want is for his burial place to become a terrorist shrine."To avoid that, an informed source tells me, the intention is to bury his body at sea - leaving no definitive location for the final resting place of his body."\n', 'An ISI official told the BBC the compound in Abbottabad where Bin Laden was killed by US forces on Sunday had been raided several years ago.But the compound "was not on our radar" since then, the official said.The government of Pakistan has categorically denied any knowledge of the raid before it took place.No base within Pakistan was used by US forces, the ministry of foreign affairs said in a statement.It went on: "US helicopters entered Pakistani airspace making use of blind spots in the radar coverage due to hilly terrain."However, the ministry defended the ISI, saying: "As far as the target compound is concerned, ISI had been sharing information with CIA and other friendly intelligence agencies since 2009."Bin Laden, 54, was the founder and leader of al-Qaeda. He is believed to have ordered the attacks on New York and Washington on 11 September 2001, as well as a number of other deadly bombings.The ISI official gave new details of the raid, saying Bin Laden\'s young daughter had said she saw her father shot.He told the BBC\'s Owen Bennett-Jones in Islamabad that the compound in Abbottabad, just 100km (62 miles) from the capital, was raided when under construction in 2003.It was believed an al-Qaeda operative, Abu Faraj al-Libi, was there.But since then, "the compound was not on our radar, it is an embarrassment for the ISI", the official said. "We\'re good, but we\'re not God."He added: "This one failure should not make us look totally incompetent. Look at our track record. For the last 10 years, we have captured Taliban and al-Qaeda in their hundreds - more than any other countries put together."The compound is about a kilometre from the Pakistan Military Academy - the country\'s equivalent of West Point or Sandhurst.The ISI official also gave new or differing accounts of some of the events of Sunday\'s raid. They included:The official said it was thought the Americans wanted to take away the surviving women and children but had to abandon the plan when one of the helicopters malfunctioned.By Owen Bennett-JonesBBC News, IslamabadClearly there were people helping Bin Laden in this location... were they state employees, were they simply from Taliban-related groups, were they from the intelligence agencies?For all Americans may ask the questions, I doubt they will get any answers. There will be ambiguity about this and the Pakistanis will deny they had any knowledge whatsoever.The establishment here is made up of army leadership, intelligence agency leadership and some senior civil servants, and they have always run Pakistan, whether democratic governments or military governments, and those people do have connections with jihadis.The difficulty the West has is in appreciating there are more than 20 different types of jihadi organisations, and al-Qaeda is just one of them. The state has different policies towards different types of group and that subtlety is often lost on Western policy-makers.The helicopter was destroyed by the special forces unit.The US has not commented on anyone it captured or had planned to capture, other than saying it had taken Bin Laden\'s body.The ISI official said the organisation had recovered some documents from the compound.The CIA is already said to be going through a large number of hard drives and storage devices seized in the raid.The White House has not disclosed whether anyone has claimed the $25m (Â£15m) reward for leading the US to Bin Laden.White House counter-terrorism adviser John Brennan said there had been concern Pakistani forces would deploy to counter the US Navy Seal team conducting the raid but it had avoided any confrontation.The ISI official said: "We were totally caught by surprise. They were in and out before we could react."Our correspondent says residents near the compound in Abbottabad reported that Pakistani soldiers had asked them to switch off their lights an hour before the attack, but the ISI official said this was not true and that it had no advance knowledge of the raid.Earlier, in an opinion piece in the Washington Post, President Asif Ali Zardari admitted Bin Laden "was not anywhere we had anticipated he would be".But he denied the killing suggested Pakistan was failing in its efforts to tackle terrorism.Mr Zardari said Pakistan had "never been and never will be the hotbed of fanaticism that is often described by the media"."Such baseless speculation may make exciting cable news, but it doesn\'t reflect fact," he said."Pakistan had as much reason to despise al-Qaeda as any nation. The war on terrorism is as much Pakistan\'s war as it is America\'s."Mr Brennan had said it was "inconceivable that Bin Laden did not have a support system" in Pakistan. He estimated Bin Laden had been living in the compound in Abbottabad for five or six years.Pakistani Foreign Secretary Salman Bashir tried to draw a line under the matter, saying: "Who did what is beside the point... This issue of Osama Bin Laden is history."Bin Laden was America\'s most wanted man but had eluded capture for more than a decade.US officials say that after DNA tests they are "99.9%" sure that the man they shot and killed and later buried at sea was Bin Laden.US President Barack Obama watched the entire operation in real time in the White House with his national security team.Mr Brennan said: "The minutes passed like days."CIA director Leon Panetta narrated via a video screen from a separate Washington office, with Bin Laden given the code name Geronimo.Mr Panetta\'s narration lasted several minutes. "They\'ve reached the target... We have a visual on Geronimo... Geronimo EKIA (enemy killed in action)."Mr Obama said: "We got him."Bin Laden, his son Khalid, trusted personal courier Sheikh Abu Ahmed and the courier\'s brother were all killed, along with an unidentified woman.Bin Laden was shot above his left eye, blowing away a section of his skull, and was also shot in the chest.The BBC\'s Andrew North in Washington says the White House is still discussing whether to release a video that was made of Bin Laden\'s burial from an aircraft carrier in the Arabian Sea, which some Islamic scholars have said did not conform with tradition.Our correspondent says many people will want proof that Bin Laden is dead but the White House will be concerned about the reaction if the video, and still photographs of the body, are released.\n', "Alassane Ouattara has been in power since his predecessor, Laurent Gbagbo, was forcibly removed from after refusing to recognise Mr Ouattara internationally recognised victory in the November 2010 presidential election.The poll was meant to draw a line under a 2002-03 civil war which left the country split in two, but it led to a stalemate lasting more than four months.Mr Gbagbo, who had been in power for 10 years and several times delayed elections, claimed victory in the 2010 poll and held onto power, helped by his militia but isolated by the international community.Mr Ouattara was initially confined to a hotel near the presidential palace, protected by UN peacekeeping troops.Eventually his militia overran the country and - together with French troops - stormed the presidential palace and captured Mr Gbagbo in April 2011.Mr Gbagbo was subsequently transferred to The Hague to stand trial at the International Criminal Court on charges of crimes against humanity.In 2015, Mr Ouattara won a second five-year term with nearly 84% of the vote, in an election described as credible by US observers. An ally of Mr Ggagbo won 9%.A US-educated economist from the Muslim north, Mr Ouattara served as President Felix Houphouet-Boigny's last prime minister after a long career at the International Monetary Fund.After losing a power struggle against Henri Konan Bedie, who became president, Mr Ouattara returned to the IMF, eventually becoming deputy managing director.He made a comeback in Ivorian politics as head of the liberal Rally of the Republicans, which has strong support in the north, and backed the coup that ousted President Bedie in 1999.Disputes about whether Mr Ouattara's parents were Ivorian led to his being debarred from standing for the presidency in 2000 - one of the controversies that prompted the 2002 civil war. As part of the post-war settlement, Mr Ouattara was allowed to register for the 2010 election.\n", 'The 71-year-old\'s show was "perfectly pleasant", said The Times\' reviewer, but was "not full of the sort of comic vitality with which he made his name".The Daily Mail said the ex-Monty Python member had become "rueful - even, in the true sense of the word, pathetic".The Alimony Tour - so-called because Cleese says it is funding a divorce - opened in Cambridge on Tuesday.Comedy website Chortle said Cleese was "pleading penury" and had been "forced out on the road to scrape together a living when he\'d rather be at home with a good book".As such, it continued, there was "a slight feeling that with the flagrantly money-making Alimony Tour that he\'s done just enough to get by".It described the Corn Exchange gig as a straightforward re-telling of his rise to fame, full of anecdotes he had polished in interviews over the years."He hasn\'t even bothered to learn the script, reading his lines from a none-too-discreet autocue," its correspondent claims.The Independent\'s Julian Hall gave the show three stars out of five, saying fans of his classic sitcom Fawlty Towers were "in for a treat" because of clips that feature during the show.Yet The Times\' Dominic Maxwell argued there were too many such clips, and "too little of Cleese developing intriguing ideas about craft".He gave the show two stars out of five, describing it as "a lecture tour more than comedy tour" that was more "intelligent" than "wildly funny".His sentiments were echoed by Quentin Letts in the Mail, who said his routine was "initially funny" but peaked after 20 minutes."The audience tries to jolly him along, but the fizz has evaporated," he wrote. "Topical satire has yielded to autobiographical dribble."After his last Cambridge date on Saturday, Cleese will perform his show in several cities across the UK before closing the tour in Bath on 2 July.Speaking to the BBC in January, the Somerset-born star said the show would be "a fan show" that would steer clear of London\'s West End.\n', 'Highlands and Islands Fire and Rescue Service recorded the acreage of several of the most serious of the 73 heath and grass fires its crews have tackled.The 332-acre total includes 100 acres burnt in Locaber on 1 May, but does not take into account all land affected.Landowners contributed more than Â£1m towards the cost of the fire fighting.The Scottish Rural Property and Business Association (SRPBA), which has provided the figure, said private landowners and estates supplied staff, specialist equipment and paid for helicopters to water-bomb flames.Highlands and Islands Fire and Rescue Service (HIFRS) said the majority of wild fires in its area were now out.Parts of Aberdeenshire, Argyll and Fife were also affected during a dry and windy spell of weather.Crews tackled flames on the Balmoral Estate in Aberdeenshire, while smoke from a fire near Tyndrum temporarily closed the A82 in Argyll.The north-west Highlands was the worst hit.Since the start of the month, 150 acres of burning heath were tackled by crews from Fort William, Newtonmore and Kilchoan.Acharacle and Mallaig dealt with a 100-acre heath fire, while crews from Stornoway and South Lochs extinguished a 24-acre grass fire on Lewis.Dunvegan, Portree and Uig crews extinguished a wild fire that burnt 40 acres on Skye.Hampden Park in Glasgow, Scotland\'s national stadium, sits in 33 acres bought in 1903.HIFRS has praised firefighters and the public for their help in dealing with the incidents.SRPBA Highlands and Islands regional manager, Drew McFarlane-Slack, said private landowners and their employees had played their part.He said: "Many of our members have made a huge effort over the last week investing significant time and resources supporting and working with the fire and rescue service and their neighbouring landowners like the National Trust for Scotland and the RSPB to fight the fires."This is despite the majority of affected land falling outwith our members\' own estates."\n', 'The US-born radical Yemeni cleric Anwar al-Awlaki is head of al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula.Two brothers believed to be mid-ranking al-Qaeda officials died in a drone strike in south Yemen on Thursday, Yemeni officials said.The attack came just days after al-Qaeda chief Osama Bin Laden was killed in Pakistan by US Navy Seals.The Pentagon refused to comment on the reports that Anwar al-Awlaki was specifically targeted in Yemen.According to Yemen\'s defence ministry, the missile fired by the drone hit a car in in the province of Shabwa carrying two brothers, identified by Yemeni officials as Musa\'id and Abdullah Mubarak.But reports from Washington now suggest US commanders had believed they had one of al-Qaeda\'s most valuable targets in their sights."We were hoping it was him," one unnamed US official told CBS News.The reported attempt to kill Mr Awlaki is believed to be the first known US military strike within Yemen since May 2010, when missiles mistakenly killed one of Mr Saleh\'s envoys.In September the country\'s foreign minister said that such unmanned strikes had been suspended.The report comes as Yemenis continue to take to the streets to demand that Ali Abdullah Saleh, president for 30 years, step down.According to the Wall Street Journal, there were several attempts to target Mr Awlaki on Thursday.He escaped an initial attack of three rockets fired at a vehicle in which he was travelling and then swapped cars with the two brothers, who were killed in a second strike by a single drone, the newspaper said.Washington considers the Yemen-based al-Qaeda branch the world\'s most active terror cell.It is estimated to have some 300 fighters within Yemeni strongholds, clustered around mountain ranges where the central government has little reach.The group is said to have inspired attacks by Muslims within the US as well as plots to smuggle explosives on planes heading to the US.Some analysts are convinced that, after the death of Bin Laden, Mr Awlaki represents the greatest threat.An American-born cleric of Yemeni descent, he was placed on a terrorism blacklist in July 2010 and had imposed financial sanctions on him.US officials say Mr Awlaki helped recruit Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab, the Nigerian accused of attempting to blow up an airliner as it flew into Detroit on 25 December 2009.Maj Nidal Hasan, the US Army psychiatrist accused of killing 13 comrades in the Fort Hood shooting in 2009, sought religious advice from Mr Awlaki and saw him preach in the US state of Virginia in 2001, US officials say.A student found guilty of attempting to murder British MP Stephen Timms in London was also said to have been inspired by Mr Awlaki\'s online sermons.\n', 'Thousands more had official guest status and got a slightly closer view from inside the spaceport itself. A magnificent morning ascent for the youngest of the Nasa spaceplanes as it began its final mission - the delivery of the $2bn Alpha Magnetic Spectrometer (AMS) instrument to the International Space Station.There will, however, be a group of British engineers for whom Monday\'s lift-off was a bitter-sweet moment. These are the people whose technology got dropped from AMS in the year before launch.For those not familiar with this story, let me back up and reprise events. They have some potentially fascinating implications for deep space travel.AMS is one of the most expensive science experiments ever put in space - probably the most expensive.It has taken a group of 600 or so researchers from 16 nations a total of 17 years to prepare it for flight. It promises some dramatic new insights into the origin and make-up of the cosmos.AMS will do this by studying the storm of high-energy particles (cosmic rays) that are hurled at Earth from the deepest reaches of the Universe.Critical to its operation is a very strong magnet. As the particles enter AMS, they will bend through this magnet. How they bend reveals their charge, a fundamental property that says a great deal about the nature of those particles and where they came from.The UK at a programmatic level never got involved in AMS, presumably because it was a space station project (and the UK doesn\'t engage with human spaceflight), but one British company was contracted to build the all-important magnet.Scientific Magnetics (formerly Space Cryomagnetics) of Culham, in Oxfordshire, spent 12 years developing this super-cooled beast, and it was - so the project leaders on AMS told me - a marvel.It was incredibly powerful and directed its entire field inwards, like an enclosed bubble. From the outside, the magnet appeared as an inert beer can.This was really important because if you put such a device on a shuttle or a space station and it hasn\'t been carefully designed, it will start to interact with its surrounding - even try to orientate itself with the Earth\'s magnetic field. Not what you want on a space vehicle.But to cut a long story short, the British magnet\'s super-fluid-helium cooling mechanism meant that it was only ever going to be a short-lived device. And when the space station\'s life was extended last year to 2020, the AMS project leaders took the decision to remove the UK magnet and replace it with a less powerful, but much longer-lived, Chinese one.Now, as I say, this is a story with some interesting outcomes.The British magnet is currently sitting in store at the European Organization for Nuclear Research (Cern) where AMS was assembled and tested, and there\'s a lot of interest in seeing its technology put to other uses.The first of these is astronaut protection. The cosmic rays that AMS is trying to characterise are particles that also represent a hazard to humans in space.When astronauts eventually go beyond the space station - back to the Moon, and on to asteroids and Mars - they will need to shield themselves from these high-energy particles. The idea of using a powerful magnetic field to do this job is being investigated Dr Roberto Battiston, the deputy principal investigator on AMS. He told me:"We continue to work to understand how this technology could be used for future shielding of astronauts undergoing long exposure, for instance at a Moonbase or on a trip to Marsâ€¦ because this is by far the most advanced super-conducting magnet-design ever built and completed for a space mission. It is not going to fly but it had everything that would allow it to fly."The European Space Agency asked me to submit a proposal for a feasibility study and [Scientific Magnetics] is part of it."We would design the magnet in a different way to the AMS one. AMS was designed to have a very strong magnetic field within an inner bore. By modifying the coils and the currents, we can design a magnetic field confined in an external ring surrounding an inner bore that is magnetic-field free. In this internal module will be the habitable part for the astronauts - where they will live. We are talking about something having a diameter of about five to six metres and the length of 10m - surrounded by this magnetic field that is intense enough to bend away cosmic rays coming from deep space."There are immense practicalities to overcome, of course. These special magnets get their strength because they are superconducting. This means running them at cryo-temperatures, which demands a lot of liquid helium.This has a tendency to boil off over time, limiting the life of your device, which brings us back to AMS. All that said, Professor Battiston is encouraged by the research. He says it should be possible to limit radiation exposure on a Mars flight to something similar to that currently experienced by astronauts on a six-month stay at the space station.The other big space application for which British magnet technology might be useful is in the plasma rockets that could one day propel all spacecraft.These rely on the motion of highly excited gases, or plasmas, moulded by magnetic fields to provide thrust. Although they don\'t give the initial big kick you get from chemical combustion, their supreme efficiency means they can go on thrusting for extended periods, achieving far more acceleration per kilogram of fuel consumed. Proponents of plasma rockets say they could dramatically cut the journey time to Mars from months to weeks.Scientific Magnetics has already produced a superconducting magnet for a testbed at Ad Astra in Texas, the company at the forefront of this propulsion technology.Steve Harrison from Scientific Magnetics told me:"These rockets use radio frequency heating to generate the plasma and then the magnets contain the plasma in the same way they do in a tokomak fusion reactor. The magnets are profiled such that they form a sort of nozzle out the back; and because the plasma is expanding and supersonic, it flies out and gives you thrust. For the system Ad Astra has been testing for the last two years, we designed and built the super-conducting magnet."Similar obstacles to the magnetic shield prevent immediate adoption of the propulsion application as well, especially if the propulsion magnets incorporate cryogenic liquids, but both concepts are definitely worth watching for the future.\n', 'The dramatic creation by Philip Treacy has been likened to a Turkey Twizzler, a lavatory seat and a pretzel.The 22-year-old princess wore it to the wedding of Prince William and Kate Middleton last month, and a Facebook page was set up in its honour.The auction on eBay ended on Sunday, with the proceeds going to charities Unicef and Children in Crisis.The identity of the winning bidder has not yet been revealed.The princess commented on the auction page: "I\'ve been amazed by the amount of attention the hat has attracted."It\'s a wonderful opportunity to raise as much money as possible for two fantastic charities."I hope whoever wins the auction has as much fun with the hat as I have."\n']

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['The London trio are up for best UK act and best album, as well as getting two nominations in the best song category."We got told like this morning \'Oh I think you\'re nominated\'", said Dappy."And I was like \'Oh yeah, which one?\' And now we\'ve got nominated for four awards. I mean, wow!"Bandmate Fazer added: "We thought it\'s best of us to come down and mingle with everyone and say hello to the cameras. And now we find we\'ve got four nominations."The band have two shots at the best song prize, getting the nod for their Tynchy Stryder collaboration Number One, and single Strong Again.Their album Uncle B will also go up against records by the likes of Beyonce and Kanye West.N-Dubz picked up the best newcomer Mobo in 2007, but female member Tulisa said they wouldn\'t be too disappointed if they didn\'t win this time around."At the end of the day we\'re grateful to be where we are in our careers."If it don\'t happen then it don\'t happen - live to fight another day and keep on making albums and hits for the fans."Dappy also revealed they could be performing live several times on the night.The group will be doing Number One and also a possible rendition of the War Child single, I Got Soul.The charity song is a re-working of The Killers\' All These Things That I\'ve Done and is set to feature artists like Chipmunk, Ironik and Pixie Lott.This year\'s Mobos will be held outside of London for the first time, in Glasgow on 30 September.N-Dubz said they were looking forward to performing for their Scottish fans and boasted about their recent shows north of the border."We just done Edinburgh the other day," said Dappy."We smashed up an N-Dubz show over there. We done Aberdeen about three or four months ago - we smashed up that show over there! Everywhere we go we smash it up!"\n', 'The biologist and entrepreneur turned the effort to map the human genome into a competitive race and, in so doing, was vilified by the scientific community.Dr Venter has certainly not gained a reputation for modesty about his achievements. "Is my science of a level consistent with other people who have gotten the Nobel? Yes," he was once quoted as saying.And he is a very wealthy user of Lear Jets and private yachts.But his efforts in the field of human genomics have undeniably helped speed up the entire process.After the publication of the human genome, Dr Venter turned his attention to another grand project: the creation of a synthetic life form.Scientists at the US-based J Craig Venter Institute have been busily working on the endeavour for more than a decade. They have now published details of the result, an organism called Synthia, in the prestigious journal Science.Born in 1946, as a boy, Dr Venter did not exemplify good scholarship and at 18 he chose to devote his life to the surfing pleasures of the beaches in Southern California. Three years later, in 1967, he was drafted into the Vietnam conflict.As an orderly in the naval field hospital at Da Nang, he tended to thousands of soldiers wounded during the Tet offensive.This inspired two important changes in him: a determination to become a doctor and a conviction that time should never be wasted."Life was so cheap in Vietnam. That is where my sense of urgency comes from," he said.During his medical training he excelled in research rather than practice. By the 1980s, the early days of the revolution in molecular biology, he was working at the government-funded US National Institute of Health and soon realised the importance of decoding genes.But the work was messy, tedious and agonisingly slow. So, in 1987, when he read reports of an automated decoding machine, he soon had the first one in his lab. This speeded things up - but not enough.Then came Dr Venter\'s real breakthrough. He realised that he did not need to trawl the entire genome to find the active parts, because cells already use those parts naturally.He switched his attention from the DNA blueprint to the messenger molecules (called RNA) that a cell makes from that blueprint. He was then able to churn out gene sequences at unprecedented rates.His success shocked some, most notably the co-discoverer of DNA, James Watson, who famously dismissed the relatively crude results obtained as work "any monkey" could do.The criticism, and the failure to secure further public research funding, prompted Dr Venter to leave the NIH in 1992 and set up a private research institute, The Institute for Genomic Research.And, in 1995, he again stunned the scientific establishment by unveiling the first, complete genome of a free-living organism, Haemophilus influenzae, a major cause of childhood ear infections and meningitis.His greatest challenge to the establishment came in May 1998, when he announced the formation of a commercial company, Celera Genomics, to crack the entire human genetic code in just three years. At that point, the public project was three years into a 10-year programme.Both efforts published their results in 2001. What some saw as Dr Venter\'s disregard for scientific conventions such as open access to data brought him opprobrium in some circles.Nevertheless, the financial rewards were enough to leave him in a highly unusual position for a scientist - with enough money and resources to do the science he wanted without having to tap the usual bureaucratic sources for funding and infrastructure.In 2006, he formed the J Craig Venter Institute which would spearhead the labour to create the world\'s first synthetic life form. Dr Venter kept the scientific journals and the media abreast of developments, trumpeting several key advances as he edged closer to his goal.But he has pursued other projects in the meantime. Dr Venter has roamed the oceans in his yacht, Sorcerer II, collecting life forms in an unprecedented genetic treasure hunt.The project aims to sequence genomes from the vast range of microbes living in the sea, to provide scientists with a better understanding of the evolution and function of genes and proteins.The synthetic life breakthrough, when it was announced, was not without controversy. But Dr Venter will have come to expect that."I think they\'re going to potentially create a new industrial revolution," he said of the synthetic microbes."If we can really get cells to do the production that we want, they could help wean us off oil and reverse some of the damage to the environment by capturing carbon dioxide."\n', 'Australia\'s foreign minister said these were "not the actions of a friend".The UK took similar action in March, after concluding that Israel was responsible for the use of forged UK passports in the plot.The Israeli foreign ministry said Australia\'s decision was disappointing.Ministry spokesman Yigal Palmor said it was "not in line with the importance and the quality of the relationship between our countries".At least four forged Australian passports were used in the killing of Mahmoud al-Mabhouh in Dubai in January. The originals belonged to Australians living in Israel.The Australian government said a police investigation had left it in no doubt that the Israeli authorities were behind "the abuse and counterfeiting of the passports".As a result Foreign Minister Stephen Smith asked Israel to withdraw a diplomat, whom he did not identify"The decision to ask Israel to remove from Australia one of its officers at the Israeli embassy in Canberra is not something which fills the Australian government with any joy," he said."On the contrary, the decision was made much more in sorrow than in anger."Passports from France, Ireland, Germany and Britain were used in the operation, and in March, the British government expelled an Israeli diplomat from London.The Israeli government has said there is no proof that it was behind the killing, although Dubai officials have said they are 99.9% sure that agents from Mossad were responsible.\n', 'For 70 years, my father has lived with the shame of what happened to his ship, HMS Hebe, in June 1940.During the evacuation of Dunkirk, he was the chief engine room artificer on board the Hebe, a minesweeper deployed to Dover as a control vessel.The Hebe crossed the Channel to Dunkirk three times during those chaotic days between 27 May and 4 June."It was torrid, dangerous and nerve-wracking with all-day long German air attacks", says Harold Biles who marked his 28th birthday during the height of the bombardment."The Hebe was lying about 200 metres off the beach at Dunkirk, and there was just a seething mass of soldiers. All we knew was that we were on the water, they were on the beach and were trying to get to us."There was constant bombing and shellfire. We just used to wait for nightfall when there was a relaxation, and we could perhaps get some sleep."In the early hours of 29 May 1940, the captain of HMS Hebe sent a gig ashore to the beach at Dunkirk. It was to collect Lord John Gort, the commander-in- chief of the British Expeditionary Force and take him to England."As we sped back to Dover, I remember seeing Lord Gort standing in the waist of the ship, holding the guardrail to offset the rise and swell of the waves. He was resplendent in his red-trimmed uniform, but he was motionless, with his head sunk to his chest"."It was not for him to receive any acclaim for the evacuation of some 330,000 men and saving them from Nazi POW camps. In his eyes, there was only defeat. He had lost an army."The German bombardment, the trauma and the fatigue were taking a toll on the crew of HMS Hebe, and no doubt other ships involved in the evacuation.My father describes how on the morning of 1 June, he witnessed the first signs of what we now know to be post-traumatic stress, but in those days was sometimes referred to as a "lack of moral fibre"."We were embarking more stores and ammunition back in Dover. An RAF plane flying low overhead was the starting point. A seaman looked up, screamed and fell into convulsions with hysteria. It was contagious and he was joined by three or four others."Later in the day an order was issued, amazing and ill judged. Anybody feeling the stress of the last week was told to leave the ship and assemble on the dockside in preparation for going to hospital."About 20 men left the ship and I can still see their grins as they trooped over the gangway. The majority were malingerers but in fairness, the prospect of that final trip was frightening as the Germans were almost on the French beaches."The captain of the Hebe sent for Harold Biles as the Chief Engineer, and the Coxswain."We both had to tell him that the ship was so depleted of crew that a further sailing was impossible. And so we remained alongside while other craft made the trip, some never to return."To my father\'s dismay, HMS Hebe played no further part in Operation Dynamo."This was the greatest blow which sometimes I feel to this day," he says, on the eve of his 98th birthday.\n', 'Comrade Akaash\'s statement comes after the rebels were blamed for Friday\'s train crash which left 148 people dead.Police say Maoist rebels sabotaged the track, causing the derailment of the Calcutta-Mumbai express in West Bengal.Maoists denied the charge. But Comrade Akaash also said they would investigate whether any rebels were involved.Railway officials in eastern India have cancelled night trains in Maoist-affected areas after Friday\'s incident.Comrade Akaash told the BBC that they were "appealing" to the railways to run trains through rebel strongholds even during the night.Profile: India\'s Maoist rebelsIn pictures: India train collision"We are promising total security to all trains. We will not allow anyone to attack any train anywhere in the country and those trying to do it will face stern punishment," he said.The railways have not reacted to the statement.Police say they have "definite evidence" that a local rebel Maoist militia were behind the disaster - they have named two militia leaders as the prime suspects.One of the suspects, Umakanta Mahato, was arrested last June and charged with sedition and waging war against the state.But he was released on bail in December, and the police did not contest the bail, court records say.Independent lawyers are asking why the police did not contest the bail plea of a senior Maoist militia leader.Railway officials in eastern India have cancelled night trains in Maoist-affected areas after Friday\'s incident.The restrictions would be in place until 0500 [2330GMT] on 3 June, the company said.Report said other services were being rescheduled to ensure they travelled through Maoist areas of eastern India in daylight.Prime Minister Manmohan Singh has described the Maoist insurgency as India\'s biggest internal security challenge.\n', 'His 1965 track Tears was the third biggest-selling single of the decade, according to a newly compiled chart.The Beatles occupy the top two places in the chart and have an additional three records in the Top 10.DJ Tony Blackburn counted down the Top 60 best-selling records of the 1960s in a special programme on BBC Radio Two, broadcast on Bank Holiday Monday.According to sales data compiled by the Official Charts Company, the biggest selling single of the 1960s was She Loves You by The Beatles.I Want to Hold Your Hand, recorded by the Fab Four in 1963, came second.The Unswinging SixtiesThe other Beatles records in the Top 10 are Can\'t Buy Me Love at four, I Feel Fine at five and the double A-side We Can Work It Out/Day Tripper at seven.Yet Dodd\'s track - which topped the UK singles chart for five weeks and was the biggest-selling single of 1965 - outsold them all."It comes as no surprise to see the Fab Four at number one, but other aspects of the chart are perhaps a little unexpected," said Blackburn.Jeff Smith, Radio 2\'s head of music, called the chart "a nostalgic reflection of the enduring appeal of the music of the \'60s and the artists that defined the decade."Dodd, now 82, has been in showbusiness for more than 50 years.Born in Liverpool in 1927, he is best known for his buck teeth and frizzy hair, tickling stick and his creation of the Diddymen.\n', 'Since late November, Scotland\'s five mountain resorts have attracted 373,782 customers.The ski season is estimated to have attracted £37.5m into the local economy.With fresh snow on the slopes, CairnGorm Mountain expects skiing during the first weekend of June.Recent figures from Ski Scotland showed that this season\'s figures were better than the last bumper season of 2000-2001.Chair of Ski Scotland Heather Negus said: "All winter, we realised we were heading for a great season."We had hoped to match the figure for 2001, but didn\'t realise we had beaten it until recently, when everything was added up - and of course, CairnGorm Mountain is still operating, so we\'re still counting."It is estimated that for every pound spent on the slopes another £3 is spent in the local economy with more than £28m being spent this winter in local accommodation, cafés, bars, restaurants, shops and filling stations.Ms Negus added: "All the ski areas have been delighted to see other local businesses thriving this winter."Everything really came together for us - we had lots and lots of superb snow, which kept on coming, some truly amazing overhead weather giving \'bluebird\' conditions, and, because there was also snow elsewhere in the UK, people realised that the Scottish Highlands did have skiing and snow boarding to rival the best and they came here to enjoy it."\n', 'They are accused of kidnapping, torturing, and killing left-wing activists under the country\'s military rule between 1976 and 1983.Human rights groups hope the trial will shed light on Operation Condor, a joint effort among South American military rulers aimed at suppressing opposition.The five have denied the charges.They include two former intelligence officers, Honorio Martinez Ruiz and Eduardo Ruffo, former Gen Eduardo Cabanillas, former Col Ruben Visuara, and former military intelligence agent Raul Guglielminetti.A sixth man, former Vice Cmdr Nestor Guillamondegui, was excused from the trial on health grounds, court officials said.They said his health would be monitored to determine if he could face trial at a later date.The men are accused of having run a notorious detention centre in Buenos Aires.More than 200 people are believed to have been kidnapped and taken to the secret prison, known as Automotores Orletti.Most of the detained were from Uruguay, but survivors say it also housed prisoners from Chile, Paraguay, Bolivia and Cuba.Condor was devised in 1975 by military officials from Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay.Its aim was to silence the opposition by sending teams into other countries to track, monitor and kill dissidents.A prosecutor said what happened at Automotores Orletti was "calculated and planned and amounted to a death sentence" for the prisoners.Marcelo Gelman, the son of Argentine poet Juan Gelman, was one of those detained in the clandestine prison in 1976. His body was later found in a cement-filled drum dumped in a river.His wife, Maria Claudia Garcia, was pregnant when she was abducted. She was taken to Uruguay, where she was disappeared.Their daughter, Macarena Gelman, was raised by a police officer in Uruguay. She says she will testify at the trial, which is expected to last months.\n', "The action sports game, based on Mexican 'Lucha Libre' style wrestling, sees players compete in arenas used by official administrative body the AAA (Asistencia AsesorÃ\xada y AdministraciÃ³n) and other traditional Mexican settings.Traditional Mexican wrestling is a fast-paced sport, with competitors donning colourful costumes, masks and make up.Popular in Mexico for more than 100 years, the sport has expanded into the United States and has started to gain fans across the globe.Players of the video game have 30 wrestling characters to choose from.As is the case in real life wrestling, the aim of the game is both to win and to avoid humiliation - in the Mask vs. Hair contest the loser either has their head shaved on stage or forfeits their trademark wrestling mask for life; the ultimate symbol of pride for many real Lucha Libre wrestlers.To mark the launch, Hispanic publisher Slang staged a real life Lucha Libre event in the middle of E3. The winner was Dr. Wagner Jr, and his prize was to become the main image on the game's packaging.Due for release in August this year on all console and hand-held formats, the game will ship with a single player campaign that will let players customise and improve their character, coupled with an online match-up that sees users enter forfeit matches, such as Mask vs. Hair.Mexican wrestlers have appeared in video games such as Tekken and Street Fighter IV before, but this is the first time that a game dedicated to Lucha Libra has been released.The developers say that future editions are already in the works.\n", 'Harper Lee\'s classic was published 50 years ago this summer and it remains the only novel she ever wrote.Lee, 84, has never explained why she stopped writing.She doesn\'t give interviews - "Hell, no" was her response to a request several decades ago - and that silence has only added to the intrigue.But her close friend Thomas Lane Butts, a retired minister in her hometown, Monroeville, Alabama, says she once told him the reason.Sitting on a pew in the Methodist church which the Lee family still attends, he described to me how she suddenly brought the subject up one night over dinner in New York."She asked me, \'You ever wonder why I didn\'t write anything else?\' And I said, \'Along with several million other people, yes, I had wondered about that.\' And she said, \'Well, what do you think?\'"Speaking in his slow southern drawl, the Rev Butts, who just turned 80, suggested to her that she had already written a great book and therefore didn\'t need to compete with herself."And when I got through she said, \'You\'re all wrong.\' I said, \'Alright, smart Alec. You tell me.\' She said, \'I would not go through all the deprivation of privacy through which I went for this book again for any amount of money.\'"And she said, \'I did not need to write another book. I said what I wanted to say in that book.\'"Harper Lee called it a simple tale about the "conflict of the human soul" and Monroeville, Alabama, is where she drew her inspiration.The story depicts the segregated South of her childhood, during the Depression. It was published at the height of the civil rights struggle.The Rev Butts grew up 10 miles outside Monroeville. By the late 1950s, he says, he was a "fuzzy-cheeked young preacher" campaigning for an end to segregation.He had met Martin Luther King Jr and signed a petition to boycott buses. The Ku Klux Klan had left a burning cross on his front lawn.He says To Kill a Mockingbird was not well received in Monroeville when it was published."The people who were hard racist did not like it because of the implication of the book," the Rev Butts told me."The book revealed racism and that always frightens a racist - when you pull the cover off them."Those of us who stood up for civil rights were much encouraged by the book because in a very skilful and subtle way it addressed itself for justice."But these days, the Rev Butts says, there is enormous civic pride in Monroeville.The old courthouse, which Hollywood re-created for the film, now houses a museum to Harper Lee and the town\'s other literary icon, Truman Capote.Capote was a childhood friend of hers and is thought to be the inspiration for the Dill character in To Kill a Mockingbird.The town\'s residents often try to protect Lee, allowing her to live a normal life instead of being hounded by fans or bothered with prying questions."Being famous I\'m sure is a lot of fun for a year or two. But after a while it gets old," the Rev Butts says. "She is not a recluse but she does hide from publicity."\n', 'Those who participated in the Aberdeen Children of the 1950s project, which saw all primary pupils aged seven to 12 surveyed by the Medical Research Council in 1962, have been contacted.They have been asked to take part in the Scottish Family Health Study, which is recruiting 50,000 people.It aims to investigate why diseases such as cancer can run in families.Those recruited will have their health tracked, with the intention of creating a Scottish "bio-bank" containing genetic, medical and family history and lifestyle information.This will allow researchers to investigate the contribution of genetic and environmental factors to common conditions.Blair Smith, a GP and professor of primary care medicine at Aberdeen University, will run the project.He said: "We know that many diseases such as cancer, heart disease, mental illness and diabetes run in families and that tells us that genes are important."But we don\'t know yet which genes are important or how they relate to other things such as lifestyle."We can get more information about genes by studying DNA which carries the genetic blueprint handed down through the generations."That is why we are collecting and analysing blood samples and health information from thousands of families across Scotland."He said the data gathered would help future research into the prevention, treatment and diagnosis of illnesses.\n', 'It needs to raise £100,000 to save the 1733 portrait of Gambian Ayuba Suleiman Diallo, by artist William Hoare.The Heritage Lottery Fund, The Art Fund and the NPG will all contribute to the total cost, which is £555,000.The portrait, which has never been seen in public, has temporarily gone on show at the London gallery.Diallo, who was from a prosperous family of religious clerics, was captured as a slave in Africa at the age of 29 and was transported to work on a plantation in America.Read Will\'s blogAfter he was imprisoned for trying to escape, he met lawyer Thomas Bluett who, impressed by Diallo\'s intellect and education, took him to England.Diallo was received with great enthusiasm by aristocrats and scholars.The National Portrait Gallery said Hoare\'s painting was the first British portrait that honoured a named African subject as an individual and an equal.A spokesman for the gallery told the BBC News website that the work - which had been in a private collection - had sold at auction in Christie\'s in London in December for £554,937.50.Following the sale, then Culture Minister Margaret Hodge put a temporary export bar on the painting and gave British museums and galleries the opportunity to buy it if they could match the price.The Heritage Lottery Fund and The Art Fund have already given grants of £333,000 and £100,000, while the NPG has also contributed.The Lottery Fund\'s grant will go towards the acquisition, as well as the costs of conserving, displaying and touring the painting around other galleries and museums in the UK.Broadcaster and National Portrait Gallery trustee, Zeinab Badawi, said: "This portrait is a rare example of a painting of an 18th Century African in Britain."This portrait would be a vital and powerful addition to the collection at the National Portrait Gallery for its representation of Britain\'s diverse cultural heritage."\n', 'A proposed amendment to the Finance Bill by the SNP and Plaid Cymru, which would have prevented the increase, was defeated by a majority of 295.A Labour-backed amendment calling for the move to be delayed pending an assessment of its impact on vulnerable groups was also defeated.Ministers have said the tax rise is "unavoidable" to reduce the deficit.In a further vote, MPs approved the VAT rise by 321 to 246, a government majority of 75.The votes came during a lengthy debate on the bill, which enacts last month\'s Budget, in the Commons.Chancellor George Osborne has said the planned rise in the main rate of VAT from 17.5% to 20% is estimated to raise Â£13bn towards reducing the Â£155bn deficit.The move was controversial as the Conservatives said they had "no plans" to raise it during the election while the Lib Dems attacked the Tories - now their now-coalition partners - saying their plans would necessitate a "VAT bombshell".But neither the Conservatives, Labour nor the Lib Dems ruled out raising VAT before the general election.MPs discussed a group of 16 opposition amendments - including a bid by the SNP to scrap the rise altogether and several Labour amendments, including one which would delay the VAT rise until the government has assessed its impact on pensioners, children and those on low fixed incomes.The SNP amendment was defeated by 316 votes to 21.Another Labour amendment, which was also defeated, would have exempted groups such as charities, local authorities and other groups from the VAT rise.A Lib Dem MP, Andrew George, tabled an amendment to peg the rise to just 0.5% - from 17.5% to 18%."Of all the measures to restore the public finances it seems to me that a VAT rise has to be among the least welcome of all of the alternatives," he told MPs.Treasury minister David Gauke said VAT was "one of the few levers available" to the government to address the shortfall in the public finances."Any sensible government would consider it. And, given the circumstances we\'re in, any government would do it." He added: "We had to raise VAT because there was no money left."But shadow chief secretary to the Treasury Liam Byrne said Britain\'s pensioners may face "an Â£8bn VAT bill over the course of this Parliament".In an interview with the BBC\'s Daily Politics earlier, shadow chancellor Alistair Darling confirmed Labour had looked at raising VAT to 18% or 19% and said he did "not have a philosophic problem with that" as long as "you do something to help people on low fixed incomes" like pensioners and to ease the effect of spending cuts.He said Labour\'s amendment was not a "blanket refusal to put up VAT" but a "reasoned and considered amendment" which was calling on the government to do more to help those worst hit by a VAT rise.\n', 'Police have confirmed paint was thrown over doors and windows at Crumlin Orange Hall some time between 2300 BST on Monday and 1000 BST on Tuesday.SDLP South Antrim MLA Thomas Burns condemned those behind the attack which he said was "pointless"."They can only harm and destroy, they can only cause pain and hardship and useless expense to taxpayers and ratepayers," he said.\n', 'Up to six shots were fired at police during a third night of violence in north Belfast on Tuesday.Petrol bombs and a pipe bomb were also thrown by nationalist rioters in the Ardoyne area. About 100 officers used water cannon and baton rounds.The prime minister has said the PSNI behaved in a brave and restrained way during the recent trouble.Speaking in the Commons, Prime Minister David Cameron described the violence as "unacceptable" and said the PSNI had been forced to respond.On Wednesday, Assistant Chief Constable Duncan McCausland said children as young as 10 were involved in the violence.He said as well as throwing stones and petrol bombs, young children were being used as shields by "sinister elements" organising the riots behind them.ACC McCausland said police had hours of video footage from before the violence started and would use it to identify the rioters."There will be significant arrests in the forthcoming days - individuals will not go scot free," he said.The rioter who dropped a concrete block on a policewoman on Monday night - seriously injuring her - had already been identified he added."Wherever he is in Northern Ireland he can sit and be worried - we will be coming for him," he said.The officer is due to get out of hospital later on Wednesday.Meanwhile, the NI first and deputy first ministers have met the chief constable.Following the meeting, Peter Robinson said he had "nothing but the highest admiration for the way the police has dealt with the difficulties of recent days".Martin McGuinness described the violence as a "setback against the huge progress we have made in recent times".But he insisted that those behind the violence "would not succeed" in disrupting the political process.The NI Chief Constable, Matt Baggott, said his force was determined to bring those responsible to justice.Mr Robinson and Mr McGuinness were criticised on Tuesday by Assistant Chief Constable Alistair Finlay, who called on them to provide more leadership.On Wednesday, searches were carried out in the Ardoyne area in relation to the recent trouble and a number of items were taken away for further examination.A 20-year-old man was also charged with riotous behaviour in connection with an incident during an Orange Order march in the Ormeau Road area on 12 July. He is due to appear at Belfast Magistrates Court on Thursday.On Tuesday night in Ardoyne, burning barricades were put in place and laser pens were shone at police. Some officers suffered minor injuries.Politicians have condemned the violence, which has flared at the height of the loyalist marching season.Sinn Fein have said dissident republicans and "anti-social elements" are behind the violence.SDLP councillor Nicola Mallon spent most of Tuesday night in Ardoyne and said it as a night of "absolute madness and mayhem" with local residents growing increasingly worried about the situation.Northern Ireland\'s Justice Minister David Ford said there was an "extremely sinister edge", in terms of those who were encouraging the rioting.There was also trouble in North Queen Street area of north Belfast on Tuesday night where youths built a barricade across the road.In the Markets area of south Belfast a bus was damaged by stone-throwers and a car was recovered by police as youths tried to hijack it.A car was also stolen in Lurgan, County Armagh and four petrol bombs were thrown at a police vehicle in Londonderry.More than 80 police officers had been injured over the previous two nights of rioting by nationalist youths.Police later released aerial footage of the violence, which showed officers coming under sustained attack from people throwing bricks and wielding metal bars and planks.The chief constable, Matt Baggott, said the cost of policing Monday\'s violence would run into millions of pounds.\n', 'Giving evidence to the Iraq inquiry, Baroness Manningham-Buller said the action had radicalised "a few among a generation".As a result, she said she was not "surprised" that UK nationals were involved in the 7/7 bombings in London.She said she believed the intelligence on Iraq\'s threat was not "substantial enough" to justify the action.Baroness Manningham-Buller said she had advised officials a year before the war that the threat posed by Iraq to the UK was "very limited", and she believed that assessment had "turned out to be the right judgement".Describing the intelligence on Iraq\'s weapons threat as "fragmentary", she said: "If you are going to go to war, you need to have a pretty high threshold to decide on that."In a previously secret document from 2002, Baroness Manningham-Buller wrote to the Home Office saying: "We assess that Saddam is only likely to order terrorist attacks if he perceives that the survival of his regime is threatened."The Chilcot inquiry is continuing to hear evidence about decisions taken in the build-up to the invasion and its aftermath.Baroness Manningham-Buller, head of the domestic intelligence service between 2002 and 2007, said the terrorist threat to the UK from al-Qaeda and other groups "pre-dated" the Iraq invasion and also the 9/11 attacks in the US.However, she said the UK\'s participation in the March 2003 military action "undoubtedly increased" the level of terrorist threat.By Peter BilesBBC correspondent at the inquiryThe former head of MI5 chose her words very carefully.Baroness Manningham-Buller was giving her evidence in public, although 35 witnesses have previously testified to the Iraq inquiry behind closed doors in order to protect national security or international relations.Key to her evidence was the release of the declassified assessment which she wrote in March 2002, a year before the invasion of Iraq.This played down the direct threat to the UK from Saddam Hussein\'s regime, and its possible links to al-Qaeda.As was expected, the focus of her evidence remained on the implications of the 2003 invasion for Britain, rather than the actual decision to go to war.Given the gravity of the situation, with 16 suspected terrorism plots uncovered in the UK between 2001 and 2008, it may be a surprise to some that she did not have direct conversations with Tony Blair during her time as head of MI5.A year after the invasion, she said MI5 was "swamped" by leads about terrorist threats to the UK."Our involvement in Iraq, for want of a better word, radicalised a whole generation of young people, some of them British citizens who saw our involvement in Iraq, on top of our involvement in Afghanistan, as being an attack on Islam," she said, before immediately correcting herself by adding "not a whole generation, a few among a generation".The ex-MI5 chief said she shared her concerns that the Iraq invasion would increase the UK\'s exposure to terrorism with the then home secretary David Blunkett, but did not "recall" discussing the matter with Prime Minister Tony Blair.MI5 did not "foresee the degree to which British citizens would become involved" in terrorist activity after 2004, she admitted."What Iraq did was produce fresh impetus on people prepared to engage in terrorism," she said, adding that she could produce evidence to back this up."The Iraq war heightened the extremist view that the West was trying to bring down Islam. We gave Bin Laden his jihad."Lady Manningham-Buller said MI5 was given a budget increase after 9/11 and again in 2002 but the agency still needed far greater resources as a result of the Iraq invasion."By 2003 I found it necessary to ask the prime minister for a doubling of our budget," she said. "This is unheard of, certainly unheard of today, but he and the Treasury and the chancellor accepted that, because I was able to demonstrate the scale of the problem that we were confronted by."Baroness Manningham-Buller was part of the government\'s Joint Intelligence Committee before the war, which drew up the controversial dossier on Iraq\'s alleged weapons of mass destruction in September 2002. The dossier stated the weapons could be activated with 45 minutes of an order to do so.Asked about the dossier, she said she had very limited involvement in its compilation but it was clear, with hindsight, that there was an "over-reliance" on certain intelligence.She added: "We were asked to put in some low-grade, small intelligence into it and we refused because we did not think that it was reliable."She said MI5\'s responsibility was to collect and analyse intelligence and to "act on it where necessary" to mitigate terrorist threats, but stressed it was not her job "to fill in gaps" in the intelligence.A year before the war, the former MI5 chief advised Home Office officials that the direct threat posed by Iraq to the UK was "very limited and containable".In a newly declassified document, published by the inquiry, Baroness Manningham-Buller told the senior civil servant at the Home Office in March 2002 that there was no evidence that Iraq had any involvement in the 9/11 attacks.While there were reports of links between the regime of Saddam Hussein and al-Qaeda, there was no intelligence to suggest meaningful co-operation between the two.In that letter, she said the possibility Iraq might use terrorist tactics to defend its own territory in the event of an invasion could not be ruled out.But she stressed Iraqi agents did not have "much capability" to carry out UK attacks, adding her view of this never changed.In his evidence in January, Tony Blair described Saddam Hussein as a "monster" and said the world was a safer place with him no longer in control of Iraq.\n']

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['The Gaia satellite will be sent far from Earth to map the positions of more than a billion stars in our galaxy.Remarkable sensitivity should also enable the observatory to see hundreds of thousands of new celestial objects, including previously unknown planets.The main structure of the spacecraft was moved this week from the UK factory where it has been for a year to undergo tests on its propulsion system.EADS Astrium in Stevenage transported Gaia by road to Ampac-ISP at Aylesbury for checks on its cold gas micro-thrusters. Once this work is complete, the structure will then go to Astrium\'s Toulouse, France, facility for final preparations.The European Space Agency (Esa) satellite is due for launch in 2012 on a Soyuz rocket from the new Sinnamary spaceport in French Guiana.Gaia is a successor to Europe\'s Hipparcos space astrometry mission which ran in the late 1980s and early 1990s. It catalogued more than 100,000 stars in our galaxy.The new mission is a step change in capability, however. Its billion-pixel camera system will give scientists an unprecedented 3D map of the sky.Over a five-year period, it will chart the precise positions, distances, movements, luminosities, and changes in brightness of stars. These details will unlock new information about the structure, origin and evolution of our Milky Way Galaxy.And because Gaia will track anything that passes across its field of vision, it is likely also to see countless objects that had hitherto gone unrecorded - such as asteroids, planets beyond our Solar System, and tepid stars that never quite fired into life.What you see in the image at the top of this page is Gaia\'s electrical and service module.This is the part of the satellite that will do all of the "housekeeping" in space. It contains elements such as the attitude and orbit control system, the avionics, the computer and data handling subsystems. A large antenna will go underneath the structure to allow Gaia to talk to Earth.What you do not see here is the payload module that will eventually go on top. This will be the unit that contains Gaia\'s telescopes and camera system.Nor do you see the thermal shield which will open - petal-like - from the underside of the service module to give protection to Gaia\'s sensitive optics."Gaia came to Stevenage about a year ago as a bare structure," said the Astrium UK Gaia project manager, Andy Whitehouse."Since then we\'ve integrated the propulsion system. We\'ve built all of that offline and then put it on the structure. There\'s a lot of pipework that runs around inside, and the tanks are also inside as well."Mark Tomlin, the assembly and integration test manager, added: "There wasn\'t much time to bring all this together. We\'ve done almost 500 welds on the mechanical service module and that\'s taken us on the order of six months to achieve. It\'s been a monumental task. Each weld has to be X-rayed and cleaned."As a lead member state of the European Space Agency, the UK is playing a prominent role on the mission, both scientifically and industrially.The immense array of camera detectors, or CCDs (charge-coupled devices), is being provided by e2v at Chelmsford."The bulk of the work going on here at Astrium UK is on the electrical side, not the mechanical side," observed Dr Ralph Cordey, the company\'s head of science."This includes the crucial onboard processing units, which turn the prodigious amounts of data Gaia will get from its CCDs into a data stream that can be sent to Earth."[Jonathan.Amos-INTERNET@bbc.co.uk](mailto:Jonathan.Amos-INTERNET@bbc.co.uk)\n', 'Camilla bought a box of mangoes with a Brixton Â£10 note, introduced last year to try to keep the money of local people within the community.The couple were surrounded by shoppers as they walked along Electric Avenue.They came to Brixton to see work which has started to revitalise the borough.It was Charles\' first visit to the area since 1996, when he was accompanied by the former South African president Nelson Mandela.Greengrocer Derek Chong, who has run a stall on Electric Avenue for 20 years, said Camilla had been "nice and pleasant" when she purchased the fruit."She asked me what was nice, what would I recommend, and I said we\'ve got some nice mangoes."She asked me were they ripe and I said yes - they\'re from the Dominican Republic."Mr Chong is one of 170 local retailers who accept the Brixton Pound.Customers exchange traditional pound coins for Brixton Pounds and then spend them at the market or in participating shops.During the visit, Prince Charles spent time talking to youth worker Marcus West, who works with children nearby on an estate off Coldharbour Lane.Mr West said: "He\'s on the level, really down-to-earth. They were very cheery. The prince is a lovely man."He added: "I told him I was working with young kids and he said, \'Keep up all the good work.\'"Prince Charles also visited the Railway Hotel, at the invitation of his charity The Prince\'s Regeneration Trust.The trust hopes to restore and refurbish the building, where once Jimi Hendrix and The Clash played, as a new community and business centre.\n', 'Next month, archaeologists will begin work off the coast of Kenya to identify a wreck believed to have belonged to the man some historians believe inspired the adventures of Sinbad the Sailor.Chinese archaeologists, who arrived in the African country this week, are hoping that the shipwreck could provide evidence of the first contact between China and east Africa.Setting sail more than 600 years ago, Zheng\'s armada made seven epic voyages, reaching south-east Asia, the Middle East, and Africa.Some say he even made it to America - several decades before the celebrated European explorer Christopher Columbus - although this has been widely disputed by historians.Zheng, known as the Three-Jewel Eunuch Admiral, carried gifts from the Chinese emperor aboard his "treasure ship", which groaned with valuable cargo including gold, porcelain and silks.These were exchanged along the established Arab trade routes for ivory, myrrh and even China\'s first giraffe, promoting recognition of the new Ming dynasty.But within years of his death, Zheng appeared to fade from public consciousness, and for centuries his legend was overlooked as China turned its back on the world and entered a long period of isolation.Now Zheng is enjoying a resurgence - and there appears to be more than historical curiosity behind his revival.The sunken ship is believed to have been part of Zheng\'s armada, which reached the coastal town of Malindi in 1418.The Chinese seem confident they will find the wreck near the Lamu archipelago, where pieces of Ming-era ceramics have already surfaced.The Chinese government is investing Â£2m ($3m) in the three-year joint project, which Kenya says it hopes will throw up important findings about early relations between China and Africa.Analysts say this ties in well with China\'s diplomatic overtures to African nations, as it goes about securing natural resources and political influence.Zheng He - also known as Cheng Ho - is being hailed anew as a national hero; invoked by the Communist Party as a pioneer of China\'s "open-door" policies that have once again made China a world power."The rise of China has induced a lot of fear," says Geoff Wade of the Institute of South-east Asian Studies in Singapore."Zheng is being portrayed as a symbol of China\'s openness to the world, as an envoy of its peace and friendship - these two words keep cropping up in virtually every reference to Zheng He out of China," says Prof Wade.In talks with the head of Asean, a grouping of South East Asian nations, earlier this year, Chinese state councillor Dai Bingguo, who is a leading figure in foreign policy, said: "I want to assure you that China is not to be feared."The voyages of Zheng He, he said, had brought "porcelain, silk and tea rather than bloodshed, plundering or colonialism" - a reference to violent coercive measures used by Western colonisers."To this day, Zheng He is still remembered as an envoy of friendship and peace," Mr Dai said.Zheng He was an admiral in the time of "empire", when there were no boundaries, no frontier limits, says China expert Edward Friedman."The expeditions were real events - Zheng\'s achievements were extraordinary and a marvel of the time," says Prof Friedman of the University of Wisconsin-Madison.But the detail of Zheng\'s story is open to interpretation, and the version being promoted by the Chinese government ignores history in order to serve foreign policy, he says.Statesman Deng Xiaoping, regarded as the chief architect of China\'s "opening up" in the 1980s, said China would never seek hegemony. And President Hu Jintao has said many times that peaceful development is a strategic choice of the Chinese government.Prof Geoff Wade, a historian who has translated Ming documents relating to Zheng\'s voyages, disputes the portrayal of a benign adventurer.He says the historical records show the treasure fleets carried sophisticated weaponry and participated in at least three major military actions; in Java, Sumatra and Sri Lanka."Because there is virtually no critical analysis of these texts even now - history writing is still in the hands of the state - it\'s very difficult for Chinese people to conceive of the state as being dangerous, expansionist, or offensive in any way to its neighbours."Chinese nationalism is fed on ignorance of its past relations. The way Zheng He is being represented is part of this."The International Zheng He Society in Singapore disputes this "Western thought", and says the battles that Zheng was embroiled in were either retaliatory or an effort to rid the high seas of pirates."These incidents were hardly the nature of true battle but, instead, vividly signify the peaceful diplomacy of Zheng He," said spokesman Chen Jian Chin.Many layers of myth surround China\'s ancient mariner. According to Kenyan lore, some of his shipwrecked sailors survived and were allowed to stay and marry local women.DNA tests have reportedly shown evidence of Chinese ancestry and a young Kenyan woman, Mwamaka Shirafu, was given a scholarship to study Chinese medicine in China, where she now resides."She\'s as much a symbol of international peace and friendship as any historical legacy," says Prof Wade.\n', 'The works on Gdynia Way near Plymouth\'s city centre have been in place since June to widen the road to three lanes.But police said they had seen an increase in the number of collisions on the Maxwell Road, Macadam Road junction.Plymouth City Council (PCC) said a new set of temporary traffic lights would be put on the junction.Pc Ian Tanner, Plymouth\'s road casualty reduction officer said: "There have been some collisions since the new system was put in place, with four or five injury collisions in that area."The council are diverting quite large volumes of traffic on to roads that, although perfectly up to the job, people don\'t usually travel on, and as a result it hasn\'t worked as well as we would have liked it to."It\'s a balancing act for the council, as to what is the best thing to do, to keep the traffic moving as well as they can and to keep the level of injuries down."Pc Tanner added that the increase in collisions could also be a result of drivers, familiar with the route, not reading new signs properly.In a statement, PCC said: "During the last couple of months it has become apparent that there could be further improvements to the revised junction layout."The decision to install temporary lights has been made after routine discussions with various stakeholders including the police."The lights will reinforce the changed priorities and help drivers negotiate this junction."The council said that up to 1,000 drivers used the junction each hour.The new traffic lights will give priority to traffic travelling between Plymstock and the city centre in the morning and vice versa in the evening, until the work is completed in October.\n', 'The Curriculum for Excellence, which has been four years in the making, aims to give teachers more freedom and make lessons less prescriptive.Some teachers, unions and opposition parties have expressed concern the curriculum is not ready.But Scottish ministers have given assurances it will improve standards.Education Secretary Mike Russell said the current system was not being largely re-written.The changes, for children between the ages of three and 18, which are already in place in primary schools, aim to focus more on teaching methods rather than content, and seek to make young people more resourceful and responsible.The system will be introduced for children in their first year of secondary school, and will be rolled out year on year until it is implemented for all secondary years.Speaking on BBC radio\'s Good Morning Scotland programme, Mr Russell said, "We already know that in the primary sector, this is a successful means of imparting education."The rules of physics and the grammar of French don\'t change as a result of that, but what does happen is that teaching methods improve."I\'m confident that it will produce the results that Scotland needs - a well-educated group of young people and a well-educated work force."However, Eleanor Coner of the Scottish Parent Teacher Council told BBC Scotland that although related exams are still a few years off, parents are concerned about the lack of communication over the new curriculum.She said: "I was speaking to a parent last night who said she just can\'t get her head round it and that she just doesn\'t understand anything about it."I think the problem is that the messages that have been sent out can be quite confusing at times. There needs to be more information like this on what is happening, and this is what it means for your child."Mr Russell said he had written to the parents of each child affected by the new system, and he had been visiting schools around the country to speak to parents and teachers.Labour, the Tories and the Lib Dems have raised concerns that the new curriculum is still too vague and have questioned whether enough funding has been made available to deliver it.In March, Mr Russell rejected calls by secondary teachers to delay the introduction of the curriculum.Some unions have expressed concerns that their members will not be ready to introduce the new system and pledged to create specialist groups in subject areas to provide the right support.Labour education spokesman Des McNulty claimed SNP cuts were a threat to the new curriculum.He said: "Newly qualified teachers are unable to get jobs and school budgets are under their tightest pressure than at any point in the last decade because the SNP have failed to prioritise our schools."The vital materials and information needed for the successful implementation of the Curriculum for Excellence has not yet been provided and many teachers feel the support they were promised has not been delivered by the SNP."The Liberal Democrats said they supported the curriculum but said Mr Russell\'s handling of the situation was "shambolic".Education spokeswoman Margaret Smith said: "I\'m pleased that teachers are excited about teaching the new curriculum, but as children return to school today, there are still no criteria for the new national exams replacing Standard Grades."Teachers have to start teaching the new curriculum, but with no idea about the exams that they should be preparing children for."\n', 'Sir Philip, owner of clothing retailer Arcadia Group, will examine expenditure from the past three years to try to identify potential savings.He told the BBC more centralised buying by government departments might help.But the appointment was criticised by the GMB union - who said that Sir Philip\'s wife, the direct owner of Arcadia, lives in a tax haven.Sir Philip owns more than 2,000 shops in the UK, including BHS and Topshop, which are estimated to make up some 12% of the nation\'s clothing retail market.His conclusions will inform the wider Comprehensive Spending Review due in October.Sir Philip Green is one of the UK\'s most successful retailers.With a personal fortune of more than £4bn, he owns the Arcadia Group, whose fashion chains include Topshop, Burton, Dorothy Perkins, Evans and Miss Selfridge.In 2009 Arcadia made pre-tax profits of £213.6m, 13% higher than the previous year.Sir Philip also owns department store chain BHS, whose fortunes he has transformed since he purchased the then ailing company in 2000.The government will be hoping that Sir Philip can transfer his renowned ability to trim costs from the private sector to the civil service.He will also bring a proven record in procurement, and aims to reduce the cost of the government\'s purchasing contracts.However, despite Sir Philip\'s successes, his appointment may still raise eyebrows.His wife Tina is the direct owner of Arcadia, and she is officially a resident of Monaco. This enabled her to gain a tax-free £1.2bn dividend in 2005.Sir Philip also made headlines in 2004 when he made a failed hostile takeover bid for Marks and Spencer.He told BBC Radio 4\'s Today programme he had "no idea" how much could be saved yet, but added: "We need to get ourselves focused on the big spending, where is the money actually being spent."I think in the past, occasionally having had discussions on this, there is not central procurement."So the thought process of us having an individual buyer in each one of our stores without centralising the purchasing, will give you some idea, hopefully, of the opportunity."But it\'s about process as well, so we need to understand the process, how it\'s done, who does what and how we can quicken all of that up."But his appointment was criticised by Paul Kenny, head of the GMB union, who pointed out that Sir Philip\'s wife - the named owner of Arcadia - lives in the tax haven of Monaco.He said: "If we were seeking advice about marketing or selling clothes he is someone you might ask. This is about the health, education and care of millions of our fellow citizens - not about importing cheap clothing."And the Public and Commercial Services Union, which represents civil servants, said: "It\'s not that surprising that the millionaires in the cabinet have appointed a billionaire to say that their cuts, which will devastate communities in the UK, are \'fair\'."But Cabinet Office Minister Francis Maude defended Sir Philip\'s appointment, saying he had a "sharp eye for detail" and could guide the government on contracts and leases signed up to in future."He\'s shown how he can turn around big complex businesses. Government is a huge complex organisation, and while it\'s not the same as a business, a lot of the same disciplines are needed," he added.Asked about the tax status of his wife, Sir Philip told the BBC: "My wife\'s not a tax exile - my family do not live in the United Kingdom, it\'s somewhat different."He added: "We do pay all our tax in Britain. I think we have paid over the last five years some £300-400m in taxes on profits that have been made on our company."I\'m a UK taxpayer, I work here every week, we employ 45,000 people in the UK and we have got a £500m payroll."Sir Philip will be supported by a team of civil servants and report to Mr Maude and Chief Treasury Secretary Danny Alexander - who said the review would help the government "totally re-think" the way it spends public money.\n', 'The 1949 Delahaye Roadster, which some have dubbed the most beautiful car in the world, was given to Dors when she was 17.The sky blue car has been described by auctioneers as "extravagant and outrageous - a rolling sculpture".Dors, who was seen as the British Marilyn Monroe, died in 1984 aged 52.Born Diana Mary Fluck, Dors became known as a 1950s blonde sex symbol, but was also well-respected for her acting skills.RM auctioneers said the car was curvaceous, sexy and flamboyant, just like its former owner.It was expected to sell for up to $6m but went for $3m plus a buyer\'s premium of 10%.The car is one of only 150 Roadsters made, and only one of 51 of its specific model - the 175S.The company stopped production in 1951 as it found there was little demand for such extravagance during that post-war period.When Dors first received the car, she did not even have a driving licence.At 20, she became the youngest owner of a Rolls-Royce in the UK - a reflection of her success at an early age.After she died, the car changed ownership several times and has in recent years been restored to its former condition.In its catalogue listing, RM Auctions says the Roadster - which has a top speed of 70mph - can "easily claim to being the most extravagant and beautiful coachbulit car in existence".\n', 'Youngsters are returning to school this week in Scotland, with parents in other areas of the UK preparing children for the next academic year.They are able to buy school shirts for ??1 and sweaters for ??2.But rising cotton and wool prices mean it is unlikely that uniform prices can fall any further, Neil Saunders, of Verdict Research, said.The big four UK supermarket chains - Asda, Tesco, Sainsbury\'s and Morrisons - as well as Marks and Spencer, are selling the constituent parts of a generic school uniform for less than ??5 each.For example, Asda is selling a white shirt for ??1, Sainsbury\'s has put a ??2 price tag on grey and black trousers, and Tesco has blue and green sweaters on sale for ??1.75.Although labour costs are low as many of these items are manufactured in Bangladesh and China, the margin for these items is still extremely slim.The supermarkets accept this owing to the brand loyalty they gain from customers, who buy uniforms at cheap prices and then stay in the store to buy other goods such as school accessories and groceries.The price war is unusual and prices for many other items are rising.Plus-size school uniforms launchThe picture is also different for parents who must buy uniforms from specialist suppliers. Owing to prescriptive demands of these uniforms, prices tend to be higher than the generic supermarket clothes.Verdict Research estimates the UK school uniform market to be worth ??694m.The average price of a standard uniform has fallen by almost 21% since 2004, it said, with supermarkets increasing their market share.However, the total value of uniform and equipment sales has fallen from ??861m in 2004 to ??694m, the research group said.Neil Saunders, of Verdict, said that the quality of uniforms tended not to be at the same level as a decade ago."As long as they last, parents are not too concerned," he said."Children run around in these things, rip holes in them, and they fall apart anyway. As long as it lasts a term or half a year, parents are quite satisfied with that."He added that because wholesale prices of cotton and wool were rising, it would be difficult to cut prices any further.Last month, Marks and Spencer announced it had started to sell over-sized school uniforms for overweight children as young as four.Campaigners said it was simply commercial recognition of the fact obesity was a growing problem among younger pupils. Marks and Spencer said the trial range followed demand from parents.\n', 'The keynote MacTaggart Lecture will be given by the director general of the BBC, Mark Thompson, at what is a crucial time for the corporation.Last year during the keynote Edinburgh speech, one of the BBC\'s biggest competitors, James Murdoch, launched an outspoken attack on the corporation.He called its "dominant" scale "chilling" and said that it should be "far, far smaller".The BSkyB chairman - who also runs much of News Corporation, the publisher of The Times, Sunday Times, Sun and the News of the World - expressed particular concern over the public funding of the BBC\'s news output, which he called "state-sponsored journalism".He claimed it was a "threat to the plurality and independence of news provision", because it made it hard for commercial publishers to earn money from their own news websites.To some of his audience, the idea of "state-sponsored journalism" was over the top.But, worryingly for the BBC, Murdoch\'s general point that the corporation was too big and was harming its commercial rivals, drew murmurs of agreement from other media owners and politicians.Since then, the BBC has found itself under almost constant fire, not least in the newspapers which now compete with it, as they extend their businesses onto the internet.In this year\'s MacTaggart Lecture, Mr Thompson must try to win round the corporation\'s critics, including some of those commercial rivals and politicians.But he must also set out his vision for the BBC, as a publicly-funded news and cultural organisation in a world of rapidly changing technology and behaviour - and tighter public finances.The BBC has been widely criticised for the large sums of licence fee money it pays to its stars and top managers.In the new age of public austerity, Culture Secretary Jeremy Hunt says much needs changing at the BBC.He has given notice that the next licence fee negotiations - when they begin in a year\'s time - will be very tough.Viewers, he says, can expect to pay less.Belatedly, the BBC has responded to some of the criticisms.Senior executives\' pay has been published, then frozen, and bonuses withdrawn.The highest-paid managers are giving up a month\'s pay for the next two years and will be asked to withdraw from a scheme which tops up their pensions.The BBC is to publish the names of its highest-paid presenters and performers and it has proposed radical cuts to its staff pension scheme, to cope with a large deficit.But that in turn has alienated many BBC employees, who are less highly paid.Unions are balloting their members for strike action.Other staff are unhappy because their jobs are moving to the north of England, while executives leading the move are keeping their own homes in the south.Mark Thompson must address all of these different concerns and audiences.Yet he is also expected to point out that the BBC has much to be proud of.It still has high support from the public, and large and appreciative audiences for its television, radio and online services.Innovations such as the BBC website and iPlayer have added to the public benefit provided by the corporation in recent years.When, asked to make cuts, it tries to close a service such as the digital radio station 6 Music, there is an outcry.On the eve of Mr Thompson\'s speech, the case for the BBC has been eloquently argued by two academics in what they call An Appeal to the New Parliament in Defence of a British Institution.Professor Steven Barnett and Professor Jean Seaton, of the University of Westminster, call on Parliament to remember "the huge affection in which the BBC is held by the British public, the worldwide admiration which it attracts, and the immeasurable importance of the democratic and cultural contribution which it makes to British life".The BBC director general could hardly put it better himself. Whether he does so remains to be seen.\n', 'He passed away peacefully in hospital on Tuesday after a short illness.Born in Tourmakeady, County Mayo, he worked as a teacher before securing a part in the premiere of the Brian Friel play Translations in 1980.Lally became a household name in Ireland for his role as Miley Byrne in the RTE soap opera Glenroe and later starred in the BBC series Ballykissangel.He also appeared in the Hollywood movie Alexander and provided the voice for the Oscar-nominated, animated Irish film, The Secret of Kells.As a fluent Irish speaker and advocate of the language, Lally had roles in several Irish language films.He is survived by his wife Peggy and their children Saileog, Darach and Maghnus.\n', 'Andal Ampatuan Junior is accused of orchestrating the murder of 57 unarmed civilians, who were ambushed, killed and clumsily buried in a mass grave in the southern province of Maguindanao last November.Another 27 members of his family have also been charged in connection with the killings - five are with him in custody - and they all deny the charges against them.But for many Filipinos, this trial is about much more than establishing the guilt or innocence of one man, or even one family.It\'s about the huge influence of clans like the Ampatuans, and the culture of impunity surrounding them.While their involvement in the massacre has yet to be proven, there is no doubt whatsoever that the Ampatuans were - and still are - extremely powerful.The Ampatuans have been in Maguindanao for centuries, and can trace their lineage to a Muslim preacher, Shariff Aguak, who was one of the first people to bring the Islamic faith to the area.But they were not always the dominant force they are today. According to Arnold Esguerra, a history professor at the University of the Philippines in Manila, the surname Ampatuan only started to appear in official documents in the early part of the 20th Century.At that stage they were influential traders, he said - but their social status was definitely beneath that of the "datus", the traditional clan rulers.The situation changed in the mid-1970s, when then-President Ferdinand Marcos declared martial law, and tried to stamp out the growing Islamic separatist movement by selecting a few people he could trust to administer the province.One of those people was Andal Ampatuan Junior\'s father, Andal Senior, who is now the undisputed head of the family clan.First, he became the mayor of Maganoy town - and then, during the presidency of Cory Aquino, he was given the more powerful role of officer-in-charge.But it was under President Gloria Arroyo, who came to power in 2001, when the Ampatuans really came to prominence.Andal Senior became governor of Maguindanao, a post he has now held for the maximum three terms. Then in 2005 his son Zaldy became the governor of the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao - an influential post controlling the five Muslim provinces that have been given a degree of self-rule from central government.\'Heights of power\'Andal Junior became mayor of Datu Unsay, a town that bears his nickname, and at the time of the massacre, 10 of Maguindanao\'s 34 municipalities were run by Ampatuans or their relatives.Mrs Arroyo\'s government was good to the Ampatuans, providing funds for the region, and in the process propelling Andal Senior to "undreamed-of heights of power", according to a report by the International Crisis Group.In 2006, Mrs Arroyo issued an executive order legalising the informal private "armies" being kept by families like the Ampatuans, enabling them to work alongside the regular army - but by extension legitimising their use as a means of local control.In return the Ampatuans openly supported her in election campaigns.There are widespread claims that the family helped rig votes for Mrs Arroyo in the controversial 2004 election, which she narrowly won. Both the Ampatuans and the former president deny the allegations.At the time of the massacre, the clan had an estimated 28 mansions, scores of luxury cars, large amounts of rice-producing land and a heavily armed private army of more than 2,000 men.According to the International Crisis Group, the Ampatuans also controlled the police, the judiciary and the local election commission, and possessed mortars, rocket launchers and assault rifles.Even now, after the finger of blame has been pointed at them for the November massacre, the family still retains a lot of its influence. At least 15 Ampatuans won victories in May\'s election - some of whom have charges against them.And according to Jessica Evans from Human Rights Watch, Andal Senior is still able to give orders to his subordinates from inside jail.Of course none of this means the Ampatuans are necessarily guilty of the killings, or that all members of the clan act in a similar way.In fact, according to Amina Rasul, director of the Philippine Council on Islam and Democracy, some Ampatuans are very effective and popular community leaders."They\'re not all cut from the same cloth. Many are professional, and have real support," she said.But human rights groups are still concerned about the dominance of these family clans, and they warn that the influence and power exhibited by the Ampatuans is by no means unique."I don\'t think this is an isolated incident," said Amina Rasul. "There are other families in other parts of the Philippines that are just as powerful."The Philippine military recently admitted that there were at least 112 private armies around the country - an indication, perhaps, of how many more clans and family groups hold sway over their own private fiefdoms.Whether by chance or design, presidential policies over the past few decades have given certain families the opportunity to amass extraordinary levels of power and influence.The first priority of the trial into last November\'s massacre is undoubtedly to bring justice for those who were so brutally killed.But human rights groups are hoping that the case will also persuade the current government, under President Benigno Aquino, to bring an end to the dominance of families like the Ampatuans.\n', 'Researchers found that four out of five children in England who ate school lunches had tried food at school that they had not tried at home.Half of parents questioned said their children had asked for foods they had eaten at school to be cooked at home.The survey, of about 1,000 parents, found the most popular vegetables were carrots, sweetcorn and peas.Aubergine, chickpeas and spinach were among the least popular.Of the parents questioned, 628 had children who ate school lunches.(% denotes proportion of parents who said their child would eat each vegetable)England\'s School Food Trust commissioned the research after a survey by the Mumsnet website suggested some parents gave their children packed lunches because they thought they were too fussy to eat anything else.Trust chairman, Rob Rees, said: "Every parent knows it\'s a nightmare watching their child push food around the plate."School meals can be a great way to help parents encourage their children to try new foods and to increase the variety of foods in their diet."Mumsnet co-founder, Carrie Longton, said: "Getting children to eat healthily is every parent\'s dream, but meal times at home can often be a battle ground and emotionally charged."From Mumsnetters\' experience it seems that once at school there\'s a desire to fit in with everyone else and even some positive peer pressure to boast about the variety of what foods you can eat."School meals have also moved on quite a bit from when Mumsnetters were at school, with healthier options and more variety."School meals in England now have to comply with strict nutritional guidelines.About four in 10 primary school children in England now eat school lunches, slightly more than in secondary schools.More children in Scotland eat school lunches - about 46%.The survey was conducted online between 26 February and 5th March among a panel of parents who had at least one child in school aged 4-17 years old.\n', 'Research suggests Oxford may be affected the most by public sector cutsOxford among worst GCSE resultsChairman of Oxfordshire Economic Partnership Frank Nigriello said small firms would not have jobs available.It comes as research suggests Oxford has one of the highest number of employees in vulnerable sectors.The BBC-commissioned study, carried out by Experian, ranks the resilience of council areas to economic shocks.In the research, Oxford was rated the third highest in England for the number of employees working in vulnerable sectors.Figures from the government estimate 48% of jobs in Oxford East are in the public sector.Mr Nigriello said Oxfordshire had very few large companies, with many people employed in the county\'s pioneering health services, as well as research and development, including Oxford University.He added: "If there are massive cuts in the public sector, then Oxfordshire\'s private sector won\'t have the resilience."Small businesses don\'t have the opportunities or availability of jobs."A special BBC News season examining the approaching cuts to public sector spendingThe Spending Review: Making It ClearThe Oxfordshire Economic Partnership (OEP) is a company formed by a number of business people in the county to help promote enterprise.The research also suggests Oxford has few self employed people, but that the working-age population were highly skilled.In South Oxfordshire, according to the Experian research, the situation was different, with the 11th highest proportion of those self employed in England.Mr Nigriello, who works for Unipart in Cowley, suggested the private sector should be willing to assist the public sector in making changes to their organisation.He said: "Private sector companies would be foolish not to help."While we may be the engine that creates the wealth, we recognise that we need the services to create the community we want to live in".Oxfordshire County Council is currently looking to make more than Â£200m of cuts by 2015.The figure may be adjusted after the government\'s spending review next month.Meanwhile, the research also revealed Oxford is in the bottom five regions of the UK for GCSE results.South Today will be debating the issues raised in the spending review tonight at 2235 BST.BBC Oxford 95.2FM will be discussing the research from 0700 BST.\n', 'Coronation Street, which celebrates 50 years on the screen in December, picked up a special honorary award.Doctor Who won best family drama prize - with actress Karen Gillan, who made her debut this year as assistant Amy Pond, on hand to accept the award.The awards were hosted by Alexander Armstrong at London\'s Dorchester Hotel.The BBC 1980s cop drama Ashes To Ashes was named best drama while best new drama went to hit US musical comedy Glee.Philip Glenister, who played DCI Gene Hunt in Ashes to Ashes, admitted that the show had ended at the right time."All good things come to an end. I think that was enough, the danger is you start repeating yourself. There\'s only so much you can have him talking, shouting and nicking people," he said.ITV1 show Emmerdale took the titles for best soap actor, Danny Miller, who plays mechanic Aaron Livesy, and best soap newcomer Adam Thomas who plays Adam Barton.It also collected the prize for best soap storyline over Aaron Livesy\'s sexual confusion.Coronation Street stars on the red carpet were both nervous and excited about the prospect of a "live" episode to mark the soap\'s 50th anniversary.William Roache, who plays Ken Barlow, said: "We\'ll get through. We\'re used to working in short spurts, so to do an hour live is frightening."Earlier this year it was revealed that key characters will be killed off in a tram crash which occurs in Weatherfield in December.Anthony Cotton, who plays Sean Tulley, said: "We don\'t know who\'s going to be on the receiving end of any of the disasters. I\'m hoping it might be back like the days when we didn\'t know who shot JR."EastEnders took the top soap prize in a year that saw its first live episode. Lacey Turner won best soap actress for her portrayal of teen mother Stacey Branning.Later this week the show sees a blaze at the Queen Vic and the departure of landlady Peggy Mitchell, played by Barbara Windsor.Scott Maslen, who plays Jack Branning, said Windsor leaving was a "massive loss" to the programme."Barbara is very small, but a massive personality and she\'s going to be sorely missed," he said.Britain\'s Got Talent triumphed over Dancing On Ice, Strictly Come Dancing and The X Factor to land the best TV talent show prize. Assault course show Total Wipeout was named best gameshow.James Corden and Ruth Jones\'s BBC series Gavin and Stacey was named best comedy.Denise Welch was named best actress for Waterloo Road while Jack O\'Connell from Skins was best actor.Winners in full:\n', 'Mr Cameron missed the weekly prime minister\'s questions to fly to be with his father in hospital.Downing Street said his father died shortly after the PM arrived at the hospital in the South of France.He told ITV in March his father was a "huge hero figure for me" who had a great sense of optimism.It is understood the prime minister will remain in France overnight.Mr Cameron was told on Wednesday morning his father was seriously ill after suffering a stroke and heart complications. After talking to doctors at the hospital, the PM decided to fly to be with his father and mother Mary.Downing Street said French President Nicolas Sarkozy had arranged a helicopter to take Mr Cameron to the hospital so he could see his father.Sources told the Press Association he was "incredibly grateful" as he may not otherwise have been able to get there in time and was "relieved" to have been at his bedside.By Ross HawkinsPolitical correspondent, BBC NewsTo David Cameron his father was a hero, a man who never complained about his disability and a key inspiration behind the \'Big Society\' theme that characterised the Conservative election campaign.In a newspaper interview he reflected: "I\'ve never really heard him whinge about anything."After the election Ian Cameron said he always thought David had the capability to be prime minister, but added unlike his son, he was not a politician. He spent his professional life as a stockbroker, and sat on parish and church councils.David Cameron said his father and mother - who worked as a magistrate - "wore their public service so lightly".David Cameron said he almost gave up politics after his six-year-old son Ivan died last year. Last week the Camerons brought their new-born daughter Florence home to Downing Street. Ian Cameron did not see his grand-daughter before he died.Nick Robinson: Painful timesDeputy Prime Minister Nick Clegg, who stood in for Mr Cameron at the first PMQs after the summer recess, sent his thoughts and condolences to Mr Cameron\'s family and said he was glad the PM was "able to be at his father\'s side at the end".Chancellor George Osborne told the BBC: "It\'s a very difficult day for David Cameron and his family."I know David was very, very close to his father, and his father hasn\'t been well over recent years, but he\'s always been a really strong presence I know in David\'s life, and I\'m sure he\'ll be missed by David and missed by all of us who knew him."BBC political correspondent Laura Kuenssberg said Mr Cameron had often spoken of the close bond between him and his parents, who lived in Peasemore, Berkshire.Ian Cameron, 77, was born with both legs deformed, and endured repeated operations in an attempt to straighten them and ease his pain.Despite his disability he forged a successful career as a stockbroker and is a former director of estate agent John D Wood.The prime minister said before the general election that his father was a "glass half-full" person with a "sense of optimism".He told ITV 1\'s Trevor McDonald: "My father is a huge hero figure for me, because he\'s an amazingly brave man...."To have a disability in the 1930s and 1940s, a different age, was really tough, but he never let it affect him in any way. "Giles Andreae, a friend of Mr Cameron\'s, told the BBC: "David adored his father and his mother. I think they both have a really seminal influence in the man he is now and in his politics actually."Mr Cameron\'s wife Samantha gave birth to their fourth child, Florence, last month.The couple\'s first child Ivan, who was born profoundly disabled and needed round the clock care, died in February 2009.Mr Cameron\'s biographer James Hanning told the BBC family was "hugely important" to the prime minister: "They are a very strong family but they have been through it."Labour leadership contender David Miliband said he was "very sorry" to hear the news: "My thoughts are with David and his family." A spokesman for Gordon Brown said the former prime minister had written to Mr Cameron to express his condolences.\n', 'The materials, which can sense pressure as sensitively and quickly as human skin, have been outlined by two groups reporting in Nature Materials.The skins are arrays of small pressure sensors that convert tiny changes in pressure into electrical signals.The arrays are built into or under flexible rubber sheets that could be stretched into a variety of shapes.The materials could be used to sheath artificial limbs or to create robots that can pick up and hold fragile objects. They could also be used to improve tools for minimally-invasive surgery.In one approach, Ali Javey at the University of California, Berkeley, and his colleagues built up layers of criss-crossed nanometre-scale wires topped with a thin rubber sheet.Together, the stack acts as what is known as a thin-film transistor, or TFT, with a pressure-sensitive layer on top.The amount of electrical current running through the device is dependent upon how much pressure is exerted on the rubber sheet; more pressure allows more current to flow.The team demonstrated the flexibility of their TFT stacks by bending them to a radius smaller than that of a pencil without changing the skin\'s performance."Javey\'s work is a nice demonstration of their capability in making a large array of nanowire TFTs," said Zhenan Bao of Stanford University, whose group demonstrated the second approach.The heart of Professor Bao\'s devices is micro-structured rubber sheet in the middle of the TFT - effectively re-creating the functionality of the Berkeley group\'s skins with less layers."Instead of laminating a pressure-sensitive resistor array on top of a nanowire TFT array, we made our transistors to be pressure sensitive," Professor Bao explained to BBC News."Our microstructured rubber can bounce back to its original shape much faster and enable higher sensitivity," she added.The overall flexibility of the Stanford group\'s skins appears to be lower, and Professor Bao concedes that to develop her group\'s approach further, better conductive rubber will be needed.Nevertheless, both groups demonstrate that their skins can register a pressure in a tenth of a second, over a large range - from five grams per square centimetre to 40 times that high.Those numbers rival the response of human skin, made with relatively inexpensive manufacturing techniques.John Boland, a nanotechnologist from Trinity College Dublin, praised the two approaches in a critique for Nature Materials."Perhaps the most remarkable aspect of these studies is how they elegantly demonstrate that it is possible to exploit well-established processing technologies to engineer low-cost innovative solutions to important technical problems," he wrote.However, he notes that there are still "significant opportunities for further innovation", such as reducing the distance between the sensors in the arrays to maximise the detail they could "feel", as well as improvements that could make large-area arrays possible and affordable.\n']

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['The TUC\'s annual gathering backed a motion which included calls to build "a broad solidarity alliance of unions and communities under threat".TUC chief Brendan Barber warned that big cuts would make Britain a "dark, brutish and more frightening place".The PM\'s spokesman said they wanted "partnership" with the unions to tackle the deficit.The opening of the TUC\'s 142nd congress - the first under a non-Labour government since 1996 - comes amid concern among unions about the speed and scope of the coalition\'s programme to reduce the £155bn deficit.Union voices: How to tackle cuts\'Responsible\' cuts battle urgedLabour can\'t be meek - HarmanSend us your viewsMost Whitehall departments have been ordered to plan for savings of between 25% and 40% ahead of the comprehensive spending review of 20 October.Delegates debated a motion calling for the TUC\'s general council to "support and co-ordinate campaigning and joint union industrial action, nationally and locally, in opposition to attacks on jobs, pensions, pay or public services".It could lead to different unions calling strikes on the same days if the cuts are not scaled back, although BBC Political Editor Nick Robinson said trade union laws and union leaders\' desire to build a wide coalition against the cuts made a "winter of discontent" unlikely.The motion rejected the idea that cuts were necessary to pay for the deficit and said they were a "savage and opportunistic attack on public services" which "goes far further than even the dark days of Thatcher".TUC general secretary Mr Barber told delegates: "These are not temporary cuts, but a permanent rollback of public services and the welfare state. Not so much an economic necessity as a political project driven by an ideological clamour for a minimal state."What they take apart now could take generations to rebuild. Decent public services are the glue that holds a civilised society together and we diminish them at our peril. Cut services, put jobs in peril and increase inequality, that\'s the way to make Britain a darker, brutish, more frightening place."He said no-one took industrial action lightly, but added: "Where members, faced with attacks on jobs, pay or pensions take a democratic decision for industrial action, they will have the support of unions and the TUC stands ready to co-ordinate that."BBC business reporter Simon Jack said no dates had been named for industrial action - but the motion meant unions were "standing ready" to do so if necessary, although there was no detail of what form it could take. He said the first co-ordinated action was not likely to take place until February or March 2011.By Ben WrightPolitical correspondent, BBC NewsMinisters have spent the summer softening the public up for cuts but, with big job losses looming, the unions haven\'t been persuaded.Brendan Barber called the government\'s assertions "insulting claptrap".Some trade union leaders, such as Bob Crow and Mark Serwotka, predict civil disobedience and coordinated strike action in response to cuts. But moderates like Mr Barber want to temper the tone and place the union movement at the centre of an alliance with the public, charities and community groups who oppose the cuts.So talk of a new winter of discontent may be wide of the mark, not least because secondary picketing is now illegal. But also because union leaders like Barber will be very wary about embarking on strike action that hits the users of public services hard and risks turning their members into villains.The government wants to sound moderate too, hence Francis Maude\'s insistence he wants to see engagement and "partnership" between the unions and ministers. But confrontation looks likely so long as there\'s a chasm between the Treasury and the unions on how to deal with the deficit.What is the Trades Union Congress?Only one delegate spoke against the motion, Jim McAuslan, general secretary of the airline pilots\' union BALPA. He said it might be seen as an "open goal" for the government, and warned some union colleagues were "getting the tone wrong" in resisting every cut and they had to get the message out beyond unions to the wider community.Rail, Maritime and Transport Workers\' (RMT) leader Bob Crow has called for a campaign of "civil disobedience" but Mr Barber told the BBC he thought that was "counter-productive".Instead he said he favoured "a broad-based campaign... to look to harness public opinion behind the case for a different approach to managing our economy."He spoke against a purely critical campaign, asking unions to promote an "alternative to austerity that encourages growth and jobs".Cabinet Office Minister Francis Maude told the BBC: "We will listen very carefully to what they [the unions] say and the arguments that they make, there\'s no question about that. We are not going back to the days where there\'s a complete stand-off between the trade unions and the government. Those days are gone."But he said the coalition government had "inherited a terrible budget deficit" and was having to borrow £1 out of every £4 "just to keep the lights on".He said it was "absolutely necessary" to eradicate the budget deficit - to stop interest rates going up and "choking off" the recovery.He said the government wanted to protect front-line services and jobs and had spent months renegotiating with the government\'s suppliers to cut costs, to try to protect as many jobs as possible.Downing Street also said the government wanted "a genuine partnership with the trade unions".The PM\'s spokesman said. "We need to deal with the deficit, we want to work with everyone in tackling that."For all the rhetoric of the union leaders, the BBC\'s Political Editor Nick Robinson said it would be up to individual members whether to take strike action in ballots over the coming months.But he said there were growing indications of disquiet among council workers and police officers.Dave Prentis, general secretary of the Unison public services union, is calling for united action to defeat the government\'s "austerity agenda".A special BBC News season examining the approaching cuts to public sector spendingThe Spending Review: Making It ClearUnite, the UK\'s biggest union, says it wants a "robust campaign" to protect public services, while the GMB argues that three-quarters of a million jobs could be at risk.The RMT accuses ministers of launching "all-out class warfare".The government is not sending a minister to address the congress but Business Secretary Vince Cable has said he will be willing to speak to representatives to discuss their concerns.Acting Labour leader Harriet Harman addressed the TUC while the five candidates to become leader made their pitches to union delegates in the final hustings of the campaign.Each stressed their solidarity with the trade unions in the face of the anticipated spending squeeze but David Miliband said critics of the cuts needed to win the political arguments while brother Ed Miliband called for a "responsible approach" to opposition.The TUC congress is the curtain-raiser for the party conference season and will be followed over the next three weeks by events held by the Lib Dems, Labour and the Conservatives.\n', 'Mr Cowen had to deny being drunk or hungover during the RTE interview.The taoiseach was interviewed live from his party\'s conference, which is taking place in Galway.On Wednesday he said: "I\'m sorry that it emerged in the quality it did. There was a hoarseness in my voice throughout the day yesterday."He added: "It wasn\'t my best performance and I would like to apologise for that."I would hate to think the reputation of the country or the office of taoiseach would in any way be affected by what I had to say."Mr Cowen again denied any suggestions he was hungover."The assertions made subsequent to it were without justification, without foundation, were not correct, were not true," he said.Mr Cowen had attended the Fianna Fail party dinner at the Ardilaun Hotel in Galway on Monday night.Following the interview, the finance spokesman for the Republic\'s opposition claimed there were concerns over the leadership of the country."There was a feeling this morning that this can\'t continue, the game is up," said Fine Gael\'s Michael Noonan.Simon Coveney, also of Fine Gael, who said in a Twitter message on Tuesday that Mr Cowen sounded "half-way between drunk and hungover" in the interview, has said he accepted the taoiseach\'s apology.Mr Coveney said that he believed Mr Cowen, but added that he did not regret his previous tweet.He said it took "a big person to apologise when big mistakes are made as was the case yesterday morning and the Taosieach should be recognised for that."\n', 'And it\'s tucked away for a very good reason.Inside, your senses are greeted by the smell of rotting dog food, the buzz of blowflies and the purple UV light of the fly killer ready to zap escapees.This is where the museum\'s forensic entomologists breed different species of fly in a bid to help the police solve crimes.Museum scientist Amoret Whitaker is one of just three forensic entomologists in the UK who regularly works with the police to determine the time of death of a corpse."As soon as a person dies, their body starts to decompose and they give off specific odours. These different chemical signals are very very attractive to insects. And in the inital stages it\'s especially blowflies.""So when someone dies, fairly soon, it could be within minutes blowflies are attracted to the body and they will start laying eggs immediately. These will hatch into larvae or maggots and the developmental cycle will continue.""You get a lot of male blowflies hanging around, sitting on plants around the body, waiting for suitable female mates."And it is this cycle of life and death that is critical in helping the police when they are uncertain of the timing of someone\'s death.By understanding the "succession" rates or the speed of growth of flies, from an egg to the larval then adult stage she and her colleagues can determine the likely time that person died.But scientists only have developmental data on perhaps half of the twelve or so species of fly that are regulary found on dead bodies.By breeding them in "captivity" under different temperature conditions they can get more accurate information about the timing of their growth and so the process of death.The accuracy of that timing depends partly on how long the body has been decomposing. If she can get to see a corpse within days of its death, when that person died can be worked out to an accuracy within hours.But, if the body has lain undiscovered for weeks, or even months, then the precision of timing can be narrowed to a matter of days.This timing can even be used to help determine whether a suspicious death should be treated as murder."In some cases of assault, if someone has been seen leaving a pub after a fight say, then that person is found dead a few days later, if we can determine when they died to a matter of hours, we can help establish whether the person died from the assault or other causes."The time of year can dramatically affect how a body decomposes. In one case Amoret and colleagues were involved in, a man disappeared in November but his body was not discovered until the following February.One pathologist report suggested the body had been dead for just a few weeks. In fact because he had died in winter his body had effectively been "mummified".The critical evidence came from Calliphora vicina, a bluebottle blowfly often found on dead bodies. C vicina grows all year round but in winter its development slows right down. While it remains alive, it becomes inactive at temperatures below 1C.This peculiarly slow rate of development meant Amoret and colleagues could prove the man had died months ago rather than weeks.The man had left a pub, taken a short-cut home then slipped and broken his neck.The police regularly use Amoret and her colleagues\' expertise."We can go two months with nothing but then be asked to help with six cases in a couple of weeks.""It\'s rare that our evidence is used in court. It\'s more common that we give police a time window and they can then gather further evidence."Forensic entomology can even be used in cases of burnt bodies, as insects may still be found, feeding within the body cavities. If a cadaver has been burnt this makes estimating time of death difficult for the pathologist.Between working with police in the UK and research at the Natural History Museum, Amoret also works at the anthropology department at the University of Tennessee in Knoxville.There she compares the decomposition of dead pigs and human cadavers. Some people have nicknamed this place the "body farm".In the summers of 2008 and 2009 she compared the decomposition of three pigs and three human cadavers.Her research isn\'t finalised but initial results are positive, confirming that pigs are a good model for how a human corpse decays."The same species of insects are attracted during the same time periods to both types of cadaver. Large numbers of blowflies from days 1-5, fewer on days 6-7, and a large drop from day eight onwards," she told BBC News.She also says this research will be very useful for all cases where insect evidence is used."This work will have a big impact when it\'s published, for forensic entomologists all over the world. As it will show that pigs are a good model for humans, and therefore all the data gathered using pig cadavers can be applied to cases involving human cadavers."Amoret Whitaker is just one of the scientists demonstrating their research at the one night only event "After Hours: Science Uncovered" at the Natural History Museum on Friday 24th September between 1600 and 2200\n', 'The animals, which include a leopard, two lynx and two ring-tailed lemurs, were found at Borth Animalarium, near Aberystwyth.Owners Alan and Jean Mumbray admitted not having the correct paperwork for a commercial premises in court on Monday.They were both fined and told the animals would be found new homes.Jean Mumbray was fined £937.50 and ordered to pay costs of £250, and Alan Mumbray was fined £300 and £100 costs at Aberystwyth Magistrates\' Court, said Dyfed-Powys Police.Sgt Ian Guildford, a wildlife and environmental police officer with the force, said: "The use of the licensing system to control the sale and display of protected animals is a valuable tool in the fight against the trade in endangered animals."Anyone who is involved in dealing with protected animals on a commercial scale such as zoos and other similar establishments should be aware of this and make every effort to comply with the legislation."Without this, compliance loopholes are left open to those who treat endangered animals as a financial commodity."Nevin Hunter, of the Animal Health Wildlife Licensing and Registration Service, said the prosecution was "very significant" and showed that illegal use of endangered animals would not be tolerated.He added: "The vast majority of zoos and animal parks in the UK do so lawfully and play an important part in conserving endangered species."However, those who choose to flout the regulations are on notice that we will take decisive action with police wildlife crime officers to ensure that prosecutions are taken forward."I commend Sgt Ian Guildford, Dyfed-Powys Police, and the Crown Prosecution Service for taking forward the case and achieving this outcome."\n', 'Mutations of the NR5A1 gene were found in a small percentage of infertile men, reports the American Journal of Human Genetics.Scientists from the Pasteur Institute in France and University College London said it could help doctors investigating men with the condition.A UK expert said he hoped that further gene defects could be found.In the majority of cases, doctors can find no cause for male infertility, despite it accounting for up to half of cases in which couples have difficulty conceiving.Male infertility appears to be more common within certain families, and this leads scientists to believe that there may be a genetic root for some cases, but only a handful of gene mutations which might be responsible have actually been found.The latest research looks at a gene already known to be involved in sexual development in both men and women - defects in NR5A1 have been linked to physical defects in the development of the testicles or ovaries.Their findings suggest that, even where there is no physical evidence of a problem, defects in the gene may be hampering the ability to make sperm.They looked at the gene in 315 apparently healthy men who had an unexplained inability to produce sperm.From this group, they found mutations in the gene in just seven, and closer examination revealed the men had altered levels of sex hormones and, in one case, mild abnormalities in the cellular structure of the testicles.The research authors, from the UCL Institute of Child Health in London and the Institut Pasteur in Paris, said: "We conclude that approximately 4% of men with otherwise unexplained failure to produce sperm carry mutations in the NR5A1 gene."Although the find would affect only a small proportion of infertile men, other specialists believe that other similar discoveries could help build up a clearer picture of the origins of the condition.Dr Allan Pacey, a senior lecturer in andrology at the University of Sheffield, said that there was still "embarrassingly little" known about the genetics behind male infertility."Given the complexity of the sperm production process it is likely that many genes are involved and therefore that may gene defects linked to infertility may be found."Although this gene defect affects only a small number of men, we need more studies like this so that we can fill in the gaps in our knowledge and possibly one day build a robust diagnostic test for male fertility based on genetics."\n', 'Staff at Breckland Council will not be paid in future for the time they take to have a cigarette after the proposals were given the go-ahead.Simon Clark, from Smokers\' lobby group Forest, said earlier that everyone was entitled to a break during work.The council said the move was aimed at making the issue of smoke breaks fairer for individuals who did not smoke.William Nunn, leader of the Conservative-run council, said: "We are not trying to stop smoking... what we are saying is when people go for a cigarette they should do it in their own time."Mr Clark said: "Are they going to introduce clocking in and off for people who go on the internet, on Facebook, or people who want to have a cup of coffee?"I am sure there are some smokers who abuse the situation and go out too often but if that is happening that is a failure of management."A meeting of the full council voted to approve the measure on Wednesday.\n', 'The cash comes from chip maker Marvell which became a supporter and sponsor of OLPC in early 2009.The OLPC organisation said the grant meant it had all the development cash it needed to produce its next machine.OLPC said it would show off the first development work on the new machine at the CES show in January 2011.The cash handed over by Marvell will fund development of a tablet version of the XO - the rugged computer designed to boost education in developing nations.The device is code-named XO-3 as it will be the third device the OLPC organisation has produced. It previously scrapped plans for the XO-2 which was to resemble an electronic book.Early prototypes of the XO-3 will likely be based on the Moby machine that Marvell already makes. The finished XO-3 should be ready in 2012.The OLPC organisation was created with the intention of making a laptop costing only $100 that would be bought in huge quantities by poorer nations keen to get children using computers.The final machine produced by OLPC in 2007 ended up costing about $199 and did not sell in the huge quantities the group wanted. To date about 1.4 million XO laptops have been distributed.\n', 'Scores more are still missing in Teluk Wondama district after flash floods and landslides that were triggered when a river burst its banks.Hundreds of people have been injured and more than 5,000 are being housed in tents set up in emergency camps.The National Search and Rescue Agency and military have sent reinforcements to help deal with the disaster.The sudden flooding on Monday caught residents by surprise, officials said, contributing to the high death toll.The local airport has now reopened and roads have been largely cleared of debris, which is helping to speed up aid deliveries to the area, reports say.Navy warships had previously been used to carry tents, medical supplies and food to the disaster zone.Thousands of buildings, roads and bridges in five villages have been damaged or destroyed.The head of the the provincial relief agency, Dortheis Sawaki, said 104 bodies had been recovered, but many more people were missing and the death toll was expected to rise."It\'s a tragedy. The smell of rotting corpses is everywhere. Power is down. There\'s no clean water," she was quoted by AP as saying.Many parts of the country had been badly hit by heavy rains, winds and high waves this year, meteorologists said.\n', 'Sergeant Peter Rayner, 34, from Bradford, West Yorkshire, of 2nd Battalion The Duke of Lancaster\'s Regiment, was killed on Friday.The soldier was carrying out a patrol in the Nahr-e Saraj area of Helmand Province.The number of British military personnel killed in operations in Afghanistan since 2001 is now 340.Sgt Rayner\'s wife Wendy led tributes to the "fantastic" and "loving" husband and father to son, Derek."He loved his job and doing something which he believed in."He will be sincerely missed by all who knew him," she said.Sgt Rayner was born into a military family, and his parents Peter and Bernadette said their son was "always full of energy and was someone who enjoyed life to the full"."As a soldier he loved his job and was totally committed to the Army, as well as his family and friends."As a son and brother, he was a fun-loving and caring person of whom we are all very proud."We loved him so dearly and will miss him with all our hearts."The MoD said Sgt Rayner, who had also served in Bosnia and Iraq, would be "sorely missed" and remembered for his "pre-eminence as a Javelin Commander, for his forthright manner and for his huge personality".Sgt Rayner\'s bravery and courage had attracted much praise in Afghanistan, it said.Lieutenant Colonel Robbie Boyd, Commanding Officer 2nd Battalion, The Duke of Lancaster\'s Regiment, said: "He was honest, loyal and always vocal."A true Lion of England and a man of high morals, guts and integrity."A man who cared not just for the morale of his soldiers, but in how that morale was created."A man with great spirit and forthrightness, who was as true as his aim was with a Javelin Missile."Major Paul Tingey, Officer Commanding Arnhem Company, 2nd Battalion, The Duke of Lancaster\'s Regiment, said Sgt Rayner left a "lasting impression" on people."He spoke his mind and always had the best interests of his men at heart."He was someone that you could rely on to tell you exactly what he thought. I always welcomed his words of advice."I will remember Skippy as a devoted family man, a fanatical mountain biker and one of the best commanders that I have had the privilege to work with," he said.\n', 'The 73-year-old Oscar winner will be presented with the award on 9 June.AFI chair Sir Howard Stringer called Freeman "an American treasure" who brought a calm authority to his roles, "whether playing a prisoner, a president or God."Freeman won an Oscar for his role in Million Dollar Baby in 2005. His next film is the thriller Red.He was also nominated for a best supporting actor Oscar for 1997\'s Street Smart, and has garnered three Academy nominations for best actor for Invictus, Driving Miss Daisy and The Shawshank Redemption.His other credits include Bruce Almighty and Nurse Betty.He will be the 39th recipient of the AFI Lifetime Achievement award. Others include Jack Nicholson, Steven Spielberg, Barbra Streisand, Elizabeth Taylor, Alfred Hitchcock and Martin Scorsese.Stringer said Freeman had an "unmistakable voice that echoes through the hearts and minds of movie lovers around the world".The AFI\'s Lifetime Achievement award is considered one of the highest honours in the US for a film actor.Freeman\'s ceremony will take place in Los Angeles - it will be broadcast on US TV towards the end of June.\n', 'The memorial, with the names of 27 local people, has been unveiled at the Unite building in Islington.The city\'s office block has been called Jack Jones in honour of the ardent trade unionist from Garston who was badly injured in the conflict.Unite\'s regional secretary Paul Finegan said: "We feel very privileged."There were approximately 180 men and women who left the safety of Merseyside to defend the Spanish government against the might of General Francisco Franco\'s nationalist rebels between 1936 and 1939.Jack Jones survived the war and became the leader of the Transport and General Workers\' Union. He was heavily involved with the unions until he died aged 96 in April last year.Local historian, Danny Payne, said that although there were 27 names on the plaque, after further research it is believed that 30 people from Merseyside died fighting.They had to travel there in secret, after the UK government declared it illegal to fight in Spain as it tried to appease Hitler\'s huge fascist force in the lead up to the Second World War.In total, 2,500 from across the British Isles fought in the Spanish Civil War and 500 did not survive.Mr Finegan said: "The plaque used to be on the wall of the unemployed and trade union centre in Hardman Street, but since it closed years ago, it has been sent from place to place across the city."Now it\'s good that it has a permanent home here, it all seems to fit together well - a newly refurbished building called Jack Jones and a memorial dedicated to those who lost their lives in the same war he fought."The civil war ended after WWII had started. More than 300,000 people died and the Republicans were persecuted by the victorious nationalist parties.Mr Payne added: "It was an horrific war, Franco\'s uprising was supported by the Hitler and Mussolini regimes so he was furnished with arms."The Republic was short of weapons and medical supplies and it was basically strangled by the might of Franco."\n', 'The Dolomedes plantarius spiderlings were released into suitable dykes at Castle Marshes between Lowestoft and Beccles on Wednesday.About 4mm, they are hybrids between species found in Sussex and Suffolk.The 1,600 spiderlings were hand-reared in the kitchen of project leader Dr Helen Smith, with the surplus reared at the John Innes Centre in Norwich.Dr Smith said: "The hybrids bring the advantage of increased genetic variability to the new population."This... should give the new population at Castle Marshes the best potential to adapt to its surroundings and to cope with the impacts of climate change."The project was organised by Natural England and Suffolk Wildlife Trust and was aided by a grant from the BBC Wildlife Fund.\n', 'Mr Blunkett said using the same funding formula applied to Wales - which has a devolved budget - Yorkshire would be entitled to a Â£24bn budget."You put great store by devolving decision-making to ordinary people," he told Prime Minister David Cameron.Mr Cameron said the government had already got rid of a "centralised" approach that Mr Blunkett was part of.Mr Blunkett, a Labour former Cabinet minister and the MP for Sheffield Brightside and Hillsborough, made the suggestion during prime minister\'s questions in the House of Commons.He said: "Can you think of one single reason why the people of Yorkshire shouldn\'t determine their own priorities?"And, mischievously, one reason why the people of Yorkshire shouldn\'t have their own White Rose Parliament?"Mr Cameron said: "What we are doing is we are saying to councils in Yorkshire, as up and down the country, \'We are getting rid of the ring fences, we are giving you the power to spend your money in the way that you choose\'."He added: "We have got rid of the bossy, centralised interfering approach that I\'m afraid you were rather part of."\n', 'Like 20 million other people in Bangladesh, most of them women, Ms Rani had turned to microcredit in an effort to lift herself out of poverty.Microfinance offers small loans to people who do not normally qualify for traditional banking credit, to encourage entrepreneurship.For many recipients it is a lifeline, and very often it is the only way for them to establish a business.But after the total destruction of their crops however, villagers like Joba are not in a position to repay their loans.Yet the microfinance organisations continue to collect the instalments.Microfinance is not without its critics. Some argue that people can quickly sink into a cycle of debt, with many lenders charging exorbitant rates of interest.Dr Qazi Kholikuzzaman Ahmad, chairman of PKSF, a body that monitors microfinance, describes microcredit as a "death trap" for the poor.He explains how poor people often take up the loans without thinking of the consequences, and that 60% of borrowers take loans from several sources."There is no understanding that it might take 10 or 20 years to repay their loan," he says.Furthermore, from the weekly repayments, some lenders deduct 10% of that payment for compulsory saving schemes - money the company then uses to lend to other people."Interest on repayments begin at around 15%, but it is a flat rate and can soon rise to anything between 40% and 100%," Dr Ahmad says.Repayments are generally due on loans from the first week after they are taken out, which does not give the borrower enough time to establish any form of income-earning enterprise.To cover those first payments, people often resort to taking out a further loan from a different company.Ms Rani used her loan to buy six cows but after her crops were destroyed she had to sell three of them, at half the market price, to enable her to repay her loan."I was hoping to save the remaining cows but they had to be sold as well," she laments.Women are the main borrowers in the village and they were attracted to microcredit because they could get the loans easily and quickly.Money is not always used as capital investment. Many people borrow money for cultivation, buying cattle, or a flock of chicks or ducklings.Villagers are sending their children to work to help them make the repayments.Source: Microfinance Information Exchange 2009But when they are still unable to pay enough, the debt collectors insist that they sell their cattle, chickens and other household items.Selling agricultural land is also considered as a last desperate option.Villagers complain of harassment from the debt collectors and there have been allegations of physical assaults.Because field officers are judged on repayment rates, they sometimes use coercive and even violent tactics to collect instalments on the microcredit loans.Many villagers finally turn to local usurers - the very people whom Professor Yunus tried put out of business when he made his first loan of $27 (Â£17) to a group of families in a village in 1976.Professor Yunus and his Grameen Bank were awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2006 for his pioneering work in microfinance and he refers to many of the institutions which have followed his example as "the new loan sharks."His organisation has a policy whereby loans are rescheduled in times of natural disaster.Relief costsAfter the floods in Bangladesh, the district administrations requested microfinance organisations to stop collecting instalments for the time being.But that call has gone unheeded.Dr Ahmad is dismayed."There are some agencies which even take their payments from relief material," he says.\n', 'They found that targeting a part of the brain called the parietal lobe improved the ability of volunteers to solve numerical problems.They hope the discovery could help people with dyscalculia, who may struggle with numbers.Another expert said effects on other brain functions would need checking.The findings are reported in the journal Current Biology.Some studies have suggested that up to one in five people have trouble with maths, affecting not just their ability to complete problems but also to manage everyday activities such as telling the time and managing money.Neuroscientists believe that activity within the parietal lobe plays a crucial role in this ability, or the lack of it.When magnetic fields were used in earlier research to disrupt electrical activity in this part of the brain, previously numerate volunteers temporarily developed discalculia, finding it much harder to solve maths problems.The latest research goes a step further, using a one milliamp current to stimulate the parietal lobe of a small number of students.The current could not be felt, and had no measurable effect on other brain functions.As it was turned on, the volunteers tried to learn a puzzle which involved substituting numbers for symbols.Those given the current from right to left across the parietal lobe did significantly better when given, compared to those who were given no electrical stimulation.The direction of the current was important - those given stimulation running in the opposite direction, left to right, did markedly worse at these puzzles than those given no current, with their ability matching that of an average six-year-old.The effects were not short-lived, either. When the volunteers whose performance improved was re-tested six months later, the benefits appear to have persisted.There was no wider effect on general maths ability in either group, just on the ability to complete the puzzles learned as the current was applied.Dr Cohen Kadosh, who led the study, said: "We are not advising people to go around giving themselves electric shocks, but we are extremely excited by the potential of our findings and are now looking into the underlying brain changes."We\'ve shown before that we can induce dyscalculia, and now it seems we might be able to make someone better at maths, so we really want to see if we can help people with dyscalculia.By Fergus WalshMedical correspondent, BBC NewsRead more in Fergus\'s blog"Electrical stimulation is unlikely to turn you into the next Einstein, but if we\'re lucky it might be able to help some people to cope better with maths."Dr Christopher Chambers, from the School of Psychology at Cardiff University, said that the results were "intriguing", and offered the prospect not just of improving numerical skills, but having an impact on a wider range of conditions.He said: "The ability to tweak activity in parts of the brain, turning it slightly \'up\' or \'down\' at will, opens the door to treating a range of psychiatric and neurological problems, like compulsive gambling or visual impairments following stroke."However, he said that the study did not prove that the learning of maths skills was improved, just that the volunteers were better at linking arbitrary numbers and symbols, and he warned that researchers needed to make sure other parts of the brain were unaffected."This is still an exciting new piece of research, but if we don\'t know how selective the effects of brain stimulation are then we don\'t know what other brain systems could also be affected, either positively or negatively."Sue Flohr, from the British Dyslexia Association, which also provides support for people with dyscalculia, said the research was welcome.She said: "It\'s certainly an under-recognised condition, but it can ruin lives."It makes it very hard to do everyday things like shopping or budgeting - you can go into a shop and find you\'ve spent your month\'s money without realising it."\n', 'Fifty-nine people had died up until and including Thursday, and 617 others had been infected, bringing the total affected to 7,359, the ministry added.The news came as the local authorities and relief agencies attempted to get clean drinking water to those areas worse affected by Hurricane Tomas.The storm caused flooding and left eight people dead in western Haiti.The charity, Save the Children, said that in Leogane, the streets had been turned into "rivers" and some 35,000 people had been affected.By Laura TrevelyanBBC News, LeoganeThe UN estimates 15,000 people in Leogane have been affected by the floods.Amercie lost her home when January\'s earthquake flattened this small town west of Port Au Prince. And now her tent has been flooded because the river burst its banks.The mother-of-three is sitting opposite Leogane\'s cemetery, where family tombs lie on their sides, cracked in two by the quake, now surrounded by water.Amercie is worried the combination of dead bodies and stagnant water from the flooding could spread the cholera outbreak to here, where so far no cases have been reported.Next to Amercie, Jean Pierre, a farmer who just planted what he hoped would be a new crop of banana trees and yams, says the flood has washed away his plantation.His childhood home collapsed in January\'s quake; the house he built afterwards has just flooded. No-one is helping, he says angrily.As we leave, the sun has come out and the flood waters are receding. The market is open, and the merchants are selling fruit and vegetables, trying to make a living as best they can.The BBC\'s Laura Trevelyan in the town said the water reached her knees, and that people were afraid of the risk of disease.There was also flooding in Les Cayes, Jacmel and Gonaives, while many mountain towns have been cut off by flooded roads and landslides.There was widespread relief on Friday after Hurricane Tomas passed without destroying the tented camps in and around the capital, Port-au-Prince, housing about 1.3 million survivors of January\'s earthquake.However, attention soon turned to preventing the spread of cholera, which is caused by bacteria transmitted through contaminated water or food, in the unsanitary conditions.Cholera causes diarrhoea and vomiting, leading to severe dehydration, but can kill quickly. It is treated easily through rehydration and antibiotics.A spokesman for the Pan-American Health Organisation, Christian Lindmeier, told the Reuters news agency: "Cholera is a water-borne disease and so additional water means additional risk.""We do expect the infection rate to jump up due to the flooding and to the bad sanitation conditions in many areas," he said.In the town of Saint Marc, in the northern region where the outbreak began three weeks ago, a Cuban doctor in charge of the local hospital said there had been more cases of cholera since the hurricane.BBC Health: CholeraCholera \'difficult to predict\'"The situation here - after the storm - has worsened," Dr Buenaventura Sanchez told the Associated Press."We are seeing higher numbers [of cases] than in the days before, and we are also seeing cases of cholera with typhoid fever at the same time."Like cholera, typhoid is caught by consuming contaminated food or drink that has been handled by an infected person, or if contaminated sewage gets into water used for drinking or washing food. It can also be fatal if not treated.Gary Shaye, the country director of Save the Children, said thousands of children in Leogane were now at increased risk of diarrhoeal diseases.On Friday, Haiti\'s government and the United Nations appealed to donors for nearly $19m to cover urgent humanitarian needs.\n']

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['He is known for frank - some would argue brutal - descriptions of sexuality and alienation.One of France\'s best-known authors internationally, he also wrote the books Atomised and Platform.Houellebecq, 52, won a court case in 2002 against Muslim groups who accused him of insulting Islam.He said he felt contempt for Islam, but he was cleared of inciting racial hatred.The Map and the Territory, first published in French in September, satirises the Paris art world, telling the story of a misanthropic artist who achieves critical and commercial success by photographing old Michelin maps.It also features a badly dressed, drunken writer by the name of Michel Houellebecq who becomes the victim of a grisly murder."Among all the people who are going to discover my books thanks to this prize, I hope I won\'t disappoint them and they\'ll be happy," the author told French media.He has twice come close to winning the Goncourt Prize before, in 1998 and 2005.\n', 'Haile Gebrselassie - Olympic gold medallist, winner of more than 20 sporting records, businessman and activist - pulled out of his first appearance at the New York marathon with a knee injury and told journalists afterwards that he was quitting competitive sports.Ethiopian state television carried the announcement on Monday morning."We love Haile very much, every Ethiopian loves him," Eyoseyas Daniel, 23, told the BBC on the streets of the capital Addis Ababa.He said he was sorry to hear of Haile\'s retirement and that he hoped he would reconsider."He is our hero and I don\'t think there is any runner who runs like him and I don\'t think any runner who will come like him. He is just a hero."Abebe Abebaw said he was a model for the country, while another Addis Ababa resident Walelgn Tamir recalled how he had been at the forefront of Ethiopia\'s long-distance running rivalry with neighbouring Kenya.But he recognised that Gebrselassie\'s career could not go on for ever."He is getting old, older and older, so it is getting difficult after this time for him because of age," he said.Haile Gebrselassie, 37, leaves the sport he dominated for the last two decades with a string of records.But he has also made a name for himself outside the sporting world, as a businessman, educator, philanthropist and art collector.He and his wife, Alem, have three daughters and one son. He told a local magazine last year that he would like his children to become runners, to achieve more than he has and to make their own names.The couple also own a construction business and built the country\'s first private cinema, which shows only Ethiopian films. Alem Cinema is in the same building that houses the gym where he trains, Alem Fitness Centre.He has built and owns two schools, and his resort in the southern tourist town of Hawassa opened earlier this year.Gebrselassie\'s influence even stretches into politics. He is one of the Elders, a group of Ethiopians who have mediated in political crises in the country since 2005.The Elders helped negotiate the release of the people imprisoned in the aftermath of the bitterly-disputed 2005 parliamentary election.They also helped broker the pardon and release last month of the opposition leader, Birtukan Mideksa. Gebrselassie apparently allowed Ms Birtukan to recuperate at his resort, free of charge, with her mother and young daughter.He is aware that his achievements in sports have made him an international legend, and told me last year that he would use that platform to make a difference in the world.And so, beyond national politics, Gebrselassie is involved in international campaigns against climate change and malaria.He feels strongly that athletes must be taught to manage their finances, and spent one week last November training with and mentoring young runners.Ten years ago, he founded the Great Ethiopian Run, which has since become known as Africa\'s biggest road race.The contest is open to amateur and professional runners and is recognised as a show of talent from the continent\'s next generation of runners.So beloved is Gebrselassie in Ethiopia that in 2001, the country\'s best known musician Tedi Afro composed a song in his honour and with his name.Given his status both nationally and beyond, there are some who believe that Gebrselassie may not have finished running - but that his next race may well be a political one.\n', "As no single party or bloc commands a majority of the 325 seats in parliament, the contenders have had to forge new partnerships and deals in their efforts to share out the positions of power.This is the main Shia parliamentary bloc. It was formed after the March 2010 elections as a result of a merger of Prime Minister Nouri Maliki's State of Law coalition and the Iraqi National Alliance (INA).The National Alliance decided in October to support Mr Maliki's bid for a second term as premier, but the decision was reportedly not unanimous.STATE OF LAW COALITION: This grouping - which merged with the Iraqi National Alliance to form the National Alliance - is led by outgoing Prime Minister Maliki, who has been seeking a second term in power.The bloc purportedly cut across religious and tribal lines. It included Mr Maliki's Shia Islamist Dawa [Call] Party as well as some Sunni tribal leaders, Shia Kurds, Christians and independents.Mr Maliki said the alliance wanted an Iraq built on nationalist principles.However, many of the minority Sunnis apparently aren't confident that he truly believes they should be given a large share of power.Mr Maliki hoped to capitalise on successes of his first term in office. However, his record on security was undermined by a series of high-profile attacks on government targets in Baghdad before the March elections.IRAQI NATIONAL ALLIANCE (INA): This mainly Shia alliance - which merged with the State of Law Coalition - includes followers of the powerful cleric and one-time militia leader Moqtada al-Sadr.It brings together the Iraqi Islamic Supreme Council (IISC), the Basra-based Fadhilah party, a few Sunni leaders, former prime minister Ibrahim Jaafari, and Ahmad Chalabi - the former exile who played a key role before the 2003 US-led invasion.Jaafari was prime minister in the Iraqi Transitional Government between 2005 and 2006 and his reputation was tainted by the fact that militias took over the security services while he was in charge, and by the sectarian war that ensued.A senior leader of the IISC is outgoing Vice-President Adel Abdul-Mahdi.The Kurdish coalition is dominated by the two parties administering Iraq's northern, semi-autonomous Kurdish region.The Kurdistan Democratic Party led by the region's president, Masood Barzani, and the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan headed by Iraq's outgoing national president, Jalal Talabani, are both secular in nature and enjoy close ties with the West.The two parties faced a major challenge in Kurdistan's parliamentary vote this year from the Reform (Change) bloc, which won about a quarter of the seats.The Kurds have played king-maker in Iraq since the 2003 invasion and will likely retain enough clout to be part of a ruling alliance with another faction.This alliance won the election by a slim two-seat margin over outgoing Prime Minister Maliki's State of Law, but neither came anywhere near the majority needed to govern.It is led by former prime minister Iyad Allawi, a secular Shia widely supported by Sunnis who view him as a strongman capable of countering Shia power Iran.The alliance includes outgoing Vice-President Tariq al-Hashemi, a Sunni Arab, and senior Sunni politician Saleh al-Mutlaq. They ran on a nationalist platform.While all of the major coalitions have adopted a rhetoric of ''national unity'', al-Iraqiyya, and Saleh al-Mutlaq in particular, have a more consistent anti-sectarian perspective than most of their rivals.This group brings together a range of significant political figures, including Interior Minister Jawad Bolani and a leader of the Sunni anti-al-Qaeda militia in al-Anbar province, Ahmad Abu-Risha.Unity of Iraq has adopted a similar rhetoric to Mr Maliki's State of Law list, probably prompting suggestions that key figures in the list, such as Abu-Risha, appeared to have been seriously considering joining Mr Maliki.Like al-Iraqiyya, the Unity of Iraq list was seriously affected by the ban on candidates with alleged Baathist links.The Iraqi Accord Front, an alliance of parties led by Sunni politicians, participated in the December 2005 elections but has since been weakened by splits and defections. It includes Speaker of the last parliament, Ayad al-Samarrai.It consists of some tribal leaders and the Iraqi Islamic Party (IIP), which has increased its political visibility over recent years, enhancing its claim to represent Iraqi Sunnis at a national level.Tribal leaders were courted by major parties as it was thought they would play an important role in the election. Some of Iraq's Sunni tribal leaders sprang to prominence when US forces began backing local sheikhs against al-Qaeda in 2006.While the tribal figures are looking to branch out into mainstream politics, they have not formed a united front and have mainly joined forces with existing blocs.Smaller minorities, including Turkmen, Christians, Yazidis, Sabean Mandaeans, Shabak and others, were thought likely to ally with bigger electoral lists in areas where they were not dominant.BBC Monitoring selects and translates news from radio, television, press, news agencies and the internet from 150 countries in more than 70 languages. It is based in Caversham, UK, and has several bureaux abroad.\n", 'But what\'s really in a place name?Should Beddau in Rhondda Cynon Taf be pronounced "Bather", as many of the locals do, or "Beth-eye" according to its roots in Welsh?A group of geographical and historical experts from around Wales say Welsh place names are particularly important, as they tend to be descriptive of the conditions at the time of naming, whereas English place-names are subject to obscure influences from Latin, German, French and Scandinavian languages.Despite the rich source of information which they could hold, Wales does not have a national place-name body monitoring trends and derivations, as does Scotland, England and Northern Ireland.Yet a conference this weekend, organised by The Snowdonia National Park, Cymdeithas Edward Llwyd and the Welsh Assembly Government is aiming to change that, by drawing together historians, geographers and linguists to form Wales\' own place name society.Twm Elias of Snowdonia\'s Plas Tan y Bwlch study centre, has helped organise the Llên Natur conference, and explained:"It\'s not so much how people pronounce place-names today, it\'s about recording how locations have been named, written and pronounced over time.""People who live in Beddau are welcome to call it \'Bather\' or \'Beth-eye\' as they choose; it\'s their town after all! But if we forget that the town\'s name comes from Beddau, the Welsh for graves, then we\'d be losing an understanding of its possible roots as an ancient, pre-Christian burial site."But whilst the true meaning of Beddau\'s name is not fully understood, many other historical, socio-economic, and environmental riddles have been solved through the study of how our ancestors named their lands.Through the name of Dôl-y-Pennau in Snowdonia ( which translates into "Meadow of Heads"), members of the Llên Natur project were able to point archaeologists to the previously-undiscovered site of a massacre between feuding Welsh princes, which resulted in dozens of people being beheaded before their heads were discarded in a field in the area named in their memory.A study of a concentration in eastern Wales, of places bearing the suffix \'Wern\' or \'Gwern\' has similarly lent fresh understanding to the trade links between medieval Wales and the Norman Marcher states.Gwern derives from the Welsh for alder tree, the willow-like wood from which was used to manufacture clogs for agricultural workers.While the trees are native throughout Wales, the frequency of Wern and Gwern in the east of the country pointed historians towards studying potential sites where they may have been grown on a commercial basis, for sale to agricultural areas over the border in Herefordshire and Shropshire.But not all the discoveries are of a purely historical nature.The pine marten, a small mammal once native to Wales, is now facing extinction.However, the number of places which include \'bela\' - Welsh for pine marten - in their name is testament to the frequency with which they were once found here.Conservationists are using these places as a starting point to study satellite imagery for potential sites where pine martens may one day be re-introduced into the wild.This weekend\'s conference is the culmination of years of work by Duncan Brown, a Welsh-speaker whose work for the Countryside Council for Wales led to his fascination with the links between language and environment.But he warned: "It\'s sometimes dangerous to read too much into place names, or to take them too literally.""For example, places with \'eos\' suffixes derive from the Welsh for nightingale. They\'re no longer native to Wales, and there\'s some debate whether they ever were."Yet there are two clusters of \'eos\' names in Wales, one around Carmarthenshire and Glamorganshire, and another in the north, centred around Denbighshire and northern Powys.""The south Wales group are prefixed with terms like \'llwyn\', a copse, or \'y-pant\' , a hollow, which correspond with the natural habitat of nightingales.""However, the group in the north have prefixes like \'llety\'r\', from the Welsh for a tavern or inn."So the reference to nightingale is far more likely to have originated from someone who sung there, with the voice of a nightingale."Message of importanceThe Llên Natur conference is being opened with an address by Culture Minister Alun Ffred Jones.Mr Brown is hoping this will prove indicative of more concrete support for the project."It\'s fantastic to have Alun Ffred along to speak anyway, as it\'s a real recognition of the hard work everyone has put in," he said."Everyone knows that there\'s not much money to go around at the moment, but inexpensive things could make a big difference.""We\'ve already made a huge start on a database of place-names and their origins on the Llên Natur website, and with access to support from the assembly (government) we could go even further.""Also, some within the group would like to see legislation brought before the assembly to prevent historic Welsh place names becoming anglicised or changed altogether to ones with no local significance.""Even if the resources weren\'t available to police it rigorously, the simple presence of legislation would send out a message of the importance that Welsh place names continue to have to this day."\n', 'The 80ft (24.3m) structure will be located on a raised part of the seafront in Redcar, at the site of the former Leos night club.It will have a viewing platform, a studio, galleries and a cafe.Work is due to start on the town\'s sea defences in early 2011, and the construction of the vertical pier is set to begin in the autumn.Councillor Sheelagh Clarke, cabinet member for culture, leisure and tourism, said: "The public told us that they wanted to see unique attractions in Redcar that do not replicate those of other resorts."The vertical pier will create a point of interest to attract people to Redcar and re-ignite interest in the town as a place to visit."\n', 'More than 100 people are still missing and feared dead after a hillside collapsed on Sunday, following the heaviest rains in the country for decades.Local residents initially used their bare hands to dig into tonnes of mud that engulfed some 30 houses. Seven people have been saved so far.Thousands of people have fled the area.The BBC\'s Jeremy McDermott in Medellin says many of the bodies being pulled from the mud are those of children who were playing in the streets when the landslide hit.The scar of the collapsed hillside can be seen from miles away, he adds.The landslide hit the La Gabriela district of Bello, Antioquia province, at about 1900 GMT on Sunday.In pictures: Colombia landslideOfficials originally feared that 145 people may have been buried.But the mayor of Bello, Oscar Andres Perez, told Colombian radio 123 people had been trapped.He said the hill had become increasingly saturated with water over the past few days and that there had been a "high risk of landslides".Mr Perez said the authorities had warned residents of the danger.Orfanely Madrigal, a Bello resident, told a local radio station she had been aware of the risk: "I foresaw this tragedy. I told my mother this was a high-risk area but nobody believed me.""I\'ve lost half my family - my mother, four brothers, nephews and my 13- and 10-year-old daughters," she said.Several hundred people, including Red Cross rescue workers, soldiers and police, are digging through the deep mud in an effort to find survivors. More than 20 sniffer dogs have also been brought in.However, teams are moving cautiously for fear that heavy machinery will crush homes buried in the mud.Red Cross officials say that 174 people have died as a result of the heavy rains in Colombia, 225 have been injured and 19 are missing, without counting the victims of the Bello landslide.Tens of thousands have been left homeless after most major rivers have burst their banks as a result of the heavy rain.Colombian President Juan Manuel Santos has announced he is flying to Bello to personally assess the situation there.Mr Santos has said recovering from the torrential rains and the damage they have caused is going to be very expensive, and that he is considering calling a national state of emergency if the rains continue."Unfortunately, this tragedy has just kept growing," he said.Neighbouring Venezuela is also experiencing heavy flooding.Some 70,000 people have been driven from their homes there.President Hugo Chavez has said his government plans to seize private land to house some of those forced to abandon their homes.The May-November rainy season in Mexico, Central America and the northern part of South America has been severe this year.The extreme weather is attributed to the La Nina climatic phenomenon, which is caused by colder than usual water currents along the Pacific coast.\n', 'Scientists agree that such attacks are extremely rare - and that sharks are not the man-eaters depicted in Hollywood blockbusters such as Jaws.But they will try to determine why the sharks were lured into shallow waters, and what prompted them to carry out a series of attacks that left one person dead and several more injured.So far, two sharks - an oceanic white tip and a mako shark - have been caught by local fishermen, but experts say there is no evidence so far that either of them are responsible for the attacks.There is an abundance of oceanic white tip sharks - Carcharhinus longimanus - in the Red Sea. Divers have spoken of diving with oceanic white tips without feeling threatened.Sources: International Union for Conservation of Nature and International Shark Attack FilesBut Ian Fergusson, a shark biologist and patron of the Shark Trust, a UK conservation organisation, said the presence of the short-fin mako shark was intriguing.Oceanic white tips frequent the region but it was unusual for swimmers to encounter them in shallow waters, he said, and it was very rare for shortfin makos to be found in the Red Sea - and exceptionally rare to find them close to shore.He said the last time a short-fin mako attacked in the area was in 1970s, when a tourist was wounded in an attack off Eilat\'s reefs.Mr Fergusson, a regular visitor to the area, said it would not be difficult for a shark to get close to the shore in Sharm el-Sheikh."That particular part of the coastline is bordering on deep water. You don\'t have to go far offshore to find yourself in 500 metres of water. Sharks can get within half a mile of the shore easily. They don\'t, for example, have to cross reefs to get there."According to the University of Florida\'s International Shark Attack Files, there are an estimated 70-100 shark attacks on humans per year, resulting in about five to 15 deaths. Of those, the oceanic white tip is responsible for only a small number.But the large oceanic sharks were also the main culprits behind countless attacks on sailors and airmen who, after air and sea battles, found themselves adrift in the Pacific during World War II.So what could have prompted the latest attacks?There has been speculation that animal carcasses were recently dumped into the Red Sea, not far off the shore. Some reports have suggested the remains could have been thrown overboard by a ship carrying animal cargo."If you start dumping carcasses, you couldn\'t ask for a better way of baiting for sharks," said Mr Fergusson.David Jacoby, who specialises in shark behavioural ecology at The Marine Biological Association of the UK, agreed that if this is the case, it was likely to be a significant factor in the sharks\' behaviour."Pelagic, or oceanic, species of shark often feed opportunistically because the open ocean can be a sparse environment for food," he said.While less is known about the movements and behaviour of the oceanic white tip, compared with some other species, Mr Jacoby offered another possible explanation as to why the sharks might have been in shallow water.Based on evidence, experts know that in other shark species, larger females move into warmer, shallow waters to either aid gestation - which can be between 9-12 months in white tips depending on the temperature - or to pup, although from what little evidence there is, it seems that oceanic white tips probably pup in the early summer."Both species [white tips and makos] rarely encounter people as they spend large amounts of their time in blue water - open ocean," said Mr Jacoby."Like other species, the oceanic white tip is opportunistic and can be fairly aggressive. It is hard to speculate why they attack but they might if they felt they were threatened."They are not coming specifically to attack humans - they are not seen as a food source. But if a white tip or mako felt threatened, felt cornered by lots of people in the water, or next to a reef, for example, it might display more aggressive behaviour as a defence mechanism."They are opportunistic and it could just be a case of people being in the wrong place at the wrong time."Or, he said, they could be cases of mistaken identity - the shark misinterpreting a human for its normal prey.Mr Jacoby said shiny objects in the water could attract attention from sharks - so if the sharks were already in the area, shiny jewellery might be a trigger.There has also been speculation that sharks could have have moved to shallow water because of the depletion of local food sources in the area, but Mr Jacoby disagrees with this."This would surely have the opposite effect," he said.He explains that sharks adopt search behaviour aiming to maximise their encounters with food sources. Therefore, there is likely to be a relationship between natural prey distributions - fish, squid etc - and shark distributions, as the sharks generally try and go where the food is.However, if a potential food source such as carcasses have been discarded close to shore, some sharks would naturally pick up on this and opportunistically feed there. This would increase the numbers of sharks in the area, making interactions with people more likely.In the past, shark attacks on snorkellers have been blamed on shoddy diving practices such as "chumming" - attracting sharks by throwing solid bait or pouring chum, a mash of fish oil and blood, into the water.This type of activity aims to attract sharks such as oceanic white tips, which tend to stay out in the ocean.But Mr Fergusson said he didn\'t "buy" this theory."Recent studies in South Africa have shown that chumming has limited effect on shark behaviour."This is partly because these sharks are such migratory species, and mainly because this is a Marine National Park, any feeding is prohibited - anyone found doing it would be arrested and jailed."He said a more compelling argument could be a continued decline in pelagic fish stocks having an impact on the natural foraging behaviour of certain shark species.While any degradation to the ecosystem of the local reef wouldn\'t necessarily affect the oceanic white tip because this is outside of its natural habitat, Mr Fergusson said this could "point to a larger issue of general offshore fishing of tuna and other big fish whittling down and influencing the food chain".In Egypt, the hunt is still on for the shark that carried out the latest, fatal attack.Mark Murphy, who runs a scuba diving holiday firm in London, told the BBC that the local authorities would probably aim to have a "quick clean-up of the area"."There are over four million visitors a year to the Red Sea and there hasn\'t been a single incident within the last five years," said Mr Murphy."I am saddened that the Egyptian government has decided to slaughter sharks indiscriminately. Over 70 million sharks a year are killed by humans and they are an essential part of the marine ecosystem."In any case, according to US-based shark expert Samuel Gruber, finding the predator or predators would be extremely difficult.\n', 'Figures from the Association of Public Health Observatories reveal the UK is the fattest EU member and has one of the highest rates of teen pregnancies.The UK also performs badly on female cancer survival and infant deaths.But life expectancy figures in the UK are slightly better than for EU counterparts and the nation also excels at treating heart disease.And our early action on smoking has had a very positive impact on health outcomes, the report authors say.They compared all regions across 27 countries in Europe using 37 health indicators in 2006.The UK as a whole scored particularly badly on obesity, being the fattest nation of all.And within the UK it was the West Midlands that had the highest percentage of obese adults at 29% - double the EU average of 14% and much higher than the 19% rate seen in Greater London.The UK\'s female death rates from cancer were also among the worst in Europe.Deaths in south-east England were the highest at 185 per 100,000, followed by Scotland at 179 per 100,000 and north-east England at 174. This compares with the European average of 139.5 per 100,000.All parts of the UK had more teenage mothers than in most other European countries - but the North East of England came out the worst.The researchers acknowledge the picture may have changed slightly since the data was collected, but they say their snapshot should be a warning to public health experts.Dr Claire Bradford and Professor John Wilkinson, who compiled the report, said the information could help the UK improve its track record.Dr Bradford said: "This type of data allows us to compare not just between countries but within countries and to look at what is going well and what is not."People that are able to influence which way we are going as a nation should look at this to decide on priorities and actions."Our problem with obesity might be a good place to start."Commenting on the data, public health expert, Professor Sir Michael Marmot said the report highlighted "stark differences" in health across the EU."The causes of health inequalities are socially determined," he said."The behaviours that lead to obesity and teenage pregnancy, for example, arise from social conditions."This knowledge informs what we as a society can do at a local, regional, national and international level to create the conditions for greater health equity."Professor Steve Field of the Royal College of General Practitioners said: "I\'m appalled by the figures and feel ashamed as a GP working in the West Midlands that this area has the highest percentage of obese adults in Europe."Obesity is a major problem and predictor of ill health throughout a patient\'s life, causing serious illnesses."I hope we will be able to do more in the future to get people to take responsibility for their own health and take more exercise and eat sensibly."A Department of Health spokesman said: "The government has made it clear that tackling health inequalities is a priority as part of its commitment to fairness and social justice."Action to tackle health inequalities is at the centre of our approach to public health."We will aim to use the least intrusive approach necessary to achieve the desired effect."We will seek to use approaches that focus on enabling and guiding people\'s choices wherever possible."\n', 'The Strategic Defence and Security Review in October revealed HMS Ocean or aircraft carrier HMS Illustrious would be scrapped.Mr Fox said HMS Illustrious would be withdrawn in 2014.A Ministry of Defence study said amphibious assault ship HMS Ocean was the most effective helicopter platform.A ministerial statement said HMS Illustrious would be withdrawn from service once HMS Ocean had been refitted.Four Devonport-based frigates, HMS Chatham, Campbeltown, Cumberland and Cornwall will be withdrawn in 2011.Chatham will be withdrawn from service at the end of January and Campbeltown and Cumberland will follow on 1 April.HMS Cornwall will be withdrawn at the end of April once it has returned from a deployment to the Indian Ocean.HMS Ocean, built in the mid 1990s, is designed to support amphibious landing operations.Its secondary roles include training, anti-submarine warfare and a base for anti-terrorist operations.\n', 'The city council has proposed that owners face harsher fines for dog fouling and is asking the public to take part in a consultation.Dogs could be banned from play areas in parks and owners set limits on the number of dogs they take for walks in public.Authorised officers would also have the power to request dogs be put on a lead.Councillor John Tanner, board member for the Cleaner Greener Oxford campaign, said: "There is nothing more annoying than getting dog mess on your shoe or in the wheels of the pushchair."Oxford City Council wants to get tough with irresponsible dog owners."The consultation runs until 31 January and a report is presented to the city\'s executive board in March.If approved, the new dog control orders would come into effect on 1 April.\n', 'Seven organisations have issued joint advice on vitamin D, which the body gets from natural sunlight.The nutrient keeps bones strong, and protects against conditions like osteoporosis.The guidance was drawn up because it is thought fears about skin cancer have made people too cautious about being in the sun.Cancer Research UK and the National Osteoporosis Society are among the bodies which agree that "little and frequent" spells in summer sunshine several times a week can benefit your health.The experts now say it is fine to go outside in strong sun in the middle of the day, as long as you cover up or apply sunscreen before your skin goes red.Professor Rona Mackie, from the British Association of Dermatologists, said: "Total sun protection with high factor suncream on all the time is not ideal, in terms of vitamin D levels."Even Australia has changed its policy on this. They\'re now producing charts showing parts of Australia where sun protection may not be required during some parts of the year."Some of the messages about sun exposure have been too negative. UK summer sunshine isn\'t desperately strong. We don\'t have many days in the year when it is very intense."What\'s changed is that we\'re now saying that exposure of 10 to 15 minutes to the UK summer sun, without suncream, several times a week is probably a safe balance between adequate vitamin D levels and any risk of skin cancer."Official government advice already recommends vitamin D supplements for pregnant women and children aged under five.But the experts who wrote the joint statement say mothers often are not made aware of this recommendation. They suggest women consult their GP.Winter levels of vitamin D can be helped by a break in the tropical sun - or by eating oily fish, liver and fortified margarine.Cancer Research UK\'s chief clinician, Professor Peter Johnson, said: "A good diet and sensible sun exposure will be adequate for the great majority of the UK population to minimise their cancer risk."The area of vitamin D and cancer is complex."There\'s some evidence, which is strongest in bowel cancer, that low levels of vitamin D in the blood correlate with the risk of developing cancer."But that doesn\'t mean those low levels cause bowel cancer."We think overall that low levels of vitamin D are unlikely to be major contributors to the chances of developing cancer in the UK population."The joint statement also highlighted questions about vitamin D that warrant further research.These include finding out the optimal levels of vitamin D, and more detail about the role of dietary sources and supplements.\n', 'The ad - part of a government-funded anti violence campaign - holds a special significance at the time when many worry that an overflow of Mexico\'s drug violence could soon hit this small Central American nation.The first one to raise the alert was President Mauricio Funes himself, last April."We have information that they [the cartels] have entered El Salvador with exploratory purposes," President Funes said.Because of what he described as the "effectiveness" of Mexican President Felipe Calderon\'s policies, the cartels were looking at new bases for their operations, he added.Since then, security forces have been watching closely to see if criminal organisations like the Zetas - one of Mexico\'s most violent cartels - are deploying in Salvadorean territory.The cartels\' possible collusion - or confrontation - with local gangs is also being monitored.Douglas Garcia Funes from the Salvadorean national police says intelligence suggests that gang members are already "being used by or are operatives for the transport of drugs and money towards the United States, passing through Mexico".In a country with one of the highest murder rates in the world, this is a sobering scenario.It could bring more chaos to an already violent country, many Salvadoreans say - and the government seems to be bracing for the worst."We are certainly worried, and that is why we want to act in a preventive manner," Hugo Martinez, El Salvador\'s foreign minister, told BBC News.In pictures: Life inside an El Salvador jailThe presence of the gangs known as "maras", born among Salvadorean migrants in Los Angeles in the 1980s, is believed to be the largest contributor to those soaring rates.Some estimates say that about 15,000 young men and women belong to one of the gangs. In some families, a third generation of gang members is now developing.The maras have strong territorial control in some areas of the country and practice what they call "social cleansing" - they wipe out petty crime, but ask for money from locals in exchange for protection, and engage in widespread criminal activity.A retired gang member, who prefers not to be named, says that belonging to a "mara" gives young, poor Salvadoreans a sense of vindication against the larger society."People are scared, are afraid of what a gang member can do, like stealing or killing," he says."That is what being part of a \'mara\' is about."The maras are not new to El Salvador, but an incident in June marked a turning point.Gang members set fire to a small bus in the capital, killing 17 people. The government branded it a "terrorist act".Soon afterwards, the government proposed a tough "anti-mara" bill that makes it a criminal offence to belong to a gang or contribute to gang finances by paying extortion fees.In addition, more than 6,000 soldiers - almost half of the army\'s manpower - have been deployed in hotspots around the country including border crossings, jails and areas with a strong "mara" presence.This tougher stance was seen by many as preparation for the threat of Mexican cartels moving in to El Salvador.The person who knows most about violence in El Salvador may well be Israel Ticas, a forensic investigator from the security ministry.He is the sole official in charge of the exhumation of bodies buried in clandestine graveyards by the gangs.He has already unearthed more than 38 of these graves around the country - and he believes there are dozens more still to be found.The walls of his office in the capital are covered with pictures of the bodies, many of them too hard to digest for a casual observer.They show men and women tortured, beheaded, mutilated; the violence seems to reach unimaginable levels.And, says Mr Ticas, the cruelty is only getting worse."In the last few years, the gangs have become more sophisticated" in the way they bury their victims, he says."They hide [the bodies] better and it is harder for us to find them - now they leave a beheaded body in one site and the head is buried five kilometres [three miles] away."It is hard to imagine how violence in El Salvador could go any further - and that is why many fear that the arrival of foreign organised criminal groups would be a nightmare come true.\n', 'The blast in a town in Puebla state was apparently caused by thieves attempting to steal fuel from the pipeline.Oil gushed through the streets and caught fire, destroying homes and cars and forcing hundreds of people to flee.Mexican President Felipe Calderon has visited the scene and promised to launch an investigation.Puebla State Secretary Valentin Meneses said the explosion injured 52 people as well as destroying 32 houses and damaging scores more in San Martin Texmelucan - a small community about 80km (50 miles) east of Mexico City.He said that according to early indications, a criminal gang had punctured the pipeline."They lost control because of the high pressure with which the fuel exits the pipeline. The streets began to flood, then came a spark and we saw rivers of fire in the streets," he said.In pictures: Mexico pipeline blastOne local resident said she awoke at about 0530 local time to a strange, overpowering smell, like petrol.Minutes later, her street looked as if it was flowing in tar, and then it erupted in flames. Her husband knocked down a wall, allowing them to escape from the back of their home."It was like we were living in an inferno. Everything was covered in smoke," she said, quoted by AP news agency.The fire was brought under control by midday, and the state oil monopoly Pemex said it had shut the pipeline down.President Calderon arrived in the town later on Sunday to survey the damage and visit the injured.He offered his condolences to the victims\' families and said those responsible for the incident would be brought to justice.Pemex says that theft of oil from its pipelines is a chronic problem, costing it hundreds of millions of dollars a year.\n', 'The short video shows Miss Yeates, 25, from Bristol, buying a pizza at a Tesco Express store near her home in Clifton on the night she was last seen.It is believed she returned home, but no trace has been found of the pizza or its wrapping and police say its whereabouts could provide a vital clue.Miss Yeates has not been seen since 17 December.A spokesman for Avon and Somerset Police said: "The video has been released by detectives hoping people in the area at the time will remember seeing Joanna and contact the police."CCTV of Miss Yeates at the Waitrose store in The Triangle on the night she disappeared has already been released.Miss Yeates\' parents, who live in Hampshire, have said they fear she has been abducted and could be dead.However, Ch Supt Jon Stratford said there was "nothing to suggest she has come to any harm".Specialist teams continue to search areas around the Clifton Downs and Avon Gorge for the missing woman.Miss Yeates\' family are taking part in a vigil for her at a church in Bristol later.Worshippers at Christ Church in Clifton will be saying prayers for Joanna and her family are due to attend midnight mass.Miss Yeates is thought to have returned to the flat she shares with her 27-year-old boyfriend Greg Reardon, but it is not known what happened next.Her keys, mobile phone, purse and coat had been left behind.Mr Reardon reported her missing to police on Sunday when he returned from a weekend visiting family in Sheffield.Reverend Paul Langham, from Christ Church, said: "At all our services over the next couple of days we will be remembering the family in prayer and particularly at the midnight service we will be having a vigil as part of that service."Beyond that, obviously there may be people who have ongoing need for somebody to talk with and we are one of the places that people might feel able to come."He said the doors would be open for anyone who wanted to light a candle or say prayers for Ms Yeates.Her brother Chris has been handing out leaflets and putting up posters around Bristol in the hope of someone coming forward with new information.He said: "We are just in complete despair about where she is and how everything happened. We just don\'t know."Ch Supt Stratford, of Avon and Somerset Police, said there were 70 police officers and staff working on the case."We are not going to let Christmas get in the way of this (investigation)," he said.Her father David Yeates said on Thursday that he thought she had been abducted after getting home to her flat.Police officers and mountain rescue teams spent much of Wednesday scouring cliffs and woodland around the Avon Gorge.In a message to his daughter, Mr Yeates said: "Please come home Jo. Our hearts are breaking up with not having our little girl with us. Greg is going through hell."Please contact us, we don\'t know what to do without you."If she\'s dead, please tell somebody where she is. We want her back whatever."\n', 'The Met Office warning came as it said the weather had led to widespread ice on roads across Scotland.Two police officers were taken to hospital after they were hit by a car while dealing with a road crash in icy conditions on the A77 near Kilmarnock.Alex Salmond thanked emergency staff and other workers for keeping the country running over Christmas.The government\'s resilience committee is reviewing the latest information on weather-related problems.The Met Office said rain and sleet showers had caused ice to form on roads across the Highlands and central Scotland.Northern Constabulary said all Highland trunk roads were open, but the force warned the freezing temperatures overnight meant a "significant risk" of black ice.In the first minister\'s Christmas message, Mr Salmond paid tribute to all those who have helped keep Scotland going during the "extraordinary" winter weather."In these extraordinary circumstances, I want to break with tradition to pay a personal tribute to those who keep Scotland moving, working and smiling," he said.BBC Travel online updatesScotland-wide travel updatesNational rail enquiriesBBC weather updatesMet Office weather warningsTraveline ScotlandAdvice on protecting pipes"The white-out began in late November and has more or less continued since then, making this month the coldest since records began in 1910."Coping with the weather has been one of Scotland\'s toughest challenges of recent times."The male and female police officers were taken to Crosshouse Hospital in Kilmarnock.The woman is believed to have had a broken arm and ankle, and her colleague received minor injuries.It is not known if ice contributed to the collision, and a Strathclyde Police spokesman said: "Inquiries are ongoing in respect of this."On the railways, ScotRail urged train passengers to check services before travelling in the days ahead. It said it was constantly reviewing timetables and, where possible, it would run normal services.There will be no rail services on Christmas Day and a limited Strathclyde service on Boxing Day. Latest updates will appear on the journey check website.Steve Montgomery, managing director of ScotRail, told BBC Scotland work was carrying on to keep trains free of ice and snow.He said: "Although it\'s not been snowing in the central belt, we\'ve still seen quite significant snow in the Aberdeen and Inverness areas and trains are picking up a lot of snow, so we\'ve still got to bring the trains back into the central belt and de-ice them."That\'s making a lot of work for over the weekend and we\'ll hopefully get most units sorted out for next Monday."\n', "Revenue totalled $23.5bn (Â£15.2bn), up 57% on the previous year, reinforcing the territory's position as the world's most lucrative gambling market.Earnings have been driven by an influx of gamblers from mainland China.Macau - a former Portuguese colony returned to China in 1999 - is the only Chinese city where gambling is legal.It opened up its gambling industry to foreign competition in 2002, triggering a building boom.In 2007 gambling revenue there overtook that of the Las Vegas Strip in the US.The figures for 2010 were released by Macau's Gaming Inspection and Coordination Bureau.As well as an annual record, gambling revenue also set a monthly record in December 2010 of $2.36bn - up 66% year on year.\n"]

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['His career high came in the 1970s and included the anthemic Baker Street and Stuck in the Middle with You, recorded with his band Stealers Wheel.Rafferty had battled a drink problem and spent time in hospital in Bournemouth with liver failure.He was born in Paisley and began his musical career as a busker on the London Underground.Rafferty died peacefully at his home in Dorset, with his daughter Martha at his bedside.It is understood his funeral will be held in Paisley later this month.Rafferty had recorded and toured with Billy Connolly as part of the Humblebums, before forming Stealers Wheel with his friend Joe Egan in 1972.Stuck in the Middle with You was a hit in the early 70s and also appeared on the soundtrack of Quentin Tarantino\'s debut film Reservoir Dogs in 1992.Baker Street charted in the UK and US in 1978 after Rafferty began his solo career and still achieves airplay on radio stations around the world.Musican Raphael Ravenscroft, who played the song\'s famous saxophone melody, described Rafferty as "a fantastic writer" who "wrote some of my favourite songs of all time."In a statement, Billy Connolly called Rafferty "a hugely talented songwriter and singer who will be greatly missed".He added, "I was privileged to have spent my formative years working with Gerry and there remained a strong bond of friendship between us that lasted until his untimely death."Gerry had extraordinary gifts and his premature passing deprives the world of a true genius."Music journalist and BBC Radio 2 presenter Paul Gambaccini said it was a cruel irony that Baker Street, about Rafferty\'s unhappiness with being a star, brought him more of the fame he hated.Gambaccini said: "He just wasn\'t of the constitution to deal with the music business, or to respect it."And thus he found fame and artistic success incompatible, and he became a wanderer, a lonely man, allegedly a drinker. And now we have this unhappy end."Musician and BBC 6 Music presenter Tom Robinson said Rafferty would be greatly missed."I\'m deeply saddened to hear that Gerry has lost the battle with his failing health," he said."His early work with Stealers Wheel was an inspiration to a whole generation of songwriters in the 70s, including me."Many of us had hoped his recent album Life Goes On in 2009 would lead to a full-time return to writing and performing for a lyrical and highly gifted artist."BBC News website readers from around the world have sent in their tributes:Don\'t Speak of My Heart was my favourite. His voice was like velvet. Calmed me down just listening to him. I cannot believe he has gone. Susan Miller, Kilmaurs, Ayrshire, ScotlandHave followed his releases from Stealers Wheel to present. He wrote beautiful songs and he and Joe Egan, who sadly didn\'t get the same recognition, have left me some great musical memories. George Morris, Donaghadee, County Down, Northern IrelandAs a muso myself, I loved the arrangement of the haunting Baker Street and often performed Stuck In The Middle With You with a band I was a part of in the 80s and 90s in England. Both songs are played frequently on New Zealand radio stations. Gerry will be sorely missed. Tony Last, Hastings, New ZealandMy first LP was Can I Have my Money Back, which I still have. My favourite song is The Ark from City to City with Jerry Donahue on guitar. He wrote about life itself, things one can relate to. He brought musical quality into life at times when there was not much around. Keith Dhan-Weller, Nuertingen, GermanyBaker Street is probably my favourite song. I\'m a songwriter and I teach creative writing. Baker Street is about Gerry\'s own experience with the music industry but he wrote the lyric in the third person. This makes the story more interesting and sad. The song works on so many different levels. Musically and lyrically. Richard Abbott, Limavady, Northern IrelandI was a young radio producer with BBC Scotland in the late 1960s when a couple of lads came in to Queen Margaret Drive to take part in some programmes. They were the Humblebums, and they made brilliant music. Rehearsals attracted all sorts of excuses from staff to absent themselves from their desks to go and listen in the studio cubicle. Little did we know... Alan Muirhead, Kirkby Lonsdale, Cumbria, EnglandMy eldest daughter was in school with his daughter Martha when Gerry lived in Kilmacolm. My husband and I were great fans of his music and songs and are sorry to hear of his death. Rita Walker, Greenock, ScotlandGerry Rafferty had depths beyond his two best-selling singles. A talented and open-minded musician who supported other talents - he will be missed. Alastair, Northampton, England\n', 'Lithuania violated an article on free elections in the European Convention on Human Rights, the ruling said.Mr Paksas was impeached and removed from office as president after the Baltic state\'s constitutional court found that he had abused his position.He is now a Euro MP in Strasbourg.The judgement by the Strasbourg court on Thursday is binding, meaning that Lithuania, an EU member state, will have to act on it to prevent any similar violation in future.But the judges did not award Mr Paksas compensation, saying their ruling was in itself "sufficient just satisfaction".Lithuania was found to have violated Article Three of Protocol One (Right to free elections) in the European Convention on Human Rights.In 2004 Mr Paksas became the first European head of state in modern times to be impeached and removed from office.The former Soviet republic\'s constitutional court found that he had illegally arranged Lithuanian citizenship for a Russian-born businessman, Yuri Borisov.But Mr Paksas, an aerobatic pilot in Soviet times, was cleared of the charge of having leaked state secrets to Russia.After the constitutional court had backed Mr Paksas\'s disqualification, the Lithuanian parliament adopted a new electoral rule barring anyone from becoming an MP if they had previously been dismissed in impeachment proceedings.Mr Paksas complained that the rule had been passed deliberately to bar him from office. He also said the constitutional court had lacked impartiality and had exceeded its powers.The Strasbourg judges accepted that a breach of the constitution was "a particularly serious matter", but they argued that Mr Paksas\'s permanent and irreversible disqualification from running for election was disproportionate.In 2009 Mr Paksas was elected to the European Parliament. He sits with the Europe of Freedom and Democracy group, which seeks to defend national sovereignty and prevent the further concentration of power in Brussels.\n', 'The Procession to Calvary, completed in 1602, will remain on show at Nostell Priory in West Yorkshire.The painting had been put up for sale for £2.7m. A campaign by The Art Fund and National Trust raised £1.7m.The National Heritage Memorial Fund, which aims to save key historic items, has now stepped in with the final £1m.The painting depicts Christ carrying the cross on his way to crucifixion and has hung at Nostell Priory, a stately home near Wakefield, for 200 years.The priory is the family home of Lord St Oswald, who put it up for sale to pay for the restoration of the estate.He had said he would put it up for auction if the target was not reached by Christmas.Members of the public donated £680,000 to the campaign, with almost £510,000 coming from trusts and foundations, while The Art Fund gave a further £500,000.Art Fund director Dr Stephen Deuchar said: "Considering the economic climate, this has been a hugely challenging campaign and we are enormously grateful to all our members and supporters who have given so generously."Working with the National Trust has been a very fruitful experience, pooling our resources to pull out all the stops and save this remarkable painting for Nostell Priory and its visitors."Dame Jenny Abramsky, chair of the National Heritage Memorial Fund, said: "The overwhelming public support to help secure this stunning painting has been an inspiration."Individual giving combined with ongoing support from government funds such as the National Heritage Memorial Fund will play an increasingly important role in securing our most precious heritage."The fund\'s money comes from the Treasury and is intended to be the last resort for saving items of importance to the UK\'s national heritage.It has received £10m a year since 2007, but its grant will be halved from this year as a result of government cuts.\n', 'Demonstrators marched outside the Iranian embassy accusing Tehran of interfering in Afghanistan\'s affairs.Soaring fuel prices have angered many Afghans at a time of high demand during winter.Afghan officials say 2,500 fuel tankers are stranded at the border. Iran denies blocking fuel exports to Afghanistan.It is thought the Iranian government fears the fuel could be used by foreign forces, but Afghan officials say these concerns are unfounded.Earlier this week Iran\'s ambassador in Kabul, Fadahoseyn Malaki, dismissed reports that Iran had barred fuel exports to Afghanistan."We give fuel to the Afghan nation," he told a news conference, although he added his government still had concerns which "should be addressed".Friday\'s demonstration was led by Afghan MP Najib Kabuli, who has organised similar protests against Iran in the past.\n', 'The name is expressed with affection by some, with hostility by others, but it calls up history for everyone.The story of his life is very much the story of our times: revolutionary movements, the Cold War, East v West, North v South, communism v capitalism - except that most of the world has passed him by.Fidel Castro has remained the same, a symbol of revolution, a communist who has survived the fall of communism.Before surgery took him out of public view in July 2006, he inspired his followers with slogans and five-hour speeches.Fidel\'s views continued to be made public though in the form of editorials and occasional TV appearances.Fidel maintained his rule with an iron grip, sending opponents to prison for years.Throughout his leadership, he railed against the US, its economic and trade embargo and against the evils of free marketsFidel has been praised for standing up for the oppressed of Latin America, for opposing the Yankee imperialist, for making Cuba into a more equal society than many, for developing Cuba\'s health service and sending doctors abroad to help others.And it wasn\'t only doctors he sent abroad. He despatched troops to Angola and Ethiopia in support of fellow revolutionaries. His hand was seen in many a revolutionary movement in his own continent.But he has also been condemned for intolerance, for keeping his people poor and for refusing to see the benefits of economic liberalisation that even the communists of China have embraced.Fidel Castro stopped his people from leaving the island, leading them to risk their lives in rickety boats to try to get out.At one stage in the early years of the Reagan administration he was accused of trying to take over Central America for the Soviet Union by revolution.Washington at that time saw a path that led from the guerrillas of El Salvador through Nicaragua to Cuba and right up to the door of the Kremlin.Cuban assistance to the small and then revolutionary island of Grenada in the Caribbean prompted a full-scale US invasion.Throughout his rule, President Castro remained in almost permanent confrontation with the United States - and it with him.The American embargo on Cuba has been used by both sides - as a policy by the US to isolate Cuba and as an excuse by Fidel Castro for the island\'s poverty.US President Barack Obama and Castro\'s successor as president, younger brother Raul, announced a thawing in relations in 2015 but the embargo remains in place.When Mr Obama visited earlier this year - the first by a US leader in more than half a century - Castro remained defiant, saying Cuba did not need any gifts from the "empire" in a damning letter.He cut a giant figure on the world stage during the 47 years he controlled Cuba - at one point bringing the US and the Soviet Union to the brink of nuclear war.It was the Cuban missile crisis of 1962 that propelled him into worldwide prominence.Before that he had been just a glamorous revolutionary leader. He had overthrown the dictator Batista in a classic guerrilla war and had fought off an American-led invasion by Cuban exiles on the Bay of Pigs in 1961.But when Nikita Khrushchev decided, with Fidel Castro\'s agreement, to station nuclear missiles in Cuba itself, the island leader turned from being a thorn in the side of the Americans into being a mortal threat.It was only the skilled diplomacy of Jack Kennedy (and of Khrushchev in the end) that saved the day, and Fidel\'s own island from destruction.The then-US defence Secretary Robert McNamara met President Castro in 1992. He said the Cuban leader told him there were 162 nuclear missiles in Cuba at the time of the crisis.He asked Castro if he had recommended they be used. The answer was:"Yes, I did.""And what would have happened to Cuba?" Mr McNamara asked him."It would have been destroyed."Fidel Castro was not part of the diplomacy that ended the missile crisis.But he came out of the crisis remarkably strengthened. Kennedy promised that the US would not invade Cuba, a promise that has held.The CIA made efforts to get rid of him with bizarre plots involving the Mafia and poison. They came to nothing. President Castro\'s people took immense precautions to protect him from potential harm from food and drink, as diplomats who invite him to their receptions in Havana found out.He survived harm from his enemies.And whatever happens to Cuba after him, the name of Fidel will survive in history.\n', 'The attack, which killed 270 people in the plane and on the ground, remains the deadliest terrorist incident ever to have taken place on British soil.He always denied he had been responsible, but a series of appeals was halted when he was diagnosed with cancer and, controversially, released from prison in Scotland on compassionate grounds.Abdelbaset Ali Mohmed al-Megrahi was born in the Libyan capital, Tripoli, on 1 April 1952.He studied in the US and also visited Britain "four or five times" during the 1970s when he is said to have spent nine months studying in Cardiff.He described himself as the former director of Libya\'s Centre for Strategic Studies, a role which - the FBI claimed - gave him cover to act as an intelligence officer for the Libyan Intelligence Services (JSO).Suggestions that he was related to the Libyan leader, Muammar Gaddafi, were never substantiated - but Megrahi had close connections to the Libyan government.He was a cousin of Said Rashid, a fellow senior JSO member and influential member of the government, who played a key role in Libya\'s anti-US policies during the 1980s.It was his role as chief of security for Libyan Arab Airlines (LAA) which, prosecutors later argued, allowed him to carry out the bombing.LAA had an office in Malta, where Libyans were able to move freely. From there, Megrahi was able to use as many as four false passports to travel to Zurich, where the timing device for the bomb was made.Pan Am flight 103 left London\'s Heathrow Airport at 1825 GMT on 21 Dec 1988, bound for New York with 243 passengers and 16 crew members on board.At just after 1900 an explosion in the plane\'s forward cargo hold tore the side out of the Boeing 747 which quickly broke up and fell onto the small town of Lockerbie in the Dumfries & Galloway region of Scotland.As well as the 259 people on board the plane, 11 residents of Lockerbie died on the ground as a result of a giant fireball caused when a wing holding thousands of gallons of fuel exploded on impact.It was scraps of clothes wrapped around the bomb which detonated aboard the airliner that led investigators to a shop in Malta and, eventually, to Megrahi.In November 1991 Megrahi, and a fellow Libyan, Al Amin Khalifa Fhimah, were indicted by the Scottish Lord Advocate and the US Attorney General for the bombing of Flight 103.Libya refused to extradite the two men and Megrahi spent eight years living under armed guard - relying on a small LAA pension and work as a teacher - before he and his co-defendant were handed over for trial.Eventually, after protracted negotiations with Libya, it was agreed the trial would be held under Scots law but in a neutral country.The two men were handed over in 1999 and the trial finally began in May 2000 at Camp Zeist, a former US Air Force base in the Netherlands.In television interviews shown to the court, Megrahi appeared gentle. He told reporters: "I\'m a quiet man. I never had any problem with anybody," and said he felt sorry for the people of Lockerbie.After nine months, three Scottish judges found him guilty and a subsequent appeal was rejected. He was sentenced to life in prison, with a minimum term of 27 years. Fhimah was acquitted of all charges.Megrahi served the first part of his sentence in Glasgow\'s Barlinnie prison, segregated in a high-security area dubbed "Gaddafi\'s Cafe", where there was said to be a sitting room and kitchen where halal food was specially prepared.The former South African president Nelson Mandela, who had helped broker the deal which allowed the trial to take place, visited him there and called for him to be moved to a Muslim country to avoid harassment from other prisoners.However, in 2005, he was transferred to nearby HMP Greenock, where there were no special provisions and he mixed with other "lifers".Megrahi was given a fresh chance to clear his name when the Scottish Criminal Cases Review Commission (SCCRC) referred his case back to appeal judges for a second time.In October 2008 It was announced that Megrahi was suffering from prostate cancer and his lawyers urged the court to speed up the appeal process.The hearing, which began in April 2009, had the backing of ex-Labour MP Tam Dalyell and Dr Jim Swire, whose daughter Flora died in the bombing.However, in Aug 2009, Megrahi abruptly withdrew his appeal and on 20 August the Scottish Justice Secretary, Kenny MacAskill, granted his release on compassionate grounds and he was flown back to Libya.The decision caused a storm of protest from politicians in both the UK and the United States, not least because of what was termed his "hero\'s welcome" when he arrived home in Tripoli.The UK justice secretary, Jack Straw, was forced to publicly deny allegations that the British government had sanctioned Megrahi\'s release in the interests of improving trade relations with Libya.Megrahi always maintained that he was innocent, a view that was shared by some commentators and relatives of the victims.In a statement released by his lawyers, Megrahi said: "Many people, including the relatives of those who died in, and over, Lockerbie, are, I know, upset that my appeal has come to an end; that nothing more can be done about the circumstances surrounding the Lockerbie bombing. I share their frustration. I had most to gain and nothing to lose about the whole truth coming out - until my diagnosis of cancer."Considerable doubt has been raised over the safety of Megrahi\'s conviction, and a number of conspiracy theories have circulated over the years as to who was responsible for the outrage.The withdrawal of his second appeal, and his subsequent death, has, according to some observers, made it less likely that the truth about the bombing of Pan Am 103 will ever be known.\n', 'At least 44 more have been injured in the crush, which was reportedly triggered by a road accident.The pilgrims were returning from the Hindu shrine of Sabarimala, which is in a remote, mountainous, densely-forested area.Kerala Governor R S Gavai has said he is "deeply shocked and saddened"."We have recovered 102 bodies. The rescue work is almost over," local police official Sanjay Kumar told the Associated Press news agency.The stampede happened at Pulmedu, near the town of Vandiperiyar in Idukki district, Indian media reported.Hundreds of thousands of pilgrims had gathered at the hill shrine on Friday, the last day of an annual festival.The festival runs for two months and attracts millions of visitors every year.Reports differed as to exactly how the deadly crush was triggered.The Indian PTI news agency said a jeep carrying pilgrims had driven into a crowd returning from the shrine, starting a panic.However, the Times of India reported that the incident happened when the jeep broke down and overturned as pilgrims tried to move it.It crushed a number of people and caused others to stumble, which then triggered the stampede, the report said.Correspondents say deadly stampedes are not unusual at Indian temples, where huge crowds gather in small areas with few safety measures or crowd controls.A similar tragedy happened at Sabaramila in 1999, when more than 50 people died in a stampede after a landslide on a crowded hillside.\n', 'Tanzanian Ahmed Ghailani, 36, was found guilty in November of conspiracy to damage or destroy US property with explosives but was cleared of murder.After Ghailani\'s acquittal on that and other charges, Congress barred US President Barack Obama from moving Guantanamo prisoners to the US.The charges related to the 1998 bombing of US embassies in Kenya and Tanzania.In New York on Tuesday, Judge Lewis Kaplan rejected Ghailani\'s request for leniency, saying any mistreatment he claimed he had suffered at the hands of his captors "pales in comparison to the suffering and the horror he and his confederates caused"."This crime was so horrible," he said. "It was a cold-blooded killing and maiming of innocent people on an enormous scale."US Attorney General Eric Holder said the life sentence demonstrated the ability of the US justice system to hold terrorists accountable for their actions."We hope this life sentence brings some measure of justice to the victims of these attacks and their families and friends who have waited so long for this day," he said in a statement.By Laura TrevelyanBBC News, New YorkWhile the conviction was not the resounding one the justice department would have liked, Ghailani\'s life imprisonment has been seized upon by the US Attorney General Eric Holder as showing the strength of the country\'s courts.But it\'s hard to see when the next civilian trial of a Guantanamo detainee will be, or indeed when President Barack Obama can close the Guantanamo Bay military prison.In the weeks following the Ghailani verdict late last year, Congress passed a law which prevented military funds from being used to transfer Guantanamo inmates to the US.This makes it practically very difficult for the Obama administration to empty the detention centre, and to move detainees and try them in civilian courts."As this case demonstrates, we will not rest in bringing to justice terrorists who seek to harm the American people, and we will use every tool available to the government to do so."Ahead of the sentencing, Ghailani had asked for leniency, saying he had never intended to kill anyone and that he had been tortured.In 2001 four co-conspirators were sentenced to life in prison over the August 1998 bombings, in which 224 people were killed.Prosecutors said Ghailani had conspired with al-Qaeda operatives to bomb the embassies, and helped buy the explosives that destroyed the US embassy in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.US investigators said Ghailani had flown to Pakistan the night before the simultaneous bombings.He was indicted in the US in December 1998 but remained at large in Afghanistan and the Waziristan area of Pakistan, the US says. He was captured in July 2004 and transferred to Guantanamo Bay in 2006.Last year, the US stayed proceedings in a military tribunal at Guantanamo Bay and transferred him to New York for the civilian trial.\n', 'Set two years later on from This is England \'86, the two-hour drama will deal with the aftermath of the events in that four-part series."Just when I think my love affair with This is England is over, it pulls me back in," Meadows said.Channel 4 has also confirmed that This is England \'90, set in the rave era, is currently in development.Picking up the action at Christmas 1988, the story will focus on the relationship between the Lol and Woody characters.Meadows told the Stage newspaper that while Channel 4 "would have happily had me go straight to 1990, I felt I needed something in-between."Channel 4\'s head of drama Camilla Campbell said: "We\'re beyond excited that Shane, Warp Films and the cast have agreed to return with this feature length drama."It is set to pull together a lot of story threads from \'86, leaving the way clear for a new series of This is England \'90."This is England \'86, which screened on Channel 4 last September, was named best TV drama at the South Bank Awards on Tuesday.The original film, written and directed by Meadows in 2006, told of an impressionable young boy who becomes involved with a gang of skinheads.\n', 'Within minutes, water cannon showered the demonstrators and there were loud thuds as tear gas canisters were fired.People ran into the side streets of this poor neighbourhood, on the edge of the capital, with their eyes streaming."Let the world see what is happening in this country," yelled one elderly man. "We will never stop until this... government goes."Ordinary Egyptians appear to be losing their fear of direct confrontation with the security forces. There have been bloody and drawn out clashes all over Cairo and in some of Egypt\'s main cities.They have a long list of grievances and the demands are an explicit challenge to their rulers."We want a real democratic system. This regime of Hosni Mubarak has been in power for 30 years," declared Ahmed, a man in his 20s."I was unemployed for five years. I had to move to the United Arab Emirates. This is what I was dragged into. My son will not suffer what I have suffered. This ends here."When you talk to people, they tell you economic reforms have not eased the poverty of Egypt\'s masses, education and social services are inadequate, and they complain of high levels of corruption and political stagnation."We are so furious. We must have change, better chances to work, to buy a flat and have just the life\'s basics," said a bank clerk clutching an Egyptian flag."What happened in Tunisia has changed things a bit. It knocked some sense into people."Opposition leader Mohamed ElBaradei - who joined worshippers in Giza - was swiftly moved inside the gates of the mosque as clashes began."One, two, ElBaradei where are you?" was the cry that then went up outside.Some expressed disappointment that the Nobel Laureate - who set up the National Association for Change opposition coalition when he returned home to Egypt a year ago - had not taken a more prominent role in protests.He has put up supportive messages on his Twitter account but was absent, in Vienna, for the first "Day of Rage" on Tuesday. He returned to Cairo on Thursday night."I support ElBaradei, my father wants (Arab League Secretary General) Amr Musa," one man said."We could have ElBaradei or anyone else," added Amgad, who had brought his young children along to witness the protest. "We need change, not any specific person."The main opposition movement, the Islamist Muslim Brotherhood, subtly changed its message ahead of the latest protests.Despite the reported arrest of some senior figures, deputy leader Mahmoud Izzat spoke encouragingly of the protests."People are demanding freedom, the dissolution of this invalid parliament. From the beginning this is what the young people have been shouting and we are with them," Mr Izzat told the al-Jazeera news channel.And he went on to criticise "the excessive force" of the security services.With multiple flashpoints across Egypt, many thousands of uniformed police, plain-clothed officers and paid thugs have been deployed.They line the bridges and main routes into central Cairo. While they remain strong and well-resourced, there have been unprecedented sights.In one case, a group of protesters tried to push an armoured vehicle into the River Nile.Attempts to close down mobile phone communications and access to Facebook, Twitter and Blackberrry messenger appear to have been ineffective in preventing the co-ordination of opposition activities.Demonstrators in the capital have simply regrouped in traditional gathering places downtown - such as Ramses Square and Tahrir Square.With Egyptians tuned into Arab satellite stations to watch dramatic scenes unfold, a curfew in Egypt\'s main cities was announced.However, as sirens blared on the darkening streets it was unclear how effective this will be.\n', 'Moderate exercise increased the size of the hippocampus, an area of the brain that makes memories, in 120 volunteers.The year-long trial, published in Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, showed performance on memory tests also improved.Exercise may buffer against dementia as well as age-related memory loss.The latest work looked at healthy people in their 60s rather than people with Alzheimer\'s or other forms of dementia.But the findings have important implications for ageing societies faced with a dementia time bomb.In the UK, 820,000 people have dementia, and this figure is set to double by 2030.Until a cure is discovered, finding cheap and simple ways to reverse this trend is imperative, say experts.Professor Kirk Erickson and colleagues from the University of Pittsburgh in the US set out to investigate the impact that even moderate exercise might have on preserving memory.They split their 120 volunteers into two groups. One group was asked to begin an exercise regimen of walking around a track for 40 minutes a day, three days a week, while the others were limited to doing simple stretching and toning exercises.Brain scans and memory tests were performed at the start of the study, halfway through the study and again at the end.Scans revealed hippocampus volume increased by around 2% in people who did regular aerobic exercise. The same region of the brain decreased in volume by 1.4% in those who did stretching exercises, consistent with the decrease seen in normal ageing.Both groups showed some improvement over time on memory tests. In the walking group, the improvement appeared to be linked with increased size of the hippocampus.Professor Erickson said: "We think of the atrophy of the hippocampus in later life as almost inevitable. But we\'ve shown that even moderate exercise for one year can increase the size of that structure."The brain at that stage remains modifiable."Dr Simon Ridley of the Alzheimer\'s Research Trust said that although the study does not look at memory loss in Alzheimer\'s or dementia, it suggests "it\'s never too late to start exercising to help keep our brains healthy"."Even modest exercise may improve memory and help protect the brain from normal decline caused by ageing."Increasing evidence suggests regular exercise and a healthy diet may help reduce our risk of developing dementia as well as reaping numerous other benefits from living a healthy lifestyle."\n', 'Elin Jones is expected to lay out plans where some areas of Welsh forest could be transferred to the private sector or to not for profit organisations.But she has already ruled out the widespread sale of Welsh woodlands.Forestry Commission Wales said it would explore the feasibility of transfer to the private sector case by case.The minister told BBC Radio Wales she plans to "compensate" the public by buying new land for new planting or management if any forest was sold off on a case-by-case basis."I don\'t want any stagnancy in the forest estate. I want it to work for public benefit whether that\'s economic or environmental or access benefit," she said."It\'s my view there should be no reduction in the publicly owned estate and I have asked the Forestry Commission to look at how it can make that estate work harder, provide a better return for the public."Whether that\'s in terms of public access, in terms of environmental benefit in the production of renewable energy or biomass potential or also in terms of the economic return from that forestry estate."The minister is due to outline her plans to AMs during Tuesday\'s plenary session in the Senedd.Further commercialisation being planned would include partnerships with the private sector for more forest holidays, wind farms and limited extraction of coalfield methane.Around 37% of Welsh woodland comes under the Assembly Government Woodland Estate (AGWE).A report commissioned by the assembly examined a number of options, including a complete sell-off of the land to the private sector or a not-for-profit trust.It warned there were potential difficulties with both of these, instead recommending that a case-by-case approach should be taken to the future of Wales\' forests.Jerry Langford, the Woodland Trust\'s director in Wales gave a guarded welcome and said the plans were "considered and enlightened"."If these changes do lead to more native woodland creation and a new urgency for the restoration of ancient woodlands planted with conifers, this could be the start of a new \'age of the tree\' in Wales," he said.Any sell-off in Wales would release resources to the FC to purchase other areas of land not currently under its management to increase their public benefit.Overall, there would be no reduction in the size of the Welsh forests in public ownership.The report states: "The minister agreed that FC Wales should adopt whenever possible a more commercial approach to its management of the estate and in particular to be pro-active and imaginative in exploring opportunities for deeper commercialisation when dealing with the private sector."Forestry Commission Wales said it would "explore the feasibility of small-scale transfer to the third sector on a case by case basis".A spokesman said: "This would be subject to proper safeguards being in place to ensure that the woodland continues to be sustainably managed and that it can continue to deliver key benefits such as access for the public."\n', 'The UK must go further to ensure those settling learn English "so they can be more integrated into our country".Asked about the issue at Prime Minister\'s Questions, Mr Cameron said the last government had made progress on the issue, but more had to be done.He agreed parents should be responsible for making sure children speak English.Conservative MP for Keighley Kris Hopkins asked if the PM agreed that there was "a responsibility and an obligation" on parents to make sure their children can speak English when they start school.Mr Cameron replied: "I completely agree... in too many cases this isn\'t happening."Since last autumn, people from outside the EU applying for a visa to join their spouse or partner now have to prove they have a basic command of English before their application is approved.Previously, visa applicants had to show only that their marriage or partnership was genuine and that they could financially support themselves.The prime minister told the Commons: "The last government did make some progress on making sure people learnt English when they came to our country, I think we need to go further."If you look at the figures for the number of people who are brought over as husbands and wives, particularly from the Indian sub-continent, we should be putting in place - and we will be putting in place - tougher rules to make sure they do learn English and so when they come, if they come, they can be more integrated into our country."The weekly session of Prime Minister\'s Questions was dominated by foreign affairs with Labour leader Ed Miliband focusing all his six questions on events in Egypt and the UK\'s mission in Afghanistan.Mr Miliband, who visited Afghanistan for the first time as Labour leader last week, paid an extended tribute to soldiers\' work there, acknowledged the difference in the Commons session from the normal political point scoring.Mr Cameron welcomed the opportunity to have a "serious conversation" about the work of British soldiers in Afghanistan, saying they wanted politicians to discuss their efforts, although he also noted many MPs often "preferred a bunfight" about domestic issues.\n', 'He made the pledge to the UN General Assembly in New York in 2012, saying Myanmar (also known as Burma) was on a path from which it would not backtrack. His visit to the United States was the first by a Burmese leader in 46 years.Thein Sein, 67, took office in March 2011, after the country\'s first election in 20 years in November 2010. Since then, he has led a process of reform in Myanmar, ruled for decades by a military junta of which he was a key member.Under his administration the government has freed hundreds of prisoners, including political detainees, embarked on peace deals with ethnic minority groups and relaxed media censorship.He has been welcomed cautiously onto the world stage, despite warnings from critics that many key tests remain for Myanmar\'s reform process.This warning was echoed in November 2014 by opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi, who said that the pace of reform had stalled.Born in a small village in the delta of the Irrawaddy river, in an area now known as Ngapudaw township, Thein Sein was from a humble background. His parents were farmers, he said.He graduated with an arts degree from Burma\'s military academy in 1968 and rose steadily through the ranks in his 40-year career.He reached the leadership circle in the 1990s when he became a member of the State Peace and Development Council, as the junta called itself at the time.He was made first secretary of the council after the downfall of former intelligence chief General Khin Nyunt in 2004. Thein Sein also chaired the National Convention, which drafted the country\'s new constitution.When the previous prime minister, Soe Win, fell ill, Thein Sein was made acting prime minister in May 2007.Confirmed in the post in October that year, he became the public face of the regime, representing it at Asean and UN meetings. He served as prime minister for four years.In April 2010, like many other top junta officials, he swapped military uniform for civilian garb to form a political party.It was Thein Sein who applied to register the United Solidarity and Development Party (USDP), which dominated the elections in November 2010 and has sweeping control of the parliament.Analysts said at the time that his appointment was orchestrated by junta leader Than Shwe, who needed an acceptable face to front the country\'s transition."He won\'t rock the boat," said Aung Zaw, editor of the Thailand-based Irrawaddy magazine, speaking when he took office."He is not a fire-breathing dragon, so he doesn\'t pose any threat to Than Shwe, who will continue to exercise absolute power."But once he took office, Thein Sein\'s government began a process of change that surprised his critics.He met freed pro-democracy leader Aung San Suu Kyi, who subsequently chose to bring her NLD party back into the political process, having boycotted the November polls.The NLD contested by-elections which were deemed by observers to be largely free and fair.Over the years since her release Thein Sein appears to have developed a good working relationship with Ms Suu Kyi. Media reports made much of the fact that he met her, congratulated her on receiving the US Congressional Medal of Honor and referred to her as a Nobel laureate publicly.Known to be quiet by nature, Thein Sein has engaged more with international media. He began a steady push for the West to lift sanctions, something he said was a necessity for democracy to thrive and the lives of Myanmar\'s people to improve."There is a quiet determination to him, he is quiet and soft-spoken but will not flinch from a question posed to him," Vijay Nambiar, the UN\'s top adviser on Myanmar, told Bloomberg.Asked in a BBC interview whether he was afraid he would be swept away by the winds of change like Mikhail Gorbachev after the fall of the Soviet Union, Thein Sein answered: "I would like to say that Gorbachev and I are not alike, I tell you that.\'\'We are not making reforms because I want to. We are merely responding to the people\'s desire for reform. Therefore my future depends on the people and their wishes."But he was clear that the military would always have a key role in politics. He also made no apology for its past actions, such as imprisoning dissidents and activists."They were acting on their beliefs and we were acting on our beliefs," he said. "Everyone was working for the country in their own way."\n', 'This revolution is the result of someone sending a Facebook invitation to many people. I got it like other people on our network. The buzz around it was then created on different social media websites and with videos. I was here on 25 January when riot police forced us out and by the 28th, we were back following the violence. I\'ve been sleeping here most of the time since.Our social network was established in 2005, when there was a democratic opening around the time of the presidential elections. People from different backgrounds all met through blogging and hoped to use technology for social change. It meant we have all gained good contacts, experience and strong networks.I like to think the social network is the people itself. Things like Facebook, Twitter, SMS and phones are just social tools. When they blocked Facebook and shut down technology, our network still operated because it\'s about people. Internet activists are also people and a lot of our organising, social work and relationships are developed offline.This is something that people dreamt of but didn\'t anticipate happening in reality. If anything, it shows that all the effort we put in over the past few years has not been wasted. It has climaxed into this critical mass of people you see in the square.At the moment I\'m not getting a lot of internet connection. I\'m trying not to drain my phone battery. We\'re still using it to distribute footage people are bringing to us that we\'ve sorted through.I hope the internet will continue to play a complementary role in activism. At the moment we physically exist in downtown Cairo and I hope that when we have finished this sit-in, we will have won the right to organise ourselves outside the internet.Twitter: Amr GharbeiaI was involved in this revolution from the first day, 25 January, and I\'ve now been spending my nights here for a while. For the past five years, I was very active online, blogging and tweeting. As we live under emergency laws in Egypt it has been very difficult to meet or communicate except on the internet. I\'d never been part of a demonstration on the ground.At first we were mocking the event on 25 January. We questioned whether it was really possible to have a "Facebook revolution". I came on the 25th because I felt it was my duty as a citizen and I couldn\'t believe how it turned into something so different from what we\'ve seen before. I was walking among the people and weeping.Now I sometimes just tweet to update people about what\'s going on or to call for a million-man demonstration or a day to remember our martyrs. I\'m well-known among bloggers for my long articles and constant tweets, but once I was here I stopped communicating this way so much. I felt it was totally different to have real freedom rather than just hypothetical freedom or internet freedom.Blogging and tweeting has been important as we were building our minds. This regime stopped us from doing that. We had have poor education and no national cultural programmes. I am so proud now, especially when I think of our young martyrs. In Egypt we have suffered a lot and it\'s about time that we start to live like real people.Twitter: Nawara NegmI\'m not writing my blog right now. We\'re just using Twitter as it\'s easy and flexible to do from your mobile. If we have a lot of action here I might do as many as 20 or 30 tweets a day. We also use Bambuser for live-streaming from our mobiles here in Tahrir Square.The internet gave us our backbone but it is not because of Facebook that this happened. It was the force used by the police that brought everybody together. If they had let us leave peacefully on 25 January, this would never have happened. It got worse with the violence on 28th: The shootings, the tear gas, the killings, the brutality. When they cut the internet and mobile phone lines this only increased people\'s anger.In the square we have organised our lives well. We have a co-ordinating committee telling us where there have been attacks and a group doing cleaning. We have some people singing and some praying. We have Christians, Muslims, agnostics, leftists and rightists and we all live together well. In our community we\'re trying to set an example of how we can all live together. It\'s like a city inside the city here. We are the kernel of the revolution.Blog: MaLek X (in Arabic)The revolution was publicised on the internet. The spark was Facebook. People were really sceptical about it because they didn\'t think you could have a revolution where you named the date, but now I look around me and I am really proud of the Egyptian people and the initiative. I\'m sure that those who named the date didn\'t think things would go this far.To begin with on 25 January, we had mostly young people of all classes who somehow use the internet. You have internet cafes even in the poorest areas of Egypt so even less well-educated people have access, especially to Facebook. A lot was also achieved through word of mouth - people telling their friends and neighbours. The independent media took a middle-ground to begin with as everyone was watching their backs but now they have got onboard.After our huge turnout on the first Tuesday, demonstrations continued for the next two days and we publicised further action for Friday on the internet. That day they cut our communications and took our cameras so we had an information blackout and the violence was unbelievable. A lot of people died.Still the threshold of fear and pain had been broken and we have kept up momentum since. Now older people especially come up to us when we\'re collecting trash or whatever in the square and they say: "We\'re really proud of you... You did what we didn\'t manage to do for 60 years."People have called this the "Facebook Revolution" because it gave us a form of expression even when people were too scared to talk in big groups about political issues. We had already set up Facebook pages for people who were tortured to death. We found it was a way to talk without being tracked.In the square we have bridged a lot of gaps. I\'ve been living here since 29 January with tens of thousands of other people. I put my head down to sleep and I don\'t know the people sleeping around me. I have wonderful conversations with people from all over Egypt who normally I would never have talked to.We\'re finally getting to know each other. It\'s wonderful.\n', 'The X-47B jet is being designed by weapons manufacturer Northrop Grumman for the US Navy.It was in the air for 29 minutes during its maiden flight and reached an altitude of 5,000 feet.Officials say it will help form part of a new generation of unmanned drones and works like a smaller version of the B-2 Stealth Bomber.As such it would be very different from the current fleet of remote controlled military planes like the Predator and Reaper.Instead the X-47B would be virtually invisible to radar and fly at much faster speeds than those older, propeller driven machines.In a statement Captain Jaime Engdahl, a programme manager for the warplane, said: "Today we got a glimpse towards the future as the Navy\'s first-ever tailless, jet-powered unmanned aircraft took to the skies."The flight was primarily designed to test the jet\'s guidance and navigation systems and the aerodynamic control of the tailless design.It was controlled from the ground by a joint team of the company\'s engineers and Navy specialists.Northrop is building the bomber as part of a Â£395 million contract signed in 2007.Janis Pamiljans is vice-president of Northrop Grumman\'s Aerospace Systems sector."Designing a tailless, fighter-sized unmanned aircraft from a clean sheet is no small feat."Commitment, collaboration and uncompromising technical excellence among the Navy [and] Northrop Grumman made today\'s flight a reality."We are indeed honoured to have given wings to the Navy\'s vision for exploring unmanned carrier aviation."Although it will be several years before the X-47B is ready for operations officials say it should have its first test flight from an aircraft carrier in 2013.Follow Radio 1\'s technology reporter Dan Whitworth on Twitter\n']

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['When The Beatles first performed at the Cavern on 9 February, 1961, it was so low key it wasn\'t even advertised.A year and a half, and 292 performances, later, the group was set for stardom and the Cavern would become one of the world\'s most famous clubs.While both Lennon and McCartney had already played the club as The Quarrymen, the un-advertised lunchtime session was George Harrison\'s first appearance at the Cavern.The club\'s lunchtime sessions were popular with young city centre office workers and many would take sandwiches to eat while watching the groups.The current Cavern has organised a day of events to mark the anniversary and is inviting regulars from the early 1960s to attend. The day of live Beatles music starts with a lunchtime session at 1300 GMT.A 40-metre long light installation is being created across Mathew Street, called Lucy in the Sky with Diamonds. It will create a ceiling of light along the Cavern Quarter area.The original Cavern had started life as a jazz venue in 1957 but by 1961 it was moving towards rock and roll - driven more by plain economics than any change in musical taste.Promoter Sam Leach was instrumental in transforming the Cavern\'s music policy away from the jazz favoured by owner Ray McFall.Mr Leach said: "It was a good club and it was exciting."Ray McFall hated rock and roll. On March 11th 1961, I did the Iron Door (a rival Liverpool club) - I did an all night session and it got 1,800 people, that night the Cavern had 50 people in, more musicians than fans."Ten days later...Ray gets the message and he turns over to rock and roll at night. Up until then The Beatles only played at lunchtime."The Beatles had played other Merseyside venues since returning from Hamburg in late 1960, but it was at the Cavern that they would cement their reputation as one of the city\'s top rock and roll groups.Many who saw The Beatles at the club claim that was where they were at their best as a live outfit. Mr Leach\'s first taste of The Beatles was at a venue in Huyton.He said: "When I first saw them in Hamilton Hall as soon as they started playing, I was just gobsmacked."The sound didn\'t just go over you it went through you."John Lennon started with Slow Down and Paul did Hippy Hippy Shake, Stuart did Wooden Heart, Pete Best did Matchbox. The sound was so powerful, it seemed to reverberate around the hall."We more or less took American rock and roll and sent it back at them improved. We gave them better sound, which was Merseybeat."Make no mistake the Cavern has become the most famous club in the world."It makes me smile when they say: \'The Cavern where it all began\' - they were the last ones in. But it was an exciting club."In November 1961, record store manager Brian Epstein saw The Beatles at the Cavern and soon after became their manager.A record deal with Parlophone would follow but not before the band\'s sound and image had been subtlety changed."The Beatles were the best rock band on the planet", Mr Leach remembers."Eppy [Brian Epstein] took them and he groomed them, and took all that rawness out of them, and fair enough it worked. But I know John didn\'t like it because John was an out and out rock and roller."Paul was sensible he knew you had to sort of bend a little bit and become a bit more showbiz. So he went along with Epstein and really, Paul was right."Paul McCartney returned his roots at the Cavern in December 1999 to play a one-off concert, but it wasn\'t on the same stage that he had played from almost 300 times in the early 1960s.The original Cavern club closed in 1973 and was demolished to make way for a ventilation shaft for Liverpool\'s new underground railway loop line. The shaft was never built and the current Cavern club is recreated across three quarters of the original site, using many of the old club\'s bricks.Exactly three year\'s after their first Cavern appearance on 9 February, 1964, The Beatles performed on The Ed Sullivan Show playing to a record 73 million people across America.Beatlemania had arrived.\n', 'So what is the levy? What\'s really at stake? And why raise the rate now?What is the bank levy?It is an annual tax on the value of all of the debts of the UK banks (including money deposited with the banks), except that:Originally, the Treasury had planned to charge a lower rate of 0.05% during 2011, but in February it changed its mind, and switched to the standard rate of 0.075% from May.The standard rate was originally set at 0.075%, but it was raised slightly in March to 0.078%, and is now being raised again, to 0.088%, from January.What\'s it for?The government thinks it will discourage banks from relying on risky forms of borrowing, which were blamed for making the 2008 crisis much more dangerous.The tax will also raise a lot of money for the government.So will this help deal with the budget deficit?The Treasury hopes the tax will bring in £2.6bn every year.That\'s equivalent to 2.1% of the Office for Budget Responsibility\'s forecast for the budget deficit this year.It\'s no small amount for the banks either. It\'s equivalent to about 19% of the reported profits before tax of the big five UK banks over the 12 months to September this year - although the tax burden will be borne by more than just these five.What\'s risky about the type of borrowing that the government wants to discourage?Traditionally, most of the money that banks lend out comes from the deposits they receive from ordinary people and companies.But during the past decade, banks found new and more complex ways to borrow trillions of pounds from international markets.Unlike ordinary deposits, there is no natural limit on the availability of this money, as it can come from anywhere in the globe, and the same money can be recycled between the banks again and again.A lot of the debts created were very short-term - meaning the banks needed to go back to the markets to reborrow every few days.When the financial crisis hit, investors began to worry that banks might not be able to repay their debts.This caused a kind of bank run, with investors refusing to lend.Unable to refinance all of their short-term debts, even profitable banks were threatened with failure.Why are retail deposits exempt from the levy?Bank runs are popularly associated with long queues of ordinary depositors wanting to empty their bank accounts - just as happened to Northern Rock.But since the 1930s, governments have insured most of the money deposited by their citizens in order to discourage these depositor bank runs. Indeed, the government responded to the Northern Rock crisis by promising to guarantee all of its deposits.In the UK, the first £85,000 of an individual\'s money is insured (it used to be £35,000 before the financial crisis).This means that most depositors do not need to worry about the safety of their money during a financial crisis, and the banks don\'t need to worry about all those deposits being withdrawn.So why not just insure all the banks\' borrowings?The bank levy was actually first proposed to all countries by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) as a type of insurance scheme.The IMF said the money raised should be channelled into a special fund that could be used to pay for the cost of cleaning up future banking crises.However, the UK government took the view that these borrowings are inherently risky, and wanted to discourage them altogether by taxing them.If the debts were insured, lenders would see them as less risky, making them a cheaper and easier way for banks to borrow.The government\'s fear is that the banks would then just continue taking on more and more debt, until they became impossibly large to rescue - as proved the case in the Republic of Ireland or Iceland.Indeed, the total debts of the UK\'s banks had already reached a staggering 4.5 times the size of the entire UK economy before the crisis.Some might also point out another reason why the government chose not to go for an insurance scheme.By making it a tax instead, the revenue raised can be channelled straight to the Treasury, helping to pay for the government\'s own spending.Why is the first £20bn of debts exempt from the tax?The government wants to encourage banks to shrink.The thinking is that the collapse of a big bank could threaten the stability of the entire financial system, whereas the failure of a small bank should not.The £20bn figure is about the size of the Coventry Building Society. So it means banks will only pay the tax to the extent they are bigger than that.Why is the tax rate lower on long-term debts?Longer-term debts are inherently less risky.Financial crises - at least the most intense part of them - tend to be over in a matter of a few weeks or months.If a bank does not have to repay its debts for more than a year, then it can probably ride out the crisis.Will the levy really discourage banks?The tax will increase the cost of "risky" short-term borrowing for banks by just under one-tenth of a percentage point.This may seem small, but it will eat into the banks\' precious margins - the difference between the interest they pay on their deposits and what they earn on their lending - which is their main source of income.However, the banks may pass some of the tax cost on to their savers (via a lower deposit rate) or their borrowers (via a higher lending rate).But to get the 0.088% in context, the Bank of England slashed short-term borrowing costs by 5.2 percentage points in response to the financial crisis.Why did the government want to phase the levy in?The original plan was to charge 0.05% for 2011, before going up to the full 0.075% rate next year (increased to 0.078% in March).The government didn\'t want to raise the banks\' borrowing costs at a time when their financial stability was still in question.They also did not want to sap the banks\' profits too quickly.The banks might need to use all the profits they could get to rebuild their capital - their buffer against future losses - in order to meet tough new international standards being set by the Basel committee of banking regulators.So why did the government change its mind?In February, the Treasury said it wanted to charge the full £2.6bn this year after all.It pointed to the Bank of England\'s latest Financial Stability Report, which painted a much rosier picture of the UK\'s banks.Moreover, the new Basel rules on bank capital won\'t take full effect until 2019, giving banks a full eight years to meet the higher standards.It probably also helped that the banks have been reporting much better profits than many would have expected a year ago.And markets seemed less and less concerned about the risk of lending to banks - at least until the eurozone debt crisis flared up since the summer of 2011.Why is the government raising the rate again?The chancellor raised the rate to 0.088% in his Autumn Statement.According to the Treasury, the tax was not on course to raise the £2.6bn originally planned for this year.The Treasury said that it had simply overestimated how much borrowing is done by foreign banks in the UK - and is therefore subject to the tax.It could also be that banks have been reducing their borrowing. Foreign banks may be moving their borrowing offshore to avoid the tax.And all banks may be cutting back their borrowing and lending requirements in response to the recession, the eurozone financial crisis, and stricter regulatory requirements.Which banks will have to pay most?The Treasury does not say how much of its £2.6bn target it expects to be paid by each bank.British banks face a bigger burden than foreign banks that do business in the UK, because the British banks must pay the levy on all their borrowing worldwide, and not just on their borrowing in the UK.That has led to suggestions that some banks - perhaps Standard Chartered, HSBC and Barclays - may relocate their headquarters to another country in order to reduce their tax bill.Moreover, the probability is that the tax will hit Royal Bank of Scotland and Lloyds Banking Group hardest.It may seem perverse to tax most heavily the two banks in which the government has the biggest stake.But one of the reasons the government ended up owning these banks is precisely because they (in the case of Lloyds, because of its merger with the Halifax) had become too dependent on riskier forms of financing, and had to be rescued during the crisis.\n', 'Alex McKechnie, then 16, was in the crowd for that first show and went on to be a regular at the club:"I saw The Beatles a few times in the north end of Liverpool and was working in Liverpool city centre as a messenger boy in a printing works when I heard that they were on at the Cavern in a lunchtime session."The Cavern was in the basement of a three or four storey warehouse. The public went down one flight of stone stairs and then there were three long arches."At the end of one of the long arches was a little tiny stage. That\'s where the Beatles performed 292 times."I remember it being very highly charged with excitement. The music sounded even more exciting [than the previous gigs] because The Cavern was this little squashed space so the music sounded a bit louder, a bit more exciting and a bit more vital. About 20 to 30 people were there."The Beatles were the complete package - they didn\'t just have a great singer, they had two great singers. They always did harmonies right from the very first time I saw them."They could probably only afford two microphones, and so when one was doing the lead singing the other two were facing each other on the mic, and it was quite charismatic, it was nice to look at. They had a camaraderie about them."I never heard them singing one of their own songs because they were just a straight covers band at that time, as was everybody else in Liverpool."The standard songs that they sang - them and the other bands in Liverpool - were [by] Chuck Berry, Little Richard, the Everly Brothers, Buddy Holly. The sound that I very clearly remember the Beatles playing in the Cavern was a Chuck Berry riff."As well as doing the stock standards, the Beatles were a bit different because they were better at playing complicated chords. The Beatles were a bit more adventurous."It wasn\'t just the music and the singing, it was their lack of respect for the audience. At the Cavern for those first few gigs, they were quite irreverent to the audience and other people. They were sort of the first punk band. The Beatles were a law unto themselves on the stage."They were still doing that when they went to America - if someone asked them a question they didn\'t give a serious answer, and that\'s how they behaved on stage in the Cavern, and that\'s why I think they liked it in the Cavern."They were the epitome of rebellion in Liverpool because they weren\'t trying to imitate Cliff Richard and the Shadows doing little in time steps. They would dance out of step on purpose."That was their purpose in life - to upset the apple cart. They were so cheeky and so entertaining all around. They were a little bit of a voice for us against authority. I think they were rebels. We were mini rebels supporting them."Of course when I went back to work I used to stand gazing out of the window thinking about the Beatles and the girls at the Cavern. I couldn\'t really concentrate on doing any work."Just in a few weeks they\'d gained a bigger following. When word went around, the crowd grew and people kept coming back. Once you\'d seen them, not many people didn\'t go to see them again."They had big long queues, right down the length of the street and even round the corner at the bottom. But at that stage I\'d dumped them."They started talking about going to London and making records and things like that. Betrayal."I wasn\'t the only one. I think the ones who thought that they\'d discovered them were a little clique and really did give up on them when the masses found them. It was only when I heard Love Me Do on the radio that I started getting interested in them again. My wife subsequently bought all the LPs but that first era of The Beatles was over for me."Alex McKechnie was speaking to BBC News entertainment reporter Ian Youngs.The Cavern is celebrating the anniversary with a series of tribute events on Wednesday. A documentary about the first gig will be broadcast on ITV1 at 2240 GMT on Wednesday.\n', 'During the first nine months of 1938, he oversaw the Czech Kindertransport, which brought Jewish children from German-occupied Czechoslovakia to safety in the UK.He worked tirelessly to ensure money was raised and homes were found for the young refugees.Yet, amazingly, his self-effacing manner meant that it was 50 years before the full story of his heroic efforts became public knowledge.Nicholas George Winton was born on 19 May 1909 in the well-heeled Hampstead district of north London.His Jewish parents had moved from Germany to London in 1907 and changed the family name from Wertheim to Winton.They had also converted to Christianity and it was into that faith that their son was baptised.In 1923, Winton became one of the first pupils at the newly opened Stowe School in Buckinghamshire. Although he left without attaining any qualifications, he had become imbued with a love of mathematics.He continued his studies at evening classes before moving to Germany, where he worked in banks in Hamburg and Berlin.In 1931, just two years before Hitler became German chancellor, he moved to work in Paris before returning to London.His mother\'s family had remained in Germany and that, together with the stories of Jewish refugees fleeing to London, made him all too aware of the persecution of the Jews by the Nazis.In December 1938, Winton had been due to go on a skiing holiday to Switzerland when he suddenly decided to travel instead to Prague, where a friend was trying to help Jewish refugees.He visited camps for refugees from the Sudetenland, a German-speaking area of Czechoslovakia, which had been ceded to Germany in September 1938 following pressure on the Czech government from Britain and France.British activists were already working in Czechoslovakia trying to help the refugees, but Winton\'s great idea was to rescue children by finding families in the UK to give them a home.He was helped by a 1938 Act of Parliament that permitted the entry of refugee children under the age of 17, as long as money was deposited to pay for their eventual return home.Winton set up an office in a hotel in Prague, where he was quickly besieged by families desperate to get their children out before Germany invaded Czechoslovakia.On his return to London, he worked with relief organisations to set up the Czech Kindertransport, just one of a number of initiatives attempting to rescue Jewish children from Germany and the Nazi-occupied territories.Winton placed dozens of newspaper advertisements pleading for people to come forward and offer children a home. It was not always easy."The problem was getting the people who would accept the children, and of course this was at a time when the evacuation of children from the south [of England] was taking place anyway," he said."It\'s marvellous that so many people did come forward. The unfortunate thing was that no other country would come along and help."I tried America but they didn\'t take any. It would have made a vast difference if they had."In the first eight months of 1939, eight trains left Prague taking 669 children to safety. A further 15 were flown out via Sweden.The ninth train was scheduled to leave Prague on 1 September 1939, the day Germany invaded Poland and triggered the outbreak of World War Two."Within hours of the announcement, the train disappeared," Winton later recalled. "None of the 250 children on board was seen again."We had families waiting at Liverpool Street that day in vain. If the train had been a day earlier, it would have come through."Winton registered as a conscientious objector and served for a time as an ambulance driver, before joining the RAF where he was eventually commissioned.He told no-one about his pre-war exploits and it was not until 1988 that his wife discovered a scrapbook in the attic containing a mass of documents, including the names of the rescued children.In July of that year, Winton appeared on an edition of the BBC programme That\'s Life, and some of the people he had rescued were invited to attend.Until they arrived in the studio, they had no idea that Winton was the man who had saved them.Winton was awarded an MBE in 1983 for his work in establishing the Abbeyfield care homes and, in 2003, was knighted in recognition of his efforts on the Kindertransport.In 2007, he received the Czech Republic\'s highest military decoration, the Cross of the 1st Class, and was nominated by the Czech government for the 2008 Nobel Peace Prize.A train dubbed "The Winton Train" left Prague station on 1 September 2009, exactly 70 years after the last Kindertransport had been due to depart from the Czech capital.In October 2014, at the age of 105, he travelled to Prague to receive the Czech Republic\'s highest honour, the Order of the White Lion.In his acceptance speech, he was typically modest: "In a way, I shouldn\'t have lived so long to give everyone the opportunity to exaggerate things the way they are doing today."It was another Nobel Peace Prize recipient, Holocaust survivor Elie Wiesel, who summed up the vital role of those who, like Winton, tried to save Europe\'s Jewish children from the Nazis:"In those times there was darkness everywhere. In Heaven and on Earth, all the gates of compassion seemed to have been closed."The killer killed and the Jews died and the outside world adopted an attitude either of complicity or of indifference. Only a few had the courage to care."\n', 'Colin Hughes was attacked in Old Swan in September 2010 as he went to investigate a noise at the door of his home.Two men, aged 18 and 21, from Old Swan and Huyton, were arrested on suspicion of murder on Tuesday.Detectives have arrested six people as part of the inquiry, but no-one has been charged.Mr Hughes had been playing cards with his fiancee Paula Greenwood when they heard the glass in the back door smash at about 0045 BST on 21 September.Ms Greenwood went to call the police while Mr Hughes, a chef at a local pub, went to investigate. She later found him lying face down in the garden.He was taken to hospital but died soon afterwards. A post-mortem examination found he died from a single stab wound.\n', 'Organisers said this year\'s festival would celebrate and champion Ms Suu Kyi\'s cause and world vision.Ms Suu Kyi said it was wonderful to know there was so much support for the effort to bring democracy to Burma.Events include a discussion with Wikileaks founder Julian Assange called Article 19, which will look at Freedom of Information and the right to know.\'Use your liberty\'Ms Suu Kyi will not be attending the event, but in a statement she said: "It is especially pleasing for me to see, albeit remotely, Brighton Festival taking shape this year, and to think that so many people will come together in May to celebrate great art and experience the inner peace it brings."It is wonderful too to know that there is such support for the effort to bring democracy and freedom to Burma, for which the Burmese people have been diligently working for so long."She urged people involved in the festival to "continue to use your liberty to promote ours" - a plea which arts organisers said had been taken to the heart of the event.The Burmese military authorities released the Nobel Peace Prize winner from house arrest on 13 November last year.She had been detained for 15 of the previous 21 years.Thousands of people gathered outside the home of 65-year-old Ms Suu Kyi to greet her and hear her speak.Since her release, she has called for a peaceful revolution in Burma and said she hoped for a non-violent end to military rule.Her brother-in-law Adrian Phillips said: "Aung San Suu Kyi has often said how important music and the arts have been to her throughout her life."Brighton Festival is a wonderful opportunity to bring her struggle to a wider public, at a time when it is so important for the world to keep remembering what remains to be done in Burma."Festival chief executive Andrew Comben said he hoped the programme reflected some of Ms Suu Kyi\'s extraordinary spirit.He said an incredible collection of artists had come together to celebrate an iconic woman who inspired so many.The Asian Dub Foundation will open this year\'s festival with a live performance inspired by the struggle in Burma.One performance, called The New World Order, is offering the audience a "visceral experience of imprisonment" and will take people on a journey through Victorian police cells.And Beethoven\'s opera, Fidelio, chosen for "startlingly contemporary" themes of wrongful incarceration, abuse of power and personal sacrifice, will be performed by the Orchestra of the Age of Enlightenment and Brighton Festival Chorus.The full festival programme is due to be launched later this month.\n', 'Mr Besigye is running against Mr Museveni in the presidential elections for the fourth time, after losing his previous three attempts.He promised in an interview with Uganda\'s Daily Monitor paper in 2013 that he would not run again but would use other means "to dismantle the dictatorship".A year later he was still insistent that he would not run, telling Uganda\'s Observer newspaper that it is impossible to win an election that is being controlled by Mr Museveni.But in 2015, he changed his mind.His campaign rallies for the 2016 election have been characterised by supporters handing over donations, including bunches of bananas and live goats - a stark contrast to most campaign rallies on the continent, which see the candidates distributing gifts hoping to secure the votes of the beneficiaries.Mr Besigye says previous elections have been rigged and that he has been the victim of a campaign of intimidation by the security forces.Some seven months before the 2016 election, Mr Besigye was arrested ahead of a campaign rally, accused of violating public order laws by attempting to hold public meetings without the government\'s permission.On his way to another rally three days before the election, he was briefly held by police who accused him of disrupting the traffic.Mr Besigye has been arrested on numerous occasions.On one occasion he was shot in the hand, on another he suffered eye injuries after being doused in pepper spray.The authorities have said Mr Besigye is provoking them, and he has been charged with inciting violence.The charismatic Mr Besigye, 59, is married to Winnie Byanyima, a former MP who is seen as intelligent and ambitious and who was once a close personal friend of Mr Museveni. Mr Besigye and his wife have one son.He was born in the western Rukungiri District, the second child in a family of six and the son of a policeman.Besigye\'s dates with history:Both his parents died while he was at secondary school.In 1975, he headed to Kampala and to medical school at what was then the region\'s most prestigious university, Makerere.Idi Amin was president of Uganda at the time and his army was causing misery in many areas of the country, including on the university campus.Mr Besigye did not escape that treatment. Aged 18, he was in a Kampala hotel about to have dinner. Walking to the toilets, he stopped to talk to a former classmate.A huge man lifted him up by the collar, slapped him hard across the face and sent him sprawling to the floor.He said he never made it to the toilets, and never ate his dinner. He picked himself up and ran for his life.Following Amin\'s overthrow, the qualified doctor became a member of the Uganda People\'s Movement of Yoweri Museveni.The movement had little success in the 1980 election which saw the return of Milton Obote to power, and which is widely considered to have been rigged.Mr Besigye told the East African newspaper that he did not immediately join Mr Museveni in the bush war.But he was imprisoned for two months in the Nile Hotel in 1981, accused of working with the rebels, and tortured.Mr Besigye fled to Nairobi and in 1982 joined Mr Museveni in the bush, where he became his personal doctor.Although rarely at the battle front, Mr Besigye was deployed in divisions which were sent into battle where he treated the casualties.Kizza Besigye on his 2001-2005 exile:"I left in order to continue to be politically active rather than being behind bars or six feet under as had been threatened"When Mr Museveni came to power, Mr Besigye, aged just 29, was appointed state minister of internal affairs and national political commissar.These appointments shocked some who had been in the bush with Mr Besigye, as he had not been heavily involved in the political side of the bush war.Some believe Mr Besigye\'s rapid rise led to him being viewed as a potential threat to the president, and as a result he was given less demanding work during the 1990s.Mr Besigye rose to the rank of colonel in the army but did not retire from it until shortly before the 2001 elections - having written a document that accused the ruling National Resistance Movement of being undemocratic, dishonest and corrupt. It almost earned him a court martial.A few months before the election, he emerged as a presidential candidate.Having lost to Mr Museveni, he went to court and challenged the result on the grounds that the state had used force, intimidation and violence.He lost the case on a split decision and then fled the country.On his return in 2005 he said: "I left in order to continue to be politically active rather than being behind bars or six feet under as had been threatened."More on Uganda\'s election:After he returned to Uganda ahead of the 2006 elections, he was arrested and charged with both treason and rape.The charges were later dismissed, but not until long after the polls and they obviously distracted him from campaigning.The rape prosecution was dismissed as "crude and amateurish" but the treason charges hung over his head until 2010.His lawyers unsuccessfully challenged the 2006 results, alleging widespread fraud. Mr Besigye won 37%.The government says Mr Besigye has connections with a rebel group, and this accusation led to charges.He denied any rebel link, although he has said he would not rule out going to the bush to battle the government if the constitution was overthrown and needed to be reinstated.After he lost the last election in 2011, Mr Besigye said all the votes were flawed.Before the 2011 polls, Mr Besigye had called for popular uprisings in the event of fraud.And after gaining 26% to the president\'s 68% in the vote, the leader of the Forum for Democratic Change (FDC) claimed it was rigged.After the election he continued to campaign against the result, along with the rising cost of living, by staging "walk to work" protests.He was arrested four times, accused of inciting violence and beaten by police during the protests before all charges were dropped.Human rights groups condemned the brutality of the police and military.His critics see him as a power-hungry attention seeker. But others praise him for standing up to authority.Mr Besigye himself says his mission is "to work with millions of other Ugandans in bringing about a stable democratic and peaceful Uganda".\n', 'Almost completely cut off for centuries, it has tried to let in some aspects of the outside world while fiercely guarding its ancient traditions.The Bhutanese name for Bhutan, Druk Yul, means "Land of the Thunder Dragon" and it only began to open up to outsiders in the 1970s.The Wangchuck hereditary monarchy has wielded power since 1907. But Bhutan became a two-party parliamentary democracy after elections in March 2008.Population 750,000Area 38,364 sq km (14,812 sq miles)Major language DzongkhaMajor religions Buddhism (official), HinduismLife expectancy 66 years (men), 70 years (women)Currency ngultrumHead of state: King Jigme Khesar Namgyel WangchuckJigme Khesar Namgyel Wangchuck succeeded his father, Jigme Singye Wangchuck, in December 2006 after the former monarch announced his abdication.His predecessor had already given up some of his absolute powers in 1998 and ruled in conjunction with the government, an assembly and a royal advisory council.Prime Minister: Tshering TobgayTshering Tobgay was elected Bhutan\'s second prime minister in July 2013, succeeding Jigme Yozer Thinley.He is president of the People\'s Democratic Party. He was leader of the opposition in the National Assembly from March 2008 to April 2013. He has projected himself as a reformer, rejecting official limousine and prime ministerial accommodation.Television did not come to Bhutan until 1999. For years, the country cut itself off, fearing that outside influences would undermine its monarchy and culture.Radio broadcasting began in 1973 and the internet arrived in 1999.Some key dates in the history of Bhutan:1720 - Chinese imperial army invades and temporarily establishes control over Bhutan.1772-73 - British intervention.1864-65 - Further intervention by Britain.1907 - Ugyen Wangchuck is chosen as hereditary ruler.1910 - Treaty giving Britain control over foreign relations.1949 - Treaty signed with newly-independent India guaranteeing non-interference in Bhutan\'s internal affairs, but allowing Delhi influence over foreign relations.1958 - Slavery abolished.1974 - First foreign tourists allowed in.1990 - Thousands of Hindus flee to Nepal following clashes.1998 - King cedes some powers to national assembly.\n', 'L/Cpl Kyle Cleet Marshall, of the 2nd Battalion The Parachute Regiment, died after being caught in a roadside bomb blast in the Nahr-e Saraj district of Helmand province.The 23-year-old, from Newcastle upon Tyne, had been due to marry his fiancee, Hayley, in July.The UK death toll since operations began in Afghanistan in 2001 is 357.Lt Col Andrew Harrison, commanding officer of the 2nd Battalion The Parachute Regiment, said: "He died as he lived, at the front, guiding his men, surrounded by friends and at the very tip of the battalion spear."He said that, shortly before his death, L/Cpl Marshall had led his team in the discovery of a huge bomb-making factory, where 35 devices were found."This discovery will undoubtedly save numerous colleagues and locals falling prey to the most insidious of insurgent threats."His friends have lost the closest of mates and the most able of colleagues. The battalion has lost a stunning young leader and a bright hope for the future," he said.Describing him as a "charismatic, upbeat Geordie," his commander said he was "ice-cool under fire and a natural leader always".Lt Col Harrison added: "He mentored, coaxed and taught his soldiers with consummate passion and consistent diligence. He was ever-optimistic, even in the bleakest of circumstances, and could charm all he met. He is irreplaceable."L/Cpl leaves his father, Garry, mother, Olywn, and fiancee, Hayley, whom he was due to marry after the tour.His family said in a statement: "Kyle was a very lively, outgoing, loving and much-loved son."The MoD said L/Cpl Marshall was a keen footballer, a passionate Newcastle United supporter, and had played to county level in his youth.\n', 'A fire crew remains at Plasgran in Manea Road, Wimblington, more than 16 hours after the incident began on Wednesday afternoon.Road closures are expected to stay in place until midday, the fire service said.About 75 firefighters worked into the night to put out the fire.They also prevented its spread to neighbouring properties.The incident was scaled down at 2300 GMT, when the fire was brought under control.\n', 'Conservative-run Bath and North East Somerset Council is holding a presentation of initial concept pictures of the redevelopment.Banes recently agreed it had to save £2.6m from its £351m budget in 2010-11.It also approved plans to spend £200m over five years in projects, including £33m in Keynsham town centre.The presentation is being held on 22 February at the Key Centre in Keynsham.A council spokesman asked that people who want to attend give the authority notice in advance.\n', 'John Key said the toll was expected to rise further, adding: "We may be witnessing New Zealand\'s darkest day."The tremor caused widespread damage as it occurred at a shallow depth of 5km (3.1 miles) during lunchtime when Christchurch was at its busiest.The mayor of New Zealand\'s second-biggest city says 120 people have been rescued from the ruins.The country\'s deadliest natural disaster in 80 years struck at 1251 (2351 GMT on Monday), 10km (6.2 miles) south-east of the city.The damage is said to be far worse than after the 7.1-magnitude quake on 4 September, which left two people seriously injured but no fatalities.Christchurch earthquake: Eyewitness accountsThe epicentre of that quake, which occurred in the middle of the night, was further away from the city and deeper underground, but it still caused an estimated $3bn (Â£1.9bn) in damage.TV pictures of the aftermath of Tuesday\'s disaster showed scores of collapsed buildings in the South Island city of nearly 400,000 people.Shocked survivors could be seen wandering the rubble-strewn streets, which cracked open as the ground beneath was liquefied by the tremor.Police said that the dead included people on two buses which were crushed by falling buildings.Helicopters plucked survivors to safety from rooftops, and dumped water on fires.Officials said up to 30 people were feared still trapped inside the razed Pyne Gould Guinness building, where screams have been heard from the ruins.Trapped under her desk inside the building, Anne Voss told Australia\'s Channel Seven by mobile phone: "I am hoping they will get me out soon because I have been here so long. And it\'s dark. And it\'s horrible."Asked whether she was injured, she said: "I know I am bleeding and I can feel the ground is quite wet. I think it\'s blood."A dozen visiting Japanese students are among those reported missing.Bystanders have been using bare hands to try to free survivors trapped under debris.Many injured people were carried out on blood-soaked stretchers or in the arms of shocked workmates and strangers.Some escaped on ropes lowered from office towers. Others managed to crawl out of the rubble.By Jonathan AmosScience correspondent, BBC NewsBy nature, earthquakes tend to cluster in space and time.And Tuesday\'s tremor in Christchurch is almost certainly related to the much more energetic event that hit the region last September.The critical difference on this occasion is the ground broke almost directly under the country\'s second city, and at shallow depth, 5km (3 miles) below the surface.Contrast this with September\'s magnitude 7 quake: its epicentre occurred some 40km west of the city and at a depth of 10km, and it continued to rupture mainly away from the major built-up areas.New Zealand lies on the notorious Ring of Fire, the line of frequent quakes and volcanic eruptions that circles virtually the entire Pacific rim.The country straddles the boundary between two tectonic plates: the Pacific and Indo-Australian plates.On South Island, the location of the latest quake, the plates rub past each other horizontally.Depth and location keyThe tremor sent the spire of Christchurch Cathedral, a landmark in the centre of the city, toppling into the square below.John Gurr, a camera technician, told Reuters news agency the area outside the cathedral was "like a warzone".Power and telephone lines have been knocked out, while burst pipes have deluged streets with water.The suburbs of Lyttelton and New Brighton are reportedly "unliveable".Queen Elizabeth II said in a statement she had been "utterly shocked" by the news."My thoughts are with all those who have been affected by this dreadful event," the statement said.The quake caused some 30m tons of ice to shear away from New Zealand\'s biggest glacier.Witnesses say massive icebergs formed when the Tasman Glacier in Aoraki/Mount Cook National Park broke, tossing a nearby lake with huge waves.Back in Christchurch, emergency shelters were set up in the city\'s Hagley Park, a race course and schools as night approached.City Mayor Bob Parker told the BBC: "This is a terrible, terrible toll on our city.""There is no power in most of the city; there is no water in most of the city," he added.PM John Key said: "It is just a scene of utter devastation. We have to work as fast as we can to get people out of environments where they are trapped."This is a community that is absolutely in agony. We just need this community, as it has done before and as it will do again, to come together, to check and support one another," he added.The military has been deployed to help the rescue effort, and the government has accepted an offer of specialist help from Australia.A series of aftershocks, some as big as magnitude 5, have already rattled the stricken city, and officials warned residents to brace for more.One Christchurch resident, Jaydn Katene, told the New Zealand Herald: "We\'ve had friends in town call us and say there are just bodies lying around; lots of dead bodies outside shops just lying there just covered in bricks."A British backpacker said the city "looked like a bomb had hit it".New Zealand experiences more than 14,000 earthquakes a year, of which only around 20 have a magnitude in excess of 5.0.The last fatal earthquake was in 1968, when a 7.1-magnitude tremor killed three people on the South Island\'s western coast.Tuesday\'s was the country\'s worst natural disaster since a 1931 quake in the North Island city of Napier killed 256 people.\n', 'The non-league club\'s ground at Meadow Park was completely submerged by the 2007 floods and they have been unable to play there since.The new ground will be a completely new build, within the boundaries of the old stadium, and will include flood defences.The plans will be submitted to Gloucester County Council next week.Club spokesman Mike Dunstan said: "We have regularly communicated with residents and can say that this flood defence proposal will give substantial and significant benefits to the residents and businesses of the Sudmeadow area."GCFC flood risks consultants have been working on this proposal since 2008 with the EA (Environment Agency) to provide the solution."Since 2007 the club has played home games at the grounds of Forest Green Rovers, Cirencester Town and Cheltenham Town.Club chairman Nigel Hughes said: "I am especially pleased for our supporters who have, throughout this very difficult time, been wonderfully supportive and extremely patient with us."There is still much work to be done but this gives us all a big lift and is something to work towards."\n', 'More than a new way of playing video games, a cynic might say.Special Report: The Technology of BusinessDigital death of a business card?Mobile advertisers want your phoneRinsing your reputation the online wayMobile working comes of ageUsing voice to give your app the edgeBut Microsoft - a company that may well spend more on R&D than any other business - believes its strategy is paying off, and the proof is the XBox Kinect system.On a visit to the company\'s headquarters, I had a chance to see some of the projects that Microsoft scientists at its laboratories in Redmond, in Beijing and in Cambridge, England, believe will change the way we see computers.And the striking thing about what Microsoft\'s research chief Craig Mundie picked to show off to a group of technology journalists was that almost all of them involved Kinect.The system which turns a player\'s body into a games controller was developed with the help of seven different research groups at the company\'s three main labs, some working on voice recognition, others on motion sensors and a range of other technologies.Now they are looking at what Kinect could do next.We saw a system which would allow two people to see different images on the same screen, their eyes tracked by the Kinect camera.Other scientists showed off ways that the camera could capture objects and people in 3D, which might have applications in future telepresence systems.And there was plenty of work on avatars, for use in either games or in video-conferencing. Two Chinese researchers demonstrated a photo-realistic talking head - type in some text and he\'ll say anything you want, blinking and moving almost like a real person.Craig Mundie says the success of Kinect, which racked up 8m sales in its first 60 days, is proof that the sheer scale of Microsoft\'s R&D strategy is paying off."Microsoft is at a point where many of the things that we\'ve been researching for twenty years are starting to add up and produce solutions," he says. "You can\'t rely on two guys in a garage to make all the changes, some of these things require a huge amount of technology and a lot of scale."But Microsoft desperately needed a hit from its research labs.Ever since Bill Gates decided 20 years ago that the company would spend big bucks on trying to see into the future, there have been ideas aplenty but few stand out products. A decade ago, for instance, Gates was showing off tablet computers - but it took Apple and its iPad to make them mainstream.Peter Lee, who runs the Redmond lab, says the research operation has a wide remit, from dealing with instant fixes to current products to blue-sky thinking.Professor Lee, who joined Microsoft last year after a distinguished academic career and a spell at the US defence agency DARPA, insists the labs are having an impact on a daily basis.He cites the contribution to what he describes as the "holy war in search", the battle between Google and Microsoft\'s Bing."Hour by hour we have a large group of researchers actively involved in Bing, constantly adding new research advances into the product."But he thinks the long-term research is equally important."Some call it navel-gazing, we call it pushing back the frontiers of human knowledge," he says with a smile, predicting that his lab will one day win a Nobel prize.His boss Craig Mundie is Microsoft\'s big thinker, charting the path of its future research. His current obsession is what he calls natural user interfaces, new ways of interacting with computers, of which Kinect is one example.There is, he says, a shift about to happen from the old graphical user interface to a trend where "the computer is more like us - it sees, it listens, it speaks, it understands, it even seeks to do things on our behalf."It is an intriguing vision, but here\'s a sobering fact. All these clever ideas, smart people, and major investment have not stopped Microsoft from being overtaken in the last year in terms of market value by Apple, which seems to focus on the customer experience now, rather than five years down the line.Big, sleepy, and dull, I suggested to Mr Mundie, is how many people now perceive Microsoft."We don\'t feel big and sleepy or dull," he responded, "but if people perceive us that way I think looking at the stuff that Kinect brings should change that view."And he insists that firms that do not have the patience to spend on long-term research will lose out in the end."I don\'t think any company is going to prevail over a long period of time in giving good business returns, if they aren\'t making these kind of investments. They\'ll come and go in a generation if they don\'t have the staying power that\'s produced by having real mastery of the underlying technologies."Microsoft, which still generates huge revenues from its core products, Windows and Office, can well afford to keep spending on its blue-sky thinking. But having made such a big bet on science, it will be hoping that the coming years will produce more Kinects, and fewer tablet PCs.\n', 'A former field marshal, three generals and six admirals say the loss of Ark Royal and its fleet of Harrier jets has damaged Britain\'s defence capabilities.They say Britain can no longer mount amphibious operations without putting troops\' lives at "considerable risk".Defence Secretary Liam Fox has defended the "difficult decisions".The BBC\'s defence correspondent, Jonathan Beale, said the letter, which was leaked to the Daily Telegraph, raises questions about what military rescue operation forces could mount in the future.In December, Dr Fox announced that the frigate sent to evacuate British nationals from Libya - HMS Cumberland - is to be decommissioned in April, following the strategic defence and security review (SDSR).Our correspondent says this is not the first time former military top brass have warned that recent cuts in the armed forces have left Britain dangerously exposed.Labour has already called for the defence review to be reopened in light of events in Egypt, Bahrain and Libya.The letter - written before the current evacuation operation in Libya - is signed by, among others, Field Marshal Lord Bramall, a former chief of the defence staff; Maj Gen Julian Thompson and Adm Sir Jeremy Black, who commanded the carrier Invincible during the Falklands conflict.Dr Fox insists Britain still has the "right military assets" in place to respond to crises.But this group of former military commanders is calling on the prime minister to reassess the decisions made in the defence review.They have called for a re-evaluation of the SDSR, which they say is "unduly trusting in an uncertain, fast-moving and dangerous world".However Dr Fox defended the steps taken to tackle the Â£38bn deficit left by Labour and said the review would not be reopened."For our future carrier strike capability, it makes strategic sense to move towards greater inter-operability with the US and France and installing catapult and arrestor gear will deliver this."Sustaining both Tornado and Harrier would be prohibitively expensive in this current economic climate and Tornado continues to provide vital support to the front line in Afghanistan," he said.Referring to Libya, he said Hercules C-130 aircraft had lifted 51 UK citizens to safety on Thursday - and more than 100 were on their way to Malta on HMS Cumberland."None of our allies have seen fit to position an aircraft carrier off the coast of Libya as this is not the tool required for this task; there is no requirement for ground attack aircraft, but even if there were we would use our extensive regional basing and overflight rights," he said.But shadow defence secretary Jim Murphy said: "The government\'s plans were based on strategic and international geo-political assumptions, many of which have been shaken over the past month."Recent dramatic events mean that the defence review must be reopened and perhaps even rethought. It would be sensible to stop and reflect again on our nation\'s strategic defence needs."\n', 'Environment Minister Zhou Shengxian said conflict between development and nature had never been so serious.He said if China meant to quadruple the size of its economy over 20 years without more damage, it would have to become more efficient in resource use.Otherwise, he said, there would be a painful price to pay.His comments came ahead of China\'s annual session of parliament, which opens on 5 March.They also came a day after Premier Wen Jiabao said China was lowering its annual economic growth target from 7.5% to 7%, in part because of its impact on the environment.Mr Zhou\'s comments came in an essay posted on the website on the Ministry of Environmental Protection.By Shirong ChenBBC China EditorZhou Shengxian wants to see environmental protection become a key plank of the new Five Year Plan (2011-2015) to be debated during the annual session of the National People\'s Congress.Chinese ministers do not often publish their ideas like this. (It happened nearly two years ago when China\'s central bank governor published a series of essays on reserve currencies and reform to the international financial system.)The environment minister\'s statement is an open call for a paradigm shift away from the model of high input, high resource consumption, and high pollution, to sustainable growth to ease the conflict between economic and social development, and the environmental damage it has caused in the past three decades.Chinese scholars say China\'s energy intensity per unit of GDP is at least five times that of Japan. Social stability is another factor as more people are enraged by worsening air, water and soil pollution.It remains to be seen if his call will be translated into real action as China\'s economic engine roars ahead."In China\'s thousands of years of civilisation, the conflict between humanity and nature has never been as serious as it is today," he wrote."The depletion, deterioration and exhaustion of resources and the deterioration of the environment have become serious bottlenecks constraining economic and social development."China, he said, would suffer unless issues of air and water pollution were prioritised.He suggested that his ministry should take on a greater role in tackling greenhouse gas emissions and that new development projects be assessed for their impact on climate change.In recent decades, development has been prioritised over the environment, meaning that China now has some of the most polluted skies and waterways in the world.It relies heavily on coal and is the world\'s leading CO2 emitter. It overtook the US as the world\'s biggest car and van market in 2009.In recent years there have been numerous examples of industrial spills or dumping that have damaged waterways and in some cases harmed residents.The BBC\'s Martin Patience in Beijing says that the government has repeatedly promised to tackle pollution, but then failed to enforced these decisions.\n']

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['The discovery was made during work to extend the castle\'s main shop and ticket office.Historic Scotland said the find would help establish exactly where the defences stood.European experts are believed to have been used to apply the latest Italian military engineering techniques at the castle in the 1540s.They were brought in by Mary of Guise, widow of James V, at a time when intermittent warfare with England made it essential to have fortifications that could protect against heavy artillery in a siege.The defences are shown in a 17th Century engraving by John Slezer.Gordon Ewart, of Kirkdale Archaeology - whose team discovered the walling - said: "We knew the defences would have been in this area, but not exactly where because the Slezer engraving, and remaining military plans, are not entirely accurate."This is what makes the discovery of physical evidence so important - it helps us identify exactly what existed - and to understand more about what the castle was like in the past."Much was changed at the castle between 1711-14 when the old defences were demolished during a programme of modernisation.Further alterations took place when the esplanade was created in the early 19th Century.Peter Yeoman, from Historic Scotland, said the discovery gave a "tantalising glimpse" of the fortifications created for Mary of Guise and paid for by the French king Henri II.Mr Yeoman said they were probably designed by the Italian engineer Signor Ubaldini, who was working on a similar defensive spur at the time at Edinburgh Castle.He added: "They are of great interest because they were early examples of a changing approach to military engineering, and among the most advanced in the whole of the British isles."\n', 'Here are some of the clips from our interviews hosted by Andrew Neil and Jo Coburn, with films from our reporting team.Follow us on twitter or \'like\' us on Facebook where we look forward to your comments and you can hear more news about upcoming guests and films.When Parliament is sitting, the Daily Politics is on BBC2 from 1200-1300 on weekdays, with an 1130 start on Wednesdays for PMQs, and the Sunday Politics is on BBC1 from 1100-1215, occasionally moving for live sport and news events.Both have a repeat on BBC Parliament at midnight, and are on BBC iPlayer for 30 days.DP and SP Facebook site with more interviews and picturesIs the PM\'s EU renegotiation progressing?How the smaller parties did in 2015A look back at UKIP\'s yearA look back at Labour\'s yearHas 2015 been a good year for the Tories?Who is 2015\'s Daily Politics Secret Santa?Is another recession coming and are we ready?LGA chief on local government financesWhat can we learn from election-themed books?What do the EU referendum polls say?Peers discuss Lords reform plansEdward Docx\'s pro-EU Christmas poemJohn Redwood\'s \'Brexit fairy tale\'Jon Culshaw\'s review of the yearShould fracking under national parks be allowed?Latest on UK\'s EU renegotiation talksShould Prince Charles receive cabinet papers?Panel on final PMQs of 2015Soapbox: Should motorists over 70 be retested?Guests discuss retesting for motorists aged over 70Is Star Wars left or right-wing?Should there be a Lib-Lab pact? Vince Cable and Chris Mullin discussChris Mullin: \'Jeremy Corbyn should be given a chance\'What lies ahead in EU membership debate?What action has the RAF taken in Syria?What are the prospects for Welsh Tories?Why has Theresa May lasted so long as home secretary?Peter Bone and Chris Mullin on Theresa MayCat Smith: \'I don\'t see Ken Livingstone playing big role\'Peter Hunt goes behind the scenes at Thatcher auctionIs David Cameron\'s EU renegotiation meaningless?Craig Mackinlay and Cat Smith on votes at 16Daniel Hannan: When you know the PM is going to back staying in, why would you make any concessions?Damian Green: Benefits in terms of jobs and prosperity would be put at risk if the UK leaves the EUDaniel Hannan on climate deal: \'It\'s a step in the right direction\'Hannah Stuart: \'We cannot whitewash Shaker Aamer claims\'Full clip: Should voting age be lowered for EU referendum?Daniel Hannan and Damian Green discuss EU talksBradford council toast \'ban\' criticisedBurgon: Criticism on Stop the War are proxy attacks on CorbynChristmas Corbyn dressed as Santa in archived footageWho exactly are Stop the War?What could 2016 have in store for politics?\'Jungle\' refugee camp in CalaisKatie Hopkins backs Donald Trump: \'We have lost control of some areas\'Katie Hopkins: \'My friends won\'t go to London\'Zac Goldsmith on his opposition to Heathrow expansionWhere does Labour stand on new Heathrow runway?Jeremy Corbyn wins beard of the yearJohn Prescott discusses climate talksDoes it help to be clever in politics?Willetts: \'We must get on with airport expansion\'Why do MPs go on political journeys?David Willetts on the PM\'s EU renegotiationsLord Reid: I was a communist 45 years goHow clever is David \'two brains\' Willetts?Conservative MP Stewart Jackson on electoral fraudChancellor announces floods fundingPMQs analysis with Laura Kuenssberg\'We have to wait and see what PM achieves\' - Andrea LeadsomLucy Powell discusses state of the Labour PartySoapbox: What is being done to tackle knife crime?Guests discuss knife crime preventionDorries: Maybe flooding is part of 21st century life\'I don\'t think we are so out of step on EU reform\' - Laura SandysWill Universal Credit make some worse off?Should third runway at Heathrow be built?Are moves to deselect Labour MPs fair?Will Universal Credit make a difference?Is Parliament too posh?Tim Farron: \'Questions should be asked on flood defences\'What role does Momentum play in Labour Party?Giles Fraser: \'Scrap Bishops in the House of Lords\'Before the secret ballot at electionsUnseating a political giant: what\'s it like?Ten years of David Cameron as Tory leaderOldham West by-election result analysisGerman MEP on EU reform talksAre there 70,000 anti-IS fighters in Syria?Stephen Kinnock on \'intimidation\' of Labour MPsDaniel Hannan on EU reform talksActivist calls for MP reselectionMP and activists debate Labour intimidation claimsLabour\'s John Mann on intimidation of MPs: \'This is the mob\'Crispin Blunt on next steps in SyriaQuentin Letts on Syria strikes debateHow should the BBC refer to militants in Syria and Iraq?Westminster as a setting for fictionRifkind and Royall discuss Syria voteCaroline Flint and John Baron on SyriaCreagh and Lucas debate Syria strikesThe FBU re-affiliates to LabourMPs discuss EU-Turkey migrants dealMPs discuss UK\'s green credentialsOldham West by-election previewMoths infest \'dull and dusty\' LordsMPs discuss case for air strikesShould Labour MPs be whipped on Syria?Chris Bryant on Syria air strikesShould government cut party funding?Fizzy drinks tax moodboxMPs on sugary drinks tax proposalsShould Tory chairman quit?What will climate conference achieve?What does the public think about airstrikes in Syria?Should Labour MPs back Syria strikes?Spending review analysis with OBRYouGov on Syria and public opinionAndrew Lansley on net migration figuresSpending Review tax credits analysisWhy is NHS reform so hard?Have NHS reforms been beneficial?Has the PM persuaded\'Mao would have been horrified\'The main Spending Review measuresBBC editors on the Spending ReviewStewart Hosie: \'He still plans to cut £42bn a year\'Green Party and Plaid Cymru on Spending ReviewLib Dems and UKIP on Spending ReviewExperts discuss downed Russian jetDebate on NHS fundingJohnson and O\'Hara debate TridentJohnson: Defence review not Corbyn\'s \'finest moment\'Left Unity backs Jeremy CorbynOxford Union debates EU membershipLabour\'s Syria and Trident policiesWhy is the government selling off property?Is the defence review a good deal?Will MPs back air strikes in Syria?Are there more \'rough weeks\' ahead for Labour?Lord Lawson: Osborne should look at raising fuel dutyCaroline Flint: We should look at military actionPolitical week in 60 secondsReid: It is a sad time for LabourIs Labour at a tipping point?James Landale reviews Labour\'s weekShould the hedgehog be the UK\'s national symbol?Mood box: men\'s v women\'s issuesLivingstone should resign - Labour MPWhat is the junior doctors row about?Alex Salmond on Syria air strikesAbbott: McDonnell \'doesn\'t want to disband MI5\'Labour MP: I\'ll rebel on Syria voteShould 16-year-olds vote in the EU referendum?PM and Corbyn clash over police numbersCorbyn questions PM on security fundingPM: UK \'can\'t dodge forever\' air strikes questionPM: We will not be cowed by terroristsSNP quizzes PM on Syria sir strikesLabour MP refuses to back CorbynLaura Kuenssberg\'s PMQs reviewLaura Kuenssberg on the state of the Labour PartyLaura Kuenssberg on the government\'s strategy for a Syria airstrikes voteWhat is the UK\'s counter-extremism policy?How hard will the police budget be hit?Cooper: I disagree with Corbyn on shoot-to-killMP criticises Stop the War\'s Paris commentHow to combat home-grown extremism?MPs \'will vote with conscience\' on Syria\'Tackling Islamist extremism ideology\'MP: IS must be defeated by ground troopsIS exploiting migrant crisis - UKIPReaction to Sir Nicholas Houghton comments on Jeremy CorbynGalloway on the style of Reagan and CorbynWelfare spending: Too much or too little?CBI and UKIP clash on EU and euro policyReaction to Egypt plane crash and ISILHeidi Alexander: Junior doctor proposal \'bad for patient safety\'How could a Labour leadership challenge take place?Corbyn \'wrong\' on Iraq - Labour MPWinston McKenzie: \'All of London is becoming a dump\'Winston McKenzie - Ex-UKIP candidate on \'racist abuse\'FILM: Free hugs for some on Million Mask MarchAdam Clifford: Mask march showed \'desperation of the people\'No free hugs between Julia Hartley Brewer and Adam CliffordIain Watson on Egypt-UK flightsHowarth and Marshall on UK-Egypt relationsAbbott defends Stop The War meetingAbbott: I was subject of undercover policingArcher: \'Wonderful\' if Corbyn helping book salesWhy are sales of Das Kapital on the rise?Where\'s the \'Ed Stone\'?Diane Abbott asked about committee chairsNorman Smith on Egypt security situationAbbott: No Corbyn colouring book for meIntroducing Diane AbbottDoes Jack Dromey back Trident renewal?Virtue signalling: \'It requires little effort and no sacrifice\'Corbyn: No winter crisis in NHS this year?PM on tax credits: You will find out in three weeks’ timeGovernment planning to \'imperil\' Channel 4?SNP leader quizzes PM on military covenantKuenssberg: A rather strange PMQs to mePassports designed to celebrate UK\'s creative and cultural pastLiam Byrne interview: Should Labour re-write its Clause IV?Nick Gibb interview: Return of school tests for seven-year-olds?FILM: Stamp duty changes effect on housing marketCrispin Blunt interview: Position in Syria \'much more complicated\'Stamp duty debate: Jacob Rees-Mogg v Owen JonesJohn Healey: Starter homes \'non-starter for most families\'Why do we still commemorate Guy Fawkes?Does the trade union movement need a makeover?Women and men debate: Phillips v DaviesMoodbox film: Is security or privacy more important?Keir Starmer: There is a need to update surveillance lawsKeir Starmer: Communication laws need to be modernisedDavid Davis: \'Judicial authorisation of surveillance warrants needed\'Philip Davis: Men\'s issues should be debated in CommonsPhilip Davies: Why I blocked free parking billDraft Investigatory Powers Bill (and will Labour support be needed?)European political week in 60 secondsWhat is UN doing about climate change?David Shukman on UN climate change reportHow migrant numbers are stretching EU servicesHas Labour learned from election mistakes?Meet The Neighbours: PolandWhat is going on after the Portuguese election?Phone roaming charges to be abolished: Honeyball and NuttallLaura Kuenssberg: What\'s going on in Iceland summit?What will PM get out of Nordic summit talks?Chris Mason on Chilcot Report publication in June/July 2016Oborne on Chilcot Report and radio documentaryWho is the top dog at Westminster?UK population to reach 70m by 2027Looks at the career in of Lord BilimoriaThe Lib Dem leads to ask PMQs question on migrants and refugeesPMQs: Farron and Cameron on UK and Lesbos refugeesPMQs: Cameron and Corbyn on tax credit cut \'guarantee\'PMQs: Cameron and Corbyn on Karen\'s tax credit questionPMQs: Jeremy Corbyn\'s tribute to Michael MeacherPMQs: Cameron and Burns on bullying in House of CommonsLandale and MPs review PMQsMatthew Syed: Health service \'should learn from mistakes\'Steve Baker from the VoteLeave campaignReynolds and MacNeil: Happiest and most miserable places in the UK?Tax credits reaction: Owen Smith and David DavisTory MP: This is quite without precedenceBogdanor: \'Very serious constitutional problems\'\'Huge mandate to turn around\' Scottish LabourFILM: Speaker starts to speak out on big issuesDEBATE: Why is the Speaker in a bad mood?Is it time for laws to be recorded on paper?Wood on Plaid: \'Time now for fresh thinking\'Rob Flello: Let\'s get rid of the Calais jungleOakeshott: \'I told you so\' is never a good lookCould boundary changes lead to the deselection of non-Corbynite MPs?Ken Livingstone: MPs who defy Corbyn should face reselectionClarke and Farron on tax credit cutsWas anyone paying attention to Yanis Varoufakis?FILM AND INTERVIEW: What now for Yanis Varoufakis?Lords v Commons: Newby v Rees-MoggDoes it matter what political leaders look likeScottish lessons for UKIP on EU referendum?MPs start debating EVEL plansPeer\'s bill to limit the influence of Sharia law in UKDanczuk on Watson\'s historic sex abuse claimsTough questions for Nigel Farage?Nuclear Power: Burke on Hinkley Point, EDF and ChinaImage makeover in Jeremy Corbyn\'s wardrobePMQs: Corbyn and Cameron clash on tax creditsPMQs: What is government doing for UK steel industry?PMQs: Cameron to Corbyn: Go back to 1985 and stay therePMQs: Speaker Bercow rejects question from Chris PhilpPMQs: SNP questions PM on suicide after benefit lossMPs review Cameron and Corbyn at PMQsJohn Hayes on tax credit cuts: What would they cut?\'Security services\' new powers to hack into smartphonesLiberty on hacking powersHayes and Bryant on powers for security servicesTory MP: Tax credit cuts \'punishing people\'Chris Mason: What\'s going on with #taxcredits debate?The end of the steel industry in Scotland?Warner: Only ethical thing for me to do is leaveWhy are international mayors meeting in London?\'David Cameron lied\' on tax credits, claims Labour MPWhere do parties stand on tax credits?What parties are seeing a rise in membership?Should UK be wary of Chinese \'trap doors\'?Former GCHQ Director-General on Wilson Doctrine and listening to MPsMP: Corbyn will hold private meeting with President Xi JinpingShould cabinet members be allowed to speak freely on #EUref ?Former GCHQ Director-General on Wilson Doctrine and listening to MPsMitchell: Osborne will have to \'tweak\' fiscal planWho is the true anti-austerity party: Labour or SNP?Was Tom Watson right to make child abuse allegations?Moodbox: Is Corbyn a turn on or turn off?Tom Watson\'s role in sex abuse claimsHow falling prices are hitting UK and its oil capitalA tour around the SNP conference venueSNP deputy leader on oil prices and health recordProtest to be held over new junior doctor contractPolitical week in 60 secondsNicola Sturgeon is asked about #indyref2 in DP moodboxDP panellist not so keen on EU talks interviewDP guide to Cameron bid for new EU dealHealth chair wants \'at least £4bn\' for NHS this yearLabour MP and SNP MSP on fiscal charter voteAre \'shared space\' roadways safe?Are grammar schools coming back?Nicola Sturgeon opens SNP conference in AberdeenPMQs: Corbyn quizzes Cameron on Kelly\'s tax creditsPMQs: \'Work together and get London building to get prices down\'PMQs: Cameron tells Speaker: Hold on a minutePMQs: SNP leader made ‘so many errors’ in PMQs question\'Policy clear\' on tax credits, says GaukeGauke and Greenwood review PMQs£5,000 cheque after naked Whitehall runBlogger\'s \'naked\' run along Whitehall after election betLife for Labour under CorbynLabour under Corbyn: Akehurst and LandinMcDonnell \'fingers badly burnt and he needs to learn\'A new flag for New Zealand?Immigration Bill: Dromey v BoneNigel Evans on Tom Watson\'s claims about Lord BrittanDamian Green on EU future: Idea of \'a new country\' is a fantasyLabour\'s Jo Cox: I back humanitarian intervention on SyriaLabour MP: Colleagues have \'nothing to fear\' over Momentum groupShould climate change be a government priority?Moodbox: Should the government make climate change a priority or not a priority?Paterson: \'Unwise\' of lawyers to raise concerns on migrant crisisFarage: I support both \'Out\' campaignsLeft or centre? What position should Labour take?Farage on EU referendum: I support both \'out\' campaignsNigel Farage: I support both EU \'Out\' campaignsMary Creagh: Labour must remain \'firmly\' on the centre groundEU referendum: Battle between the rival campaignsShould Parliamentarians report historical abuse allegations to the police?At what point does a protest go too far?Adam Fleming film on protestsParliament: Privy Council membership and traditionsCan politicians do comedy?What political direction for the Conservatives?Should Tories sit in the middle or move to the right?How did police cope with \'largest ever demonstration in Greater Manchester\'Where does Labour stand on EU?Where do Tories stand on the EU?Gove and Neil on government housing recordCameron pledges \'Great British take-off\'Cameron talks about equality of opportunity\'Generation Rent to Generation Buy\'Cameron: I was a hookerCameron cheered for Corbyn criticism\'A brief moment when I thought it was all a dream\'Cameron recalls election victoryConference accommodation for £10 a nightUps and downs for the Conservatives over the last year“You are one of my favourite pupils” Michael Gove tells Andrew NeilTesting the environment secretaryWhat century does Lord Heseltine live in?Who do Tories want as their next leader?\'The UK is a bright spot compared to many other economies right now\'Fox: I would like to see us reduce the deficit more quickly\'Britain does not need net migration in the hundreds of thousands\'Why are Conservatives not cutting UK net migration?Who are Osborne\'s heroes and favourites?Tory delegates asked: In or out of the EU?Osborne: We are the buildersOsborne talks \'living wage\' and slaveryOsborne: I will work with anyoneOsborne: No \'tombstone\' in Downing Street gardenGauke on Conservative economic policiesHancock on tax credits and Labour policiesSajid Javid: We\'re supporting Redcar workersBuilding the official campaigns for and against EU membershipEU Referendum: The battle of the \'In\' and \'Out\' campaigns beginsOakeshott: I dish it out, I should be able to take itDo we know how dozens of Tory MPs will vote in #EUrefRunners and riders for next Tory leaderTaking a ride with the Artist Taxi DriverGalloway\'s bid to be mayor of LondonWhy was Corbyn heckled over Israel?Tories pick Goldsmith as next mayoral candidateRaft of elections in May 2016Former Times sketchwriter Ann Treneman\'s favourite political momentsWho is your favourite Labour Party leader?Photo-bomber spider on screen makes it to the webCabs v Uber: McNamara v JenrickSyria debate: Clarke and BalagaddePolitical history repeating itself over the EU?Would past PMs have authorised nuclear weapons?Zahawi: UK spending £25m on new Jamaican jail is \'smart aid\'Should members or MPs have the biggest say?Should there be humour in a party conference speech?Corbyn: A decent home for everybody\'Two million people could lose their right to vote\'Corbyn: Trident \'not the right way forward\'Corbyn: Where is the security?Corbyn thanks Miliband and Harman‘Newspapers have taken a bit of interest in me’Ashworth: People were fed up with politicians like me\'Not an advocate for QE to print money outside a recession\'Labour delegates asked: Power or principles?Images of Jeremy Corbyn\'s careerUps and downs for Labour over the last yearBBC political editor on Jeremy Corbyn speechGetting views of Corbyn speech at #Lab15What do Labour delegates think about Trident?Labour MP tells presenter: \'You\'re missing the point\'Hilary Benn asked about Diane Abbott commentsJeremy Corbyn helps speaker \'stuck\' on conference stageLabour conference: McDonnell message to Scottish votersLabour conference: MacDonnell on Bank of England reviewLeslie: Best for Corbyn to have chancellor on \'same wavelength\'Prescott: Corbyn has \'a bigger mandate than Blair\'What next for UKIP heading towards EU referendum?Farron, Osborne and Corbyn in 60 secondsMontage: Highlights of the year for UKIPUKIP leader Nigel Farage warns of EU \'open-door policy\'UKIP leader Nigel Farage: \'We want our country back\'UKIP leader Nigel Farage uses speech to make case for EU exitTheresa May \'was hard as nails\'What is EU doing about migrants at its borders?Labour has to come across as ‘party of the future’FILM: Have migration images changed UK attitudes?FILM: UKIP gathers for its annual conferenceUKIP\'s lessons from general election resultTim Farron: From activist to party leaderDo Lib Dem voters prefer Cameron or Corbyn?Lib Dem conference: Tim Farron on Charles KennedyLib Dem conference: Tim Farron invokes Joni MitchellLib Dem conference: Farron\'s first leader speechDan Hannan MEP on resettling migrantsHow the Lib Dem conference has changedCould there be another SDP in UK politics?Should Lib Dems accept or reject a peerage?Could new contracts see a lack of junior doctors?Archive images of Vince Cable\'s political careerVince Cable on student fees and losing his seatNHS \'can\'t cope with scale of funding gap\'Lib Dems on Clegg: Hero or zero?Artist\'s images of the general election campaign\'Why would you create one when Lib Dems already exist?\'Can Labour renationalise the railways?Will blogger finally carry out naked run pledge?Lord Falconer: Labour \'should not apologise\' for IraqGetting the views of Lib Dems at their conferenceJeremy Corbyn\'s first week as Labour leaderMPs hold their own Rugby World Cup matchDodds: McDonnell played \'no role whatsoever\' in peace processWhat could trigger a second Scottish referendum?Why a town is revelling in political miseryLeft or right? Libertarian or authoritarian?Corbynomics author backs \'modest amounts of inflation\'Do English Democrats back shooting of rioting migrants?Dodds to keep \'very close eye\' on new Labour leadershipNuclear weapons debate: Jenkin v HudsonMood box: Do voters want to retain Trident?How easy is it to impersonate Jeremy Corbyn?One or two Andrew Neils in the studio?Sex worker Charlotte Rose on brothels and prostitutionPM: They should be ashamed of themselvesCorbyn: I thought I would do it in a different way‘I had more than 1,000 questions on tax credits’Political editor on first Corbyn-Cameron PMQsPast leaders making their PMQs debutWelfare and tax credits: Smith v GaukeBlue collar voters: Labour MP Jamie ReedBlue collar voters: Tory MP Robert HalfonNew Labour leader has a love of manholesBlue collar voters: Labour MP Jamie ReedWhat do MPs make of their behaviour at PMQs?Will Corbyn help change PMQs?Livingstone: We are not going to repeat that mistakeTrades Union Bill proposals: Serwotka v 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Neil, Reeves and LewisPMQs: Cameron and Gale on BBC\'s Tony Hall before MPsPMQs: Cameron and Perkins on ambulance death claimsPMQs: Cameron and Miliband on election leader debatesHow broadcasters have used the \'empty chair\'Church of England role on UK political issuesIslamic terror attacks: France, Nigeria, Pakistan, Syria and IraqWhat is a Charter of Budget Responsibility?Leslie and Hancock on the Charter of Budget ResponsibilityReligion and violence: Dawkins, Ramdani and FraserCounter Terrorism Bill debate: Field, Johnson and HughesGeneral election: Coalition or majority government?General election 2015: Children on voting and MPsGeneral election hash tags, tweets and social media roleHarry Cole and Atul Hatwal on tweets in election campaignsElection campaigning debate: Mitchell, Brinton, Carswell and DenhamPatrick McLoughlin on terror threats to UK transportGeneral election 2015 options in a hung parliamentDoes Miliband want to \'weaponise\' the NHS?Clifford Mann on English hospital A&E waiting timesGreens and UKIP on TV leader election debatesBennett and Nuttall on TV leader election debates (full version)Eurozone debate: Pryce and HannanPolitical week in 60 secondsChanging Labour view on British military action aboardRegulating hairdressers: Nia Griffith and Nicky ClarkeParis shootings: UK terror threat and security issuesRT\'s Going Underground broadcast from LondonAbbott and Powell on UK military interventionReaction to Paris attacks: Murray, Nawaz and PowellPMQs: Cameron and Robertson on changing voting agePMQs: Cameron and Llwyd on Chilcot Report delaysPMQs: Sarwar and Cameron on oil price and Scottish jobsPMQs: Cameron says Miliband wants to weaponise NHSPMQs: Miliband calls for Cameron apology on A&E waiting timesUK PM David Cameron condemns French magazine attackGavin Barwell and Croydon Advertiser on MP campaignMPs, journalists and academics in Political Book AwardsLamb and Kendall on NHS figures for EnglandShould Ched Evans be allowed to resume career in football?Dominic Grieve on Theresa May\'s terrorism billWhat happened to these 2014 predictions?Key dates in 2015 general election campaignGeneral election 2015: Voters\' views on campaignBetting odds cut on second general election in 2015Polls on 2015 general election: Ben Page with panel of MPsNHS and health policies: Jowell, Campbell, Gillan and Nuttall\n', 'LGC Forensics, the biggest commercial provider, said the private sector was ready to take on the work of the FSS, but expressed concern that the forensics market was shrinking.The government announced last year that the FSS would close, with as many of its operations as possible being transferred or sold off.The government wants private enterprise, which currently makes up 40% of the market, to fill the gap left behind by the FSS.But some experts are concerned that an over-emphasis on profits could threaten the quality of science.The FSS analyses evidence from crime scenes in England and Wales, but has been losing about £2m a month.In a written submission to the inquiry, Steve Allen, the managing director of LGC Forensics, commented: "The closure of the FSS will not damage the prospects for forensic science in the UK so long as its wind-down is properly implemented and is used by the government as an opportunity to support a properly regulated market of a sufficient size to enable competition between dedicated market participants."The Home Office has tasked the National Policing Improvement Agency (NPIA) and the Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) with managing the gradual wind down of the FSS.Written evidence from David Hartshorne and Roger Derbyshire, directors at commercial provider Cellmark, said there would be no negative impacts on the quality or impartiality of forensic evidence."Forensic scientists in the private sector have exactly the same motivation to support the criminal justice system and the victims of crime as those in the public sector," they said."[Private sector scientists\'] ethics and impartiality are independent of the organisation for whom they work; and ultimately, when they stand in the witness box to provide evidence, they are representing themselves rather than the company that employs them."In a written response to parliamentary questions on 1 February, Crime Reduction Minister James Brokenshire said advice from ACPO, Her Majesty\'s Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC) and others suggested that the UK forensics market would contract from £170 million in 2009 towards about £110 million by 2015.In addition, police forces have been bringing forensic work in-house, in order to make cost savings. And commentators say this could pose an impediment to the future expansion of the private forensics market.Some forensic scientists have expressed dismay at the FSS\'s closure, voicing concerns about the quality of science, the retention of expertise and the future of forensic research and development (R&D) once the service is closed down.In a letter to New Scientist magazine in January, Professor Alec Jeffreys, who pioneered the technique of genetic fingerprinting at the University of Leicester, said the decision to close the FSS could not be in the interests of justice."Who will provide the expertise for complex and interdisciplinary investigations, and who will develop and refine new technologies? The private sector is most unlikely to fill this void," he wrote.As reported by BBC News last month, Peter Gill, professor of forensic genetics at the University of Oslo, said there was a mismatch between the government\'s aim to commercialise forensic science and the requirement of courts for openness.He added that UK courts would not accept forensic tests whose details were kept secret due to commercial confidentiality issues.Mr Brokenshire has said that the Forensic Science Regulator should ensure that quality standards are maintained. This course is questioned by Prospect union, which represents scientists and engineers, in their evidence to the inquiry."Currently the forensic science regulator sits in the Home Office, but... Prospect understands that there are very limited powers and no statutory influence," the union wrote.It added: "Additional regulatory powers will be needed to ensure that there is a level playing field between police forces and private contractors. It will also be essential to ensure that forensic science practitioners have recognisable and respected qualifications and a professional code of ethics."Professor Allan Jamieson, director of the Forensic Institute in Glasgow, which is a commercial supplier of forensic services, said there was "no reason to expect that, if properly managed, this market cannot deliver the required service at a fair price".But he highlighted the need for the involvement of the wider scientific community in UK forensic science to prevent it from becoming isolated."It cannot be known whether any provider has met the scientific standard if there is no scientific research to measure the standard against," he wrote in his submission."Perhaps properly funding this essential research is the obvious, logical, and necessary step to prevent the feared decline of standards in forensic science."The FSS is headquartered in Birmingham, with a number of laboratories around England and Wales; it has already closed laboratories at Chepstow and central Birmingham to help bring costs under control. The service previously employed about 1,600 [staff.Paul.Rincon-INTERNET@bbc.co.uk](mailto:staff.Paul.Rincon-INTERNET@bbc.co.uk)\n', 'Several decades later it had become, in the words of Prime Minister Manmohan Singh, India\'s "greatest internal security challenge".Maoists are also known as "Naxalites" because of the violent left-wing uprising in 1967, which began in the West Bengal village of Naxalbari.Although this was eventually quashed by police, over the years India\'s Maoists have regrouped and asserted control over vast swathes of land in central and eastern India, establishing a so-called "red corridor".This spans the states of Jharkand, West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, Chhattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh and also reaches into Uttar Pradesh, and Karnataka.The Maoists and affiliated groups are active in more than a third of India\'s 600-odd districts, the authorities say.And more than 6,000 people have died in the rebels\' long fight for communist rule in these states.The Maoists\' military leader is Koteshwar Rao, otherwise known as Kishenji.He reportedly suffered temporary paralysis in June 2010 when a police bullet hit him in the knee.Normally a regular communicator with the press, Kishenji was little heard of until January 2011 when he issued a statement saying he expected India to succumb to a Maoist revolution by 2025.Latest estimates suggest he commandes at least 20,000 armed fighters. They are said to get most of their weapons by raiding police bases.Analysts say the longevity of the Maoist rebellion is partly due to the local support they receive.The rebels say they are fighting for the rights of indigenous tribespeople and the rural poor who they say have been neglected by governments for decades.Maoists claim to represent local concerns over land ownership and equitable distribution of resources.Ultimately they say they want to establish a "communist society" by overthrowing India\'s "semi-colonial, semi-feudal" form of rule through armed struggle.The BBC\'s Subir Bhaumik in Calcutta says that while there is little prospect of them making any headway in urban areas - or indeed non-jungle rural areas - the rebels remain a force to be reckoned with in remote areas where the security forces are thin on the ground.Our correspondent says the key question now is whether to deploy the army against the rebels in the same way it has been used in Indian-administered Kashmir and some north-eastern states.Such a move would be highly controversial, because it would inevitably been seen by some critics as evidence that the rebels are making headway in what is seen by some as "mainland India".Over the years the Maoists have managed to launch a series of damaging attacks on Indian security forces.In 2009, rebels gained virtual control of Lalgarh district in West Bengal barely 250km (155 miles) from the state capital, Calcutta.For many months, rebels, supported by local villagers, held hundreds of paramilitary forces at bay. The Maoists declared it to be India\'s first "liberated zone" but Indian security forces finally overwhelmed the rebels.April 2010 saw rebels ambush paramilitary troops in the dense jungles of central Chhattisgarh state, killing at least 76 soldiers. Correspondents say it was the worst-ever Maoist attack on Indian security forces.In 2007, also in Chhattisgarh, Maoist rebels killed 55 policemen in an attack on a remote police outpost.Almost every week, Maoist rebels are blamed for minor skirmishes and incidents across India\'s north-east - common tactics include blowing up railway tracks and attacking police stations.In 2010, the Maoists faced India\'s biggest ever anti-Maoist offensive.Nearly 50,000 federal paramilitary troops and tens of thousands of policemen took part in the operation across several states.While the rebels were pushed back deep into their jungle strongholds, they have continued to carry out hit-and-run attacks and numerous high-profile kidnappings.India\'s government in turn has pledged to crack down even harder unless rebels renounce violence and enter peace talks.At the same time there have been differences not just within the central government over how to tackle the rebellion, but also between Delhi and various Indian states affected by the insurgency.Experts say that disagreements over whether to deploy the army against the rebels is a manifestation of these tensions.On one issue however the analysts remain united - the chances of any kind of meaningful dialogue with the rebels in the foreseeable future are slim.\n', 'The former Manchester United captain wants to build the futuristic four-bedroom property on greenbelt moorland between Bolton and Bury.The partially-underground house was labelled a "Teletubbies" home because of its petal-shaped design.The planning committee approved the development by 12 votes to nine.The application will now be referred to the Government Office for the North West for consideration.The 36-year-old plans to have the kitchen in the flower\'s stigma, with its petals being bedrooms, bathrooms, a garage, a children\'s play area and a swimming pool.The planning application was turned down when it went before the planning committee last June.Officers from Bolton Council recommended its approval because of "its exceptionally high quality of design" and "sensitive relationship with the surrounding landscape".But committee members ignored the report\'s advice and voted 14-6 to refuse the application.The application was re-submitted with the height of a wind turbine lowered.A council spokeswoman said: "The committee has approved the plans and the application will now be referred to the Government Office for the North West (GONW) for consideration."Should GONW consider it justified the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government has the power to intervene, and call in the application for him to consider."However, if the scheme is approved by GONW and the scheme is not called in for review, then the application will be referred back to the council. The Director of Development and Regeneration will then ratify the decision, under delegated powers."\n', 'Sian O\'Callaghan, 22, was last seen leaving Suju alone at about 0250 GMT on Saturday to walk half a mile home.About 400 people took part in the search of Savernake Forest near Marlborough which is due to resume at 1030 GMT on Wednesday.A £20,000 reward to help find her has been offered by an anonymous donor.Mobile records put her phone in the area of the 4,500-acre forest 32 minutes after she left the club.Police say the journey could only have been made by car.Miss O\'Callaghan\'s friends and her boyfriend Kevin Reape joined the search along with local people, many of whom did not know the missing woman, following a police appeal for help.Volunteers searching the dense woodland were divided into groups which were then assigned to a specialist police officer.Mikey Jack, 19, who plays Sunday league football with Mr Reape, said: "A lot of people here don\'t really know Kevin or Sian but they just want to help any way they can."Another volunteer, college student Tizanne Gregory, 17, added: "I came here today in the hope of finding Sian."I\'m just hoping we can do anything to help her parents and it is horrible not knowing where she is."A police spokesman said Miss O\'Callaghan had an LG E900 Optimus mobile phone and asked for anyone who finds one to contact the force.CCTV footage of Miss O\'Callaghan alone in the nightclub has been released in the hope that it will jog revellers\' memories.The black and white footage shows her walking downstairs and outside through the club\'s entrance, past a small group of men.A police spokesman said the times shown on the CCTV were about six minutes slow.He urged anyone who remembered seeing Miss O\'Callaghan to contact the force.Her disappearance has been described as totally out of character.More than 60 police officers are working on the investigation which is being treated as a missing person inquiry.Det Supt Steve Fulcher said: "Sian left Suju and walked along the High Street in Old Town and there were a number of vehicles moving through the High Street between 2.55am to 3am."We would like to identify the people in those vehicles as possible witnesses."I\'d also like to hear from anyone who saw any vehicles in or near beauty spots between Swindon and Savernake between 3am and 4am."It is very important that people come forward as they may have vital information which will help us to find Sian."At a news conference on Monday, her boyfriend Kevin Reape, who shared a flat with Miss O\'Callaghan, appealed for information to help find her.A Wiltshire Police spokesman said Mr Reape was not being treated as a suspect in Miss O\'Callaghan\'s disappearance.Also present at the news conference were Miss O\'Callaghan\'s parents Mick, 51, and Elaine, 48, brother Liam, 24, and sister Lora, 19.\n', 'Korean firm Doosan Power Systems is to locate a research centre in Renfrew employing up to 200 people.It also wants to build a manufacturing plant in Scotland, creating up to 500 direct jobs and 1,000 supply-side jobs.Renfrew-based Steel Engineering aims to double its 120 staff by opening a new plant and building a mini-port for ships on the River Clyde.By Douglas FraserBBC Scotland Business and Economy EditorIt\'s taken a lot of huffing and puffing, but at last the economic wind turbine is turning.And it looks good for Clydeside that it has attracted four large multi-national firms to locate key bases there.Mitsubishi and Scottish & Southern Energy have a joint centre for engineering excellence in Glasgow, Iberdrola has opted to put its international renewables planning centre near its ScottishPower subsidiary. Also from Spain, Gamesa has opted for Glasgow as a research base, while looking at Dundee for manufacturing and logistic support.The biggest commitment so far is from Doosan Power Systems, a subsidiary of the vast Doosan conglomerate based in South Korea. It is new into the wind turbine business, though it\'s not new to green energy research, as a partner with Scottish & Southern Energy on early stages of commercialising carbon capture and storage.The research and development centre comes first, with 500 jobs to follow in a turbine manufacturing plant. So far Scotland\'s only had one such plant, near Campbeltown, and it\'s had a troubled couple of years, with three owners. So Doosan\'s statement of intent is a sign that the green jobs potential and hopes may be moving towards reality.The jobs announcements were made by both companies, who were visited by First Minister Alex Salmond.Doosan intends to locate its research and development centre for renewables at its current site at Westway in Renfrew, creating up to 200 jobs.The Korean firm is also in talks with the business development agency, Scottish Enterprise, to set up manufacturing and assembly facilities in Scotland - its favoured location for wind turbine development and production.Doosan expects its offshore wind plans in Scotland to create up to 1,700 new jobs.The firm aims to directly recruit about 700 new staff, with a further 1,000 employed in associated supply companies.In a separate announcement, Steel Engineering, which is also based at Westway in Renfrew, said it aimed to create 120 jobs by expanding its business servicing a range of clean energy sectors, including offshore wind, wave and tidal power.The firm is getting a Â£1.8m government grant towards the Â£3m investment.Steel Engineering is also in talks with Skills Development Scotland about developing a training school with Anniesland College in Glasgow.This would aim to provide training tailored to the latest fabrication techniques, and welding procedures required by the renewables industry.Mr Salmond said both announcements were "great news for Renfrew and for the wider Scottish economy".He described the Doosan initiatives as "another great stride forward for the renewables industry in Scotland - which is now the chosen destination for three energy engineering giants to design their next generation of turbines to service the global offshore wind industry".The first minister added: "Scotland also plays a key role in the energy industry supply chain and Steel Engineering are an excellent example of how Scottish companies with great experience servicing the offshore oil and gas industry have been building the renewables side of their business."\n', 'Three fire engines were called to Railway Street, Tunstall, at about 2320 GMT on Tuesday.Crews brought the fire in the lounge under control within half an hour. The cause was believed to be accidental.The two people, who were suffering from smoke inhalation, were rescued from a first floor window. They were later discharged from hospital.\n', 'We welcome your comments, stories, pictures and feedback on our output.We will presume that we may quote what you say, unless you ask us not to.It would also help if you could include telephone numbers where you can be reached.We can\'t promise always to reply individually, but we will be very pleased to read what you have to say.Text a radio show: 81333, and start your message with the word "BBC". You will be charged at your standard message rate.Write to: BBC Newcastle, Broadcasting Centre, Barrack Road, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE99 1RN(For directions to BBC Newcastle please use: NE2 4NS on your sat nav)Write to: BBC Look North, Broadcasting Centre, Barrack Road, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE99 2NEWrite to: BBC Tyne & Wear, Broadcasting Centre, Barrack Road, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE99 1RNTo make a complaint about a BBC programme or website, visit the BBC Complaints site at bbc.co.uk/complaints/.To provide some feedback about a BBC programme or website, visit the BBC Feedback site at bbc.co.uk/feedback/.To find out more about other BBC programmes or websites, call the BBC Information Line on 03700 100 125.\n', "Rio's offer of 16.50 Australian dollars ($16.42; Â£10.14) is now conditional on 47% of shareholders accepting it by 6 April.Previously its minimum target was 50%.The move came after talks on the A$3.9bn offer between Rio and Riversdale major shareholder, Brazil's CSN.If it fails to reach the new threshold, Rio Tinto will pay Riversdale shareholders only A$16 a share.So far only 41% have said yes.The other key shareholder in Riversdale is Tata Steel of India, which recently increased its stake to 27% and also has a director on the company's board.CSN, Brazil's largest steelmaker, has also increased its Riversdale stake to 19.9%.\n", 'The 25-year-old Catholic constable died when a bomb exploded under his car in Omagh on Saturday.A number of dignitaries including NI First Minister Peter Robinson and Deputy First Minister Martin McGuinness are at the requiem mass.Members of his Gaelic football club joined his police colleagues in a highly symbolic guard of honour.\'Appalling\'No group has claimed responsibility for the attack but dissident republicans have been blamed.Speaking on BBC Radio Ulster on Wednesday morning, Irish prime minister Enda Kenny strongly condemned the attack."To those who think they are doing something for Ireland, this is a warped mentality," he said."It is the mentality of the past, a very dark and violent past and it has no part in the future."He said Constable Kerr had been in the "prime of life" and it was "appalling" for his life to be taken from him."It does nothing for any community in this country," he added.The Gaelic Athletic Association administers a number of sports including Gaelic football and hurling which are among the most popular in Ireland.UnprecedentedIts joint involvement with the PSNI in the funeral service is unprecedented and has been described as highly symbolic.The GAA previously banned the security forces from being members but this rule was lifted after the PSNI was formed out of the Royal Ulster Constabulary in 2001.Dissident republicans remain opposed to the police and have repeatedly targeted officers in both gun and bomb attacks.Last year, Peadar Heffron, who captained the PSNI Gaelic football team, had a leg amputated after a similar booby-trap attack on his car.Constable Kerr was a member of the Beragh Red Knights GAA club.Its chairman Gerard Treacy said it was right that the GAA and the PSNI should "show solidarity with one another" at the funeral."Our community has been attacked and so the community of the PSNI been attacked and today shoulder to shoulder we will stand together in solidarity and show the people of Ireland and the world that this sort of despicable action is not going to be tolerated," he said.\'Overwhelming\' messagesNI Secretary Owen Paterson is representing the British Government at the funeral.It is also being attended by Irish opposition leader Micheal Martin, the Ulster Unionist Party leader Tom Elliott and several NI church leaders.PSNI Chief Constable Matt Baggott and his counterpart from the Irish police Martin Callinan are also present.Catholic primate Cardinal Sean Brady is leading the funeral mass and Father John Skinnader, a cousin of Ronan\'s mother Nuala, is giving the homily.The Irish Congress of Trade Unions has organised a lunchtime rally in Belfast on Wednesday to allow people to express their abhorrence at the killing.Books of condolence have been opened across Northern Ireland, while on its Facebook page the PSNI said it had been "overwhelmed by messages of sympathy and support".On Tuesday, the Crimestoppers charity offered a Â£50,000 reward for information leading to those responsible for the murder.Constable Kerr, who joined the police in May 2010, is the second officer to have been killed since the Royal Ulster Constabulary became the PSNI in 2001.Constable Stephen Carroll was shot dead in a gun attack in Craigavon in March 2009.Constable Kerr is survived by his mother, Nuala, a widow, two brothers, Cathair and Aaron and a sister, Dairine.1. March 2009, Massereene Barracks, County Antrim: Sappers Patrick Azimkar and Mark Quinsey are killed as they collect pizzas outside their barracks. The Real IRA said it carried out the attack2. March 2009, Craigavon, County Armagh: Constable Stephen Carroll, 48, is shot dead as he and police colleagues answer a call for help. The Continuity IRA says it shot the policeman3. February 2010, Braehead Road, near the Irish border: The naked and bound body of 31-year-old dissident republican Kieran Doherty is found close to Londonderry. The Real IRA says it abducted and murdered him4. April 2011, Omagh, County Tyrone: Constable Ronan Kerr is killed after a bomb explodes under his car outside his home. Dissident republicans have been blamedSource: BBC News reports (court cases and incidents south of the border not included)\n', 'The uprising is now regarded in Kenya as one of the most significant steps towards a Kenya free from British rule.The Mau Mau fighters were mainly drawn from Kenya\'s major ethnic grouping, the Kikuyu.More than a million strong, by the start of the 1950s the Kikuyu had been increasingly economically marginalised as years of white settler expansion ate away at their land holdings.Since 1945, nationalists like Jomo Kenyatta of the Kenya African Union (KAU) had been pressing the British government in vain for political rights and land reforms, with valuable holdings in the cooler Highlands to be redistributed to African owners.But radical activists within the KAU set up a splinter group and organised a more militant kind of nationalism.By 1952 Kikuyu fighters, along with some Embu and Meru recruits, were attacking political opponents and raiding white settler farms and destroying livestock. Mau Mau supporters took oaths, binding them to their cause.In October 1952 the British declared a state of emergency and began moving army reinforcements into Kenya.So began an aggressively fought counter-insurgency, which lasted until 1960 when the state of emergency was ended.The number killed in the uprising is a subject of much controversy. Officially the number of Mau Mau and other rebels killed was 11,000, including 1,090 convicts hanged by the British administration. Just 32 white settlers were killed in the eight years of emergency.However, unofficial figures suggest a much larger number were killed in the counter-insurgency campaign.The Kenya Human Rights Commission has said 90,000 Kenyans were executed, tortured or maimed during the crackdown, and 160,000 were detained in appalling conditions.David Anderson, professor of African Politics at Oxford University, says he estimates the death toll in the conflict to have been as high as 25,000.He said: "Everything that could happen did happen. Allegations about beatings and violence were widespread. Basically you could get away with murder. It was systematic."The African Home Guard, recruited by the British, used oppressive violence as a means of controlling the population, Prof Anderson suggests.He said: "The British armed the militia, rewarded them, incentivised them, allowing them to pillage property of the nationalists."Mau Mau families were subject to pillage by their neighbours. People would simply walk up to the farm and walk away with things."In addition to search-and-destroy missions against Mau Mau fighter bands operating in the forests, the British also strategically resettled Kikuyu in villages. They also detained some 100,000 Kikuyu without trial, often for periods of between three and seven years.London law firm Leigh Day & Co lodged a claim in mid-2009 on behalf of five elderly Kenyans. One has died since the case was lodged.The firm says its clients suffered terribly in detention camps or at the hands of British-led soldiers.Solicitor Martyn Day told the BBC: "They were put in camps where they were subject to severe torture, malnutrition, beatings. The women were sexually assaulted. Two of the men were castrated. The most severe gruesome torture you could imagine."A lot of the officers involved were white, they were controlling the violence against these Mau Mau. It wasn\'t just isolated individual officers. It was systematic. The whole purpose was to break the Mau Mau."The UK says the claim is not valid because of the amount of time since the abuses were alleged to have happened, and that any liability rested with the Kenyan authorities after independence in 1963.But Leigh Day & Co says the case is an "opportunity for the British government to come to terms with the past and apologise to the victims and the Kenyan people for this grave historic wrong".South African Archbishop Desmond Tutu has backed their case."In my view, the British government\'s attempt to pin liability on Kenya for British colonial torture represents an intolerable abdication of responsibility," he said."Britain\'s insistence that international human rights standards should be respected by governments around the world will sound increasingly hollow if the door is shut in the face of these known victims of British torture."But it is clear that brutal violence was exacted on both sides.Prof Anderson explains: "There was lots of suffering on the other side too. This was a dirty war. It became a civil war - though that idea remains extremely unpopular in Kenya today."One example was the Mau Mau raid on the "loyalist" village of Lari, where the majority of the men were away fighting with the British Home Guard. The rebels killed more than 70, mostly women and children.Tim Simmonds, who joined the Kenyan police reserve as a tracker shortly after settling in Kenya in 1954, says the Mau Mau fighters "went on the rampage", slaughtering thousands of people, leaving him so frightened he slept under his bed for a year.While deploring the treatment of detainees in the camps, he says he has no regrets about fighting the insurgents in the bush."They really got what they deserved. I\'m really quite tough on this. If I had the chance again in the same situation, them killing people, would I go out and kill them again as I did? Yes sir I would."It has long been suggested that the suppression of the Mau Mau was more brutal in nature than the action taken against other colonial uprisings across the British Empire.Some historians have posited that white settler pressure on the British government and the characterisation of the Mau Mau fighters as the epitome of savagery may have been behind this.The Kikuyu themselves were split, with "haves" often siding with the British against Mau Mau "have-nots" and many happy to take the confiscated land of their fellow villagers.Prof Anderson notes that one of the things marking the battle against the Mau Mau was the number of hangings, with capital offences extended during the emergency to include "consorting" with Mau Mau.Some attention was paid to allegations of atrocities at the time, with questions asked in parliament about 11 Africans beaten to death in a British camp at Hola.Among those who spoke out were the Labour MP Barbara Castle and the Conservative Enoch Powell, now best known for his "rivers of blood" speech.He suggested at the time that if such killings were to go unpunished Britain did not deserve an empire."I would say it is a fearful doctrine, which must recoil upon the heads of those who pronounce it, to stand in judgment on a fellow human being and say, \'Because he was such-and-such, therefore the consequences which would otherwise flow from his death shall not flow.\'"Even though the Mau Mau were thoroughly defeated by 1960, the exact reforms that nationalists had been pressing for before the uprising had started and, by 1963, Kenya was independent.\n', "Many of the elements that make up the foundation of the modern world originated in China, including paper, gunpowder, credit banking, the compass and paper money.China stagnated for more than two decades under the rigid Communist rule of the founder of the People's Republic, Mao Zedong.But China now has the world's fastest-growing economy and is undergoing what has been described as a second industrial revolution.It has also launched an ambitious space exploration programme, involving plans to set up a space station by 2020.The People's Republic of China (PRC) was founded in 1949 after the Communist Party defeated the previously dominant nationalist Kuomintang in a civil war.The Kuomintang retreated to Taiwan, creating two rival Chinese states - the PRC on the mainland and the Republic of China based on Taiwan.China profile - homeCountry profiles - homeCountry profiles compiled by BBC MonitoringBeijing says the island of Taiwan is a part of Chinese territory that must be reunited with the mainland.The claim has in the past led to tension and threats of invasion, but since 2008 the two governments have moved towards a more cooperative atmosphere.The leadership of Mao Zedong oversaw the often brutal implementation of a Communist vision of society.Millions died in the Great Leap Forward - a programme of state control over agriculture and rapid industrialisation - and the Cultural Revolution, a chaotic attempt to root out elements seen as hostile to Communist rule.However, Mao's death in 1976 ushered in a new leadership and economic reform. In the early 1980s the government dismantled collective farming and again allowed private enterprise.The rate of economic change has not been matched by political reform, with the Communist Party - the world's largest political party - retaining its monopoly on power and maintaining strict control over the people.The authorities still crack down on any signs of opposition and send outspoken dissidents to labour camps.Nowadays China is one of the world's top exporters and is attracting record amounts of foreign investment. In turn, it is investing billions of dollars abroad.The collapse in international export markets that accompanied the global financial crisis of 2009 initially hit China hard, but its economy was among the first in the world to rebound, quickly returning to growth.In February 2011 it formally overtook Japan to become the world's second-largest economy, though by early 2012 the debt crisis in the eurozone - one of the biggest markets for Chinese goods - was beginning to act as a drag on China's growth.As a member of the World Trade Organisation, China benefits from access to foreign markets. But relations with trading partners have been strained over China's huge trade surplus and the piracy of goods.The former has led to demands for Beijing to raise the value of its currency, the renminbi, which would make Chinese goods more expensive for foreign buyers and possibly hold back exports. Beijing has responded with a gradual easing of restrictions on trading in the currency.Some Chinese fear that the rise of private enterprise and the demise of state-run industries carries heavy social costs such as unemployment and instability.Moreover, the fast-growing economy has fuelled the demand for energy. China is the largest oil consumer after the US, and the world's biggest producer and consumer of coal. It spends billions of dollars in pursuit of foreign energy supplies. There has been a massive investment in hydro-power, including the $25bn Three Gorges Dam project.The economic disparity between urban China and the rural hinterlands is among the largest in the world. In recent decades many impoverished rural dwellers have flocked to the country's eastern cities, which have enjoyed a construction boom.By the beginning of 2012, city dwellers appeared to outnumber the rural population for the first time, according to official figures.Social discontent manifests itself in protests by farmers and workers. Tens of thousands of people travel to Beijing each year to lodge petitions with the authorities in the hope of finding redress for alleged corruption, land seizures and evictions.Other pressing problems include corruption, which affects every level of society, and the growing rate of HIV infection. A downside of the economic boom has been environmental degradation; China is home to many of the world's most-polluted cities.Human rights campaigners continue to criticise China for executing hundreds of people every year and for failing to stop torture, as well as for continuing to censor political and artistic expression.The country is keen to stamp down on what it sees as dissent among its ethnic minorities, including Muslim Uighurs in the north-west.Chinese rule over Tibet is controversial. Human rights groups accuse the authorities of the systematic destruction of Tibetan Buddhist culture and the persecution of monks loyal to the Dalai Lama, the exiled spiritual leader who is campaigning for autonomy within China.\n", 'Peter Gillespie, 64, from Hertfordshire, was part of a £4.7m plot to bring two million doses of counterfeit drugs from China to the UK.He was convicted of conspiring to defraud pharmaceutical wholesalers, pharmacists and members of the public.He was convicted by a jury at Croydon Crown Court.By mimicking authentic, properly manufactured and tested medicines, Gillespie illegally infiltrated the regulated system designed to protect the public and pharmaceutical industry, the court heard.The counterfeit medicines contained only a fraction of the correct dosage.They included Zyprexa, a medicine to treat schizophrenia and bipolar disorder.Andrew Marshall, prosecuting, said patients had been put at risk by his fraud."This case is considered to represent the most serious breach of the medicine control regime - it\'s the most serious breach that has happened in the EU," he told jurors."It has had far-reaching effects for the pharmaceutical industry, control mechanisms, patients and the confidence of the public."The case arose from a £750,000 three-and-a-half-year investigation by the Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA).Mick Deats, head of enforcement, said after the trial that 72,000 packs of counterfeit medicine - with a retail value of £4.7m - penetrated the UK supply chain between December 2006 and May 2007.Some 25,000 of these packs reached pharmacies and were given to patients.The MHRA was able to seize 40,000 before they got to pharmacies, and 7,000 were recovered following recalls.Although the drugs contained just 50% to 80% of the correct ingredients, Mr Deats did not believe they caused any fatalities or adverse reactions.At Croydon Crown Court, Gillespie, of High Street, Bovingdon, was also found guilty of selling or supplying drugs without a marketing authorisation between January 2006 and June 2007.Jurors also found him guilty of a charge of acting as a company director while disqualified.Mr Deats added the MHRA now hoped to seize anything Gillespie obtained through his scam in a proceeds of crime hearing.Four other men - his brother Ian, 59, of The Green, Marsh Baldon, Oxfordshire; Richard Kemp, 61, of School Lane, Y Waen, Flint, north Wales; Ian Harding, 58, of Lower Westwood, Bradford-on-Avon, Wiltshire; and James Quinn, 70, of Virginia Park, Virginia Water, Surrey - were acquitted of all charges.Another person connected to the case had already been convicted in the US.\n', 'However his role as used-car salesman Arthur Daley, in the long-running TV series Minder, is the one for which he will be best remembered.His character became synonymous with dodgy dealing and phrases such as "nice little earner" and "er indoors" passed into the national lexicon.As well as his numerous screen appearances, he also starred for 15 years in the BBC radio series A Life of Bliss, later adapted for TV.George Edward Cole was born in Tooting, south-west London on 22 Apr 1925. His 16 year old mother abandoned him when he was just ten days old and he was adopted by the Cole family and brought up on a London council estate.He left school at 14 intending to work as a butcher\'s boy but, following the death of his adoptive father, ran away to Blackpool where he successfully auditioned for a part in a touring musical show.In 1940, he played a Cockney evacuee in Cottage To Let, first on stage and then on film. He had gone to the audition for the stage version purely to accompany a friend but ended up getting the part himself."I was always in plays at school and in school concerts," he said. "You could say I liked to show off."Together with his adoptive mother, he was taken in by the actor Alistair Sim and his wife, Naomi, and appeared with Sim in a number of plays.The Sims ruthlessly worked on ironing out his cockney vowels, determined that he shouldn\'t be type-cast.Cole joined the RAF in 1943, where he trained as a wireless operator. When it was discovered that his eyesight wasn\'t good he was removed from flying duties and transferred to Coastal Command HQ in Northwood before going to Allied occupied Germany to run the bar in an officers\' mess.After the war he returned to acting and, by his late 20s, was a veteran of more than 30 films, few of them memorable, including a role as the love interest of a newly-emerging starlet called Joan Collins, in the 1951 film Bikini Babe.He did have a small role in Laurence Olivier\'s epic production of Henry V and was, at the time of his death, the last survivor of the huge cast.In 1953, he took over the role of David Bliss, the somewhat bumbling bachelor in the BBC radio comedy, A Life of Bliss. The series ran for 118 episodes, transferring briefly to television in the early 1960s.It was the 1954 film, The Belles of St Trinian\'s that brought him to the attention of a wider audience and, incidentally, allowed him to establish the character of the cockney rogue that he would later portray in Minder.As the spiv, Flash Harry, he was a ready source of nylons for the girls in the school and drink for the teachers. The film featured his mentor, Alistair Sim in the dual roles of the headmistress and her crooked brother.He would go on to reprise the role in Blue Murder at St Trinian\'s in 1957, Blue Murder at St Trinian\'s in 1960 and The Great St Trinian\'s Train Robbery in 1966.He was seldom out of work, proving to be a versatile performer who could turn his hand to serious roles, as in The Inspector Calls and musicals like It\'s a Wonderful World.There was a minor role in the Taylor/Burton version of Cleopatra in 1963 and he even turned his hand to horror in the 1970s, with The Vampire Lovers, which shocked many with its lesbian love scenes.The following year, in another horror film, Fright, he found himself working alongside a young actor named Dennis Waterman - later to star alongside him in Minder.Cole was also shortlisted for the part of the butler, Hudson, in the London Weekend period drama, Upstairs, Downstairs, a role that eventually went to Gordon Jackson.He remained much in demand appearing in a variety of roles. These included playing the potter, Josiah Wedgewood in a BBC drama, The Voyage of Charles Darwin and the unscrupulous MP, Sir Giles Lynchwood, in the BBC adaptation of Tom Sharpe\'s novel, Blott on the Landscape.In one scene of the latter production his character, a secret fetishist, was left naked, trussed and bound on a bed by a good natured, but particularly forgetful call girl, memorably played by Julia McKenzie.He also played the author, George Maple, in the BBC sitcom, Don\'t Forget to WriteIn 1979 he was offered the part of Arthur Daley in a comedy-drama called Minder, a role that would come to define his career.The character reflected the entrepreneurial era of Thatcher\'s Britain. "In an era of greed, he was fairly greedy, but also so unsuccessful," Cole once recalled. "He had the appeal of the eternal loser."Originally written as a vehicle for Dennis Waterman, Cole was not the first choice for the part but Waterman\'s preference for the actor, Denholm Eliot, was overruled by the producers, much to Waterman\'s annoyance."We circled round each other for three or four days," Cole later recalled. But the pair soon became close friends and developed a rapport on set that saw them improvising scenes to good effect.The drama ran for eleven series, with Gary Webster replacing Dennis Waterman as Terry in 1991, and delivered huge ratings figures for ITV.It also made Cole an unlikely pop star when his duet with Dennis Waterman, "What Are We Gonna Get \'Er Indoors?", reached the UK Top Thirty in 1983.Although Cole was approaching 70 when Minder finally ended, he continued to work regularly into the new century with guest appearances in a number of series, including Midsomer Murders, and various film roles.He married the actress Eileen Moore in 1954 and the couple had two children. They divorced in 1962 after she left him for someone else. Cole subsequently married another actress, Penny MorrellA genial and warm-hearted man, Cole always had mixed feelings about the wheeler-dealer character that had brought him fame and fortune."I\'ve earned a few sovs from him over the years, so I shouldn\'t complain, but he was a rogue; a dreadful character, really. I\'d certainly lock up the silver if he was coming to dinner."\n', 'A working reactor caught fire, explosively. Radioactive debris was sent 30,000 feet into the air - the height at which airliners conventionally fly.Some of that debris came down thousands of kilometres away, in concentrations strong enough to prohibit the eating of meat and the drinking of milk produced locally.The upgrading of Japan\'s Fukushima incident to a level seven - the maximum - on the International Nuclear and Radiological Event Scale (INES) puts it on a par with Chernobyl.And a spokesman for Tokyo Electric Power Company (Tepco), which runs the plant, suggested it could even end up being worse than Chernobyl.This, though, appears to be a minority view among engineers - both those who generally support nuclear power, and those who have in the past voiced criticisms.Timeline: nuclear accidents"The classification of seven means there\'s a leak of radiation into the wider environment; and although it\'ll be interpreted as being \'the same as Chernobyl\', it\'s not the same," said Paddy Regan, professor of physics at the UK\'s University of Surrey."The amount of radiation release is a lot less, and the way it\'s released is very different."The Chernobyl fire was putting lots of radioactive material into the atmosphere and taking it over large distances; here, there have been a couple of releases where they\'ve vented [gas from] the reactor, and then released some cooling water."Don Higson, a retired Australian nuclear safety specialist, was more pithy."To my mind, [rating Fukushima equivalent to Chernobyl] would be nonsense," he said.In the month following the Chernobyl explosion, he said, 134 workers were hospitalised with acute radiation sickness and 31 died.The equivalent figures for Fukushima are none and none. (Although workers have been taken to hospital with radiation burns, this is not the same as acute radiation sickness.)So why the uprating?What it does not mean is that things have got worse at the plant; in fact, conditions appear to be markedly more stable than in the days following the Tohoku earthquake and tsunami, although not completely under control.Rather, Japan\'s Nuclear and Industrial Safety Agency (NISA) has re-analysed data from the incident and decided that collectively the releases of radioactivity mean it slots into a level seven categorisation.The manual for agencies using the INES scale, published by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), runs to 218 pages.One of the criteria for evaluating the severity of an incident is the total release of radioactive material.This is derived by first adding up the amounts of each different radioactive isotope released, then multiplying each by a conversion factor related to the characteristics of that particular isotope, then adding up all of the resulting numbers.Radioactivity is measured in becquerels (Bq); a million million of these is a terabecquerel (TBq).A level seven rating is defined as "An event resulting in an environmental release corresponding to a quantity of radioactivity radiologically equivalent to a release to the atmosphere of more than several tens of thousands of TBq of Iodine-131."NISA puts the Fukushima figure at 370,000 TBq of Iodine-131 equivalent; the Nuclear Safety Commission, which has a more over-arching role in the Japanese system, says 630,000 TBq.Either way, it\'s clearly beyond the threshold for classification as an INES level seven event, although an order of magnitude lower than the 5.2 million TBq released from Chernobyl.But that tells you nothing about the danger to people.Becquerels are a measure of the rate of radioactive decay; if one atomic nucleus decays per second, that is defined as one becquerel.By contrast, sieverts - another unit commonly used during the last month\'s reporting - measure the likely medical impact of the radiation to which an individual is exposed.And a huge number of becquerels does not automatically translate into a huge amount of sieverts."It\'s hard to make a comparison between Three Mile Island, Chernobyl and Fukushima because the radioactive release is different and so is the population," said John Large, a UK-based independent nuclear engineer."In Ukraine and Belorussia (now Belarus) it was primarily a rural population, whereas in Japan you\'ve got a highly sophisticated public living in fairly dense population groups."And the way the state intervenes is different. With Chernobyl, loads of workers were brought in with no concern for their health - but Japan\'s a democracy."In some quarters, Japan\'s swift decision to establish an exclusion zone, initiate monitoring of people and food, and dispense iodine tablets has received praise - and the volume of advice and warnings issued to the public has been very different from the silence that pertained after Chernobyl, despite criticisms from other quarters over the quality and timing of some of the Japanese advice.Nuclear experts are cautioning, however, that the situation at Fukushima is still very much in play.Where most attention has centred on reactors 1, 2 and 3, there is also concern about the spent fuel pond in reactor building 4.In the week following the tsunami, it became clear that the pond was running dry, meaning that fuel rods would have heated up.This meant likely degradation of their zirconium alloy cladding, the possible release of hydrogen, and - by Tepco\'s admission - the risk that a nuclear chain reaction could begin."The potential for atmospheric release is very large, with 250 tonnes of material sitting in that pond," said Dr Large."If you were to have an energetic event you could have a very large release indeed."The priority is, as it has been all along, to restore adequate coolant to the fuel ponds and the reactors themselves - while hoping that earthquake aftershocks and bad weather do not hamper operations any more.\n']

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['It follows last month\'s announcement that Birmingham Prison is to become the first jail in the UK to be privatised.Prison officers are banned from going on strike, but the ballot will seek the members\' views about "industrial action up to and including strike action".The government says contingency plans involve the police and military.About 30,000 members of the Prison Officers\' Association (POA) in England and Wales will take part in an indicative ballot, which will be considered by union leaders before they decide their next move.POA general secretary Steve Gillan said prison officers were "angry" at the government\'s privatisation plans.National chairman Colin Moses said: "It is vital members have their say through the ballot box and decide what course of action they are prepared to take to support their colleagues, who have been sold off to the private sector.""Prisons should not be run for profit and whilst Ken Clarke took great pride in announcing the privatisation of these prisons, the POA remains of the view that it is the state\'s responsibility to imprison its citizens and not profiteers".A Ministry of Justice spokesman said its aim was to avoid "any form of industrial action" and it would continue to talk to unions."However, given the risks and complexities involved in running prisons, it is sensible and appropriate to review our contingency plans for dealing with widespread industrial action," he said."There was a previous trilateral agreement with the police and the military for the provision of support to prisons and we are currently reviewing those arrangements and working with the MoD and police to ensure that our contingency arrangements are as strong as possible."Source: Prison Reform TrustIn March, security firm G4S was awarded the contract to run Birmingham\'s 1,400-inmate jail and Featherstone 2 prison, a new jail opening near Wolverhampton.At the time, Justice Secretary Ken Clarke said the move would save money and improve performance on issues such as cutting reoffending rates.Birmingham and Featherstone 2 were among four prisons whose management had been put out to tender.Mr Clarke also announced Serco would continue to run Doncaster Prison, which was built by a private company, and it would become the first prison to be run on a "payment by results" basis, with the firm getting its full payment only if reoffending rates were reduced.The other prison - Buckley Hall, in Rochdale - will continue to be run by HM Prison Service.Thirteen private prisons already exist in the UK - 11 in England in Wales, and two in Scotland - but Birmingham is the first existing public sector prison to be contracted out.The 13 prisons are each managed by one of three firms - Kalyx (previously UKDS), Serco or G4S Justice Services.\n', 'Since independence in 1962 it has been plagued by tension between the usually-dominant Tutsi minority and the Hutu majority.The ethnic violence sparked off in 1994 made Burundi the scene of one of Africa\'s most intractable conflicts.10.4m population - similar to Belgium27,816 sq km area - similar to Haiti50 years life expectancy for men50 years life expectancy for women$900 GDP per capita - similar to LiberiaPierre Nkurunziza, a former Hutu rebel leader, became the first president to be chosen in democratic elections since the start of Burundi\'s civil war in 1994.In 2015 Burundi was plunged into its worst crisis since the end of a civil war in 2005, when Mr Nkurunziza\'s ultimately successful bid for re-election to a third term sparked protests by opposition supporters who said the move was unconstitutional.Operating in a turbulent political climate, Burundi\'s media are subject to self-censorship and occasional government censorship.In June 2013 President Nkurunziza approved a new media law which critics condemned as an attack on press freedom. The law forbids reporting on matters that could "undermine national security, public order or the economy".Some key dates in Burundi\'s history:1890 - The kingdoms of Urundi and neighbouring Ruanda (Rwanda) incorporated into German East Africa.1916 - Belgian army occupies the area.1962 - Urundi is separated from Ruanda-Urundi and becomes independent.1993 - Ethnic conflict claims some 300,000 lives.2015 - Unrest sparked by president\'s plans to stand for third term.\n', 'Tokyo Electric Power Co (Tepco) aims to reduce radiation leaks in three months and to cool the reactors within nine months.The firm said it also planned to cover the reactor building.Nearly 14,000 people died and another 14,000 are still unaccounted for after the earthquake and tsunami on 11 March.Tepco unveiled its roadmap as Hillary Clinton briefly visited Tokyo to pledge America\'s "steadfast support" for Japan\'s reconstruction.Radiation levels in the sea near reactor 2 rose to 6,500 times the legal limit on Friday, up from 1,100 times a day earlier, Tepco has said, raising fears of fresh radiation leaks.Tsunehisa Katsumata, the chairman of Tepco, Asia\'s largest utility, told a news conference in Tokyo on Sunday they would need up to nine months to bring the power plant to \'\'cold shutdown\'\'.He said the plan would allow the tens of thousands of families evacuated from the area around the facility to return home as soon as possible."We sincerely apologise for causing troubles," Mr Katsumata said. "We are doing our utmost to prevent the crisis from further worsening."Tepco said after cold shutdown it would focus on encasing the reactor buildings, cleaning up contaminated soil and removing nuclear fuel.Japan\'s government had ordered Tepco to come up with a timetable to end the crisis, now rated on a par with the world\'s worst nuclear accident, the 1986 Chernobyl disaster.But the BBC\'s Roland Buerk in Tokyo says it is still not certain that the nine-month deadline can be achieved.He says the immediate priority for Tepco is to stop radioactive water leaking into the Pacific Ocean.The utility said it was sending remote-controlled robots into one of the reactors on Sunday to gauge radiation and temperature levels.UK defence contractor QinetiQ said it had provided the machines, which are directed by controllers usually supplied with games consoles.The robots can carry out tasks such as rubble clearance, demolition and radiation testing.Japan is a world leader in such technology, but its robots are not adapted for dirty work such as meltdowns at nuclear plants, experts say.Emergency workers have been unable to enter any reactor building since the disaster.Our correspondent says Japan\'s recovery bill has been estimated at $300bn (Â£184bn) - already the most expensive disaster in history.But the government said last week that figure might be an underestimate.Meanwhile, US Secretary of State Clinton said in Japan she believed the country would emerge stronger from its worst crisis since World War II.She met Prime Minister Naoto Kan and had tea with Emperor Akihito at the Imperial Palace, said to be a rare privilege for a non-head of state on a Sunday.America has won Japanese admiration for sending scores of US ships and aircraft as well as 20,000 troops to help the relief effort.Operation Tomodachi, or Friend, was the biggest humanitarian mission the US has conducted in Japan.Before the quake, the two nations\' ties had been strained by a dispute over US military bases on the southern Japanese island of Okinawa.Mr Kan\'s predecessor as premier quit last year after being accused of reneging on a promise to remove at least one of the bases.\n', 'A YouGov survey suggested low name recognition of councillors across the UK, with 79% of East Midlands residents unable to name a single representative.Satisfaction with the work of councils is highest in North East England - but still less than one in three are happy.People have rated councils better than national government in past studies.Voters will go to the polls on 5 May to elect more than 9,500 councillors in nearly 280 councils across England.Research by polling firm YouGov, designed to coincide with the election campaign, has suggested that the majority of voters casting their ballots next month will do so not knowing any of the candidates.It asked more than 2,000 people aged over 18 across the UK whether they could name any of their local councillors.Recognition was highest in Scotland, where 47% of those canvassed were able to identify one of their local representatives. In Northern Ireland, the figure was 46%, while in Wales, the figure was 44%.Across the English regions, recognition was highest in the North East of England - at 43%. But in six regions - the East Midlands, the East of England, the West Midlands, London, the south west of England and the south east - less than one in three of those asked could identify the person representing them.Asked whether the local authority addressed the needs of their local communities, only 20% of people living in the North West of England said it did. Approval levels were highest in the North East (31%), the West Midlands (28%) and Wales (27%).Social networking site Streetlife, which commissioned the research, suggested it demonstrated there was a "real disconnection" between residents of local communities and those representing them.The findings contrast with those of the Hansard Society, whose recent audit of political engagement concluded that awareness and satisfaction with local politics had increased since last year\'s general election.It found that more than two out of three people were interested in how local services were provided and nearly half believed they were being delivered well - much higher than at a national level.The Hansard Society also found name recognition was also a problem for national politicians, with only 38% of people able to name their own MP.But its research suggested that interest in local politics did not translate into a wish to become involved - with only one in ten people saying their were likely to volunteer in their communities over the next couple of years.Elections are taking place next month in 36 metropolitan boroughs, including Birmingham, Liverpool, Leeds and Sheffield, as well as 49 unitary authorities and 194 district councils - the biggest test of popular opinion since last year\'s general election.David Cameron, Ed Miliband and Nick Clegg have all been campaigning in recent days to try and garner support.\n', 'An older generation of practitioners had traditionally relied on a long-established formula, performing illusions that were often mysterious but lacking in spontaneity and humour.Daniels brought a chirpy, cheeky persona to his act - albeit one which was not to everyone\'s taste - which seemed to thrive on close contact with his audience.Modern technology allowed TV cameras to home in on the close magic at which he excelled, yet on a larger scale, his illusions - most of which he devised himself - broke new ground in terms of complexity and sophistication.He was born Newton Edward Daniels in the South Bank area of Middlesbrough on 6 April 1938. His father worked as a projectionist at the local Hippodrome Theatre.His interest in magic was sparked when he read a book entitled How to Entertain at Parties and he began practising tricks for his family and friends before performing in local youth clubs.There was an added bonus in that, as a small and shy child, he finally had a skill that would boost his confidence and make people take notice of him."From that moment," he later said, "I can safely say that all I ever wanted to do in life was to become a professional magician."After leaving grammar school, the young Daniels found a job as a junior clerk in the treasury department of the local council.He did his national service with the Green Howards, a regiment with close connections to the north-east of England. He found himself posted to Hong Kong, where he continued to hone his skills as a magician by giving impromptu performances to fellow soldiers.After he was demobbed, he began training as an accountant before joining his parents in a small grocery business. Eventually he set up his own mobile shop.But magic remained his abiding interest and his evenings were spent performing in local variety clubs. After marrying Jacqueline Skipworth in 1960, the couple often performed together as The Eldanis, an anagram of his surname.Northern club audiences had a reputation for being somewhat unforgiving and prone to heckle performers who, in their opinion, did not come up to the mark.According to Daniels, it was abuse from one heckler in Bradford that made him come up with the retort: "You\'ll like this - not a lot, but you\'ll like it," which would become his catchphrase.He developed his style of patter as a way of keeping the audience entertained and as a useful diversion when he had to perform a particularly tricky sleight of hand.His breakthrough came in 1969 when he was offered a summer season in Newquay. He sold his grocery shop and became a full-time entertainer.After an appearance on the talent show Opportunity Knocks, Daniels caught the eye of Johnny Hamp, a senior executive with Granada Television who gave him a regular slot on The Wheeltappers and Shunters Social Club, a variety show compered by Bernard Manning and set in a fictional working men\'s club.In 1978, ITV gave him his own Sunday night television show and, the following year, he moved to the BBC with the Paul Daniels Magic Show, which ran for 15 years.As well as performing his own tricks, Daniels had a segment of the show known as the Bunco Booth, in which he exposed the underhand methods used by street confidence tricksters. A 1985 Easter edition of his show won the prestigious Golden Rose of Montreux.By this time, he was in both a professional and personal relationship with the woman who became his on-stage assistant, the former ballerina Debbie McGee. The couple, who had first worked together during a 1979 summer season in Great Yarmouth, married in 1988.At the peak of his fame, he also hosted a number of other television series including the quiz shows Odd One Out, Every Second Counts and Wipeout, and the children\'s television programme Wizbit.There was controversy in 1987 when Daniels performed, on live TV, a recreation of a Harry Houdini trick in which he was chained inside a replica of a medieval iron maiden, an instrument of torture. He had to escape before the door swung fully shut to avoid being impaled on spikes.When Daniels failed to appear, the screen cut to black, giving the impression the trick had gone badly wrong. The BBC\'s phone lines were jammed with calls from viewers, whose concern turned to complaints when it was all revealed to be a hoax. Daniels hadn\'t even warned family members who had been watching.He was bitter when the BBC failed to renew his contract but continued to work in the theatre. There was a six-week run in The Magic Man in London\'s West End in 1994 and he created and staged special effects for hit shows such as Phantom of the Opera.He often seemed more relaxed on the stage, where he saw himself as an actor, performing what seemed to be the impossible. He preferred to describe himself as a conjuror than a magician.Daniels and his wife took part in a programme in the series When Louis Met... in which documentary maker Louis Theroux delved into the lives of celebrities with a mocking wit.He was also mercilessly lampooned on the satirical puppet show Spitting Image, in which his wig would rise up from his head and spin around on its own.McGee herself became a target of comedian Caroline Aherne\'s Mrs Merton character, who memorably asked her: "What first attracted you to the millionaire Paul Daniels?". It became one of television\'s most popular one-liners.Daniels was outspoken in his political views and took a strong line on law and order, once publicly offering to help Ian Huntley, convicted of the Soham schoolgirl murders, to end his own life.Three years ago at the height of the Jimmy Savile revelations he recalled being routinely offered sex earlier in his career and admitted he couldn\'t be sure all the women he\'d slept with were over 16.He also had little truck with younger illusionists such as David Blaine, saying: "If people were better educated in the world of magic, he would have greater difficulty than he\'s having. He\'s not very original."If public tastes in TV magicians had changed from Daniels\' heyday in the 70s and 80s, he did not let it affect his profile on British TV.In 2004, he and McGee appeared in the Channel 5 reality TV show The Farm and, two years later, they appeared in the X Factor: Battle of the Stars.They were the first act voted off the show, after singing Let Me Entertain You by Robbie Williams.In 2010, Daniels also appeared on the eighth series of BBC One\'s Strictly Come Dancing, where he was paired with Ola Jordan.He was the second celebrity voted off, following DJ and actor Goldie.Of his experience on the show, he told the Daily Mirror: "It got rid of my inhibitions. That\'s a good thing that came out of Strictly."Debbie and I renewed our vows the other week and, for the first time in 22 and a half years, I danced properly with her."\n', 'Hawick Knitwear, which employs more than 230 staff, has also increased its production of sweaters to meet demand.Production has been boosted by better than expected sales of the Hawick Knitwear-branded range which launched in January.The company, which dates back to 1874, was bought by managing director Benny Hartop in November last year.As well as the new range, the firm has seen growth of its longer-established business of supplying customers who sell the garments under their private labels.In Europe, Hawick Knitwear sells into Sweden, Finland, Ireland, Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, France, Italy and Spain.Markets outside Europe include the USA, Canada, Mexico, and Japan.The knitwear firm has increased its production to 9,500 sweaters each week, from about 7,500 last year, to keep up with demand.Mr Hartop said: "The increase in production is in direct response to a surge in orders from both home and abroad for our private label clients and now for our own brand too."There will always be challenges but thankfully our future is looking very good and this is a testament to the dedicated staff working at all levels of the business."I have no doubt this success will continue for us into the future."\n', 'Quite simply, if the GDP measure is up on the previous three months, the economy is growing. If it is negative it is contracting.And two consecutive three-month periods of contraction mean an economy is in recession.GDP can be measured in three ways:In theory all three approaches should produce the same number.In the UK the Office for National Statistics (ONS) publishes one single measure of GDP which, apart from the first estimate, is calculated using all three ways of measuring.Usually the main interest in the UK figures is in the quarterly change in GDP in real terms, that is after taking into account changes in prices (inflation).Calculating a GDP estimate for all three measures is a huge undertaking every three months.The output measure alone - which is considered the most accurate in the short term - involves surveying tens of thousands of UK firms.The main sources used for this are ONS surveys of manufacturing and service industries.Information on sales is collected from 6,000 companies in manufacturing, 25,000 service sector firms, 5,000 retailers and 10,000 companies in the construction sector.Data is also collected from government departments covering activities such as agriculture, energy, health and education.The UK produces the earliest estimate of GDP of the major economies, around 25 days after the quarter in question.This provides policymakers with an early, or "flash", estimate of the real growth in economic activity. It is quick, but only based on the output measure.At that stage only about 40% of the data is available, so this figure is revised as more information comes in.They are two subsequent revisions at monthly intervals. But this isn\'t the end.Revisions can be made as much as 18 months to two years after the first "flash" estimate. The ONS publishes more information on how this is done on its website.GDP is the principal means of determining the health of the UK economy and is used by the Bank of England and its Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) as one of the key indicators in setting interest rates.So, for example, if prices are rising too fast, the Bank would be expected to increase interest rates to try to control them. But it may hold off if GDP growth is sluggish, as higher rates could damage the recovery. That is the situation at the moment.The Treasury also uses GDP when planning economic policy. When an economy is contracting, tax receipts tend to fall, and the government adjusts its tax and spending plans accordingly.UK GDP is used internationally by the various financial bodies such as OECD, IMF, and the World Bank to compare the performance of different economies.The European Union also uses GDP estimates as a basis for determining different countries\' contributions to the EU budget.The information in this article was provided by the Office for National Statistics.\n', 'But his killing in an air strike is a grievous strategic error - militarily insignificant but diplomatically disastrous.Towards the end of April, Nato states made a number of operational innovations. Three member states - Britain, France, and Italy - injected military advisers into rebel-held eastern Libya. Another, the US, began continuous patrols of armed drones.Third, and most important, air strikes began to target command, control, communications and intelligence networks (known, in military parlance, as C3I). The Bab al-Aziziya compound includes all three such networks, and it was presumed that their disruption would disorient regime soldiers on the front line, cut off field commanders from Tripoli, and sow confusion in the ranks.But was the strike also an assassination attempt?Assassination of a head of state is illegal under international law, and forbidden by various US presidential orders. On the other hand, the targeted killing of those woven into the enemy chain of command is shrouded in legal ambiguity.Given the personalistic nature of the regime, and the "all means necessary" clause in UN Resolution 1973, it might be argued that killing Col Muammar Gaddafi and certain members of his family - such as his son Khamis, commander of an elite military brigade - would be permissible, even if it posed a risk to those non-combatants around the regime.Legality, though, indicates neither legitimacy nor prudence. This strike, and the death of Saif al-Arab, have produced little military result at the greatest diplomatic and symbolic cost to Nato.Saif al-Arab was, unlike his brothers, not a senior military commander or propagandist. His death is redolent of the 1986 US strike on the same compound.That raid killed a girl who Col Gaddafi later claimed was his adopted daughter and, in the scarred buildings and craters, furnished him with a long-lasting symbol of defiance.The propaganda value of such unintended deaths is potentially severe.In the 1991 Gulf War, a US stealth bomber directed two bombs at what was claimed to be a command-and-control bunker, but was in fact an Iraqi civilian shelter.The result was 315 deaths, including 130 children. Col Gaddafi, like Saddam Hussein before him, will take every opportunity to exploit such errors to paint Western powers as indiscriminate aggressors.Moreover, this is no longer a conventional war in which top-down direction is crucial. Pro-Gaddafi forces in both the besieged western city of Misrata and in the east have adapted to Nato\'s air power and are using increasingly unorthodox tactics.They need not rely on a stream of detailed orders from Tripoli, and can cause considerable harm to civilians without this guidance.Nato is understandably frustrated at the diminishing returns of air strikes, since it has destroyed most accessible targets. But killing commanders and disrupting communications is far less important than the key task of degrading heavy military equipment, such as tanks and artillery.If the strike had killed Col Gaddafi himself, would it then have been at least a military success?One of the greatest mistakes of the Iraq war was assuming that, with the departure of Saddam Hussein, the state apparatus could simply be transferred to new ownership.Col Gaddafi\'s death could see Saif al-Islam Gaddafi take the reins, galvanise supporters, and continue the war with equal intensity. It would be dangerous and short-sighted to portray even effective assassination as a silver bullet.Perhaps, though, the demonstration to the regime that no safe haven exists, and that only capitulation would bring security, justified these risks?There is no doubt that, along with the military aim of disrupting command-and-control hubs, Nato sought a psychological effect, conscious of the possibility of "accidental assassination".The problem is that the direction of this effect is unclear. The dramatic visual impact of this air strike, and the death of those disconnected from political and military leadership, will harden the diplomatic opposition to the war, from Russia and China amongst others.More consequentially, it will anger the alliance\'s warier members, like Germany and Turkey, and inflame parts of Arab and African public opinion.It may eventually leave Britain and France bearing the military burden alone, with modest but limited assistance from a cagey US administration eager to keep at arm\'s length from this European war.Col Gaddafi\'s overarching strategy has never been to win a conventional war, but to induce symbolically prominent casualties, drive a wedge between more committed and more ambivalent members of the coalition, and knock away the pillars of political support on which this intervention was built.Thus far, the coalition had sought, rightly, to purchase coalition longevity at the price of campaign intensity. If that balance continues to shift towards the latter, Nato runs the risk of playing into the regime\'s hands.Shashank Joshi is an Associate Fellow at the Royal United Services Institute (RUSI), a defence think-tank in London, and a doctoral student of international relations at Harvard University.\n', 'Islamic tradition requires the dead to be buried as soon as possible, unless an autopsy is required.The US military took this requirement very seriously, burying the body within hours."Traditional procedures for Islamic burial were followed," an official said.Religious rites were carried out on the deck of a US aircraft carrier, the USS Carl Vinson. The body, shrouded in a white sheet and placed in a weighted bag, was then positioned on a flat board, tipped up, and eased into the Arabian Sea.This occurred at 0600GMT, approximately 12 hours after the firefight during which Osama Bin Laden was shot in the head.After this first shot, reports ABC News\' The Blotter, he was shot again, to make sure that he was dead.â€¬The body was then flown to Afghanistan and Bin Laden\'s identity was confirmed. Officials say a DNA sample was taken that matched that of several other family members. Some sources say facial recognition technology was also used.From Afghanistan, the body was, it appears, flown to the USS Carl Vinson."A military officer read prepared religious remarks, which were translated into Arabic by a native speaker," a US defence official said.According to UK-based Imam Dr Abduljalil Sajid, Chairman of the Muslim Council for Religious & Racial Harmony, four key steps need to be followed:There is no necessity for an imam to be present, he says, but the procedures should be carried out by Muslims at least one of whom "knows the minimum basic Muslim law of burial".Whether any such person was present is impossible to know, he says, based on the limited information provided. But he also questions whether sea burial was appropriate in this case.It is correct to carry out a burial at sea when someone dies on a sea journey, he says, but in this case there was no sound reason for it.The US authorities could surely have found someone - a member of the extensive Bin Laden family, or even one of the many supporters of his "evil" ideology - who would have been prepared to give the body a proper burial, he argues.His words were echoed by Mohammed Qudah, a professor of Islamic law at the University of Jordan, who told the Associated Press news agency that burying Bin Laden at sea was not forbidden if there was nobody to receive the body and provide a Muslim burial.But he went on: "It\'s neither true nor correct to claim that there was nobody in the Muslim world ready to receive Bin Laden\'s body."The agency also quoted Dubai\'s grand mufti Mohammed al-Qubaisi, saying that sea burials were permissible only in extraordinary circumstances, adding: "This is not one of them.""If the family does not want him, it\'s really simple in Islam: You dig up a grave anywhere, even on a remote island, you say the prayers and that\'s it," he said.US officials have given two reasons why a sea burial was chosen. First, that they did not want his grave to become a shrine. Second, that there was no time to negotiate with other countries to arrange a possible burial on land.According to CBS News, Saudi Arabia refused to take the body. If correct, this suggests that an offer was made - and that had Saudi Arabia accepted the body, there would have been a grave, which could in theory have become a shrine.However, ABC\'s Jonathan Karl, writing before the burial was confirmed, painted a different picture:"US officials tell me the last thing they want is for his burial place to become a terrorist shrine."To avoid that, an informed source tells me, the intention is to bury his body at sea - leaving no definitive location for the final resting place of his body."\n', 'An ISI official told the BBC the compound in Abbottabad where Bin Laden was killed by US forces on Sunday had been raided several years ago.But the compound "was not on our radar" since then, the official said.The government of Pakistan has categorically denied any knowledge of the raid before it took place.No base within Pakistan was used by US forces, the ministry of foreign affairs said in a statement.It went on: "US helicopters entered Pakistani airspace making use of blind spots in the radar coverage due to hilly terrain."However, the ministry defended the ISI, saying: "As far as the target compound is concerned, ISI had been sharing information with CIA and other friendly intelligence agencies since 2009."Bin Laden, 54, was the founder and leader of al-Qaeda. He is believed to have ordered the attacks on New York and Washington on 11 September 2001, as well as a number of other deadly bombings.The ISI official gave new details of the raid, saying Bin Laden\'s young daughter had said she saw her father shot.He told the BBC\'s Owen Bennett-Jones in Islamabad that the compound in Abbottabad, just 100km (62 miles) from the capital, was raided when under construction in 2003.It was believed an al-Qaeda operative, Abu Faraj al-Libi, was there.But since then, "the compound was not on our radar, it is an embarrassment for the ISI", the official said. "We\'re good, but we\'re not God."He added: "This one failure should not make us look totally incompetent. Look at our track record. For the last 10 years, we have captured Taliban and al-Qaeda in their hundreds - more than any other countries put together."The compound is about a kilometre from the Pakistan Military Academy - the country\'s equivalent of West Point or Sandhurst.The ISI official also gave new or differing accounts of some of the events of Sunday\'s raid. They included:The official said it was thought the Americans wanted to take away the surviving women and children but had to abandon the plan when one of the helicopters malfunctioned.By Owen Bennett-JonesBBC News, IslamabadClearly there were people helping Bin Laden in this location... were they state employees, were they simply from Taliban-related groups, were they from the intelligence agencies?For all Americans may ask the questions, I doubt they will get any answers. There will be ambiguity about this and the Pakistanis will deny they had any knowledge whatsoever.The establishment here is made up of army leadership, intelligence agency leadership and some senior civil servants, and they have always run Pakistan, whether democratic governments or military governments, and those people do have connections with jihadis.The difficulty the West has is in appreciating there are more than 20 different types of jihadi organisations, and al-Qaeda is just one of them. The state has different policies towards different types of group and that subtlety is often lost on Western policy-makers.The helicopter was destroyed by the special forces unit.The US has not commented on anyone it captured or had planned to capture, other than saying it had taken Bin Laden\'s body.The ISI official said the organisation had recovered some documents from the compound.The CIA is already said to be going through a large number of hard drives and storage devices seized in the raid.The White House has not disclosed whether anyone has claimed the $25m (Â£15m) reward for leading the US to Bin Laden.White House counter-terrorism adviser John Brennan said there had been concern Pakistani forces would deploy to counter the US Navy Seal team conducting the raid but it had avoided any confrontation.The ISI official said: "We were totally caught by surprise. They were in and out before we could react."Our correspondent says residents near the compound in Abbottabad reported that Pakistani soldiers had asked them to switch off their lights an hour before the attack, but the ISI official said this was not true and that it had no advance knowledge of the raid.Earlier, in an opinion piece in the Washington Post, President Asif Ali Zardari admitted Bin Laden "was not anywhere we had anticipated he would be".But he denied the killing suggested Pakistan was failing in its efforts to tackle terrorism.Mr Zardari said Pakistan had "never been and never will be the hotbed of fanaticism that is often described by the media"."Such baseless speculation may make exciting cable news, but it doesn\'t reflect fact," he said."Pakistan had as much reason to despise al-Qaeda as any nation. The war on terrorism is as much Pakistan\'s war as it is America\'s."Mr Brennan had said it was "inconceivable that Bin Laden did not have a support system" in Pakistan. He estimated Bin Laden had been living in the compound in Abbottabad for five or six years.Pakistani Foreign Secretary Salman Bashir tried to draw a line under the matter, saying: "Who did what is beside the point... This issue of Osama Bin Laden is history."Bin Laden was America\'s most wanted man but had eluded capture for more than a decade.US officials say that after DNA tests they are "99.9%" sure that the man they shot and killed and later buried at sea was Bin Laden.US President Barack Obama watched the entire operation in real time in the White House with his national security team.Mr Brennan said: "The minutes passed like days."CIA director Leon Panetta narrated via a video screen from a separate Washington office, with Bin Laden given the code name Geronimo.Mr Panetta\'s narration lasted several minutes. "They\'ve reached the target... We have a visual on Geronimo... Geronimo EKIA (enemy killed in action)."Mr Obama said: "We got him."Bin Laden, his son Khalid, trusted personal courier Sheikh Abu Ahmed and the courier\'s brother were all killed, along with an unidentified woman.Bin Laden was shot above his left eye, blowing away a section of his skull, and was also shot in the chest.The BBC\'s Andrew North in Washington says the White House is still discussing whether to release a video that was made of Bin Laden\'s burial from an aircraft carrier in the Arabian Sea, which some Islamic scholars have said did not conform with tradition.Our correspondent says many people will want proof that Bin Laden is dead but the White House will be concerned about the reaction if the video, and still photographs of the body, are released.\n', "Alassane Ouattara has been in power since his predecessor, Laurent Gbagbo, was forcibly removed from after refusing to recognise Mr Ouattara internationally recognised victory in the November 2010 presidential election.The poll was meant to draw a line under a 2002-03 civil war which left the country split in two, but it led to a stalemate lasting more than four months.Mr Gbagbo, who had been in power for 10 years and several times delayed elections, claimed victory in the 2010 poll and held onto power, helped by his militia but isolated by the international community.Mr Ouattara was initially confined to a hotel near the presidential palace, protected by UN peacekeeping troops.Eventually his militia overran the country and - together with French troops - stormed the presidential palace and captured Mr Gbagbo in April 2011.Mr Gbagbo was subsequently transferred to The Hague to stand trial at the International Criminal Court on charges of crimes against humanity.In 2015, Mr Ouattara won a second five-year term with nearly 84% of the vote, in an election described as credible by US observers. An ally of Mr Ggagbo won 9%.A US-educated economist from the Muslim north, Mr Ouattara served as President Felix Houphouet-Boigny's last prime minister after a long career at the International Monetary Fund.After losing a power struggle against Henri Konan Bedie, who became president, Mr Ouattara returned to the IMF, eventually becoming deputy managing director.He made a comeback in Ivorian politics as head of the liberal Rally of the Republicans, which has strong support in the north, and backed the coup that ousted President Bedie in 1999.Disputes about whether Mr Ouattara's parents were Ivorian led to his being debarred from standing for the presidency in 2000 - one of the controversies that prompted the 2002 civil war. As part of the post-war settlement, Mr Ouattara was allowed to register for the 2010 election.\n", 'The 71-year-old\'s show was "perfectly pleasant", said The Times\' reviewer, but was "not full of the sort of comic vitality with which he made his name".The Daily Mail said the ex-Monty Python member had become "rueful - even, in the true sense of the word, pathetic".The Alimony Tour - so-called because Cleese says it is funding a divorce - opened in Cambridge on Tuesday.Comedy website Chortle said Cleese was "pleading penury" and had been "forced out on the road to scrape together a living when he\'d rather be at home with a good book".As such, it continued, there was "a slight feeling that with the flagrantly money-making Alimony Tour that he\'s done just enough to get by".It described the Corn Exchange gig as a straightforward re-telling of his rise to fame, full of anecdotes he had polished in interviews over the years."He hasn\'t even bothered to learn the script, reading his lines from a none-too-discreet autocue," its correspondent claims.The Independent\'s Julian Hall gave the show three stars out of five, saying fans of his classic sitcom Fawlty Towers were "in for a treat" because of clips that feature during the show.Yet The Times\' Dominic Maxwell argued there were too many such clips, and "too little of Cleese developing intriguing ideas about craft".He gave the show two stars out of five, describing it as "a lecture tour more than comedy tour" that was more "intelligent" than "wildly funny".His sentiments were echoed by Quentin Letts in the Mail, who said his routine was "initially funny" but peaked after 20 minutes."The audience tries to jolly him along, but the fizz has evaporated," he wrote. "Topical satire has yielded to autobiographical dribble."After his last Cambridge date on Saturday, Cleese will perform his show in several cities across the UK before closing the tour in Bath on 2 July.Speaking to the BBC in January, the Somerset-born star said the show would be "a fan show" that would steer clear of London\'s West End.\n', 'Highlands and Islands Fire and Rescue Service recorded the acreage of several of the most serious of the 73 heath and grass fires its crews have tackled.The 332-acre total includes 100 acres burnt in Locaber on 1 May, but does not take into account all land affected.Landowners contributed more than Â£1m towards the cost of the fire fighting.The Scottish Rural Property and Business Association (SRPBA), which has provided the figure, said private landowners and estates supplied staff, specialist equipment and paid for helicopters to water-bomb flames.Highlands and Islands Fire and Rescue Service (HIFRS) said the majority of wild fires in its area were now out.Parts of Aberdeenshire, Argyll and Fife were also affected during a dry and windy spell of weather.Crews tackled flames on the Balmoral Estate in Aberdeenshire, while smoke from a fire near Tyndrum temporarily closed the A82 in Argyll.The north-west Highlands was the worst hit.Since the start of the month, 150 acres of burning heath were tackled by crews from Fort William, Newtonmore and Kilchoan.Acharacle and Mallaig dealt with a 100-acre heath fire, while crews from Stornoway and South Lochs extinguished a 24-acre grass fire on Lewis.Dunvegan, Portree and Uig crews extinguished a wild fire that burnt 40 acres on Skye.Hampden Park in Glasgow, Scotland\'s national stadium, sits in 33 acres bought in 1903.HIFRS has praised firefighters and the public for their help in dealing with the incidents.SRPBA Highlands and Islands regional manager, Drew McFarlane-Slack, said private landowners and their employees had played their part.He said: "Many of our members have made a huge effort over the last week investing significant time and resources supporting and working with the fire and rescue service and their neighbouring landowners like the National Trust for Scotland and the RSPB to fight the fires."This is despite the majority of affected land falling outwith our members\' own estates."\n', 'The US-born radical Yemeni cleric Anwar al-Awlaki is head of al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula.Two brothers believed to be mid-ranking al-Qaeda officials died in a drone strike in south Yemen on Thursday, Yemeni officials said.The attack came just days after al-Qaeda chief Osama Bin Laden was killed in Pakistan by US Navy Seals.The Pentagon refused to comment on the reports that Anwar al-Awlaki was specifically targeted in Yemen.According to Yemen\'s defence ministry, the missile fired by the drone hit a car in in the province of Shabwa carrying two brothers, identified by Yemeni officials as Musa\'id and Abdullah Mubarak.But reports from Washington now suggest US commanders had believed they had one of al-Qaeda\'s most valuable targets in their sights."We were hoping it was him," one unnamed US official told CBS News.The reported attempt to kill Mr Awlaki is believed to be the first known US military strike within Yemen since May 2010, when missiles mistakenly killed one of Mr Saleh\'s envoys.In September the country\'s foreign minister said that such unmanned strikes had been suspended.The report comes as Yemenis continue to take to the streets to demand that Ali Abdullah Saleh, president for 30 years, step down.According to the Wall Street Journal, there were several attempts to target Mr Awlaki on Thursday.He escaped an initial attack of three rockets fired at a vehicle in which he was travelling and then swapped cars with the two brothers, who were killed in a second strike by a single drone, the newspaper said.Washington considers the Yemen-based al-Qaeda branch the world\'s most active terror cell.It is estimated to have some 300 fighters within Yemeni strongholds, clustered around mountain ranges where the central government has little reach.The group is said to have inspired attacks by Muslims within the US as well as plots to smuggle explosives on planes heading to the US.Some analysts are convinced that, after the death of Bin Laden, Mr Awlaki represents the greatest threat.An American-born cleric of Yemeni descent, he was placed on a terrorism blacklist in July 2010 and had imposed financial sanctions on him.US officials say Mr Awlaki helped recruit Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab, the Nigerian accused of attempting to blow up an airliner as it flew into Detroit on 25 December 2009.Maj Nidal Hasan, the US Army psychiatrist accused of killing 13 comrades in the Fort Hood shooting in 2009, sought religious advice from Mr Awlaki and saw him preach in the US state of Virginia in 2001, US officials say.A student found guilty of attempting to murder British MP Stephen Timms in London was also said to have been inspired by Mr Awlaki\'s online sermons.\n', 'Thousands more had official guest status and got a slightly closer view from inside the spaceport itself. A magnificent morning ascent for the youngest of the Nasa spaceplanes as it began its final mission - the delivery of the $2bn Alpha Magnetic Spectrometer (AMS) instrument to the International Space Station.There will, however, be a group of British engineers for whom Monday\'s lift-off was a bitter-sweet moment. These are the people whose technology got dropped from AMS in the year before launch.For those not familiar with this story, let me back up and reprise events. They have some potentially fascinating implications for deep space travel.AMS is one of the most expensive science experiments ever put in space - probably the most expensive.It has taken a group of 600 or so researchers from 16 nations a total of 17 years to prepare it for flight. It promises some dramatic new insights into the origin and make-up of the cosmos.AMS will do this by studying the storm of high-energy particles (cosmic rays) that are hurled at Earth from the deepest reaches of the Universe.Critical to its operation is a very strong magnet. As the particles enter AMS, they will bend through this magnet. How they bend reveals their charge, a fundamental property that says a great deal about the nature of those particles and where they came from.The UK at a programmatic level never got involved in AMS, presumably because it was a space station project (and the UK doesn\'t engage with human spaceflight), but one British company was contracted to build the all-important magnet.Scientific Magnetics (formerly Space Cryomagnetics) of Culham, in Oxfordshire, spent 12 years developing this super-cooled beast, and it was - so the project leaders on AMS told me - a marvel.It was incredibly powerful and directed its entire field inwards, like an enclosed bubble. From the outside, the magnet appeared as an inert beer can.This was really important because if you put such a device on a shuttle or a space station and it hasn\'t been carefully designed, it will start to interact with its surrounding - even try to orientate itself with the Earth\'s magnetic field. Not what you want on a space vehicle.But to cut a long story short, the British magnet\'s super-fluid-helium cooling mechanism meant that it was only ever going to be a short-lived device. And when the space station\'s life was extended last year to 2020, the AMS project leaders took the decision to remove the UK magnet and replace it with a less powerful, but much longer-lived, Chinese one.Now, as I say, this is a story with some interesting outcomes.The British magnet is currently sitting in store at the European Organization for Nuclear Research (Cern) where AMS was assembled and tested, and there\'s a lot of interest in seeing its technology put to other uses.The first of these is astronaut protection. The cosmic rays that AMS is trying to characterise are particles that also represent a hazard to humans in space.When astronauts eventually go beyond the space station - back to the Moon, and on to asteroids and Mars - they will need to shield themselves from these high-energy particles. The idea of using a powerful magnetic field to do this job is being investigated Dr Roberto Battiston, the deputy principal investigator on AMS. He told me:"We continue to work to understand how this technology could be used for future shielding of astronauts undergoing long exposure, for instance at a Moonbase or on a trip to Marsâ€¦ because this is by far the most advanced super-conducting magnet-design ever built and completed for a space mission. It is not going to fly but it had everything that would allow it to fly."The European Space Agency asked me to submit a proposal for a feasibility study and [Scientific Magnetics] is part of it."We would design the magnet in a different way to the AMS one. AMS was designed to have a very strong magnetic field within an inner bore. By modifying the coils and the currents, we can design a magnetic field confined in an external ring surrounding an inner bore that is magnetic-field free. In this internal module will be the habitable part for the astronauts - where they will live. We are talking about something having a diameter of about five to six metres and the length of 10m - surrounded by this magnetic field that is intense enough to bend away cosmic rays coming from deep space."There are immense practicalities to overcome, of course. These special magnets get their strength because they are superconducting. This means running them at cryo-temperatures, which demands a lot of liquid helium.This has a tendency to boil off over time, limiting the life of your device, which brings us back to AMS. All that said, Professor Battiston is encouraged by the research. He says it should be possible to limit radiation exposure on a Mars flight to something similar to that currently experienced by astronauts on a six-month stay at the space station.The other big space application for which British magnet technology might be useful is in the plasma rockets that could one day propel all spacecraft.These rely on the motion of highly excited gases, or plasmas, moulded by magnetic fields to provide thrust. Although they don\'t give the initial big kick you get from chemical combustion, their supreme efficiency means they can go on thrusting for extended periods, achieving far more acceleration per kilogram of fuel consumed. Proponents of plasma rockets say they could dramatically cut the journey time to Mars from months to weeks.Scientific Magnetics has already produced a superconducting magnet for a testbed at Ad Astra in Texas, the company at the forefront of this propulsion technology.Steve Harrison from Scientific Magnetics told me:"These rockets use radio frequency heating to generate the plasma and then the magnets contain the plasma in the same way they do in a tokomak fusion reactor. The magnets are profiled such that they form a sort of nozzle out the back; and because the plasma is expanding and supersonic, it flies out and gives you thrust. For the system Ad Astra has been testing for the last two years, we designed and built the super-conducting magnet."Similar obstacles to the magnetic shield prevent immediate adoption of the propulsion application as well, especially if the propulsion magnets incorporate cryogenic liquids, but both concepts are definitely worth watching for the future.\n', 'The dramatic creation by Philip Treacy has been likened to a Turkey Twizzler, a lavatory seat and a pretzel.The 22-year-old princess wore it to the wedding of Prince William and Kate Middleton last month, and a Facebook page was set up in its honour.The auction on eBay ended on Sunday, with the proceeds going to charities Unicef and Children in Crisis.The identity of the winning bidder has not yet been revealed.The princess commented on the auction page: "I\'ve been amazed by the amount of attention the hat has attracted."It\'s a wonderful opportunity to raise as much money as possible for two fantastic charities."I hope whoever wins the auction has as much fun with the hat as I have."\n']

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['More than 1,000 tombs and 3,000 ancient settlements were also revealed by looking at infra-red images which show up underground buildings.Initial excavations have already confirmed some of the findings, including two suspected pyramids.The work has been pioneered at the University of Alabama at Birmingham by US Egyptologist Dr Sarah Parcak.She says she was amazed at how much she and her team has found."We were very intensely doing this research for over a year. I could see the data as it was emerging, but for me the "Aha!" moment was when I could step back and look at everything that we\'d found and I couldn\'t believe we could locate so many sites all over Egypt."To excavate a pyramid is the dream of every archaeologist," she said.The team analysed images from satellites orbiting 700km above the earth, equipped with cameras so powerful they can pin-point objects less than 1m in diameter on the earth\'s surface.Infra-red imaging was used to highlight different materials under the surface.Ancient Egyptians built their houses and structures out of mud brick, which is much denser than the soil that surrounds it, so the shapes of houses, temples and tombs can be seen."It just shows us how easy it is to underestimate both the size and scale of past human settlements," says Dr Parcak.And she believes there are more antiquities to be discovered:"These are just the sites [close to] the surface. There are many thousands of additional sites that the Nile has covered over with silt. This is just the beginning of this kind of work."BBC cameras followed Dr Parcak on her "nervous" journey when she travelled to Egypt to see if excavations could back up what her technology could see under the surface.In the BBC documentary Egypt\'s Lost Cities, they visit an area of Saqqara (Sakkara) where the authorities were not initially interested in her findings.But after being told by Dr Parcak that she had seen two potential pyramids, they made test excavations, and they now believe it is one of the most important archaeological sites in Egypt.But Dr Parcak said the most exciting moment was visiting the excavations at Tanis."They\'d excavated a 3,000-year-old house that the satellite imagery had shown and the outline of the structure matched the satellite imagery almost perfectly. That was real validation of the technology."The Egyptian authorities plan to use the technology to help - among other things - protect the country\'s antiquities in the future.During the recent revolution, looters accessed some well-known archaeological sites."We can tell from the imagery a tomb was looted from a particular period of time and we can alert Interpol to watch out for antiquities from that time that may be offered for sale."She also hopes the new technology will help engage young people in science and will be a major help for archaeologists around the world."It allows us to be more focused and selective in the work we do. Faced with a massive site, you don\'t know where to start."It\'s an important tool to focus where we\'re excavating. It gives us a much bigger perspective on archaeological sites. We have to think bigger and that\'s what the satellites allow us to do.""Indiana Jones is old school, we\'ve moved on from Indy. Sorry, Harrison Ford."Egypt\'s Lost Cities is on BBC One on Monday 30 May at 2030 BST. It will also be shown on the Discovery channel in the US.\n', 'Electrons are negatively-charged elementary particles which orbit the nuclei of atoms.The discovery is important because it may make some of the emerging theories of particle physics - such as supersymmetry - less likely.The research, by a team at Imperial College London, is published in the latest edition of Nature journal.In their scientific paper, the researchers say the electron differs from being perfectly round by a minuscule amount."Conventionally, people think that the electron is round like a little ball. But some advanced theories of physics speculate that it\'s not round, and so what we\'ve done is designed an experiment to check with a very, very high degree of precision," said lead author Jony Hudson, from Imperial.The current best theory to explain the interactions of sub-atomic particles is known as the Standard Model. According to this framework, the electron should be close to perfectly spherical.But the Standard Model is incomplete. It does not explain how gravity works and fails to explain other phenomena observed in the Universe.So physicists have tried to build on this model. One framework to explain physics beyond the Standard Model is known as supersymmetry.However, this theory predicts that the electron has a more distorted shape than that suggested by the Standard Model. According to this idea, the particle could be egg-shaped.Researchers stress that the new observation does not rule out super-symmetry. But it does not support the theory, according to Dr Hudson.He hopes to improve the accuracy of his measurements four-fold within five years. By then, he said, his team might be able to make a definitive statement about supersymmetry and some other theories to explain physics beyond the Standard Model."We\'d then be in a position to say supersymmetry is right because we have seen a distorted electron or supersymmetry has got to be wrong because we haven\'t," he told BBC News.Dr Hudson\'s measurement is twice as precise as the previous efforts to elucidate the shape of the electron.That in itself does not alter scientists\' understanding of sub-atomic physics, according to Professor Aaron Leanhardt of the Unviersity of Michigan in the US.But the prospect of improved measurements and the potential to shed light on current theories of particle physics has made the research community "sit up and take notice"."A factor of two doesn\'t change the physics community\'s general opinion of what\'s going on," he told BBC News.But he added that improved measurements could start "constraining the possible theories, and what could be discovered at the Large Hadron Collider at Cern and what you might expect in cosmological observations."Current theories also suggest that if the electron is more or less round, then there ought to be equal amounts of matter and anti-matter - which, as its name suggests, is the opposite of matter.Instead, astronomers have observed a Universe made up largely of matter. But that is an observation that could be explained if the electron were found to be more egg-shaped than the Standard Model predicts.Although the shape of the electron could have an important bearing on the future theories of particle physics, Dr Hudson\'s main motivation is simply curiosity."We really should know what the shape of the electron is," he said."It\'s one of the basic building blocks of matter and if this isn\'t what physicists do I don\'t know what we should do".\n', 'It was scrapped this week at the eleventh hour when the government removed it from parliament moments before it was due to be voted into law.Under the proposal, which had already passed a first round of voting, it would have been illegal to share information electronically that could "destroy, alter or subvert state institutions" or "damage national integrity or independence".This would have meant anyone criticising the government on social networking sites such as Facebook, or receiving an email containing anti-government sentiment, could have faced up to 12 years in prison.The law also wanted to ban the online sharing of videos, pictures or recordings without the subject\'s consent, criminalise "whistle-blowing" under the crime of "espionage" and make it illegal for anyone to search for information about the state, even if it was not classified.Minister of State Carlos Feijo told reporters in the capital, Luanda, that a decision had been made instead to insert special clauses about internet crimes into the new penal code currently under revision.But many believe pressure from civil society and local journalists, who had strongly opposed the legislation claiming that it was "totalitarian" and violated basic freedom of expression, played a role in the decision to abandon the law.US-based lobby group Human Rights Watch said the legislation would have "undercut both freedom of expression and information, and posed a severe threat to independent media, whistle-blowers, and investigative journalism".With most of Angola\'s traditional media controlled by the state, or owned by government ministers and their business associates, there is little free debate in the newspapers or on television and radio.Opposition parties are rarely afforded column inches or air time, while government and presidential activities are covered in minute detail and nearly always with a positive spin.Civil society and opposition groups have therefore turned to the internet, even though only 1% of Angolans have access to the web, to hold their debates and share information through blogs and social networking sites.In recent months, several anti-government marches have been organised and promoted through Facebook, where there are pages dedicated to opposing the president of nearly 32 years, Jose Eduardo dos Santos. There, people make comments they would not dare speak out loud in public.Angolans living in the diaspora have also been busy online, creating websites to rally support for regime change, and there have been several solidarity protest events held in South Africa, the UK and Belgium.Many are growing weary of the current regime and want more to be done to share the country\'s oil wealth among the majority, two thirds of whom still live in poverty and many without access to water or electricity.The introduction of a special internet law was seen as a deliberate attempt to quash the online discussion that was fuelling this unrest.In an uncharacteristically emotional speech last month, President dos Santos lashed out at social media sites, saying they were being used to "insult, denigrate and provoke uproar and confusion".Officially the government stuck to its position that the technology legislation was needed to curb crimes such as child pornography, hacking and online financial fraud.The editor of the private weekly newspaper Angolense, Suzana Mendes, who was among the journalists who publicly voiced concerns about the law, welcomed its withdrawal."The fact that the bill has been cancelled is important, because if it had been approved, it would have endangered our fundamental rights to inform and be informed," she told the BBC.Sizaltina Cutaia, from the Angolan office of the Open Society Initiative for Southern Africa (Osisa), which also opposed the bill, said they were pleased the government had backed down."This is definitely a victory for us and it is encouraging that we were able to get our message across." she said.However, civil society celebrations around the scrapping of the legislation were short-lived after a number of activists were arrested on Wednesday for taking part in an anti-poverty demonstration in Luanda.Organised via Facebook by a group calling itself the Revolutionary Movement of Social Intervention (MRIS), the protest was due to take place at lunchtime.But following the arrest of MRIS leader Luis Bernardo, allegedly detained while putting up posters near his home in the district of Cazenga, only a few dozen people gathered in the city square.According to reports, between 15 and 20 people were detained, among them a journalist and a representative from Osisa who had been trying to film the arrests.They were later released and rejoined the protest, which at its height numbered around 100 people.A spokesman for Luanda\'s provincial government told state media that the youth involved, who claimed they had authorisation to stage the protest, had acted "criminally" and the police force was within its rights to respond."What the government needs to realise is that the more they repress people, the more they will want to demonstrate," Ms Cutaia said.Although small in size and number, protests like these are a relatively new phenomenon in Angola where few have dared to question the authority of President Dos Santos and his ruling MPLA."The people leading these protests are young and they don\'t have as much to lose. They were born after independence so they don\'t have that connection to the ruling party like older generations," Ms Cutaia says."All they see is that despite Angola\'s wealth under the MPLA most people have remained poor and they want that to change."Most of all they want the right to be able to make their voices heard."\n', 'Cuadrilla, the firm behind the tests, said drilling had been suspended as a precaution after the 1.5 magnitude tremor - the second in two months.It will now examine the data collected by the British Geological Survey (BGS) before deciding whether to resume.A tremor centred on Poulton-le-Fylde on 1 April shared a "similar location and mechanism", the BSG said.Shale gas drilling, known as "fracking", involves shattering hard shale rocks underground to release gas using either hydraulic pressure or tiny explosions.Mark Miller, chief executive of Cuadrilla Resources, said: "We take our responsibilities very seriously and that is why we have stopped fracking operations to share information and consult with the relevant authorities and other experts."We expect that this analysis and subsequent consultation will take a number of weeks to conclude and we will decide on appropriate actions after that."The process has proved controversial in the US with environmentalists alleging that shale gas leaking into their drinking supply could cause tap water to ignite.But earlier this month the Commons energy select committee called on ministers to support the process in the UK arguing that environmental problems associated with it in the US could be overcome by tight regulation and good industry practice.The BGS said it was also monitoring fracking as a precaution. There have been two small earthquakes in Lancashire since fracking began in the county in March, including the latest on Friday.In an analysis of the April quake published on its website the BGS said: "Any process that injects pressurised water into rocks at depth will cause the rock to fracture and possibly produce earthquakes."It is well known that injection of water or other fluids during the oil extraction and geothermal engineering, such as Shale gas, processes can result in earthquake activity."The BGS said the April tremor took place 1.2 miles (2km) away from the drilling site but said its monitoring instruments were 50 miles (80km) away.Speaking about the latest quake, Dr Brian Baptie, head of seismology at the BGS, said: "The earthquake was felt by at least one person in Poulton-Le-Fylde."Our analysis places the epicentre of the event to within 2km of the Preese Hall site."Data from two temporary instruments close to the drill site, installed after the magnitude 2.3 earthquake on 1 April, indicate that the event occurred at a depth of approximately 2km (1.2 miles)."The recorded waveforms are very similar to those from the magnitude 2.3 event last month, which suggests that the two events share a similar location and mechanism."\n', 'FootballRugby UnionRugby LeagueCricketTennisBasketballAthleticsSpeedwayIce HockeyRadio 5 live and 5 live sports extra\n', 'One eyewitness described the fire at Eco-Oil Ltd at the Kingsnorth Industrial Estate at Hoo as "huge".Kent Fire and Rescue Service managed to contain burning oil which spread on to adjacent land cleared for development.Firefighters said the blaze started at about 2300 BST and was finally brought under control at around 0545 BST.The fire started in two road tankers before spreading to plastic and steel drum oil containers.No casualties have been reported.At least 10 fire crews from around the county were tackling the fire, with extra foam units brought in from London and Essex.Graham Gash, area manager from Kent Fire and Rescue said: "Crews have done a great job in fighting this serious fire and successfully managing to prevent it spreading further and damaging nearby buildings."We worked alongside our partners from the London Fire Brigade and Essex Fire and Rescue Service and I think praise goes to everyone for a job well done."Mr Gash said crews were confronted by a very serious fire involving road tanker vehicles carrying 1,000-litre containers of reclaimed engine oil and numerous 200-litre barrels of oil which were exploding.He added: "More importantly, we had fuel that was flowing from the site and this posed a significant threat to the surrounding building which was three industrial units."The fire officer said foam had to be used to put out a very hot oil fire, while two high volume water supplies were needed for a major foam strike - one for cooling and one for foam production.He added: "This particular area is not very well served with a good water supply so we had to run in two water mains from Kingsnorth power station."By about 0800 BST on Saturday, fire crews had entered the turning over and damping down phase, Mr Gash said.He said crews were working to make sure the fire was out and checking the industrial units with thermal imaging cameras to make sure there had been no undetected fire spread.Mr Gash said there was minimal risk to people nearby because the industrial estate was surrounded by commercial industrial retail outlets and not residential areas.He said the brigade\'s fire investigation team would be investigating the cause of the fire along with Kent Police.\n', 'The 20-year-old England international passed a medical and agreed personal terms with the club on Thursday in a deal reported to be worth £20m.Henderson, the club\'s first summer signing, signed what Liverpool described as \'a long-term deal\'."I\'m over the moon, overjoyed to be here and I\'m really looking forward to it," Henderson told the Liverpool website."Obviously it\'s hard to leave your local club. I\'m a Sunderland lad, I\'ve supported them all my life."But I\'m really looking forward to the future now and obviously this is a massive opportunity for me. I\'m really excited by it."Steven Gerrard is one of the best players in the world, you want to be playing with him and training with him to try and improve yourself as a playerThe midfielder, whose one and only cap for England came last November against France, has now joined the England Under-21 squad in Denmark ahead of the European Championship.The Black Cats had rejected Liverpool\'s previous offer for the player, which was thought to be worth £16m.Striker David Ngog, 22, could move in the opposite direction as part of the deal, but that is yet to be confirmed.Henderson will provide competition in the Reds\' midfield, which already boasts internationals Steven Gerrard, Lucas Leiva, Raul Meireles and Christian Poulsen."Coming to a massive club like Liverpool, there is always going to be competition," added Henderson. "Hopefully I can keep working hard, keep improving, and get my chance on the pitch."(Gerrard) is one of the best players in the world, you want to be playing with him and training with him to try and improve yourself as a player. Hopefully I can learn a lot from him."Reds director of football Damien Comolli said of the deal: "I\'m very pleased because he was one of the targets we had and when you get your first target it\'s always a good sign because you think the others will come through as well."He has got all the skills technically that we needed," he added. "He\'s good with the ball, he\'s creative, he\'s got good passing, he\'s physically very good."That\'s everything we wanted in a midfielder and he\'s versatile as well. For manager Kenny Dalglish he will be the player we wanted."The Sunderland-born Henderson, who had a loan spell at Coventry City early in his career, signed a five-year contract at the Stadium of Light in April 2010.He came to prominence as Steve Bruce\'s Black Cats made a fine start to the season and was rewarded with an England call-up by coach Fabio Capello.And though his form dipped as Sunderland struggled in the second half of the campaign, Henderson is still regarded as one of England\'s brightest young prospects.Manchester United had been regarded as the long-time favourites to sign Henderson after he made an outstanding start to last season, but their interest cooled and manager Sir Alex Ferguson has moved on to other midfield targets.\n', 'Operation Anagram was formed by Strathclyde Police in 2006 after Tobin raped and murdered 23-year-old Polish student Angelika Kluk in Glasgow.It also helped convict him of the murders of 18-year-old Dinah McNicol and 15-year-old Vicky Hamilton.Police said that while the operation was being scaled back it would never end.Det Sup David Swindle, who formed the operation, said anyone with information regarding Peter Tobin would still be able to contact the Anagram incident room via e-mail which would be monitored daily."Since Operation Anagram was formed in 2006, I could never have believed the momentum and magnitude it would have developed into," he said."The public response and assistance from the media has been unbelievable."The long-running investigation has brought some solace to the families of Vicky Hamilton and Dinah McNicol in knowing what happened to their loved ones."Det Sup Swindle said that although Anagram had not uncovered other murder victims of Tobin to date, he was "proud" of its "success in bringing closure" to some bereaved families.He added: "I leave Strathclyde Police after 34 years in the knowledge that we have tried our best to find out the truth of what Tobin has done and also with confidence that the Anagram processes built up over the last four and a half years ensures a life long awareness of this cowardly, vicious serial killer Tobin."Any new information coming to light will continue to be researched which may bring similar closure to other families."The search for the truth about what Peter Tobin has done will continue."Tobin is serving three life sentences for the murders of Vicky Hamilton, Dinah McNicol and Angelika Kluk.Ms Kluk was raped and murdered at a church in Glasgow in 2006.The bodies of Ms McNicol, from Essex, and Ms Hamilton, from Redding in Falkirk, were found the following year in the garden of Tobin\'s former home in Margate, Kent.Operation Anagram has helped piece together a timeline of Tobin\'s movements and relationships over decades in a bid to determine whether he is responsible for other unsolved crimes.\n', 'Services were halted near Woking, Surrey, on Thursday night following a signalling problem caused by a possible attempted theft of cable.A group of passengers, including a heavily pregnant woman, said they were challenged by police at the exit.South West Trains has apologised for a string of disruptions this week.Network Rail said 60 trains out of London Waterloo were affected by the signalling fault.It said further delays were caused when passengers went on the track, meaning power to the rails had to be turned off.Emma Firth, from Farnham, who is eight months pregnant, was among the passengers who got off their train."Me and another man talked to each other and said: \'This is our only chance,\'" she said."In my condition I wasn\'t going to sleep overnight on a train, I had no food or drink."So the man gave me a piggy back off the train and helped me walk down the track."One guard, with a torch, helped us walk across the track safely and was very polite but the police at the gates were very angry, saying we had trespassed."I got home around 2300 BST. I will not be using the train tomorrow, it will be a nightmare after this. I shall be working from home."Another passenger, who asked only to be named as Keith, said he took the 18.33 South West Trains service from Clapham, which ground to a halt near Woking.He said the passengers, who also included a diabetic man who need insulin, decided to get off the train after about two hours."There were constant announcements every five minutes from the train driver saying he did not know when we would be moving."There was about five of us and we decided to get off. We prised the door open and jumped."When we got to the gates the police tried to get our names, saying we were trespassing and that South West Trains take this behaviour very seriously."They didn\'t manage to get any of our names in the end. I got home at around 23.30."A passenger on another train, James Bilderbeck, 39, from Basingstoke, told BBC News that the service he was on was stuck for more than four hours."It\'s a really miserable environment, stuck going nowhere. It\'s a distressing situation for all."The company director described it as the worst delay he had ever known as a commuter.Speaking at about 2330 BST, he said his train had finally got moving again and that he hoped to reach Basingstoke soon.But he said that some passengers whose final destination was Weymouth could expect for their journeys to take up to seven hours.MP for Mole Valley, Sir Paul Beresford, said: "It seems to me as though there was lack of communication between Network Rail and South West Trains, particularly as evacuation has to be done really carefully."Someone should have been telling the drivers and the drivers should have been telling people."OK, it doesn\'t make them move any faster but at least it gives them an understanding of what is going wrong."A South West Trains spokesman apologised for the disruption, which was the latest in a series to hit passengers this week."A major signalling problem in the Weybridge area on Monday resulted in severe disruption," he said."A fatality at Mortlake, a line closure due to a damaged bridge and an ill passenger on a train at Earlsfield on Thursday morning resulted in many delays, cancellations and diversions."On Thursday evening, further signalling problems in the Waterloo and Woking areas resulted in a significant amount of delays."Working with Network Rail, we have endeavoured to minimise the impact of these problems, although this is of little consolation if you have been affected by one or more of these events."Services were running to schedule on Friday morning, but with a reduced number of carriages.\n', 'A colony has been roosting in St Hilda\'s Church at Ellerburn, close to the North York Moors.But despite the church\'s best efforts the bats are not moving and are soiling the altar and church furniture, leaving the church with an "appalling smell".The creatures are protected by law and cannot be wilfully disturbed.Volunteers at the church have been working for the past decade to keep the altar, stonework and woodwork clean.But the bats, roosting in the higher areas of the church continually soil the interior of the building with urine and faeces.Church warden Liz Cowley said keeping the 11th Century building in good shape was difficult.She said: "You can see the urine marks (on the altar), they won\'t go away."If people were coming in here damaging an ancient building like this, you would say it was criminal damage."The smell is appalling, it\'s a combination of ammonia from the urine and a musty smell from the droppings that catches at the back of the throat."Members of the church had spent Â£10,000 trying to get the bats to move and had paid for specially-built lofts nearby.The Rev Paul Mothersdale, the Rector of St Hilda\'s Church, said a lot of money had been invested in trying to persuade the bats to move out of the church.The Rev Mothersdale said: "We\'ve tried to do everything that English Nature, or Natural England, have wanted us to do."Money has been spent, not only by the congregation, not only out of church funds, but local people have mucked in and helped."And yet we\'re no further forward, we\'re still as we were 10 years ago."Lucy Bellini, of Natural England, said the bats had to be carefully monitored.Ms Bellini said: "It is a really regionally important roost."Because of that we need to be sure that there are replacement roosts that are suitable and that the bats have found and are aware of and can move to before we allow the church to seal up access points and move the bats out of the church."\n', 'Tall, poised and elegant, French Finance Minister Christine Lagarde has been described as having a rock-star appeal on the international political circuit.By contrast, Mexico\'s central bank governor Agustin Carstens, is known for his rotund figure, which is often portrayed in Mexican political cartoons.But Mr Carstens, 53, is by no means a joke candidate in the race to lead the IMF.His economic credentials cannot be doubted.He graduated with an economics degree from the Autonomous Technological Institute of Mexico, before collecting both a master\'s and PhD in economics from the University of Chicago, where deregulation and "laissez-faire" economics were the dominant views.It was there that Mr Carstens, a former Little League baseball star, became a fan of the Chicago Cubs team.It was also in Chicago that Mr Carstens met his wife, economist and author Catherine Mansell, who writes under the pen name CM Mayo.After obtaining his doctorate in 1985, Mr Carstens returned to Mexico where he joined the central bank and rose through the ranks, his roles including chief of staff in the governor\'s office and director general of economic research.While at the bank, he gained first-hand experience of dealing with financial crises, including Mexico\'s debt problems in the 1980s and the peso\'s crash in 1994 - experience which his supporters say make him the ideal candidate for the IMF.He left the bank in 1999 to work as an executive director at the IMF, but returned to Mexico in 2000, serving as deputy finance minister under President Vicente Fox, marking his first ties with the conservative National Action Party.In 2003, he rejoined the IMF as deputy managing director, where he was held in high regard.When he left the role in 2006, again to return to front-line Mexican politics, Rodrigo de Rato, the IMF President at the time, described him as "a superb ambassador for the fund, who carried high credibility with policymakers".Serving as finance minister for three years under President Felipe Calderon, Mr Carstens was responsible for pushing through new taxes to bolster Mexico\'s revenues.But his biggest gaffe came in early 2009 when a reporter asked him if the economic troubles in the US would affect Mexico.The reporter reminded him of the saying that when the US catches a cold, Mexico usually catches pneumonia.Mexico\'s economy was in good health at the time and Mr Carstens replied the country would only get "the sniffles".In fact, Mexico\'s economic output fell by 6.5% that year.Nevertheless, sniffles aside, President Calderon nominated Mr Carstens to be the next head of the Bank of Mexico, a post he has held for the past year and a half.But his pledge to work closely with the government raised questions about the bank\'s independence."Being autonomous on monetary policy does not mean you have to be isolated from the national economic debate," he said at his confirmation hearing.Mr Carstens himself acknowledges Ms Lagarde is the favourite to replace Dominique Strauss-Kahn at the IMF."I\'m not fooling myself. It\'s like starting a soccer game with a 5-0 score," he said on Monday.He says he would bring "a fresh pair of eyes" to the role.A European, he says, could face a conflict of interest, given the continuing debt crisis in some eurozone countries, while he can appreciate what emerging markets can contribute to the IMF.But the fact he is from the Americas could work against him.Robert Zoellick, from the US, currently heads the World Bank and some countries may not be keen to see the two global institutions led by officials from the same part of the world.Traditionally, an American has headed the World Bank while a European has been in charge of the IMF.And while Mr Carstens has the support of most of Latin America, Brazil - the region\'s largest economy - has yet to say whom it will back.For Mr Carstens to be successful, he would almost certainly need Brazil to back him.\n', 'Southern Cross is holding a crisis meeting with landlords, lenders and government officials.Of central importance is how to ensure continuity of care for the 31,000 people at the firm\'s 751 care homes.The care home provider says it cannot afford to pay the full rent on its homes.Families and staff \'in the dark\'Q&A: Care home closuresLandlords will agree to a compromise in order to allow the care home provider to remain solvent, the BBC\'s business editor, Robert Peston, has learned.The restructuring may leave the Darlington-based firm with just 250 to 400 homes, with the others being taken over by different care providers.But the biggest landlord, NHP, which owns 249 of the homes, is expected to stick with Southern Cross.The government has been putting intense pressure on landlords not to abandon Southern Cross altogether, according to Robert Peston.Southern Cross said last month it planned to stop paying about a third of its rental bill.The company\'s landlords met on Monday, and are expected to table their own proposal for the firm\'s future at the meeting on Wednesday."The landlords have agreed in principle that they will make significant financial concessions in order to achieve a sustainable solution," said Daniel Smith, who chaired their meeting on Monday.By Robert PestonBusiness editor, BBC NewsRead Robert Peston\'s blog"Our overriding concern at this time remains minimising disruption and concern for residents and their families."In return, it is expected that the government and lenders will also agree to write off some of the money Southern Cross owes them.Under their joint proposal, individual landlords would reportedly be given various options, including:Southern Cross is the UK\'s largest care home operator, employing 44,000 staff, of which the company has already said it will cut 3,000.\n', 'The Welsh Rugby Union (WRU) said he had been told not to report for training with the rest of the players on Monday.It is seeking clarification about an incident outside a fast food restaurant in the early hours of Tuesday.Police attended and said a man was taken away by officers but no arrests were made.The WRU said while the player, aged 28, was on an agreed holiday period from pre-Rugby World Cup training it operated a strict code of conduct covering behaviour both on and off the field.WRU group chief executive Roger Lewis said: "The player has been suspended due to a clear breach of the standards which we expect to be maintained by someone involved in one of our national squads."Discipline and acceptable behaviour are issues which run to the core values of the Welsh Rugby Union and we cannot tolerate any compromise of those standards."Mike Phillips is an exceptional player, but there is irrefutable evidence ... that he was engaged in behaviour which falls below the standards we set."It is vitally important that we send out a clear and unambiguous message to one and all concerning our views on matters of this sort."That message must be heard clearly by all players, coaches, administrators, volunteers, supporters and, of course, the parents and guardians of any child attracted to take part in the national sport of Wales."Our senior national squad players are highly visible because of the profile which accompanies the success of our national sport and it is made clear to them that they are the ambassadors we rely on to foster and sustain our image."The incident occurred outside a McDonald\'s restaurant in Queen Street.Footage taken by bystanders shows Phillips being restrained by police before being led away in handcuffs to a police van.South Wales Police say he was not arrested.The player was recently released by the Ospreys regional rugby team after securing a move to French club Bayonne.The WRU said the suspension has been approved by Wales head coach Warren Gatland and agreed by the senior squad management team.Wales team manager Alan Phillips said: "We have suspended Mike Phillips on the clear evidence of a level of behaviour we regard as unacceptable."It is clear there has been a breach of our disciplinary standards."Cardiff Blues scrum-half Lloyd Williams has been called into the Wales Rugby World Cup training squad as a replacement and will report for duty on Monday.\n', 'Joyce Watson, Labour AM for Mid and West Wales, backs a fingerprint ID system of cashless payments to help poorer children.She is due to launch a debate on the issue in the Senedd on Tuesday and says some pupils are going hungry to avoid being seen to claim free meals.She says there is a mixed picture on the use of cashless payment systems.Her office\'s research indicates that in Denbighshire, for example, all secondary schools use some sort of cashless system, whereas in Anglesey none do.Most commonly, in schools where children still pay with cash for their dinners, pupils eligible for free meals are given tickets.The AM believes this makes it easy for such children to be identified and put at risk of bullying.She recommends rolling out a system by which children have accounts to pay for school dinners which can be topped up either by their parents or by the local authority if they qualify for school meals.All pupils would then pay for their meals by a biometric reading of their fingerprint at the till without anyone knowing how their account was funded.Ms Watson said: "68% is the average take up of free school meals where we have a system that identifies against a near 100% where we have a system that doesn\'t identify those who have free school meals and those who don\'t.She claimed that in schools without a cashless system there were "an awful lot of children simply going hungry" to avoid being seen to have free meals."[They] can\'t concentrate. Their sugar levels fall and their behaviour is also adversely affected by what\'s happening," she said.Ms Watson intends to use her short debate during the assembly plenary to remind fellow AMs of a government commitment to roll out such cashless systems.She said: "[Education Minister Leighton Andrews] did commit to rolling this out by September 2012."I want to know that that is happening. And I really think that this archaic practice of identifying children has to stop."Addressing security concerns, Ms Watson said pupils\' fingerprints were stored securely by the company that installed the biometric technology away from the school and could not be accessed by authorities.One disincentive to move to a biometric system may be the cost, which the AM estimates at up to Â£30,000 for installation and Â£2,000 a year for maintenance.However, Stephen Jones, head teacher of Ysgol Glan-y-Mor in Burry Port, Carmarthenshire, said its piloting of a biometric payment system over the last four years had delivered results.He said it had cut the time pupils queued for lunches as well as removing any stigma attached to free school meals."The children like it," he said."It\'s almost a fun element to having their lunch, the fingerprints."It\'s much quicker so they\'re happy about that."The offshoot, I suppose, would be that parents can actually have computerised printouts of all the food and drink that their children consume and they can keep an eye on whether they\'re having a healthy diet or not."\n', 'The NHS Information Centre data shows more than eight out of 10 newborns are now breastfed at least once after birth, up from six out of 10 in 1990.Experts said the increase was welcome and partly due to public awareness that "breast is best" for mother and child.But the figures do not reveal how many mums stick at it for the recommended first six months of a baby\'s life.Many women struggle to continue to exclusively breastfeed. And the Royal College of Midwives is concerned that some new mothers are not getting the support they need to encourage breastfeeding.Spokeswoman Jane Munro criticised the Department of Health in England for axing funding for National Breastfeeding Awareness Week, which runs this week."We do not want to see the ground we have gained lost."She added: "We know that many women stop breastfeeding when they leave hospital."This is why it is so important that they are able to get advice and support from their midwife, and that there are enough midwives with the time to offer these women the help they need."The government said it was committed to training up to an extra 4,200 health visitors by 2015 who would "be able to help support women who want to breastfeed but may find it difficult".According to the latest figures, breastfeeding rates were higher in England than in Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales, although rates have risen in most areas.And the percentage of women who are choosing to smoke either before or during pregnancy has fallen.\n', "Upsetting events often make the news because they don't happen very often.This section gives you some tips about what to do if you are feeling sad about what you've seen, heard or read.You can rely on Newsround to tell you the important facts about a story - but some things you hear might be a bit scary or make you feel worried.Remember that worrying stories are often in the news because they are rare - they don't happen very often.It is incredibly unlikely that what you're reading about or watching might happen near you.Discuss the stories with your parents or friends. You'll feel better that you're not the only one worried.You could also talk to your teacher about it - maybe you could have a class discussion which would help you understand the issue better.If you're having nightmares or trouble sleeping because of something you've heard in the news:\n"]

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["Tensions remain between the ruling Frelimo party and the opposition former rebel movement Renamo and corruption has become a major concern.The discovery of gas fields off Mozambique's coast in 2011 is set to transform the economy of one of Africa's poorest nations.But despite recent economic growth, more than half of Mozambique's 24 million people continue to live below the poverty line.Population 24.5 millionArea 812,379 sq km (313,661 sq miles)Languages Portuguese (official), several indigenous languages, including MakhuwaMajor religions Christianity, indigenous beliefs, IslamLife expectancy 50 years (men), 52 years (women)Currency meticalPresident: Filipe NyusiFilipe Nyusi, of the ruling party Frelimo party, was sworn in as president in January 2015.Two months later he succeeded former president Armando Guebuza as party leader, representing a change in guard in Frelimo which has dominated politics in Mozambique since it won independence from Portugal in 1975.During his election campaign, Mr Nyusi pledged to transform Mozambique, one of Africa's poorest nations. He now presides over a country on the cusp of tapping newly discovered offshore gas fields, set to transform Mozambique's economy.Television is the most popular medium in Mozambique.State-run radio and private FM stations operate alongside dozens of government and Unesco-funded community radio and TV stations.Print media have little influence given the high levels of illiteracy.Press freedom is legally protected but according to a 2105 report by US-based Freedom House, many journalists practice self-censorship.Some key dates in Mozambique's history:1752 - Portugal colonizes Mozambique.1891 - Portugal hands over the administration of the region to the Mozambique Company, a private business.1962-74 Independence struggle: Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (Frelimo) formed.1975 - Independence: Frelimo rules under single-party system with leader Samora Machel as president.1976-92 - Civil war.1986 - President Machel is killed in an air crash, Joachim Chissano installed as president.1990 - Constitution amended allowing multi-party system.1992 - UN-brokered peace deal ends fighting between Frelimo and the rebel Mozambique National Resistance (Renamo).1994 - First multi-party elections, Joachim Chissano is re-elected president.2004 - President Joaquim Chissano steps down after 18 years in office, succeeded by Armando Guebuza.2011 - Discovery of natural gas set to transform Mozambique's economic landscape.2015 - Mozambique declares itself free of landmines, a legacy of the civil war.\n", "Former defence minister Filipe Nyusi won the presidential election in October 2014 and was inaugurated in January 2015.As candidate of the ruling Mozambican Liberation Front's (Frelimo) he took 57% of the vote, well ahead of his nearest rival Afonso Dhlakama, the leader of the main opposition Mozambique National Resistance (Renamo) party, with 37%.Renamo - which fought Frelimo in a long civil war which ended in 1992 and resulted in an estimated one million deaths - disputed the result. It boycotted the first sitting of parliament since the elections and threatened to form a parallel government.Frelimo has dominated politics in Mozambique since the country gained independence from Portugal in 1975. But despite Mr Nyusi's win, the party saw a sharp decline in votes compared to the previous election in 2009 when predecessor Armando Guebuza scored a massive 75%. In contrast, Mr Dhlakama's 37% has seen Renamo more than double the 16% it achieved in 2009.Despite holding the high-profile position of defence minister for several years, Nyusi was seen as somewhat of an unknown entity before the elections. Born in 1959, he hails from the gas-rich far northern province of Cabo Delgado near Tanzania.His parents were veterans of the country's civil war and he was educated at a Frelimo party school set up for the children of fighters. He went on to study mechanical engineering at a Czech university before taking a post-graduate course in management at the University of Manchester in the United Kingdom.On his return to Mozambique in 1992, he worked for a number of years at the country's main rail and ports company, Caminhos de Ferro de Mocambique (CFM), rising through the ranks to become the firm's executive director in the northern region.Although credited as a protege of predecessor Armando Guebuza, Mr Nyusi does not hold a senior position in Frelimo. During his election campaign, he promised to continue the work of his predecessors, describing himself as industrious and pledging to turn the country's fortunes around.Mozambique is one of Africa's fastest-growing economies with billions of dollars worth of natural resources. But it remains one of the world's poorest countries.On taking office, one of the toughest challenges said to be facing Mr Nyusi was turning the nation's new found prosperity into jobs, services and infrastructure and by doing so, potentially stemming the decline in Frelimo's popularity.\n", 'Paul captured global attention after he successfully predicted the results of all of Germany\'s seven games at the 2010 World Cup, as well as the final.Each time he opened a box marked with the winning country\'s flag and ate the mussel inside.There are now eight contenders in the race to become the next \'psychic\' octopus for the Women\'s World Cup.One of the those in the running is Lola from France, aged around five months, who lives at the Sea Life Centre in Munich.Jens Bohn, who works at the aquarium, thinks she is in with a good chance, and he he told BBC World Service that Lola is both "intelligent" and a "quick learner".He has been training her in preparation for her first test on Friday, when she and the seven other octopuses will attempt to predict the winner of the opening game between Germany and Canada.But could there ever really be another Paul?"Perhaps we\'ll discover that Paul was the only one, the magic one, and the others are just normal octopuses," admits Bohn."Nobody knows, but it\'s worth a try, isn\'t it?"Sixteen teams, including England, are taking part in the Women\'s World Cup in Germany, which runs from 26 June until 17 July.\n', 'Just days after dropping a supreme court action, the twins filed a fresh lawsuit against the company.It claims that Facebook "intentionally or inadvertently suppressed evidence" during their previous litigation.Originally, Tyler and Cameron accused Mr Zuckerberg of stealing their idea to create the site.The story of the feud formed the core of the 2010 film "The Social Network".The row dates from 2003 when the Winklevosses hired Mr Zuckerberg to write code for their ConnectU site while at Harvard.He never did, but instead set up Facebook, which quickly became a success around the world.A court case over who did what was resolved in 2008 when the parties agreed on a financial settlement, reportedly worth around $65m (Â£41m).In January 2011 the Winklevosses tried to reopen the case, seeking more money. However, a US appeals court ruled in April that they would have to accept the settlement.The twins initially said they would appeal against the settlement, but decided this week not to pursue that legal avenue.In the most recent suit filed on Thursday with the US District Court of Massachusetts, the Winklevosses and their business partner Divya Narendra said that Facebook hid some crucial information from them during settlement proceedings.The twins said that Mr Zuckerberg did not disclose some important documents in regards to the relationship between him and the brothers while they were at Harvard.Facebook\'s outside counsel Neel Chatterjee said in a statement: "These are old and baseless allegations that have been considered and rejected previously by the courts."\n', 'Sturm won a split decision after a superb fight with two judges favouring Sturm by 116-112 and the other seeing it 115-113 for Macklin.Sturm\'s sharper work in the second half of the contest swung the fight his way.Macklin made a blazing start which gave him genuine hope of an upset before fading late on.Sturm is unbeaten in five years and was making his 10th defence in his second reign as WBA middleweight champion, on his own show in his home city.But if the odds were stacked against Macklin, who had himself not tasted defeat since 2006, he shrugged them off in an explosive start in which he slung hooks to Sturm\'s body and made the champion cover up.Far from blowing himself out, Macklin appeared to grow stronger as the early rounds progressed with Sturm relying on single, accurate shots to repel his opponent\'s continuous advances.But Sturm finally got to grips with fight as it moved deeper into the second half, gaining control behind a stiff jab which had scarcely been in evidence in the opening stages.Sturm enjoyed a big 10th round when a crashing uppercut followed by a right cross had Macklin temporarily in trouble, but the Irishman continued to fight back in pursuit of his dream.Sturm caught the eye again in the last, finishing the contest with a furious assault which left Macklin almost out on his feet. Although both men claimed victory at the end, the verdict went with Sturm.Macklin insisted: "I should be champion. I believe I was the better fighter, but it is not Felix\'s fault, he wasn\'t a judge."But Sturm said: "It wasn\'t a wrong decision, but it was close."It was not my most outstanding performance, but I have had a few clear shots and Matt worked hard. In my view, the decision was absolutely correct."We will definitely have a second fight, we have already agreed it."Meanwhile, Kell Brook kept his world title ambitions on course with a comfortable points victory over Lovemore N\'Dou in his home city of Sheffield.Brook now has 24 wins and no defeats, although he was unable to extend a run of eight wins inside the distance against the wily veteran.\n', 'News agency AFP said 10 people have been affected by E. coli in Bordeaux.It is thought a number of them had eaten rocket and mustard vegetable sprouts, believed to have been grown from seeds sold by Thompson and Morgan.The Ipswich-based company told the BBC it had no evidence of a link. The Food Standards Agency (FSA) said no E. coli cases had been reported in the UK.However, it has revised its guidance and is advising people not to eat raw sprouted seeds, including alfalfa, mung beans (or beansprouts) and fenugreek.The agency said these should only be eaten if cooked until steaming hot throughout.A spokeswoman for Thompson and Morgan said the company sold "hundreds of thousands of packets of these seeds" throughout France, the UK and other parts of Europe every year."We are very confident the problem is not with our seeds. People can still grow these seeds and use these seeds with absolute confidence," she said."For such a small number of people to have been affected, it does suggest that the problem is perhaps in the local area, how the seeds have been handled or how they have been grown, rather than the actual seeds themselves."The company was co-operating fully with investigations, she added.Paul Hansord, the company\'s managing director, said: "We make sure that everything we do is to a high standard."He said the firm bought its seeds in bulk from suppliers around the world. The affected seeds may have been sourced from Italy.Thompson and Morgan also said they did not raise any seeds, instead selling packets via mail order to gardeners.Seven of those affected by the E. coli outbreak, who ate the sprouts at a country fair at Begres near Bordeaux, needed hospital treatment.Close contactThe FSA says it is asking the company for more information about the seeds.There is no suggestion of a link to the German E. coli outbreak, which came from bean sprouts grown on an organic farm, but two people are said to be infected with a similar strain.Frederic Lefebvre, France\'s secretary of state for consumer affairs, was quoted by AFP recommending "consumers who bought these same products not use them".Mr Lefebvre added: "The link between the symptoms and eating of the sprouts so far has not been definitively established."The sale of the three seed types - mustard, rocket and fenugreek - has been halted in France.Thompson and Morgan have provided samples of these seeds to investigators in the UK.An FSA spokesman told the BBC: "We have been in contact with the French authorities about this outbreak and are aware that a UK business has been named in connection with it."No cases of food poisoning have been reported in the UK linked with the outbreak in France but we are in close contact with the Health Protection Agency."We have asked for further information from the French authorities with regard to the three named type of seeds to help us carry out investigations in the UK."\n', 'The meeting\'s organiser, Louai Hussein, called for an end to the government\'s brutal crackdown on protesters and for a peaceful transition to democracy.The event took place after government officials said they would not object.Afterwards, the opposition was invited to joint talks to discuss the framework for a national dialogue conference.The state news agency, Sana, said amendments to the constitution would be on the agenda at the conference on 10 July, including Article 8, which grants the Baath Party unique status as the "leader of state and society".Participants would also examine proposed new laws on political parties, elections, local administration and the press, it added.Sana said there was no alternative but to "open the door wide" to all Syrians, and to take part in building a "democratic, pluralistic society meeting the aspirations of the people".The BBC\'s Lina Sinjab in Damascus says the government is making a show of looking for the middle ground to solve the crisis, but they are also seen to be playing for time.Monday\'s meeting at the Semiramis hotel in Damascus was attended by several leading opposition figures, including Mr Hussein, Anwar al-Bunni and Michel Kilo, who have served time in prison for their political activities.They began by singing the national anthem and holding a moment of silence to honour those killed in the revolt, which represents the most serious challenge to President Bashar al-Assad\'s rule since he succeeded his father in 2000.In the opening address, Mr Hussein said it was an unprecedented event, and that no such conference had been held in Syria for decades."Those attending this meeting are not armed, [as they are not] terrorists or saboteurs," he said."We are meeting today... to put forward a vision about how to end tyranny and ensure a peaceful and secure transition to the hoped-for state: the state of freedom, democracy and equality."In a final communique, the participants declared their support for the "popular uprising seeking a peaceful transition to a democratic, civil and pluralistic state", and called for an immediate end to the government crackdown and the withdrawal of the army from all towns and cities.They also called for an independent committee to investigate the killings of civilians and security forces personnel, the release of all political prisoners, and the right to peaceful protests without official approval.Human rights groups say more than 1,300 civilians have been killed and thousands arrested since pro-democracy protests began on 18 March. Several hundred soldiers and police are also said to have died.The US state department said Monday\'s meeting was a "significant event", but the organisers were criticised by some opposition activists, who said it was a government ploy and that the attendees did not represent many of those involved in the revolt.Notably absent were members of the Local Co-ordination Committees, which have sought to speak on behalf of young protesters. They refuse to begin dialogue while suppression continues and hundreds remain in detention."The Damascus Declaration coalition - this is the main opposition coalition in Syria - have actually come out against this meeting," Malik al-Abdeh, an editor of Barada TV, a Syrian opposition channel, told the BBC World Service."The regime is obviously happy for this conference to take place.""In Syria, there are three or four opposition figures who spent time in jail, who are actually attending this meeting. But apart from that, all the other people I have seen on the list, they are not known to be opposition figures," he added."So this certainly is not an opposition conference, this is just a meeting of intellectuals all discussing the future of Syria under - I have to stress this - under the close watchful eye of the Syrian security."Other activists have insisted that those taking part must stick to a basic demand - that the regime has to go, and make way for democracy.\n', 'After the ignominious fall of Presidents Ben Ali in Tunisia and Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, it was widely noted that these events disproved the \'Arab exception\' - the belief, held in the face of mountains of contradictory evidence, that Arabs did not want democracy.But the overwhelming focus on the "demand-side" of an uprising lost sight of something more important: that the "market for revolution" cannot clear if the army is both able and willing to use overwhelming force. In other words, armies control the "supply-side" of revolution.History is replete with abortive awakenings, in which the supply constraint has choked off change: Europe 1848, Hungary 1956, Prague 1968, Beijing 1989, and - what may turn into the tragic footnote to the Arab Spring - Bahrain 2011. Syria could be appended to that list in short order.This is about much more than raw coercive capacity. Both South Korea\'s army in 1987 and Egypt\'s this year could have put up stiff resistance to the movements that swept away incumbent dictators. Why did they hold their fire?The answer lies in civil-military dynamics. Armies that have their own identity, that possess a corporate existence separate from their political masters, often choose to manage political transition rather than simply squelch it. They see a future beyond the regime.In Turkey, Pakistan, and now Egypt, the army has judged that it can enjoy its economic and political privileges by controlling the scope and direction of change.In fact, outright repression would tarnish the invaluable national credentials each institution enjoys, largely as a result of its own myth-making and manipulation.Egypt\'s army did try to dislodge the masses in Tahrir Square. But when it realised it could not do so without enormous bloodshed that would also wash away the institution\'s veneer, it shied away.On the other hand, armies that are little more than outgrowths of an autocratic regime know that they have no institutional future if protesters get their way.In Syria, 70% of career soldiers and 80% of officers are drawn from the ruling minority Alawite clan. Those units employed in crackdowns and massacres, such as the Fourth Division controlled by President Bashar al-Assad\'s brother, are all-Alawite, as are key intelligence organisations and militias.These armies - like Bahrain\'s security forces and Libya\'s elite brigades - may be disciplined and cohesive, but they are not professional. Since their fate is bound up with that of the regimes, they have little compunction in unleashing violence.It is this distinction, between independent and servile armies, that is one of the most important parameters in determining the trajectory of an uprising.An independent, professional army, no matter how powerful, will have appealing alternatives to bloodshed. That doesn\'t guarantee a democratic revolution - see the sorry paths of 1980s Turkey or 1990s Pakistan - but it does enable a change.Armies with a distinct corporate identity can produce dangerous Praetorian states - where the military exercises undue influence over the political regime - but they can also enable peaceful transitions.For those armies that opt for violence, capacity does matter. The archetypal case remains Tiananmen Square. Even though 3,500 PLA officers disobeyed orders in 1989, this was only a fraction of the overall total used in the crackdown.It helped that the PLA\'s 27th Army was at the forefront; this unit\'s troops were from northern Shaanxi Province, speaking a different dialect to the student protesters.Bahrain learnt this lesson well, and spent years importing Sunni mercenaries from Pakistan. They have proved to be ready to fire on Shia protesters.The Iraqi army, a mostly Sunni force, had similarly little compunction about brutally putting down the 1991 uprising in Shia and Kurdish parts of the country.In Syria, the Assad regime cynically uses Christian and Druze troops against Sunni targets.The UAE has gone a step further, reportedly hiring Blackwater founder Erik Prince to help establish an all-mercenary force of about 800 foreign fighters.Ethnic difference matters.Nonetheless, most armies do not enjoy the Tiananmen option. A weak army, or one where only select units are equipped and led by regime loyalists, will quickly disintegrate into patchwork militias.In Libya, eastern units peeled away from Gaddafi at the outset of the conflict, sowing the seeds of a civil war. What could have been another Hama - the 1982 massacre perpetrated by an earlier incarnation of the Assad regime in Syria - became something much less simple.All of this is not to neglect the demand-side of revolution. After all, Saudi Arabia and Qatar have all been largely quiet, and not just because of fear.But with the understandable romanticisation of raw protest, we lose sight of the fact that massed crowds are but one ingredient of successful regime change.For those peering into these restive states, this is a reminder that capacity-building in the absence of professionalisation simply produces more efficient slaughter.Britain trained and equipped some of the Libyan special forces who inflicted such horrors on cities like Misrata. Western states continue to train Saudi forces, and this may well have much the same effect.For those that find this improbable, consider that six months ago Bahrain was considered a humane and liberalising country whose parliamentary institutions obviated the need for a crackdown.The more immediate lessons may be these: parts of Yemen\'s splintered forces have proven flexible enough to manoeuvre away from the Saleh regime, and might yet fall in line behind a transitional government that emerges.Syria\'s sectarian army, on the other hand, will not go down without a fierce fight - one that they have an excellent chance of winning.Shashank Joshi is an Associate Fellow at the Royal United Services Institute (RUSI), a defence think-tank in London, and a doctoral student of international relations at Harvard University.\n', '"Welcome to Canada - honeymoon capital of the Commonwealth," David Johnston said before crowds at Government House.Prince William, who began his address in French, Canada\'s official language alongside English, said he and his wife had had a "longing" to visit together.The duke and duchess earlier visited Canada\'s National War Memorial.The couple will be staying at Government House - also known as Rideau Hall - while in Ottawa.Prime Minister Stephen Harper spoke after the governor general, saying: "Your journey across our fair Dominion marks the beginning of your journey into the hearts of Canadians. We wish you all the best on both counts."We are both honoured and delighted that you have chosen us for your first official tour together."Prince William responded: "Merci beaucoup, Votre Excellence et Monsieur le Premier Ministre, pour votre accueil chaleureux."This was translated live on Canadian television as: "Thank you very much Your Excellency and Prime Minister for your warm welcome."The duke continued: "Catherine and I are so delighted to be here in Canada.By Peter HuntBBC royal correspondentThey are the British and, indeed, the Canadian monarchy\'s future.The enthusiastic, large crowds were keen to catch a glimpse of their future king and queen - this in a country where, according to a recent opinion poll, almost half of its citizens think the monarchy "is a relic of a colonial past that has no place in Canada today".The dissenters weren\'t in evidence today. The streets were filled by the dedicated and the curious.They saw a much talked about "fresh and modern" royal couple carry out a tried and tested programme of engagements, including a speech by Prince William in English and French.He\'ll be partially bilingual for the next nine days as he tours a country which has had both French and British monarchs.More from Peter Hunt"Instilled in us by our parents and grandparents, who love this country, we have been looking forward to this moment for a very long time - and before we were married, we both had a longing to come here together."The geography of Canada is unsurpassed and is famous for being matched only by the hospitality of its people."Switching to French again, Prince William joked: "It will improve as we go along."The royal couple later attended a barbecue hosted by Mr Johnston, who acts as the Queen\'s official representative in Canada.Canada is a member of the Commonwealth and Queen Elizabeth II, Prince William\'s grandmother, is its head of state.At the war memorial earlier, Prince William laid a wreath and his wife Kate placed a bouquet of flowers. They split up to greet some 3,000 well-wishers.Before their walkabout fans could be heard chanting: "We love you Kate", but there were also screams for the duke.Alexandra Anghel, 18, from Ottawa waited five hours to see the royal couple. She said the duchess seemed "down to earth"."It was a surreal moment to meet her, someone I never thought I would ever meet and there she was in front of me. William\'s lineage is amazing, he\'s literally walking history - I can\'t believe I saw walking history."The duke and duchess, who married in April, will visit seven Canadian cities on their nine-day visit, before heading to the US.On Friday, they will celebrate Canada\'s national day. The pair will also visit Quebec, Prince Edward Island, where they are to participate in a dragon boat race, and Calgary.In Calgary they will open the Calgary Stampede - an annual rodeo and festival dubbed the "greatest outdoor show on Earth".Canada has created a new royal flag for the visit, which features three maple leaves, from Canada\'s national tree, at its base.The flag flew from the cockpit of the jet carrying the royal couple when it touched down from the UK on Thursday afternoon local time. It will also fly from their cars and buildings they are visiting or staying in.Map of tour highlightsThe visit will be closely followed by the media, with nearly 1,400 journalists - including about 100 from Britain - accredited to cover the visit.The Duchess of Cambridge has reportedly packed up to 40 different outfits for the tour.She left London wearing a dress by French designer Roland Mouret and a blazer by Canadian label Smythe les Vestes and changed into a navy lace dress by Erdem Moralioglu during the flight to Ottawa.Mosha Lundstrom Halbert, associate fashion news editor at Canadian fashion magazine Flare, said Kate\'s choice of clothing was symbolic."It\'s very exciting," she said. "To me, Erdem really represents the crossover between British and Canada fashion. He\'s really established in the UK but Canada is where he was born and raised."BBC royal correspondent Peter Hunt says Canada is a safe first visit for a royal spreading her new wings, while US residents continue to be fascinated by Britain\'s royalty.The cost of the visit to the Canadian government, not including security, is estimated to be 1.4 million Canadian dollars (Â£958,580).A poll commissioned by the Toronto Star newspaper found that more than half the 18 to 34 year-olds questioned about the visit were indifferent about the trip.The duke and duchess will travel to the US state of California for two days from 8 July, attending a black-tie Bafta reception and dinner in Los Angeles on 9 July. Prince William is Bafta\'s president.\n', 'Mountazar Drissi said there were numerous cases of multiple voting, while people were bussed in from the countryside to vote in cities.He was speaking after thousands of people took to the streets on Sunday to demand further political changes.Mr Drissi says that King Mohammed VI still wields too much power."He can control everything - we want the power to belong to the people," he told the BBC\'s Network Africa programme.The demonstrators marched through cities such as Rabat, Casablanca and Tangier, chanting slogans such as "The interior minister is a liar", Reuters news agency reported.They carried empty boxes to symbolise that they thought the turnout was far lower than the 73% announced by election officials.There were also pro-government protests, which officials said outnumbered those organised by Mr Drissi\'s 20 February Movement.The king announced that he would give up some of his powers following previous protests but his constitutional reforms have been dismissed by some as "window-dressing".The concessions come after protests inspired by the so-called Arab spring.Popular uprisings have toppled Presidents Zine al-Abidine Ben Ali of Tunisia and Hosni Mubarak of Egypt.All the country\'s main political parties, unions, civic groups, religious leaders and media urged Moroccans to vote in favour of the new constitution.If the results are confirmed, the king will remain the head of state, the military, and the Islamic faith in Morocco, but the prime minister - to be chosen from the largest party elected to parliament - will take over as head of the government.The king has pledged that the reforms will reinforce the independence of the judiciary, boost efforts to tackle corruption, guarantee freedom of expression and gender rights and make Berber an official language, alongside Arabic.Mr Drissi stressed that he did not want the monarchy to be overthrown but he wanted a democratic constitution.The reform plan has been welcomed abroad, with the European Union saying it "signals a clear commitment to democracy".Many activists have been sceptical about the king\'s promises of change, saying Morocco\'s 400-year-old monarchy has a long history of enacting superficial reforms.Morocco has been facing severe economic challenges with high unemployment and rising levels of poverty.King Mohammed, 47, acceded to the throne in 1999 following the death of his father, Hassan II, and now heads the Arab world\'s longest-serving dynasty.\n', 'Goals from Ellen White and Rachel Yankey set up a game against France in Leverkusen on Saturday."We had a game plan, the girls implemented it, we\'ve topped the group and it can only increase our confidence," Powell told BBC Sport."We were very, very good and I\'m so proud of how well the girls played."England needed to avoid defeat against Japan to be sure of reaching the last eight.They got off to the perfect start when White\'s lob put them ahead after 15 minutes, with Yankey\'s clever finish in the second half wrapping up the points."The ambition was to get out of the group," added Powell. "We\'re still in the competition, we\'re not going home and that is brilliant for England."We made some changes to the team and they worked out, but we always knew it was going to be a squad game. Our opponents from now on doesn\'t matter."Sophie Bradley was enormous, Jess Clarke did a job in the first half, we changed a few things and the girls did really well."White, who impressed throughout the game and could have had a second goal when her acrobatic volley was tipped over, admitted scoring was a dream come true."It\'s indescribable, the feeling of scoring in a World Cup," said White. "It\'s the pinnacle of your career to play in this tournament."I don\'t know what came over me for that," she said of her near-miss. "I was pretty unlucky but I\'m pleased I got on the scoresheet to help the team."We stuck together as a team and implemented the game plan, which we try and do every game but this one really worked."We always had somebody kind of filling in, always there pressing the ball and worked really hard for 90 minutes and got the end product."I think we deserved to win the game in the end. I\'m so pleased we got the three points and we topped the group."We know that if you want to be the best you have to beat the best, so we\'re happy to take anyone on now we\'re in the quarters."They are a great team, Japan, and they put up a real fight and it was a hard game so it was a great win for us and a good team performance."\n', 'Scientists in London created an artificial windpipe which was then coated in stem cells from the patient.Crucially, the technique does not need a donor, and there is no risk of the organ being rejected. The surgeons stress a windpipe can also be made within days.The 36-year-old cancer patient is doing well a month after the operation.Professor Paolo Macchiarini from Italy led the pioneering surgery, which took place at the Karolinska University Hospital.In an interview with the BBC, he said he now hopes to use the technique to treat a nine-month-old child in Korea who was born with a malformed windpipe or trachea.Professor Macchiarini already has 10 other windpipe transplants under his belt - most notably the world\'s first tissue-engineered tracheal transplant in 2008 on 30-year-old Spanish woman Claudia Costillo - but all required a donor.The key to the latest technique is modelling a structure or scaffold that is an exact replica of the patient\'s own windpipe, removing the need for a donor organ.To do this he enlisted the help of UK experts who were given 3D scans of the 36-year-old African patient, Andemariam Teklesenbet Beyene. The geology student currently lives in Iceland where he is studying for a PhD.Using these images, the scientists at University College London were able to craft a perfect copy of Mr Beyene\'s trachea and two main bronchi out of glass.This was then flown to Sweden and soaked in a solution of stem cells taken from the patient\'s bone marrow.After two days, the millions of holes in the porous windpipe had been seeded with the patient\'s own tissue.Dr Alex Seifalian and his team used this fragile structure to create a replacement for the patient, whose own windpipe was ravaged by an inoperable tumour.Despite aggressive chemotherapy and radiotherapy, the cancer had grown to the size of a golf ball and was blocking his breathing. Without a transplant he would have died.During a 12-hour operation Professor Macchiarini removed all of the tumour and the diseased windpipe and replaced it with the tailor-made replica.The bone marrow cells and lining cells taken from his nose, which were also implanted during the operation, were able to divide and grow, turning the inert windpipe scaffold into an organ indistinguishable from a normal healthy one.And, importantly, Mr Beyene\'s body will accept it as its own, meaning he will not need to take the strong anti-rejection drugs that other transplant patients have to.Professor Macchiarini said this was the real breakthrough."Thanks to nanotechnology, this new branch of regenerative medicine, we are now able to produce a custom-made windpipe within two days or one week."This is a synthetic windpipe. The beauty of this is you can have it immediately. There is no delay. This technique does not rely on a human donation."He said many other organs could be repaired or replaced in the same way.A month on from his operation, Mr Beyene is still looking weak, but well.Sitting up in his hospital bed, he said: "I was very scared, very scared about the operation. But it was live or die."He says he is looking forward to getting back to Iceland to finish his studies and then returning to his home in Eritrea where he will be reunited with his wife and young family, and meet his new three-month-old child.He says he is eternally grateful to the medical team that has saved his life.\n', "Up until 1994 it was ruled by a white minority which enforced a separation of races with its policy called apartheid.The apartheid government eventually negotiated itself out of power after decades of international isolation, armed opposition and mass protests.The democratically-elected leadership encouraged reconciliation and set about redressing social imbalances.Population 50.7 millionArea 1.22 million sq km (470,693 sq miles)Major languages 11 official languages including English, Afrikaans, Sesotho, Setswana, Xhosa and ZuluReligions Christianity, Islam, indigenous beliefsLife expectancy 53 years (men), 54 years (women)Currency RandPresident: Jacob ZumaThe leader of the ruling African National Congress party, Jacob Zuma, was chosen president by the newly-elected parliament in May 2009.He has spent his entire adult life since 1959 in the service of the ANC. He joined its armed wing Umkhonto we Sizwe in 1962 and spent ten years in prison for conspiracy to overthrow the apartheid-era government.After his release he left South Africa and was a leading figure in the ANC abroad until he returned home in 1990 to take part in the talks that brought apartheid to an end.Mr Zuma has been at the centre of numerous controversies: He was named in a corruption case related to a major arms deal; he said he showered after sex with an HIV-positive woman to reduce his risk of being infected and he was accused of using public funds to make improvements to his private home at Nkandla.South Africa is the continent's major media player, and its broadcasters and press reflect the diversity of its people.Established state-run and commercial TV broadcast nationally, and hundreds of thousands of viewers subscribe to satellite and cable. South Africa-based MultiChoice markets satellite pay-TV in dozens of African countries.Some key events in South Africa's history:1910 - Formation of Union of South Africa by former British colonies of the Cape and Natal, and the Boer republics of Transvaal, and Orange Free State.1912 - Native National Congress founded, later renamed the African National Congress (ANC).1948 - Policy of apartheid (separateness) is adopted when National Party (NP) takes power.1960 - Seventy black demonstrators killed at Sharpeville. ANC banned.1976 - More than 600 killed in clashes between black protesters and security forces during uprising which starts in Soweto. The challenge to white rule escalates over the years.1991-1994 - Negotiated end to apartheid leads to first non-racial elections and formation of a Government of National Unity under Nelson Mandela.2009 May - Parliament elects Jacob Zuma as president.\n", "As a French overseas territory, it has the same political status as other departments in mainland France.Densely-populated and ethnically diverse, the island's capital of Saint-Denis is home to one-fifth of the population.Reunion has traditionally prospered from the cultivation of sugar cane but tourism and financial aid from Paris help underpin the economy.A large wealth gap had fuelled social tensions in more recent times. Unemployment is high, particularly among the young and emigration is common.Reunion has a tropical climate and diverse landscape. It is home to one of the world's most active volcanoes, the Piton de la Fournaise, which is also a World Heritage site.Population 865,000Area 2,507 sq km (968 sq miles)Major languages French (official), CreoleMajor religion ChristianityLife expectancy 74 years (men), 82 years (women)Currency euroHead of state: French president, represented by an appointed prefectReunion is one of four French overseas departments. It is also one of France's 18 regions and as such shares the same status as those on mainland France.It has two elected legislative bodies - the General Council and the Regional Council. Members are elected by universal suffrage. The territory sends seven deputies to the French National Assembly and three representatives to the Senate.TV and radio services are provided by the French public overseas broadcaster, RFO.The pressTelevisionRadioSome key dates in the history or Reunion:1512 - Portuguese discover the archipelago of Mauritius, Rodrigues and Reunion - they are collectively named the Mascarenes after the explorer Pedro de Mascarenhas.1600s - French colonialists claim the island, naming it Bourbon. At first a penal colony, slaves from East Africa are brought in to work on coffee plantations.1794 - Island comes under the French crown and is renamed Reunion.1810-15 - During the Napoleonic Wars, the island is lost to the British, who introduce sugarcane plantations.1815 - Territory returns to the French under the Treaty of Paris.1848 - With the abolition of slavery, indentured labourers are imported from Southeast Asia, India and East Africa.1946 - Reunion changes from a colony to an overseas department of France.1974 - The island gains the status of French region. Headquarters of the French military in the Indian Ocean are established.1990s - Wealth inequality and high unemployment trigger demonstrations and violence as islanders seek more political autonomy and better wages and working conditions.2000 - French government proposal to split the island into two departments is rejected by the French Senate.\n", 'A former Spanish colony, it was annexed by Morocco in 1975. Since then it has been the subject of a long-running territorial dispute between Morocco and its indigenous Saharawi people, led by the Polisario Front.A 16-year-long insurgency ended with a UN-brokered truce in 1991 and the promise of a referendum on independence which has yet to take place.Although under the de facto administrative control of Morocco, the status and sovereignty of Western Sahara remain unresolved and numerous direct talks have failed to break the political deadlock.The Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR), declared by the Polisario Front in 1976, is now recognised by many governments and is a full member of the African Union.Home to phosphate reserves and rich fishing grounds off its coast, Western Sahara is also believed to have as yet untapped offshore oil deposits.Population 567,000Main town LaayouneArea 252,120 sq km (97,344 sq miles)Main language ArabicMain religion IslamLife expectancy 66 years (men), 70 years (women)President of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic: Brahim GhaliThe Polisario Front proclaimed the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) in 1976, with a government in exile in Algeria.Brahim Ghali was elected leader of the Polisario Front and president of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) in July 2016 following the death of long-term president Mohamed Abdelaziz Ezzedine.A seasoned military leader, described both as a "hard-line supporter" and "historic figure", he was one of Polisario\'s founding members in 1973 and led the first raids against the occupying Spanish forces that sparked the armed struggle for Western Saharan independence.In 2008 he left his post as ambassador to Spain with unresolved charges against him alleging inhumane treatment and the torture of Saharan prisoners, and became the ambassador to Algeria.Morocco\'s state broadcaster RTM operates radio and TV services from Laayoune.On the other side of the political divide, a Polisario-backed mediumwave (AM) radio station is on the air.RadioTelevisionNews agencySome key dates in the history of Western Sahara:1884 - Spain colonises Western Sahara, an area formerly populated by Berber tribes.1934 - Becomes a Spanish province known as Spanish Sahara.1957 - Newly-independent Morocco lays centuries-old claim to Western Sahara.1965 - The UN calls for the decolonisation of Western Sahara.1973 - Polisario Front, the indigenous Saharawi independence movement, is founded.1975 - Morocco\'s King Hassan defies a Hague ruling in favour of Saharawi rights to self-determination and stages the "Green March" of 350,000 Moroccans into Western Sahara. Spain transfers administrative control to Morocco and Mauritania.1975-91 - Polisario Front fights a 16-year-long guerrilla war against Moroccan forces, which ends with a UN-brokered cease-fire.1975-76 - Morocco annexes two-thirds of Western Sahara after colonial power Spain withdraws. Polisario guerrillas declare the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR), with a government-in-exile in Algeria. Thousands of Sahrawi refugees flee to western Algeria to set up camps near the town of Tindouf.1979 - Mauritania renounces all claims to Western Sahara leaving Morocco to annex its share of the territory.1991-2000s - UN brokered cease-fire ends war but Morocco has yet to hold an agreed referendum on independence. Numerous UN-sponsored talks have failed to yield a breakthrough.2016 - Long-term leader Mohamed Abdelaziz Ezzedine dies.\n', 'Chris Weir said she and her husband Colin were "tickled pink" when they realised they had scooped Tuesday\'s jackpot."I even had a glass of white wine which is something I normally only do at Christmas!" laughed Chris.The prize was Europe\'s biggest ever and was capped after a series of rollovers.On the night of the draw Chris was checking their numbers on the BBC\'s Red Button digital text service about midnight on the television in their bedroom."I started circling the numbers I had matched but wasn\'t doing very well. Then on the fifth line, all the circles seemed to join up."The telephone line run by Camelot for claims was closed. Chris and husband Colin sat up all night they were so excited."When we first realised we had won, it felt like a dream," Colin said. "Everything went into slow motion."Life changingWhen asked at a media conference in Falkirk what they will do with the money, Chris said: "We\'re not flashy people.""The next steps are going to be the most difficult... with great wealth comes great responsibility," added Colin.The Weirs have both had serious health conditions in recent years and have not been able to work.Colin, 64, had previously worked as a television cameraman and Chris, 55, is a fully-trained psychiatric nurse.The most exciting aspect of their windfall is the opportunity to travel."We have both always wanted to see the Great Wall of China and Colin would love to stand at the foot of Ayers Rock in Australia," said Chris."We also love art galleries, so this gives us the chance to visit those in Paris and in Russia. These are all things we thought we would never see."They have also already decided to buy homes for their two children, Carly and Jamie (both in their 20s).UK winning streakBefore Tuesday\'s draw, the largest lottery winner in the UK was the player who claimed £113m in the Euromillions last October and chose to remain anonymous.The couple have displaced former postal worker Angela Kelly from East Kilbride, who became Scotland\'s biggest winner in August 2007 when she scooped £35,425,411.80 in the Euromillions jackpot.Britons have banked the Euromillions jackpot more than 14 times in the last two years.Last year, two anonymous UK winners scooped £113m and £84m.And Nigel and Justine Page, from Gloucestershire, won the £56m jackpot prize on EuroMillions in February 2010.National Lottery operator Camelot runs the Euromillions draw in the UK and has also had the same role for the weekly Lotto draw since it was launched in 1994.The firm says that its draws have created about 2,400 lottery millionaires in the UK in the intervening 17 years.If the winner of Tuesday\'s draw had been a single player, he or she would instantly have been placed 430th in this year\'s Sunday Times Rich List just above Scottish businessman Sir Angus Grossart and Irina Abramovich, the former wife of Russian oligarch Roman Abramovich.Two other UK-based lottery players won £1.7m after they successfully matched five numbers and one Lucky Star.\n']

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Inputs are:

['I cannot see these women but I hear them fighting to reach the mobile phone that belongs to the inmate that I am on the phone with.Thangavelu Sarojini, a young Tamil woman, says she was tortured by her employer."I still have wounds and scars in my hands, neck, legs. They beat me, pinched me and burnt me," she says from the Olaya detention camp where hundreds of migrant women from south and southeast Asia are held.Their crime, they say, was running away from employers to escape physical, sexual or psychological abuse. They are all now classified as illegal immigrants under Saudi law."I was not paid for one-and-a-half years, they tried to kill me, then I fled to the embassy," Sarojini tells me.Hundreds of thousands of Sri Lankan women arrive in the Middle East every year and they are a major foreign revenue earner for the island. But many claim to be ill-treated, tortured, or not paid for the work.In one notorious case in August 2010, 24 nails were removed from the body of LP Ariyawathie, a 49-year-old Sri Lankan domestic worker in Saudi. Saudi authorities have pledged to investigate her case but there has been no reported progress in the investigation.But it is not only physical abuse that forced these hapless women to flee their employers.Kusuma Nandani, a mother-of-two who has not returned to Sri Lanka since 1993, says she was not paid by her employer for at least 15 years.She says that she suffered stress and depression because her employers did not allow her to keep in touch with her husband, son and daughter in Sri Lanka.As Kusuma Nandani cannot read or write, she was was only able to write a few letters - and then only with the help of other Sri Lankans.One day, she was told by the employer that she would not be paid anymore after she forgot to hand over pocket money to the children before dropping them off at school.From then, she says she was imprisoned by her employers for more than a decade. Rescued by the Sri Lankan embassy officials in Riyadh in 2009 after a tip-off, she has been a detainee at the camp since then.Her daughter says she is puzzled as to why the Sri Lankan embassy authorities have not been able to send her mother home even though Kusuma was granted an exit visa some time ago.WG Mala Mangalika is another maid who fled alleged ill-treatment. She says she was told to work without pay for more than a year because her employer paid a Sri Lankan agency nearly 7,000 riyal ($1,866).Now she is facing a lawsuit filed by the employer."The employer says he has paid to the agency for four years so he would not allow me to go back," says Mala Mangalika.Detention centre inmates say that although Sri Lankan officials helped when they first arrived at the embassy, they are concerned about the delay in sending them back home.Apart from those in the camp, hundreds more abused maids are currently staying in an embassy hostel.Their plight is worsened because they become illegal immigrants as soon as they leave their employers, the legal "sponsor" for their work permits.Human Rights Watch (HRW) has long been campaigning for more protection for domestic workers in the Middle East and has called for migrant domestic workers to be included into local labour laws so that they are better protected."My legs are still swollen and blackened after I fell from upstairs," Mala Senananayake weeps as she grabs the phone from others in the queue in Olaya camp, in Saudi Arabia."I have no one in Sri Lanka. My parents are gone, my husband is trying to divorce me, I have only daughter who doesn\'t know who to approach to get help.""Please sir, please help me to go back to Sri Lanka," she repeatedly begs me.The labour officer at the Sri Lankan embassy in Riyadh told the BBC that the files of the detainees at Olaya camp have been transferred to the Sri Lanka Foreign Employment Bureau (SLFEB) in Colombo.But SLFEB head Kingsley Ranawaka did not answer repeated telephone calls to get a response.In an open letter to the governments of Saudi Arabia, Indonesia and Sri Lanka, HRW urged them to "ensure a timely and comprehensive response" to alleged abuse and implement "systemic reforms to prevent such abuses in future".It has urged Saudi Arabia to "prosecute alleged perpetrators, allow victims to return to their home countries before the trial and seek both criminal penalties and financial compensation".It also wants the cancellation of the Kafala system that requires the consent of the employer to repatriate migrant workers.The BBC has had no response from the media office of the embassy of Saudi Arabia in London.\n', 'City thought a £40m deal had been agreed for the Argentine striker after he told the Premier League outfit he wanted to return to South America.But Corinthians said there was not enough time to sign the the 27-year-old before the Brazilian transfer window closes at 0400 BST on Thursday.Corinthians still want Tevez and hinted an agreement can be reached in January.It had appeared that the former West Ham forward had got his wish for a transfer but then in a statement, Corinthians said: "The board of Sporting Club Corinthians hereby officially announce the impossibility of hiring the Argentine striker Carlos Tevez."While acknowledging the efforts of Manchester City and all involved in the negotiation, more time is needed for the transfer to be achieved, given that the window to sign players from abroad closes on Wednesday, 20 July [Brazilian time]."We are aware of the dream our fans had of having this player at Corinthians again and we look forward to him being with us in the near future."That would indicate that Corinthians may look to revive the deal in the January transfer window, although that would not be the preferred option of Tevez or his current club.Tevez, who had a spell at Corinthians from 2005 to 2006, originally asked City for a transfer in December and has since reiterated that desire to leave so he can be closer to his family in Argentina.However, there are few clubs who can match the asking price of about £40m.Corinthians\' move for Tevez - which emerged on Monday - was believed to be funded by a new television deal for Brazilian clubs.But the Sao Paulo side\'s response to City\'s demand for a proper payment schedule on Tuesday was perhaps a sign the transfer would not have gone smoothly.The breakdown of Tevez\'s transfer to Corinthians also leaves City manager Roberto Mancini\'s proposed move for Atletico Madrid striker Sergio Aguero in doubt.Tevez, who is contracted to City until 2014, has been a key player for the club since arriving from neighbours Manchester United in 2009.He helped Mancini\'s side to FA Cup success and Champions League qualification in the 2010/2011 campaign. He has scored 43 Premier League goals in his two seasons at City - the highest total of any player in the top division.\n', 'The Norwegian, who also won the sixth stage of the race in Lisieux, proved the strongest of a breakaway group of 14 riders over the stage\'s final climb.Frenchman Thomas Voeckler ended an eighth day in yellow, but conceded 27 seconds to his main rivals.Australian Cadel Evans is his nearest challenger - one minute 18 seconds behind with four stages to go.Manx sprinter Mark Cavendish put in another solid shift, picking up a point at the intermediate checkpoint and retaining his green jersey.Team Sky\'s strong showing in the absence of team leader Bradley Wiggins, who suffered a broken collarbone on stage seven, has also made it a successful Tour for the only British team in the race.Rigoberto Uran and Geraint Thomas have both held the jersey for the race\'s best young rider, while Boasson Hagen is emerging as a consistent threat at the end of each stage.The 24-year-old played his part in a 14-strong breakaway that established an advantage of more than seven minutes over the peloton as they climbed the category-two Col de Montgenevre.Irishman Nicolas Roche attempted in vain to lead a group of three across the gap as the field climbed over the border and up to the Italian resort of Sestriere.But, with any gains immediately at risk on a subsequent 48km descent, the general classification contenders were content to save their aggression for Pramartino - the stage\'s final ascent.After breaking free at the head of the field, Spaniard Ruben Perez Moreno reached Sestriere with a clear lead and raced solo downhill in a bold attempt to win from the front.With 20km to go, the lone leader\'s lead of over a minute was still intact but he was absorbed back into the chasing pack as they climbed for the final time.French champion Sylvain Chavanel initially took on the pace but he could not shake Boasson Hagen who powered away before nervelessly navigating the winding downhill roads to Pinerolo for his victory."If I\'d taken fewer risks, I would have finished with Contador, Evans and the SchlecksBack in the field, Alberto Contador tested Andy Schleck and Voeckler with a burst of acceleration.But the descent proved more profitable for the Spaniard as Voeckler lost crucial time running wide on the corner as he struggled to keep with the downhill pace.Contador, a three-time winner, and his compatriot Samuel Sanchez looked as if they may make inroads into the rest of their rivals as they pressed in the final kilometres.But Andy Schleck, who had looked nervous in wet weather on the way down to La Rochette on Tuesday, brother Frank and Evans stuck doggedly to their tail to record the same time.Contador confirmed that, after getting caught up in a pile-up on the first stage and suffering a knee injury earlier in the race, he had to take some risks in a bid to win a fourth Tour de France."It was a very dangerous descent," he said."I was off the front, I saw I could attack and the important thing is to pull back time every day."And Voeckler revealed that Contador\'s approach was at least a partial success, convincing him to ride unnecessarily aggressively in the closing stages."It\'s a pity, because I saw that Contador, Evans and the Schlecks finished together," reflected Voeckler."If I\'d taken fewer risks, I would have finished with them."STAGE 17 RESULT1 Edvald Boasson Hagen (Nor/Team Sky) 4hrs 18mins 00secs2 Bauke Mollema (Ned/Rabobank) at 0:403 Sandy Casar (Fra/FDJ) at 0:504 Julien El Fares (Fra/Cofidis) same time5 Sylvain Chavanel (Fra/Quickstep)6 Dmitriy Fofonov (Kaz/Astana) at 1:107 Maciej Paterski (Pol/Liquigas)8 Dmitriy Muravyev (Kaz/RadioShack)9 Jonathan Hivert (Fra/Saur-Sojasun) at 1:1510 Borut Bozic (Slo/Vacansoleil) at 2:20OVERALL STANDINGS1. Thomas Voeckler (France/Europcar) 73 hrs 24 mins 34 secs2. Cadel Evans (Australia / BMC Racing) +1.183. Frank Schleck (Luxembourg / Leopard) +1:224. Andy Schleck (Luxembourg / Leopard) +2:365. Samuel Sanchez (Spain / Euskaltel) +2:596. Alberto Contador (Spain / Saxo Bank) +3:157. Damiano Cunego (Italy / Lampre) +3:348. Ivan Basso (Italy / Liquigas) +3:499. Tom Danielson (U.S. / Garmin) +6:0410. Rigoberto Uran (Colombia / Team Sky) +7:36\n', 'Chisora rocked Fury in the second round with a left and two further rights but it was the only time the champion looked like he might win the fight.Fury, 23, looked fresh throughout and picked his opponent off at ease to earn a wide unanimous decision.Two judges scored the fight 117-112 with the other scoring it 118-111."This is a dream come true and it means the world to me," said Fury.Victory for the unbeaten Fury - the 15th of his professional career - could now open the door to a potential world title shot against either of the Klitschko brothers.Wladimir Klitschko, WBO, IBF and WBA champion, openly discussed the prospect of facing the winner in the build-up to the Wembley Arena showdown, and now Fury can dream of a shot at the big time.This is a dream come true and it means the world to meChisora has had two proposed bouts with Ukrainian Klitschko cancelled within the past eight months but he looked a long way short of a fighter ready to mix in such exulted company.Manchester\'s Fury started the fight on the front foot and looking sharper than 27-year-old Chisora, who looked rusty and like a boxer that had not fought for nearly a year.And certainly Chisora\'s pre-fight weight of 18st 9lb - the heaviest of his career - seemed to suggest the Finchley-based boxer had taken a less than professional approach to training for the fight.It was the Fury jab that proved the most effective punch, with his short clubbing left also finding the target throughout.The previously unbeaten Chisora rocked Fury in the second and had his man in trouble in the third and fourth but the challenger cleared his head and dominated from there on in.Fury boxed well throughout, throwing some beautiful combinations while never looking like ending the fight early, with Chisora cutting a battered, bloodied and disheartened figure as the fight wore on.At one stage his corner threatened to pull Chisora out of the fight in an attempt to spark him into life, but it made little difference.He was constantly worn down by Fury\'s physical dominance and relentless work rate and despite a 30-second burst from Chisora in the 10th, he never looked liked turning the fight around.The champion knew he needed a stoppage in the final round but he lacked energy and intensity as Fury managed to keep the disappointing Chisora at length to take the fight and British and Commonwealth titles on points.Ashley Theophane overcame a difficult start to stop Welsh veteran Jason Cook in the 10th round of the first defence of his British light-welterweight title at Wembley Arena.Cook, whose career record slips to a potentially final 28-4-1, unsettled the Londoner early on with some intelligent pressure fighting and Theophane\'s frustration was clear when he was docked a point for low blows in round five.But the champion, now 30-4-1, regrouped, finding his range with a number of sharp combinations before flooring his foe conclusively with a left hook to the body in round 10.\n', 'Police have charged a 32-year-old Norwegian man over both attacks.The man dressed as a police officer was arrested on tiny Utoeya island after an hour-long shooting spree.Prime Minister Jens Stoltenberg said many people were still looking for their children and had not so far been able to locate them.He was speaking after meeting victims and relatives with Norway\'s King Harald, Queen Sonja and Crown Prince Haakon in the town of Sundvollen near the island.Values attackedHome-grown plot?In pictures: ShockMr Stoltenberg said he was "deeply touched" by the meetings. "We will do whatever we can to give them as much support as possible," he said.Earlier he said that he was due to have been on Utoeya - "a youth paradise turned into a hell" - a few hours after the attack took place.The suspect is reported by local media to have had links with right-wing extremists. He has been named as Anders Behring Breivik. Police searched his Oslo apartment overnight and are questioning him.The BBC\'s Richard Galpin, near the island which is currently cordoned off by police, says that Norway has had problems with neo-Nazi groups in the past but the assumption was that such groups had been largely eliminated and did not pose a significant threat.Police say they are investigating whether the attacks were the work of one man or whether others helped."At Utoeya, the water is still being searched for more victims," deputy police chief Roger Andresen told reporters."We have no more information than... what has been found on [his] own websites, which is that it goes towards the right and that it is, so to speak, Christian fundamentalist."By Richard GalpinBBC News, near UtoeyaA search is going on not just on the island itself, but also in the waters around it because a lot of people tried to escape by jumping in the water and trying to swim away. Even as they did that, eyewitnesses say, the gunman opened fire on them.The chatter now is that it took the police an hour, if not an hour and a half, to actually get to the island. Of course that gave the gunman so much time to kill so many people.Also crucially, the police were throwing all their resources at the huge bomb attack which had just taken place in the centre of Oslo.But still, the question will be asked: Were there not police nearer to this area who could have moved in much more quickly?Local media report that police are investigating claims by witnesses that a second person was involved, apparently not disguised in a police uniform.A farm supply firm has confirmed selling six tonnes of fertiliser to Mr Breivik who is reported to have run a farming company. Speculation has been rife that fertiliser could have been used in the Oslo bomb.The number killed in the island shooting spree, which is among the world\'s most deadly, had been put at 10 on Friday - but soared overnight. Hundreds of young people had been attending the summer camp organised by the governing Labour Party on Utoeya island.Eyewitnesses described how a tall, blond man dressed as a policeman opened fire indiscriminately, prompting camp attendees to jump into the water to try to escape the hail of bullets.Some of the teenagers were shot at as they tried to swim to safety.Armed police were deployed to the island but details of the operation to capture the suspect remain unclear. After his arrest he was charged with committing acts of terrorism.Profile: Anders Behring BreivikPolice say they discovered many more victims after searching the area around the island. They have warned the death toll may rise further as rescue teams continue to scour the waters around the island.The gunman is reported to have been armed with a handgun, an automatic weapon and a shotgun."He travelled on the ferry boat from the mainland over to that little inland island posing as a police officer, saying he was there to do research in connection with the bomb blasts," NRK journalist Ole Torp told the BBC."He asked people to gather round and then he started shooting, so these young people fled into the bushes and woods and some even swam off the island to get to safety."One 15-year-old eyewitness described how she saw what she thought was a police officer open fire."He first shot people on the island. Afterward he started shooting people in the water," youth camp delegate Elise told Associated Press.The attacks sparked strong international condemnation, with US President Barack Obama expressing his condolences and offering support.Britain\'s Queen Elizabeth II spoke of her shock and sadness in a letter to King Harald.In Oslo, government officials urged people to stay at home and avoid central areas of the city.Shards of twisted metal, rubble and glass littered the streets of central Oslo left devastated by Friday\'s enormous explosion.Windows in the buildings of the government quarter were shattered and witnesses described how smoke filled the atmosphere around the blast site.The BBC\'s John Sopel in Oslo says there is a heavy military presence, with checkpoints around the quarter.Mr Stoltenberg said civil servants were among the dead in Oslo and he knew some of those killed.There are also concerns that more victims may still be inside buildings hit by the initial massive explosion.\n', 'The country is the second European Union nation after France to enforce such a ban. Offenders face a fine of 137.5 euros (Â£121; $197) and up to seven days in jail.Two women who wear full veils launched an immediate court challenge, saying the law is discriminatory.France, home to Europe\'s biggest Muslim population, enforced its ban in April.Belgium\'s law bans any clothing that obscures the identity of the wearer in places like parks and on the street.It was passed almost unanimously by the lower house of parliament in April 2010.MPs voted with only two abstentions to back the legislation on the grounds of security, to allow police to identify people.Other MPs said that full face veils such as the burka or the niqab were a symbol of the oppression of women.But critics of the law say it could end up excluding women, leaving those who do wear the full veil trapped in their homes.And they say the measures are over the top - estimates suggest only a few dozen women wear this kind of veil in Belgium, out of a Muslim population of about half a million."We consider the law a disproportionate intrusion into fundamental rights such as the freedom of religion and expression," Ines Wouters, the lawyer representing the two women challenging the ban, told the newspaper La Libre.She has taken their case to Belgium\'s constitutional court, where she will request a suspension of the law, AFP news agency reported.\n', 'Evans recorded a time of 55 minutes 40 seconds to take the yellow jersey from Andy Schleck before Sunday\'s largely ceremonial final stage in Paris.Germany\'s Tony Martin won the time-trial from Evans, who moved 1:34 ahead of Schleck in the overall standings.Schleck began the day with a 53-second lead in the general classification.The Luxembourger is destined for a third consecutive second place in the Tour after the aggression that secured his stage win over the Galibier on Thursday appeared to catch up with him.Evans, a general classification runner-up in 2008 and 2009, was visibly emotional as he was presented with the yellow jersey.In the absence of Alberto Contador in 2008, the Australian was widely expected to land his first Grand Tour title but was foiled by Carlos Sastre."Fortunately this year, we\'re close to Paris", Evans added after Saturday\'s dramatic stage."This is the result of a lot of planning and experience. This is my seventh Tour de France and not having bad luck has been good to me."In 2008 I suffered so much with my injuries it was the hardest Tour."Evans last wore yellow after stage eight of last year\'s tour, but his time at the front of the field lasted only a day as Schleck took over in the mountains.Back on the flat in this year\'s decisive stage, the time-trial specialist, took revenge in ruthless style.The 34-year-old soon eliminated the four-second gap that had separated him from Schleck\'s older brother Frank before powering away to register a stage time 2:31 superior to Andy.The Schlecks will have the small consolation of being the first set of brothers to feature in the same Tour de France podium after Frank successfully defended his third place in the overall standings.But barring a freak accident or illness Evans, the road race world champion in 2009, will be crowned Tour de France winner on Sunday.The final 95km run into Paris is traditionally not contested by the general classification contenders as the sprinters take centre stage on the Champs-Elysees."I really can\'t quite believe it right now. I have been concentrating on this one event for so long," said Evans, who came within seven seconds of decorating his success with a stage win.Tour de France director Christian Prudhomme added: "This is the victory of a complete rider. It is the consecration of a career."Thomas Voeckler, who held yellow for 10 days before Friday, is fourth in the overall standings after coming 13th on the day with a typically gritty ride.The Frenchman is 37 seconds ahead of Contador, who came third on the day, 1:06 off Tony Martin\'s winning stage time.After starting in damp conditions earlier in the day, Fabian Cancellara, the world and Olympic time-trial champion and many people\'s favourite for the stage, was eighth fastest.STAGE 20 RESULT:1. Tony Martin (Germany / HTC - Highroad) 55 minutes 33 seconds2. Cadel Evans (Australia / BMC Racing) +7"3. Alberto Contador (Spain / Saxo Bank) +1:06"4. Thomas De Gendt (Belgium / Vacansoleil) +1:29"5. Richie Porte (Australia / Saxo Bank) +1:30"6. Jean Christophe Peraud (France / AG2R) +1:33"7. Samuel Sanchez (Spain / Euskaltel) +1:37"8. Fabian Cancellara (Switzerland / Leopard) +1:42"9. Peter Velits (Slovakia / HTC - Highroad) +2:03"10. Rein Taaramaee (Estonia / Cofidis) at same timeOVERALL STANDINGS1 Cadel Evans (Aus/BMC) 83hrs 45mins 20secs,2 Andy Schleck (Lux/Leopard Trek) +1:343 Frank Schleck (Lux/Leopard Trek) +2:304 Thomas Voeckler (Fra/Europcar) +3:205 Alberto Contador Velasco (Spa/Saxo Bank) +3:576 Samuel Sanchez Gonzalez (Spa/Euskaltel-Euskadi) +4.557 Damiano Cunego (Ita/Lampre) +6:058 Ivan Basso (Ita/Liquigas) +7:239 Thomas Danielson (U.S.Garmin-Cervelo) +8:1510 Jean-Christophe Peraud (Fra/AG2R) +10:11\n', 'The company said it had seen rising sales of Mercedes-Benz cars and also Daimler trucks.Daimler predicted that its full-year sales would be "significantly more than 100bn euros".However, sales of Mercedes in China slowed, with sales up 8% compared with growth of 82% in the previous quarter."Demand for cars in the major emerging markets of China, India, Brazil and Russia will probably continue to grow."But rates of growth in China and India are likely to be distinctly lower than last year," said Daimler chief executive Dieter Zetsche in a statement.Despite the cooling China market, Mr Zetsche is confident Daimler group sales will grow.He said: "We are fully on schedule to turn 2011 into one of the most successful years in our long corporate history."Daimler developed very dynamically in the second quarter in terms of unit sales, revenue and earnings."We are not at our limit. We can do more."Daimler sold 527,600 cars and commercial vehicles in the second quarter, an increase of 6% on the prior year.\n', 'Jolie, whose directorial debut is set in Bosnia\'s 1992 to 1995 war, received a standing ovation as she picked up the honorary Heart of Sarajevo award."I told Brad in the car I was afraid I was going to cry," she said.She presented the festival\'s best actor award to Thomas Schubert who starred in Atman, also named best film.Romanian leading lady Ada Condeescu won best actress for her role in Loverboy.Jolie, 36, who was at the 17th Sarajevo Film Festival with boyfriend Brad Pitt, visited Bosnia several times last year as a goodwill ambassador for the UN\'s refugee agency.She said she was "so honoured to be here"."There is no greater example of the strengths of the artists and the festival that began during the war and grew stronger every year," she added.The festival began as an act of resistance in 1995 with residents braving mortar shells to gather in a basement to watch Quentin Tarantino\'s Pulp Fiction.Some scenes from Jolie\'s film In the Land of Blood and Honey - due for release in December - were shot in Bosnia while others were shot in Hungary.The film, which stars Zana Marjanovic and Rade Serbedzija, tells the story of a love affair between a Bosnian Muslim woman and a Serb, on opposite sides of the conflict.The licence to film in Sarajevo was at one point revoked following local rumours that the film featured a rape victim who falls in love with her assailant.The licence was given back when producers proved the rumour was not true.At the time, Jolie asked people to "hold judgement until they have seen the film"."There are many twists in the plot that address the sensitive nature of the relationship between the main characters and that will be revealed once the film is released," she said.On her visits to Bosnia for the UN last year, Jolie drew attention to the thousands of people who have been unable to return to their homes despite the war ending 16 years ago.\n', 'The reforms, ranging from the setting up of small businesses to reducing bureaucracy, had already been agreed by the ruling Communist party.Mr Castro also hinted that changes to the country\'s controversial travel and emigration rules could be introduced.He said those attempting to undermine the reforms could face prosecution.The BBC\'s Michael Voss in Havana says one of the biggest obstacles Mr Castro now faces is resistance from party bureaucrats who face losing their job under the changes.But the president warned lawmakers that "bureaucratic resistance is useless".Mr Castro told parliament that the time had come for social and political reforms to be introduced. "Let\'s clean our heads of all sorts of nonsense," he said.The measures the assembly was discussing in its twice-yearly session include cutting more than one million state jobs in a move to reduce Cuba\'s vast bureaucracy and reducing the state\'s role in areas such as agriculture, retail and construction.Small private businesses will be encouraged to step in to fill the space, while state subsidies for goods and service will be phased out.Mr Castro also said the government was "working to orchestrate the modernisation" of the country\'s migration policies.Human rights groups have long criticised the requirement for Cubans to get government permission to travel abroad - a remnant of the days when Cubans emigrated for political rather than economic reasons.Mr Castro said the rules had "played a role in their time and endured unnecessarily".\n', 'Staff in Jobcentres, banks, building societies and utility companies in England could also be trained to spot - and counsel - vulnerable people.The ideas are raised in a consultation paper on suicide prevention.The Samaritans said councils should have a mandatory responsibility to try to prevent suicides in their areas.Some 4,400 people killed themselves in England in 2009.Claire Wylie, head of policy and research at the Samaritans, told the BBC News website that many suicide attempts were made on impulse, so trying to restrict access to potentially lethal means was important."We know that people who are feeling suicidal are often very ambivalent about actually ending their lives," she said."If you can interrupt them at that moment you can prevent them going ahead."Preventing deaths by jumping is a key aim of the consultation and it suggests a number of ways of doing that.They include:Overall, the number of suicides has steadily fallen in recent years, but the number of deaths on Britain\'s rail network had been rising until last year.However, specialist training from Samaritans for rail staff was key to an 11% fall in 2010, according to the Rail Safety and Standards Board.London Underground is also rolling out training to all of its staff after a pilot project at one station close to a psychiatric inpatient unit helped reduce suicides.The government wants to see that sort of training given to a much wider range of people who come into contact with individuals who could be vulnerable because of their social or economic circumstances.Jobcentre and benefit office staff, as well as employees in banks, building societies and utility firms are among those suggested in the consultation.Ms Wylie said: "More training for all frontline staff is really important, but that needs investment and money is tight."In general, we really welcome the government\'s strategy, but there needs to be a lot more actual commitment to action."There\'s also an issue about local implementation because things like putting up signs and barriers depend on the individual local authority actually caring about suicide prevention."We would like to see a mandatory responsibility placed on local authorities to take this seriously."The consultation closes on 11 October.\n', 'The Restore Justice campaign, spearheaded by Paul Staines who writes the Guido Fawkes political blog, calls for the death penalty to be brought back for child and police officer murderers.He cites opinion polls which suggest about half the population would like it re-introduced for murderers. This rises to 60% when it comes to child or police officer killers.Mr Staines needs 100,000 people to support his e-petition on the government website to prompt a possible parliamentary debate on the issue.The last executions in the UK took place in 1964. The death penalty was formally abolished in Britain in 1965 and in Northern Ireland in 1973.Despite it rating high on public opinion polls, it was last debated in Parliament in 1998 during the passage of the Human Rights Act. It was rejected by 158 votes."The majority are in favour for bringing back the death penalty everywhere except in Parliament," said Mr Staines."Politicians are complaining that there\'s a disconnect and that the public aren\'t engaged with them - maybe if they represented the views and the will of the voters, there wouldn\'t be such a big disconnect."He added: "The people want the death penalty, and politicians aren\'t prepared to vote for it. That\'s not right."What I\'m trying to do is get Parliament to discuss this issue between what Parliament wants and what the people want."House of Commons leader Sir George Young has warned that it would damage democracy to ignore strong opinions among members of the public "or pretend that their views do not exist".Douglas Carswell MP agreed, saying, although he was firmly against the death penalty, he was in favour of Parliament debating it and would support a referendum on whether it should be brought back."I\'m convinced that if there was a referendum on capital punishment we could win it; we could get most people to say \'no\' to the death penalty."We need to treat people as grown-ups and have the debate and not do what we have done for half a century which is to ignore the public\'s concern and treat them with contempt."The important thing is we have this debate."Mr Carswell added that the reason why Parliament had not debated this topic in recent years was because it was "out of touch with the public"."The mistake MPs have made is to not trust the people and to try and ignore their concerns. We can disagree with it but we have to trust it."But Neil Durkin from Amnesty International said it was a "waste of time and money that we as a nation cannot afford".In September 2010, YouGov conducted the last opinion poll to ask directly if people want the death penalty re-instated. It suggested that 51% did.And a Mori poll in July 2010 asked people which of a list of crimes they thought should have the death penalty.For child murder, 62% supported it while a YouGov poll in November 2010 found 74% of people supported the death penalty for murder in some circumstances, though only 16% supported it for all murders.However, when similar polls were carried out in the 1970s, support for it was far higher with 70% in favour.Anthony Wells, associate director of YouGov, says polls which ask about the death penalty are straightforward: "Do you support it or not?""When people already know about it and have established views then it is quite simple. The hard ones [opinion polls] are when people need to have an issue explained to them."He said historically opinion polls on capital punishment have been commissioned by newspapers when there has been a heinous crime such as after the Soham murders.Mr Wells added that such polls are not often commissioned in times when a high-profile murder is not in the news. However, the last two polls on the subject were not about a specific case, being conducted for a story about sentencing for murder and for a Channel 4 programme.Polls are quite accurate, plus or minus 3%, said Mr Wells, and their accuracy can be checked against real life events such as who is going to win the election or X Factor."All the polls about the death penalty show similar patterns so even if it was worded differently it would still get the same result," he added."You can only tell what people think at the moment, but if it follows current trends then yes, I\'d expect it to go down."Mr Durkin from Amnesty International said it was important to have an informed debate, rather than a simple "yes or no" question."Public opinion polls are usually conducted after a particularly horrible murder that\'s had lots of publicity so you do tend to get that outcry."On top of that, when we have looked at opinion polls in the US, most people tend to think that the US is firmly in terms of public opinion pro death penalty."If you offer in those questions to the public alternatives to capital punishment - the lethal injections, the electrocutions, whatever it is - and talk about longer sentences then support drops away."\n', 'More than 100 people have been arrested as officers were attacked, police vehicles damaged and shops looted.Disorder spread to Enfield, Walthamstow and Waltham Forest in north London and to Brixton in the south of the city.Home Secretary Teresa May has cut short her holiday to return to the UK following the disorder.Some 35 officers have been injured over the two nights of rioting.Three officers were hurt when a vehicle hit them as they tried to make an arrest in Waltham Forest, east London.Clashes broke out in Enfield, north London, on Sunday evening where shop windows were smashed and a police car damaged.There have been reports of a gang of up to 200 youths looting shops and charging police in Coldharbour Lane and the High Street in Brixton, south London.Metropolitan Police Commander Adrian Hanstock said: "This is not groups of people acting on behalf of communities or with any consent."This is individuals who are actually attacking communities, businesses, properties and houses and actually causing a huge amount of upset and criminality."The Met said it had dealt with several incidents of "copycat criminal activity" across the city.These included:Kit Malthouse, Deputy Mayor of London and Chair of the Metropolitan Police Authority, described the scenes of the last two nights as "disgusting and shocking" and said the police did a good job.He added: "Obviously there are people in this city, sadly, who are intent on violence, who are looking for the opportunity to steal and set fire to buildings and create a sense of mayhem, whether they\'re anarchists or part of organised gangs or just feral youth frankly, who fancy a new pair of trainers."Talking about the impact on the capital\'s image, one year ahead of the Olympic Games, he said: "It\'s pretty rotten for London, it does not look good."What we need to do over the next few months is to underline to people the fundamental truth about London which is that it is one of the safest, great big cities on earth."We have a low murder rate and this kind of violence is very rare."The Home Secretary, Theresa May said: "Last night, police officers again put themselves in harm\'s way to protect Londoners and their property."Londoners have made clear that there are no excuses for violence, and I call on all members of local communities to work constructively with the police to help them bring these criminals to justice."BBC London\'s Paraic O\'Brien said he had witnessed widespread looting in Brixton.He said: "They smashed a William Hill, they set bins on fire."And now what we\'re seeing as the night progresses is that replicated, sort of flashpoints all along Brixton High Street.By Andy MooreBBC NewsI saw the rioting in Tottenham on Saturday and I saw the rioting last night and it was certainly different in character.What might have been started in Tottenham by youngsters aggrieved about what they saw as police persecution has become something very different in nature.Last night there was a sense that the looting, and violence and disorder across London was being co-ordinated on social media.There were people in their cars, youngsters on bicycles, moving very rapidly, leaving a trail of destruction behind them. As soon as you moved to one location they would move on to the next one.The police were doing their best to catch up with them. You had police vehicles going backwards and forwards, blue lights flashing, riot police coming out of their vehicles.Ten minutes later they\'d get back in again and go off to the next location - essentially trying to fight the fires, metaphorically, that were spreading all over London."I\'m standing outside Halfords on the other side of the road and they\'ve just smashed through the doors of Halfords. They\'re taking bikes out the front entrance."I have to say, what really struck me was the small number of police officers that there actually seem to be on Brixton High Street responding to this."Press Association photographer Lewis Whyld saw looters battle police at a Currys store in Brixton.He said: "A couple of hundred youths were rioting and looting. Riot police went in to get them out and there was a big fight in the street."Youths were throwing rocks and bottles and there was a bin on fire. They used a fire extinguisher to push the police back so they could get back into Currys and continue taking things out."Met Police Commander Christine Jones said: "Officers are shocked at the outrageous level of violence directed against them."At least nine officers were injured overnight in addition to the 26 injured on Saturday night."London Fire Brigade said it had been called to a number of fires in Enfield, Brixton and Walthamstow, including a fire at a shop on Brixton Road, which is now under control.The disorder follows rioting in Tottenham which broke out on Saturday night and continued into Sunday morning.A peaceful protest over the fatal shooting by police on Thursday of 29-year-old Mark Duggan descended into violence later in the evening.The unrest spread into nearby Wood Green and Tottenham Hale.Shops were attacked and looted, 26 police officers and three others were injured and buildings and vehicles were set alight.Tottenham Hotspur Football Club\'s ticket office was also damaged during the violence.Deputy Assistant Commissioner Steve Kavanagh told the BBC Radio 4 Today programme that there were too few officers in Tottenham on Saturday night, but blamed Twitter for fuelling looting and violence, saying: "Social media and other methods have been used to organise these levels of greed and criminality."Mr Kavanagh pledged that more officers would be on London\'s streets on Monday night to prevent or tackle further outbreaks.Parts of Tottenham are still cordoned off, as officers and forensic specialists continue to examine the riot scene.A total of 61 arrests have been made in connection with the first night of rioting. The majority were for burglary, and other offences including violent disorder, robbery, theft and handling stolen goods.Sixteen people have been charged for offences including burglary, violent disorder and possession of a pointed or bladed weapon following the Tottenham riots.As well as Mr Duggan, a police officer was also shot in Thursday\'s incident, which happened in what was called a "pre-planned" event, under Operation Trident, which investigates gun crime in London\'s African and Caribbean communities.Police had stopped a minicab which Mr Duggan had been travelling in.The violence has also affected public transport and the roads. This includes:\n', 'Pham Minh Hoang had written articles that "blackened the image of the country", according to the judge at the trial in Ho Chi Minh City.Hoang, 56, admitted having joined an opposition group but said his writings were not aimed at overthrowing anyone.Human rights activists say dozens of government critics in Vietnam have been given long jail terms in recent years.France\'s foreign ministry had earlier voiced "serious concern" about Hoang\'s case.His family has said he will appeal against the sentence.His wife, Le Thi Kieu Oanh, said she was "utterly shocked" by the court\'s decision."I am losing hope... but as a wife, I will fight until the very end," she told the BBC\'s Newshour programme.Hoang, who was said to have written 33 articles under the pen name Phan Kien Quoc, asked for leniency, saying he did not know he was breaking the law."My writings were not aimed at overthrowing anyone," he told the court. "I only pointed out the negative things in society, and I think the country needs to be more democratic."His lawyer said Hoang was only exercising his right to free speech, and drew from his experience in France "where there is a civilised education environment".Subversion has become an increasingly common charge brought against democracy activists in Vietnam - resulting in sentences of up to 15 years in prison, says Nga Pham of the BBC\'s Vietnamese service.But Hoang received the more lenient jail term of three years for a number of reasons; he is a French citizen, and although he confessed to belonging to the banned opposition group Viet Tan, he said he was not acting under its instruction.Viet Tan is a California-based pro-democracy group that Vietnam considers a terrorist organisation. The US has said there is no evidence to suggest that Viet Tan is a terrorist group.\n', 'Three sightings have been reported in recent days, in Laugharne, Carmarthenshire, north Pembrokeshire and Anglesey.Dr Peter Richardson, of the Marine Conservation Society (MCS), said Wales\' waters were currently "turtle heaven".The turtles nest in the Caribbean before travelling to UK waters to feed.Dr Richardson said there had been high numbers of jellyfish - the food source of the leatherback - reported in the Irish Sea this year.He added: "The waters around Wales are absolutely perfect at the moment for turtles - turtle heaven.""What we have seen in the last few weeks is a sudden increase in the number of leatherbacks reported off the coast of the UK, mostly the south west, but in the last few days we have had three reports of leatherbacks off Wales."Describing the leatherback as a "spectacular animal," he added: "Wales boasts the largest leatherback ever recorded anywhere on the planet."In 1988, a dead one washed up at Harlech... and it measured just under 3m (10ft), nose to tail, and weighed just under a tonne."In 2002 and 2005 there were about 70 sightings of leatherback turtles around the British coast, but since 2007 there have been 20 or fewer reported annually, according to the MCS.\n', 'Now the carmaker has confirmed that it will release an all-new version of the Defender in 2015.A concept car on which the new Defender will be based is set to make its public debut at next month\'s Frankfurt motor show.Arguably, the overhaul cannot come too soon for a vehicle that now feels hopelessly outdated next to the company\'s latest offering, the Range Rover Evoque.Going from a rugged Defender to a flashy-looking Evoque is a major step.However, whether it is a step in the right direction is not clear - it really depends on what you want.With its roomy, minimalist cabin and a square body, which many say only looks better once it has had a few knocks, the current Defender is obviously better suited as a serious workhorse.But for the fashion-conscious who prefer a more comfortable ride and a lavishly fitted out interior, the Evoque might be a better bet.The same may well be true for Jaguar Land Rover (JLR), the UK-based Tata Motors subsidiary that hopes to boost the profits it makes from both Range Rover and Land Rover vehicles.Land Rover is eager to conquer new markets at a time when competent rivals are enjoying great success in attracting farmers, workers and soldiers, offering them working vehicles that are often both better and cheaper than the Defender.Land Rover\'s global brand director, John Edwards, is hopeful the Evoque\'s lightweight construction and relatively low fuel consumption and emissions make it well suited to the job."This car will be our best-selling model," he says in an interview with BBC News, predicting that it will outsell Land Rover\'s Freelander, Discovery and Defender models, as well as the full-size Range Rover and Range Rover Sport."The sports utility vehicle (SUV) market is growing, but downsizing, and the premium market is growing in general," he observes. "This meets those two trends quite well."Crowned Car of the Year 2011 by Auto Express, the Evoque is expected to broaden Land Rover\'s customer base.About half the buyers of the compact Evoque SUV are expected to be women, compared with just a quarter of Land Rover\'s current customers, and it is also expected to appear to a younger audience.Many of them will probably opt for a cheaper and more frugal two-wheel-drive version, rather than one kitted out with four-wheel-drive.Moreover, some 80% of the Evoques, which will be made at Land Rover\'s Halewood factory, will be sold abroad."We intend it to be a global car," Mr Edwards says.But the Evoque is more than just a response to the market, according to Land Rover\'s managing director, Colin Green."With previous cars like the Freelander and Discovery, we\'ve been looking at emerging segments, whereas with the Evoque we\'re trying to identify \'white space\'," he tells BBC News in an interview."The design has led the package, rather than the functionality leading the design."That seems to be a major change in philosophy for Land Rover, which has traditionally been one of the most pragmatic, problem-solving companies in the motor industry.It is also a strategy that is changing the company\'s makeup, with its upmarket Range Rover models destined to outshine its Land Rover models."I think Range Rover will make up more than 50% of sales by 2030," Mr Green says.This might suggest a shift away from the company\'s core offroad values.But Mr Edwards is eager to stress that the Evoque is "just as capable, if not more capable on some surfaces, than some of our other models"."They offer luxury, plus the Land Rover capability," he says.Driving the Evoque on rutted tracks in Snowdonia makes it clear that the company\'s smaller, cheaper Range Rover is not a soft-roader. It is a perfectly able offroad vehicle, even when faced with fairly serious challenges.And with most of its offroad capabilities controlled by electronics, such as an adaptive damping system, it is also much smoother in the rough, with little room for human error by the button-pressing iPad generation that is expected to be buying it.That prompts the question: redesign or no redesign, is the Defender quite simply obsolete?"It\'s very long in the tooth," acknowledges Mr Edwards, though he nevertheless insists the Defender remains relevant."It\'s very important that we don\'t forget Land Rover and its capability. We are working very hard on the non-Range Rover badge products in our range."Replacing [the Defender] is going to be quite a challenge, but also an opportunity," says Mr Edwards. "But we\'re definitely doing it."We\'ll want to replace the car as it currently occupies the market. We certainly don\'t want to move it upmarket and become a sort of \'Range Rover Defender\'. That doesn\'t work at all.""One of our problems in the past looking to replace the Defender has been to get the business case together," observes managing director Mr Green. "Military contracts are fine, but you might get 5,000 orders one year, 200 the next."A more promising market might be in developing countries such as Brazil, Russia, India and China, where working vehicle sales are booming in parallel with rapid economic growth that is predicted to continue for decades yet.To succeed in these markets, a new Defender will need to be able to compete on both price and quality. It will need to be both cheaper - so the cost of production will need to come down - and better, in terms of both capabilities and fuel economy.And that may well prove an even trickier challenge than the creation of an urban warrior with designer looks.\n']

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Inputs are:

['1913 - Britain and the Ottoman government sign a treaty recognising the independence of Bahrain but the country remains under British administration.Manama is a major port city, commercial centre1931 - The Bahrain Petroleum Company (Bapco), a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company of California (Socal), discovers oil at Jabal al-Dukhan and production begins the following year.1939 - Britain decides that the Hawar Islands which lie in the Gulf of Bahrain between Bahrain and Qatar belong to Bahrain not Qatar.1961 - Sheikh Isa Bin-Salman Al Khalifah becomes ruler of Bahrain.1967 - Britain moves its main regional naval base from Aden to Bahrain.1968 - Britain announces it will close its bases east of Suez by 1971.1970 - The Administrative Council becomes a 12-member Council of State, headed by a president, the ruler\'s brother, Sheikh Khalifah Bin-Salman Al Khalifah.1970 May - Iran renounces its claim to sovereignty over Bahrain after a United Nations report shows that Bahrainis want to remain independent.1971 - Bahrain declares independence and signs a new treaty of friendship with Britain. Sheikh Isa becomes the first Emir and the Council of State becomes a cabinet.1971 - Bahrain gains formal independence from Britain.1971 - Bahrain and the US sign an agreement which permits the US to rent naval and military facilities.1972 December - Elections are held for a Constituent Assembly. Only Bahraini males over 20 can vote.1973 December - After the constitution comes into force on 6 December, elections are held on 7 December for a National Assembly, an advisory legislative body, with 44 members (14 cabinet members and 30 elected by male voters) .1975 August - Following claims by prime minister Sheikh Khalifah Bin-Salman Al Khalifah that the National Assembly is impeding the work of the government, the Emir dissolves the assembly and rules by decree.1981 May - Bahrain joins the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf, more usually known as the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), which also includes Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.1981 December - Seventy-three people, said to be members of the Tehran-based Islamic Front for the Liberation of Bahrain, headed by Iranian cleric, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hadi al-Mudarrisi, are arrested and accused of conspiring to overthrow the government on 16 December, Bahrain\'s National Day.1986 - In April, Qatari troops occupy Fasht al-Dibal Island but withdraw in June after mediation by Saudi Arabia.1986 November - Opening of the King Fahd causeway which links Bahrain to the mainland of Saudi Arabia.1991 January/February - As part of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Peninsula Shield Force, Bahrain participates in the coalition "Operation Desert Storm" against Iraq (the Gulf War)1991 July - Qatar takes its territorial claim to the Hawar Islands, Fasht al-Dibal and Qitat Jaradah before the International Court of Justice (ICJ) in The Hague but Bahrain rejects the claims.1991 October - Bahrain signs a defence cooperation agreement with the United States providing for port facilities and joint military exercises.1992 December - The establishment of a 30-member Consultative Council, appointed by the emir for a four-year term.1994 December - Demonstrations follow the arrest on 5 December of Shia cleric, Sheikh Ali Salman, who calls for the restoration of the National Assembly and criticises the ruling family.1995 January - Sheikh Ali Salman is deported and seeks asylum in Britain.1995 February - Bahrain rejects International Court of Justice (ICJ) mediation in its dispute with Qatar.1995 June - After a reshuffle, the cabinet includes five Shia ministers.1995 September - A Shia cleric, Sheikh Abd-al-Amir al-Jamri, arrested in April, is released from prison.1996 January/February - After bomb explosions in Manama\'s business quarter, Al-Jamri is arrested again on 18 January. A Sunni lawyer and poet, Ahmad al-Shamlan, is also detained on 8 February, but released in April.1996 June - The government says it has uncovered a coup plot by an Iranian-backed group, Hezbollah-Bahrain. Bahrain recalls its ambassador to Iran and downgrades its representation to charge d\'affaires level.1996 September - The Consultative Council members are increased from 30 to 40.Abdul Amir al-Jamri led protests demanding return of parliamentBahrain pro-democracy cleric dies1997 April - Bahrain acquires sole ownership of Bapco.1998 February - Sheikh Khalid Bin-Muhammad Bin-Salman Al Khalifah replaces British citizen, Ian Henderson, as Director of the Security and Intelligence Service (SIS).1998 December - Bahrain provides military facilities for "Operation Desert Fox", the US and UK bombing campaign against Iraq.1999 March - The emir, Sheikh Isa, dies and is succeeded by his eldest son, Sheikh Hamad. On March 9, Sheikh Hamad\'s son, Sheikh Salman, becomes Crown Prince.1999 July - Sheikh Abd-al-Amir al-Jamri is sentenced to 10 years\' imprisonment but is pardoned by the new Emir.1999 December - The emir of Qatar, Sheikh Hamad Bin-Khalifah Al Thani, visits. Both countries establish committee to settle territorial disputes.2000 September - Emir appoints for the first time non-Muslims and women to the Consultative Council, including four women - one of whom is a Christian - and a Jewish businessman.2001 February - Referendum on political reform; Bahrainis overwhelmingly back proposals under which Bahrain would become constitutional monarchy with elected lower chamber of parliament and independent judiciary.2001 November - Al-Wefaq opposition movement founded.2002 February - Bahrain turns itself into a constitutional monarchy and allows women to stand for office in a package of reforms.2002 May - Local elections are held, Bahrain\'s first poll for almost 30 years. For the first time women vote and stand as candidates, but fail to win a seat.2002 October - Parliamentary elections held, the first for nearly 30 years. Authorities say the turnout was more than 50% despite a call by Islamists for a boycott.2003 May - Thousands of victims of alleged torture petition king to cancel law which prevents them from suing suspected torturers.2004 April - Nada Haffadh is made health minister - the first woman to head a government ministry.2004 May - Protests in Manama against fighting in the Iraqi holy cities of Najaf, Karbala. The king sacks the interior minister after police try to prevent the protest.2004 September - Bahrain and US sign free trade pact; Saudi Arabia condemns the move, saying it hinders regional economic integration.2005 March-June - Thousands of protest marchers demand a fully-elected parliament.2006 January - US President George W Bush signs a bill to enact the 2004 US-Bahrain free-trade agreement after it is approved by the US Congress.2006 March - A pleasure boat capsizes off the Bahrain coast, claiming the lives of 58 passengers.2006 November - The Shia opposition wins 40% of the vote in a general election. A Shia Muslim, Jawad bin Salem al-Oraied, is named as a deputy prime minister.2007 September - Thousands of illegal foreign workers rush to take advantage of a government-sanctioned amnesty.The 2011 pro-democracy protests were brutally suppressed by the kingdom\'s security forcesClampdown divides kingdomBahrain awaits key unrest report2008 May - A Jewish woman, Houda Nonoo, is appointed Bahrain\'s ambassador to the USA. She is believed to be the Arab world\'s first Jewish ambassador.2008 December - Authorities arrest several people who allegedly planned to detonate homemade bombs during Bahrain\'s national celebrations.2009 April - King pardons more than 170 prisoners charged with endangering national security, including 35 Shias being tried on charges of trying to overthrow the state.2010 September - 20 Shia opposition leaders - accused of plotting to overthrow monarchy by promoting violent protests and sabotage - arrested in run-up to elections.2010 October - Parliamentary elections. Main Shia opposition group, Islamic National Accord Association, makes a slender gain.2011 February - Thousands of protesters gather in Manama, inspired by popular revolts that toppled rulers in Tunisia and Egypt. A security crackdown results in the death of several protestors.2011 March - Saudi troops are called in following further unrest. Authorities declare martial law and clamp down hard on pro-democracy activists. Protests continue, despite ban on demonstrations.Focal point of demonstrations - the Pearl monument - is demolished.2011 April - Government moves to ban two main political parties which represent the Shia majority.2011 September - Low turn-out for by-elections to replace MPs from the Shia opposition who quit parliament objecting to the violent crackdown on demonstrators.2011 November - Government concedes that "excessive force" was used by security forces in Bahrain against pro-democracy protesters.2012 February - Police thwart opposition attempts to protest on the anniversary of the crackdown on last year\'s mass demonstration on the site of the demolished Pearl square. Protests nonetheless resume through the spring.Prominent activist Abdulhadi al-Khawaja was jailed for life in 2011Profile: Abdulhadi al-Khawaja2012 April - The controversial Bahrain Formula 1 Grand Prix takes place amid anti-government protests.2012 May - Leading opposition activist Abdulhadi al-Khawaja ends a three-month hunger strike. A military court jailed him for life in June 2011 for "plotting against the state".2012 June - Appeals court partially overturns long jail sentences on 20 medics for taking part in anti-government protests. Nine are acquitted, and the rest were given much shorter sentences.2012 August - Rights activist Nabeel Rajab is jailed for three years for taking part in "illegal gatherings". Sporadic anti-monarchy protests continue.2012 October - Protesters clash with riot police in Manama at funeral of Ali Ahmed Mushaima, who died in prison after being jailed for taking part in pro-democracy demonstrations. The authorities indefinitely ban all protests and gatherings.2013 February - National dialogue talks begin in effort to end unrest.2013 March - King Hamad appoints his son, Crown Prince Salman bin Hamad bin Isa al-Khalifa, as deputy prime minister. The Crown Prince is widely viewed as a moderate who previously occupied an influential position until he was sidelined by hardliners in the ruling family after the 2011 clampdown on unrest.2013 April - Several weeks of unrest involving opponents of the Formula 1 Grand Prix, who allege the event is used by the government to gloss over its poor human rights record.2013 September - Bahrain\'s main Shia opposition groups pull out of talks with the government in protest at the arrest of a leading member of Wefaq, the main Shia opposition society.2014 January - The government suspends deadlocked reconciliation talks with the Shia opposition.2014 May - Leading rights activist Nabeel Rajab is released after two years in prison; he urges the government and the opposition to engage in dialogue.2014 July - Bomb blast kills police officer, the latest in a series of attacks on security forces.2014 October - Main Shia opposition group Al-Wefaq banned for three months.2014 November - Parliamentary elections, boycotted and dismissed by the Shia opposition as a farce.2014 March - Bahrain, Saudi Arabia and the UAE temporarily withdraw their ambassadors from Qatar after alleging that it has been meddling in their internal affairs.2014 December - Leader of Al-Wefaq opposition movement Sheikh Ali Salman is arrested. Protests and clashes between his supporters and security forces ensue.2015 March - Bahrain and four other GCC states take part in Saudi-led air strikes on Houthi rebels in Yemen.2016 August - A UN-appointed panel accused the authorities of carrying out a systematic campaign of harassment against the country\'s Shia Muslim population.\n', 'The Search for Extraterrestrial Intelligence (SETI) Institute, had to shut the $30m (£18.3m) Allen Telescope Array in April.Donors, including actress Jodie Foster, raised more than $200,000 (£122,000).The 42 radio telescopes, in northern California, search space for potential signals from alien life forms.Ms Foster was one of more than 2,400 people who contributed to the fund to save the Allen Telescope Array. She played the lead role of an astronomer looking for evidence of aliens in the 1997 film Contact.In a statement on the fund-raising website she explained her support: "The Allen Telescope Array could turn science fiction into science fact but only if it is actively searching the skies."Another donor was the Apollo 8 astronaut, Bill Anders.The SETI Institute says the fund should be enough to keep the telescopes operating until the end of the year, though the plan is still dependent on the institute receiving money from the US Air Force to track space debris that could damage satellites.SETI Institute Astronomer Seth Shostak told BBC News, the deal with the Air Force is not yet done but he said he is fairly confident it will go through. Even then the money will need to be ratified by Congress and so there may be a delay. He hopes the array will re-open in September or October.Thomas Pierson, SETI chief executive, agreed that a deal with the Air Force, combined with the donations, should allow the array to start listening for space chatter once again.He said: "For those who are interested in understanding whether intelligent life might be out there elsewhere in our galaxy, the Allen Telescope Array and our SETI team doing the research are the best bet."The array began operating in 2007 and is named after its major benefactor, Paul Allen, co-founder of Microsoft. It consists of 42 dish-shaped antennas which work as a single radio telescope.It is part of the Hat Creek Radio Observatory, run by the University of California, Berkeley. Originally the array was a joint project between SETI Institute and the UC Berkeley Astronomy Laboratory but Berkeley had to pull out because of the loss of National Science Foundation grants and state budget cuts.SETI is hoping to raise more money to contribute to the $2.5m (£1.5m) annual operating and staffing costs of the telescopes and keep them going beyond the end of this year. Ultimately the plan is to use the array to observe planets outside our own Solar System.Dr Shostak said: "People still think this very fundamental question - is there somebody out there as intelligent or more so than us - is important and worth doing."The array also contributes to research into black holes, pulsars and magnetic fields in the Milky Way.\n', "Sir Alex Ferguson's Premier League champions responded in spectacular fashion to Manchester City's outstanding 5-1 win at Spurs by returning to the top of the table with a result that represented Arsenal's worst defeat since 1896.Wenger sent out a makeshift side depleted by injuries and suspensions - but even this cannot excuse the manner in which they were outclassed in all parts of the pitch and swept aside with such ease by United.Wayne Rooney was United's inspiration with the sixth hat-trick of his Old Trafford career, but Ashley Young also made his mark with two stunning goals. Danny Welbeck, Nani and Park Ji-sung were the other scorers.Media playback is not supported on this deviceTheo Walcott reduced United's three-goal advantage on the stroke of half-time but Robin van Persie's strike late in the second half-represented no measure of consolation for a dispirited, broken Arsenal.United keeper David de Gea distinguished himself with a fine penalty save from Van Persie moments after Welbeck had opened the scoring - and in a game of almost unrelenting misery for Arsenal, teenager Carl Jenkinson ensured they have failed to end a game with 11 players in any of their league games this season when he was sent off.Old Trafford was understandably exultant at the conclusion of such a carnival performance but Wenger now faces defining days of his Arsenal reign before the transfer window closes on Wednesday.For Wenger it was a performance, or lack of one, that proved the folly of his summer of transfer inactionRead more of the blogThis result underscores the gulf that has opened up between United and Arsenal and Wenger will now seek to address the weaknesses in his squad and replace the departed Cesc Fabregas and Samir Nasri.Ferguson's faith in the team that won so convincingly against Tottenham was rewarded with another thrilling attack-minded performance.Arsenal's uncertainty was partly explained by the unfamiliar make-up of their team, but the flaws were swiftly exposed by the manner in which United took the lead. Anderson's lofted pass was inventive but Arsenal's failure to react was ominous for what lay ahead, allowing Welbeck to head past Wojciech Szczesny.Van Persie then squandered an instant opportunity to equalise after referee Howard Webb awarded a penalty when Walcott tangled with Jonny Evans in the area. De Gea has had a mixed start to his Old Trafford career but he was engulfed by his team-mates as he dived to his right to make a fine save.And United ensured Arsenal were punished heavily as Young added the second after 28 minutes. Young found space just outside the area and curled a perfect finish high beyond Szczesny's grasp at the Stretford End.Welbeck's game was cut short by a hamstring injury - but there was no respite for Arsenal as Rooney worked a free-kick routine with Young to send a 20-yard free-kick into the top corner as the interval approached.Walcott halted some of United's momentum when he took advantage of slack marking to shoot beneath De Gea in first-half injury time.It made little difference amid the carnage of the second half as Arsenal were torn apart amid a torrent of goals, near misses and saves from the desperately exposed Szczesny.Arsenal survived until the 64th minute when they were undone by another piece of Rooney creation at a set-piece, again linking with Young before dispatching the finish past the motionless Arsenal keeper.It was the breaking point for Arsenal and they spent the remainder of game in a constant state of siege. Rooney was the creator for Nani with the pass that gave the Portuguese the opportunity to send a flamboyant chipped finish over Szczesny for United's fifth.Media playback is not supported on this deviceWith the Gunners in disarray, Park marked his arrival as substitute by lashing home an unstoppable finish before Van Persie briefly interrupted the one-way flow towards Arsenal's goal by beating De Gea.It barely seemed possible for matters to get worse for Arsenal, but the agony increased when Jenkinson was sent off after receiving his second yellow card for fouling Javier Hernandez as he raced clear.Rooney completed his thrilling treble with a penalty eight minutes from time after Walcott fouled Patrice Evra.And United completed the scoring with their eighth in injury time, Young once again showing his eye for the spectacular with another curling shot.Wenger cut a despairing figure as he walked back to the dressing room at the final whistle after one of the darkest days of his career.Full Time The referee blows for the end of the match.Chris Smalling gives away a free kick for an unfair challenge on Marouane Chamakh. Free kick taken by Andrey Arshavin.Effort on goal by Ji-Sung Park from just inside the penalty box goes harmlessly over the target.Ryan Giggs provided the assist for the goal.Goal! - Ashley Young - Man Utd 8 - 2 Arsenal Goal scored by Ashley Young from the edge of the area to the top right corner of the goal. Man Utd 8-2 Arsenal.Andrey Arshavin produces a left-footed shot from the edge of the area and misses to the left of the goal.The referee blows for offside. Free kick taken by Johan Djourou.Chris Smalling sends in a cross, save by Wojciech Szczesny.Foul by Patrice Evra on Aaron Ramsey, free kick awarded. Johan Djourou restarts play with the free kick.The assistant referee signals for offside against Javier Hernandez. Free kick taken by Wojciech Szczesny.Shot from just outside the penalty box by Aaron Ramsey misses to the left of the target.The referee blows for offside against Ashley Young. Wojciech Szczesny takes the free kick.Wojciech Szczesny restarts play with the free kick.Substitution (Arsenal) makes a substitution, with Henri Lansbury coming on for Theo Walcott.Substitution Robin van Persie leaves the field to be replaced by Marouane Chamakh.The official flags Ashley Young offside.Assist on the goal came from Patrice Evra.Goal! - Wayne Rooney - Man Utd 7 - 2 Arsenal Wayne Rooney scores a placed penalty. Man Utd 7-2 Arsenal.Penalty awarded for a foul by Theo Walcott on Patrice Evra.Wayne Rooney shoots direct from the free kick.Dismissal The referee sends off Carl Jenkinson for second bookable offence.Javier Hernandez fouled by Carl Jenkinson, the ref awards a free kick.Theo Walcott takes a shot. Save by David De Gea.Assist on the goal came from Carl Jenkinson.Goal! - Robin van Persie - Man Utd 6 - 2 Arsenal Robin van Persie grabs a goal from close in to the top left corner of the goal. Man Utd 6-2 Arsenal.Corner taken left-footed by Robin van Persie from the right by-line, Laurent Koscielny has a headed effort at goal from close range which goes wide of the left-hand post.Aaron Ramsey takes a shot. Ryan Giggs gets a block in.Assist on the goal came from Ashley Young.Goal! - Ji-Sung Park - Man Utd 6 - 1 Arsenal Ji-Sung Park fires in a goal from the edge of the penalty box to the bottom right corner of the goal. Man Utd 6-1 Arsenal.Wayne Rooney has an effort at goal from outside the penalty area striking the post.Substitution Ji-Sung Park joins the action as a substitute, replacing Luis Nani.Substitution Ryan Giggs on for Oliveira Anderson.The assist for the goal came from Wayne Rooney.Goal! - Luis Nani - Man Utd 5 - 1 Arsenal Luis Nani gets on the score sheet with a goal from inside the area low into the middle of the goal. Man Utd 5-1 Arsenal.Corner taken left-footed by Robin van Persie from the right by-line, clearance made by Chris Smalling.Assist by Ashley Young.Goal! - Wayne Rooney - Man Utd 4 - 1 Arsenal Wayne Rooney fires in a goal from outside the penalty area to the bottom left corner of the goal. Man Utd 4-1 Arsenal.Free kick taken by Wayne Rooney.Booking Johan Djourou receives a yellow card for unsporting behaviour.Johan Djourou challenges Wayne Rooney unfairly and gives away a free kick.Substitution Alex Oxlade-Chamberlain is brought on as a substitute for Francis Coquelin.Luis Nani takes a shot. Johan Djourou manages to make a clearance.Ashley Young takes a shot. Save made by Wojciech Szczesny.Javier Hernandez takes a shot. Save made by Wojciech Szczesny.The ball is delivered by Luis Nani, clearance made by Johan Djourou.Andrey Arshavin takes a shot. Save made by David De Gea.Tom Cleverley takes a shot. Wojciech Szczesny makes a comfortable save.Short corner taken by Robin van Persie. The assistant referee signals for offside against Javier Hernandez. Laurent Koscielny restarts play with the free kick.Andrey Arshavin takes a shot. Jonathan Evans gets a block in.Ashley Young delivers the ball.Andrey Arshavin takes a shot. Blocked by Oliveira Anderson.Robin van Persie takes a shot. Save by David De Gea.Oliveira Anderson takes a inswinging corner.Wayne Rooney delivers the ball, Johan Djourou makes a clearance.Patrice Evra challenges Theo Walcott unfairly and gives away a free kick. Direct free kick taken by Johan Djourou.Effort on goal by Luis Nani from inside the area goes harmlessly over the bar.Ashley Young sends in a cross.Ashley Young takes a shot. Save made by Wojciech Szczesny.Free kick awarded for an unfair challenge on Johan Djourou by Wayne Rooney. Johan Djourou takes the free kick.The second half begins.Half Time The first half comes to an end.The assist for the goal came from Tomas Rosicky.Goal! - Theo Walcott - Man Utd 3 - 1 Arsenal Theo Walcott finds the back of the net with a goal from inside the penalty area low into the middle of the goal. Man Utd 3-1 Arsenal.Wayne Rooney takes a shot. Save made by Wojciech Szczesny.The referee blows for offside. Indirect free kick taken by Laurent Koscielny.Inswinging corner taken by Oliveira Anderson from the right by-line, Wojciech Szczesny makes a save.Carl Jenkinson crosses the ball.Aaron Ramsey takes a shot. Jonathan Evans gets a block in.The assist for the goal came from Ashley Young.Goal! - Wayne Rooney - Man Utd 3 - 0 Arsenal Wayne Rooney grabs a goal from just outside the area to the top left corner of the goal. Man Utd 3-0 Arsenal.Free kick taken by Wayne Rooney.Booking The referee cautions Carl Jenkinson for unsporting behaviour.Foul by Carl Jenkinson on Ashley Young, free kick awarded.Johan Djourou challenges Ashley Young unfairly and gives away a free kick. Luis Nani produces a strike on goal direct from the free kick.Shot from outside the box by Andrey Arshavin goes wide right of the target.Substitution Javier Hernandez on for Danny Welbeck.Free kick awarded for a foul by Oliveira Anderson on Francis Coquelin. Free kick taken by Johan Djourou.Tom Cleverley crosses the ball, Johan Djourou makes a clearance.The ball is sent over by Wayne Rooney, Headed effort from close range by Danny Welbeck goes wide left of the target.Andrey Arshavin takes a shot. Save by David De Gea. Robin van Persie takes a shot. Save by David De Gea.Goal! - Ashley Young - Man Utd 2 - 0 Arsenal A goal is scored by Ashley Young from outside the area to the top right corner of the goal. Man Utd 2-0 Arsenal.Corner taken by Tomas Rosicky from the left by-line.Placed penalty taken by Robin van Persie saved by David De Gea. Man Utd 1-0 Arsenal.Booking The referee cautions Jonathan Evans for unsporting behaviour.Booking Ashley Young is cautioned by the ref for dissent.Penalty awarded for a foul by Jonathan Evans on Theo Walcott.Effort from inside the area by Chris Smalling misses to the left of the target.Oliveira Anderson provided the assist for the goal.Goal! - Danny Welbeck - Man Utd 1 - 0 Arsenal Danny Welbeck scores a headed goal from inside the six-yard box. Man Utd 1-0 Arsenal.The ball is delivered by Patrice Evra, clearance made by Armand Traore.Handball decision goes against Andrey Arshavin. Direct free kick taken by Phil Jones.The ball is sent over by Theo Walcott.Corner from the right by-line taken by Robin van Persie, Headed effort from close range by Laurent Koscielny goes wide left of the goal.Tomas Rosicky takes a shot. Blocked by Oliveira Anderson.The ball is swung over by Carl Jenkinson, clearance made by Phil Jones.Robin van Persie crosses the ball.Inswinging corner taken left-footed by Oliveira Anderson from the right by-line, save made by Wojciech Szczesny.Chris Smalling takes the direct free kick.Booking Andrey Arshavin goes into the referee's book for unsporting behaviour.Phil Jones fouled by Andrey Arshavin, the ref awards a free kick.Tom Cleverley takes a shot. Blocked by Laurent Koscielny.Luis Nani crosses the ball, Headed effort on goal by Danny Welbeck from inside the penalty box misses to the right of the goal.Theo Walcott produces a right-footed shot from outside the penalty box and misses wide left of the target.Tom Cleverley gives away a free kick for an unfair challenge on Aaron Ramsey. Aaron Ramsey takes the free kick.Foul by Wayne Rooney on Laurent Koscielny, free kick awarded. Free kick taken by Johan Djourou.Aaron Ramsey gives away a free kick for an unfair challenge on Danny Welbeck. Free kick taken by Oliveira Anderson.Effort from the edge of the area by Danny Welbeck goes wide of the right-hand post.The ball is sent over by Luis Nani.Carl Jenkinson takes a shot. Jonathan Evans gets a block in.Tom Cleverley concedes a free kick for a foul on Aaron Ramsey. Aaron Ramsey restarts play with the free kick.Wayne Rooney takes a shot. Wojciech Szczesny makes a comfortable save.Tom Cleverley has shot on goal from just outside the penalty box which goes wide of the right-hand upright.The match begins.Live data and text provided by our data suppliersLive text commentary\n", 'Jordan\'s significance results partly from its strategic location at the crossroads of what Christians, Jews and Muslims call the Holy Land.It is a key ally of the US and, together with Egypt, one of only two Arab nations to have made peace with Israel.The desert kingdom emerged out of the post-First World War division of the Middle East by Britain and France.Population 6.5 millionArea 89,342 sq km (34,492 sq miles)Major language ArabicMajor religion IslamLife expectancy 72 years (men), 75 yearsHead of state: King Abdullah IIKing Abdullah II, Jordan\'s monarch since 1999, has extensive powers: he appoints governments, approves legislation and is able to dissolve parliament.Over the past few years, he has been facing growing demands for political reform, and following the popular uprising in Tunisia which led to the flight of the president in January 2011, King Abdullah dismissed his government and appointed the first in a series of prime ministers to oversee the introduction of political change.The Jordanian media have traditionally been under tight state control."Veneration for the monarchy, religion, but also state institutions and the men who head them are all \'red lines\' that journalists must not cross," said Reporters Without Borders in its 2011-12 country report.Jordan Media City - one of the first such ventures in the region - aims to attract media investments and operates as a regional hub for satellite TV broadcasts.Some key dates in Jordan\'s history:1946 - The United Nations recognizes Jordan as an independent sovereign kingdom.1948 - State of Israel created in British-mandate Palestine. Thousands of Palestinians flee Arab-Israeli fighting to West Bank and Jordan.1950 - Jordan annexes West Bank.1951 - King Abdullah assassinated by Palestinian gunman angry at his apparent collusion with Israel in the carve-up of Palestine.1952 - Hussein proclaimed king after his father, Talal, is declared mentally unfit to rule.1957 - British troops complete their withdrawal from Jordan.1967 - Israel takes control of Jerusalem and West Bank during Six-Day War, major influx of refugees into Jordan.1994 - Jordan signs peace treaty with Israel, ending 46-year official state of war.1999 - King Hussein dies. His eldest son Crown Prince Abdullah succeeds to the throne.\n', 'In the Hautes Alpes, they are currently feeding beneath ski lifts on slopes that will soon be covered by a thick layer of snow.But this year the freedom to roam has been curtailed. Somewhere in the dark, dense forests a grey wolf is on the prowl.The wolf was hunted almost to extinction in France in the 1930s but, protected as an endangered species, it is making a surprising comeback.Some 200 wolves have colonised the southern regions of France, divided into about 20 packs. They are believed to have crossed from Italy in the mid-1990s and they are moving ever further north.Lionel Serres has 250 sheep on the mountainside this summer. Each night he pens them in behind electric fences. But the wolf is a cunning predator and so far it has killed 17 of his ewes, while 10 more are missing.Sheep spookedOn the day we met, he was busy trying to recover an ewe that had been grabbed by a wolf around the neck. Its fleece was matted, thick with blood."We have had lots of dead and injured sheep," said Lionel. "The flock is in a pretty sorry state. Some are lame, they are stressed, and some are so frightened they have miscarried lambs."At night the wolf will circle the pens until the sheep are spooked into jumping the electric fences.And so costly are these losses that in recent weeks Mr Serres has been forced to hire another shepherd, who will sleep alongside the sheep at night.He is not the only one with concerns. So angry are the farmers in this region, that on the road to Hautes Alpes, in south-eastern France, on the border with Italy, there are huge signs painted on the road - "NO to the wolf."Two hundred wolves might not sound like a huge problem. But this year there have been almost 600 attacks in which more than 2,000 sheep have been killed. That constitutes a rise of 20% on the same period last year.So, under pressure from farmers and faced with an increasing number of attacks, the local prefect has finally ordered a hunt for one individual wolf thought to be doing much of the damage.Since an anti-hunting code was agreed in 2004, only four wolves have been killed in France. Under the present rules, the wolf can only be shot legally by government marksmen or by shepherds trained and licensed to defend their flocks.Remy Saunier, the chief wolf catcher for the area, is now sending small, nightly patrols into the mountains.\'Mystical animal\'"The wolf will always take the easiest prey," he said. "If it\'s easy he comes back, and that\'s what he\'s done here, every other night. We have tried to scare it with lights and noise but it returns. It is only our presence in these mountains that are limiting the wolf attacks."Most people in France have welcomed the return of the wolf. It is a beautiful, mystical animal. But if these people woke in the morning to find their flock decimated, they might change their opinion."Critics say there is no evidence wolf attacks are out of control and they blame some of these sheep deaths on wild dogs. Moreover, as farmers receive 130 euros (Â£115; $190) in compensation for every sheep killed by a wolf, critics claim there is an incentive to exaggerate the problem.Jean-Francois Darmstaedter, the secretary general of Ferus, a French wolf protection agency, says the shepherds need to work harder to protect their sheep - though some shepherds, he points out, are wolf supporters."Remember there are eight million dogs in France and 200 wolves," he said."And I would bet there are more dog attacks in these mountains than wolf attacks. In this small region here we have a pack of 15 wolves, and something like 8,000 wild dogs. They aren\'t always in the mountains, but when they are, they cause a real mess."\'Heading for Paris\'Mr Darmstaedter questions why the wolf has inspired such opposition in France. In neighbouring Italy, he says, pack numbers are three or four times as big.But then, the wolf has always provoked fear. In the 17th Century, so afraid were they of wolves, mostly rabid wolves, they were cursed in Gallic folklore by the story of Little Red Riding Hood.At a fair in Marvejols, further to the west, wolf expert Jean-Marc Moriceau is plugging his latest book, titled Man Against the Wolf."The wolf is a successful predator," he said. "It can move huge distances in search of food. And we can safely assume that in 15 or 20 years\' time, if no measures are put in place, then it\'s possible we will see one or two wolves hunting in the forests 80km to 100km [50-60 miles] south of Paris."Some say the expanding nature of the wolf\'s habitat will require that more controls are implemented - in France they are calling for a "wolf parliament", in which farmers, supporters, and politicians can all have their say.But the forests south of Paris are probably the grey wolf\'s limit. Western and northern France are no longer wooded or wild enough to sustain them - which means those who live in Paris, at least, can sleep easily in their beds.\n', 'British Transport Police (BTP) said the incident happened at the Gipsy Lane level crossing, Needham Market, near Ipswich at about 14:00 BST.The woman was struck by the Liverpool Street to Norwich service, officers said.Paramedics from the East of England Ambulance Service were called to the scene but the woman was pronounced dead.A BTP spokesperson said: "Officers are currently on scene working to establish the identity of the deceased and inform her next of kin."The incident is currently being treated as non-suspicious and a file will be prepared for the coroner."\n', "The women had been legally married for a few months after one of them passed as a man in front of an Islamic cleric who presided over their wedding.But suspicious neighbours confronted the couple and reported them to police.The two women are now back with their families, forcibly separated and under surveillance by the Islamic police.The local Sharia police chief told them Islam said they must be beheaded and burned for what they had done.But Aceh, the only province in Indonesia that is allowed to implement Sharia law, has yet to adopt any provisions dealing with gay and lesbian people.The provincial parliament passed Islamic laws authorising the stoning to death of adulterers and the caning of homosexuals in 2009, but the governor has refused to sign it.Homosexuality is frowned upon but legal in Indonesia.Activists have blamed Aceh's Sharia laws for encouraging vigilantism and intolerance, and say they violate the Indonesian constitution.\n", 'Mons Graupius in AD 83 or 84 saw the 9th Hispana, its cohorts and Roman cavalry defeat 30,000 Caledonians.Locations suggested in the past include Dunning in Perthshire, Carpow in Fife, Bennachie in Aberdeenshire and Culloden in the Highlands.Historic Scotland said an accurate site was needed for inclusion on its list.The body has commissioned research on Mons Graupius along with a number of other battle sites.It has already placed several battlefields including Bannockburn in 1314 and Culloden in 1746 on Scotland\'s Inventory of Historic Battlefields and earlier this month put out 11 other sites for public consultation.The list, which includes details on the boundaries and armies involved, will act as a guide to planning authorities.Historic Scotland\'s Dr Lesley MacInnes, said a decision had still to be made on whether Mons Graupius should be put forward for consideration as an entry on the inventory.The head of battlefields said: "We have recently commissioned the research for a number of battlefields including Mons Graupius."The research will review all available evidence for these sites to establish if they meet the published criteria for inclusion in the inventory."Early sites such as Mons Graupius present particular challenges for accurate location which is one of the required criteria for inclusion."Dr MacInnes added: "Any sites which are considered to be of national importance but cannot be accurately located cannot be included at this stage but will be kept under review should further information emerge to allow their inclusion."The research outcome for Mons Graupius will be clarified by the end of the financial year."Mons Graupius is believed to be wrapped up in the mysterious disappearance of the 9th Hispana in AD 120.The legion, cohorts of auxiliary light infantrymen from Gaul and Batavia along with cavalry were heavily outnumbered by Caledonians at the battlefield.However, the tactics of Roman general Gnaeus Julius Agricola left 10,000 tribesmen dead but relatively light casualties among the auxiliaries.There has been a long running debate on where the battle was fought.In his book Legions of Rome, historian Stephen Dando-Collins said no location has been "reliably fixed".Potential sites have been weighed up on the website Roman Scotland.It rates Dunning the most likely and Culloden among the least.Sites close to the Grampian mountains have also been suggested in the past.In his book, Dando-Collins connects Mons Graupius with the disappearance of the 9th after it was later posted to Carlisle.He said Caledonians had sought revenge for the defeat and ambushed and slaughtered the legion along with its affiliated units.Mystery surrounding the fate of the 9th inspired Rosemary Sutcliff\'s children\'s book Eagle of the Ninth and two recent films - The Eagle and Centurion.Scenes for The Eagle starring Channing Tatum and Jamie Bell were shot around Achiltibuie and Old Dornie, near Ullapool, and in the Cairngorms for Centurion.\n', 'The British Embassy in Rabat said Roger and Mathilde Lamb from Pensham, near Pershore, died in separate falls.A spokeswoman said Mrs Lamb fell from a window of an apartment in the resort of Essaouira while Mr Lamb fell downstairs at a different building a few days later. They both died in hospital.A Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) spokesman said the exact circumstances of the deaths were being investigated.The FCO is providing consular assistance to the family.In a statement, the couple\'s families said they were "deeply shocked and saddened by their tragic deaths".The couple, who have four sons aged between 11 and 17, were staying in the Moroccan resort of Essaouira.Mrs Lamb\'s brother-in-law, Mark Rogerson, said the children were back in the UK being looked after by relatives.He said they knew very few details about what happened, but were aware of Mrs Lamb\'s death last Thursday and then heard about her husband\'s death on Monday."We heard first of all that he was badly injured. And then on Monday we heard that he had died," he said.Mr Lamb, who was an engineer and a graduate of the University of Birmingham, was working in Christchurch, New Zealand, while his family remained at home in Worcestershire.The families said their main concern was for the couple\'s children."Roger and Tilly\'s families have been deeply shocked and saddened by their tragic deaths while on holiday in Morocco," the statement said."Our principal concern at the moment is to provide love and support to their four sons who have had to suffer the loss of both a mother and a father in swift succession."The boys are being well cared for by relatives."We would also like to take this opportunity to thank the British consular authorities in Morocco for their invaluable assistance."The mayor of Pershore, John Grantham, said people who knew the couple had been saddened by the news.He said: "They\'re clearly very upset, it\'s been quite a shock."Mrs Lamb, who was known as Tilly, had relatives in Wiltshire.A spokesman for Wiltshire Police confirmed that her body was being repatriated to the county.\n', 'It said an 8ft polystyrene snowman, a caravan and enough postage stamps to fill two vans have also been left at recycling centres.A tortoise that had been tipped into a green waste bin was spotted and saved.Surrey council said residents\' efforts had helped them reach their target of recycling 50% of household waste early.Dr Lynne Hack, cabinet member for environment, said: "While we may not be able to recycle all the waste produced yet, we will work hard to treat everything we can, no matter how weird and wonderful it is."People may be surprised to learn just how wide the variety of materials we\'re able to recycle in Surrey is."Items that can be taken to the recycle centres include wood, metal, televisions, mobile phones, low-energy light bulbs, fluorescent tubes and clothes.The county hopes to achieve a 70% household waste recycling target by 2014.\n', 'Its stature is built on its geographical size (twice that of France and Germany combined), its prestige as the custodian of the birthplace of Islam and its colossus status as an oil producer - with a quarter of the world\'s proven reserves under its deserts.Its importance as an oil exporting nation has made economic interdependence with the West - where the main consumer demand is found - a necessity.This, in turn, has led to strong political and military relationships that at times have been a source of awkwardness for both sides.It stands out for its espousal of a puritan version of Sunni Islam, including harsh punishments such as public beheadings, and its restrictions on women.Population 28.7 millionArea 2.24 million sq km (864,869 sq miles)Major language ArabicMajor religion IslamLife expectancy 73 years (men), 76 years (women)Currency RiyalHead of state, prime minister: King Salman bin Abdulaziz al-SaudThe Al Saud dynasty holds a monopoly of political power. Saudi Arabia was established in 1932 by King Abd-al-Aziz and he has been succeeded by various sons.King Salman bin Abdulaziz al-Saud ascended the throne in January 2015 following the death of his half-brother, King Abdullah.He has been part of the ruling clique of princes for decades and is thought likely to continue the main thrusts of Saudi strategic policy, including maintaining the alliance with the United States and working towards energy market stability.Saudi investors are major players in the pan-Arab TV industry, but the country has one of the region\'s most tightly-controlled media environments.The government openly acknowledges that widespread internet filtering takes place. It targets "pornographic", Islam-related, human rights and political sites.Saudi Arabia has the highest per-capita YouTube use of any country in the world. It is reportedly home to more than 40% of all active Twitter users in the Arab region.Some key events in Saudi Arabia\'s history:1932 - The areas controlled by King Abd-al-Aziz are unified under the name Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.1938 - Oil is discovered and production begins under the US-controlled Aramco (Arabian American Oil Company).1960 - Saudi Arabia is a founding member of Opec (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries).1973 - Saudi Arabia leads an oil boycott against the Western countries that supported Israel in the October War against Egypt and Syria. Oil prices quadruple.2001 11 September - 15 of the 19 hijackers involved in attacks on New York and Washington are Saudi nationals.2011 - As \'\'Arab Spring\'\' protests ripple across the region, Saudi troops participate in crackdown on unrest in Bahrain.2015 March - Saudi Arabia launches campaign of air strikes against Houthi rebels in Yemen.\n', 'The carmaker has also released the first images of the concept car upon which the new Defender will be based, the DC100.This is set to make its public debut at next month\'s Frankfurt motor show.The first Land Rover was introduced in 1948 and its basic design has changed little over the past six decades. More than two million have now been sold.The Defender name was first used in the early 1990s, shortly after the launch of the Discovery.By Jorn MadslienBusiness reporter, BBC NewsLand Rover insists its next Defender will be a rugged workhorse, having ruled out moving it upmarket as a luxurious car that simply looks butch on the outside.But competing in the market for working vehicles will be a major challenge.Land Rover can no longer rely on military contracts, so more promising markets might be in developing countries such as Brazil, Russia, India and China, where working vehicle sales are booming in parallel with rapid economic growth that is predicted to continue for decades yet.To succeed in these markets, a new Defender will need to be able to compete on both price and quality.It will need to be both cheaper - so the cost of production will need to come down - and better, in terms of both capabilities and fuel economy.And arguably, the overhaul cannot come too soon for a vehicle that now feels hopelessly outdated next to the company\'s latest offering, the Range Rover Evoque.Evoque to leave Defender in the dust?Land Rover\'s director of design, Gerry McGovern, said: "Replacing the iconic Defender is one of the biggest challenges in the automotive design world; it is a car that inspires people worldwide."[The DC100] isn\'t a production-ready concept but the beginning of a four-year journey to design a relevant Defender for the 21st century."John Edwards, Land Rover\'s global brand director, added that the company was "determined that the new Defender will be true to its heritage, while meeting the requirements of a changing global market".UK-based Land Rover and its sister brand Jaguar are owned by India\'s Tata Motors."Land Rover insists its next Defender will be a rugged workhorse, having ruled out moving it upmarket as a luxurious car that simply looks butch on the outside," says BBC business reporter Jorn Madslien."But competing in the market for working vehicles will be a major challenge."Land Rover can no longer rely on military contracts, so more promising markets might be in emerging markets such as Brazil, Russia, India and China, where working vehicle sales are booming in parallel with rapid economic growth that is predicted to continue for decades yet."To succeed in these markets, a new Defender will need to be able to compete on both price and quality," says our reporter."It will need to be both cheaper - so the cost of production will need to come down - and better, in terms of both capabilities and fuel economy."\n', 'The carriageway was closed between junction 15 near Northampton and Newport Pagnell Services, with congestion stretching back as far as junction 15a for Towcester.Police were called to the incident at about 18:45 BST on Thursday and have also closed two northbound lanes.A Northamptonshire Police spokesman said traffic was being turned around in an attempt to get it off the motorway.\n', 'The Highland village\'s Ruthven Road is mentioned in a line in the film delivered by Janet de Vigne, from Edinburgh.De Vigne\'s appearance at the screening will mark the launch of new weekly film nights in Kingussie.The village does not have a cinema, but will hold the events in a local hotel.Holding weekly film nights was suggested during an annual festival celebrating movies.Organiser Iona Malcolm said: "This was all born at the Kingussie Food on Film Festival when a survey was carried out into interest in a film night in Kingussie."The reaction was very, very positive."Directed by Danny Boyle, Slumdog Millionaire won eight Oscars in 2009.\n', "The man was arrested on suspicion of conspiracy to intercept voicemail messages and attempting to pervert the course of justice.The arrest took place by appointment at a north London police station; the man is in police custody.He has been bailed to a date in mid January 2012.He was arrested by officers from Scotland Yard's fresh investigation into phone hacking, Operation Weeting.On Tuesday, a 71-year-old Stuart Kuttner, an ex-News of the World managing editor, was rearrested and bailed as part of the phone-hacking probe.Mr Kuttner was originally arrested on 2 August on suspicion of conspiring to intercept communications and corruption, and bailed.He has now been bailed to a date in September, the Metropolitan Police said.The Met's Operation Weeting is investigating illegal hacking of the mobile phone voicemails of public figures by the now-defunct News of the World newspaper.The latest arrest is the 15th to be made on suspicion of phone hacking since Operation Weeting was launched in January. It happened just after midday.BBC home affairs correspondent Tom Symonds said the age of the arrested person suggested someone more junior compared to some of the more senior executives who have been arrested by the police so far.It is a long-running investigation and there would almost certainly be further arrests, our correspondent added.Former News International chief executive Rebekah Brooks and ex-Downing Street communications chief Andy Coulson are among those who have already been arrested as part of the inquiry.The scandal has led Met Police Commissioner Sir Paul Stephenson and Assistant Commissioner John Yates to resign, and the News of the World to close down after 168 years.\n", 'John Terry\'s measured side-foot shot gave the Blues the lead after the hosts failed to clear their lines when Mata\'s free-kick hit the outside of the post.Daniel Sturridge\'s sublime backheel finish when running through one on one with keeper Simon Mignolet made it 2-0.Ji Dong-Won slotted home in injury time to give the Black Cats a glimmer of hope but Chelsea held on.It was a nervy final few seconds but even the most diehard Sunderland supporter would have struggled to argue a draw would have been a fair result.Media playback is not supported on this deviceSturridge\'s outrageous effort when confronted by the onrushing Mignolet was the stand-out moment in an impressive Blues performance, but Mata\'s influence was the key to their victory.The Spaniard was the creative hub of everything the Blues did, demanding the ball at every opportunity and giving a dazzling display, full of one-touch football, neat passes and crucially, a telling final ball.Blues boss Andre Villas-Boas has openly talked of the need to inject more pace and creativity and Mata granted his wish, playing with urgency and sparking off all that was good about the visitors as they secured a third win in four league games.Deadline-day signing Raul Meireles was as influential as his fellow midfielder, setting up Sturridge\'s goal with a fine long pass, but it was Mata who caught the eye.Chelsea and Mata started brightly but Sunderland striker Nicklas Bendtner had the first chance of the game only to glance his header wide from a teasing Sebastian Larsson free-kick.Chelsea have for so many years been Drogba and Lampard-based and there is a subtle style change going on behind the scenes. They weren\'t at their best but it was the best they have played this season and they didn\'t need to get out of third gear because Sunderland were poorApart from that effort - and a Stephane Sessegnon strike that was beaten away by the returning Petr Cech late in the half - Chelsea dominated the first period.Nicholas Anelka smashed a shot wide after a swift break and also tested Mignolet with a fierce shot, while Ramires curled a shot wide after a powerful surge.But it was defender Terry who opened the scoring, coolly finishing at the second attempt from Sturridge\'s excellent cross as Chelsea kept the pressure on after Mata\'s strike hit the woodwork.Any hopes of a Sunderland revival seemed over as Sturridge, preferred up front to £50m man Fernando Torres, made it 2-0 six minutes after break.The game petered out somewhat after that, although substitute Florent Malouda and Anelka both had chances to extend the lead.Sunderland lacked pace up front and could have done with a nippy forward like the departing Asamoah Gyan to partner Bendtner.Media playback is not supported on this deviceThe Dane typified the home side, showing plenty of endeavour but they looked powerless to prevent a second consecutive home defeat as Chelsea went on to record their 13th win in 14 games against the Black Cats despite Dong-Won\'s last-gasp effort.Sunderland manager Steve Bruce:"It was very difficult against a very good Chelsea team. They had terrific possession of the ball and we spent that much energy trying to get it back. They were excellent in possession of the ball. We will play against lesser teams than that thankfully."When we had it, we gave it away too cheaply and that made for a very difficult afternoon."But for all their possession both their goals were poor from our point of view."Chelsea manager Andre-Villas Boas:"It went very well for us in terms of what we want to achieve, not that we haven\'t tried to do it before, but it just didn\'t happen in the other three games.Media playback is not supported on this device"Fortunately, we were able to play the passing game that relates more to how we train, and the team played very, very well. I am very happy with the display."The 2-1, of course, is avoidable and that brought an edge to the last three minutes, but we can only say that Chelsea deserved to win and we were very consistent in the first and second halves."I am very happy with the efforts of everybody."Full Time The referee ends the match.Raul Meireles takes a shot. Jack Colback gets a block in. Corner taken short by Florent Malouda.Booking Jose Bosingwa is shown a yellow card.Assist on the goal came from Nicklas Bendtner.Goal! - Dong-Won Ji - Sunderland 1 - 2 Chelsea Goal scored by Dong-Won Ji from deep inside the penalty area to the bottom right corner of the goal. Sunderland 1-2 Chelsea.Ahmed Elmohamady produces a right-footed shot from just outside the area that goes harmlessly over the target.Dong-Won Ji delivers the ball, John Terry manages to make a clearance.Craig Gardner takes the chance to get an effort at goal. Blocked by John Terry.The ball is crossed by Jose Bosingwa, clearance made by Titus Bramble.A cross is delivered by Ahmed Elmohamady, John Terry makes a clearance.The ball is crossed by Jack Colback, John Terry makes a clearance.The ball is delivered by Florent Malouda.Substitution Stephane Sessegnon goes off and Dong-Won Ji comes on.Florent Malouda produces a right-footed shot from just outside the box that misses to the right of the goal.Corner taken short by Florent Malouda.Substitution Oriol Romeu joins the action as a substitute, replacing Nicolas Anelka.Centre by Stephane Sessegnon, save by Petr Cech.The offside flag is raised against Frank Lampard. Free kick taken by Simon Mignolet.The ball is swung over by Nicolas Anelka.Shot from just outside the penalty box by Stephane Sessegnon misses to the left of the target.Connor Wickham fouled by John Terry, the ref awards a free kick. Free kick crossed right-footed by Sebastian Larsson from right channel, clearance made by Branislav Ivanovic.Substitution Juan Mata leaves the field to be replaced by Fernando Torres.The ball is swung over by Ashley Cole, Wes Brown manages to make a clearance.Nicolas Anelka takes a shot. Save by Simon Mignolet.Corner taken left-footed by Juan Mata from the left by-line, clearance made by Connor Wickham.Frank Lampard delivers the ball, clearance by Sebastian Larsson.Corner taken by Juan Mata, Nicklas Bendtner manages to make a clearance.A cross is delivered by Juan Mata, clearance by Wes Brown.Connor Wickham is flagged offside by the assistant referee. Petr Cech takes the free kick.Sebastian Larsson sends in a cross, Header by Connor Wickham from deep inside the penalty area misses to the left of the target.Substitution Lee Cattermole leaves the field to be replaced by Connor Wickham.Shot from just outside the box by Lee Cattermole goes over the crossbar.The ball is crossed by Jack Colback, Nicklas Bendtner takes a shot. Branislav Ivanovic gets a block in.Florent Malouda takes a shot. Save by Simon Mignolet.Substitution (Sunderland) makes a substitution, with Ahmed Elmohamady coming on for Phillip Bardsley.Substitution Florent Malouda joins the action as a substitute, replacing Daniel Sturridge.Corner taken by Sebastian Larsson from the left by-line to the near post, clearance by Jose Bosingwa.Corner from the right by-line taken by Sebastian Larsson, Lee Cattermole takes a shot. Blocked by Ramires.Ashley Cole is flagged offside by the assistant referee. Indirect free kick taken by Simon Mignolet.Assist on the goal came from Raul Meireles.Goal! - Daniel Sturridge - Sunderland 0 - 2 Chelsea Daniel Sturridge finds the net with a goal from inside the penalty area to the bottom left corner of the goal. Sunderland 0-2 Chelsea.Short corner taken by Daniel Sturridge, Effort from 20 yards by Daniel Sturridge. Phillip Bardsley gets a block in.Ashley Cole produces a cross, clearance by Lee Cattermole.The referee blows for offside. Phillip Bardsley takes the free kick.Shot from just outside the penalty area by Nicolas Anelka misses to the left of the target.The ball is delivered by Phillip Bardsley, Craig Gardner takes a shot. Petr Cech makes a save.The referee gets the second half underway.Half Time It is the end of the first-half.Centre by Ramires.Kieran Richardson sends in a cross, Header by Sebastian Larsson from deep inside the penalty area misses to the left of the goal.A cross is delivered by Phillip Bardsley, Branislav Ivanovic manages to make a clearance.Inswinging corner taken by Sebastian Larsson, clearance made by Raul Meireles.Stephane Sessegnon takes a shot. Save by Petr Cech.Phillip Bardsley takes a shot. Blocked by Ramires.Jose Bosingwa takes a shot. Lee Cattermole gets a block in.Corner taken left-footed by Juan Mata from the right by-line to the near post, Nicklas Bendtner manages to make a clearance.Nicolas Anelka produces a drilled right-footed shot from 20 yards. Blocked by Wes Brown.The ball is sent over by Jack Colback, save by Petr Cech.Nicolas Anelka fouled by Sebastian Larsson, the ref awards a free kick. Frank Lampard restarts play with the free kick.The ball is sent over by Jose Bosingwa.Nicolas Anelka takes a shot. Save by Simon Mignolet.Raul Meireles takes a shot. Blocked by Kieran Richardson.Kieran Richardson produces a right-footed shot from just outside the penalty area that goes harmlessly over the target.Corner taken by Sebastian Larsson from the right by-line played to the near post, Raul Meireles manages to make a clearance.Free kick awarded for a foul by Raul Meireles on Stephane Sessegnon. Free kick taken by Phillip Bardsley.Unfair challenge on Nicolas Anelka by Wes Brown results in a free kick. Nicolas Anelka takes the free kick.Centre by Stephane Sessegnon.Ramires produces a right-footed shot from just outside the box that goes wide right of the target.Effort on goal by Nicolas Anelka from deep inside the penalty area misses to the right of the goal.Jack Colback concedes a free kick for a foul on Ramires. Branislav Ivanovic restarts play with the free kick.Booking Jack Colback is cautioned by the ref for unsporting behaviour.Assist by Nicolas Anelka. Jose Bosingwa has an effort at goal from outside the area which goes wide left of the target.Goal! - John Terry - Sunderland 0 - 1 Chelsea John Terry finds the back of the net with a goal from inside the six-yard box to the bottom right corner of the goal. Sunderland 0-1 Chelsea.Nicolas Anelka fouled by Lee Cattermole, the ref awards a free kick. Strike on goal comes in from Juan Mata from the free kick.Nicklas Bendtner is caught offside. John Terry takes the indirect free kick.Phillip Bardsley sends in a cross, Branislav Ivanovic manages to make a clearance.The ball is swung over by Phillip Bardsley.Raul Meireles challenges Stephane Sessegnon unfairly and gives away a free kick. Direct free kick taken by Sebastian Larsson, Headed effort from inside the area by Nicklas Bendtner misses to the left of the goal.Frank Lampard decides to take a short corner.Centre by Ashley Cole, Phillip Bardsley manages to make a clearance.Free kick awarded for an unfair challenge on Branislav Ivanovic by Nicklas Bendtner. Free kick taken by Frank Lampard.Foul by Craig Gardner on Jose Bosingwa, free kick awarded. Free kick taken by Jose Bosingwa.Branislav Ivanovic fouled by Craig Gardner, the ref awards a free kick. John Terry takes the direct free kick.The ball is swung over by Ashley Cole, Kieran Richardson makes a clearance.The match has kicked off.Live data and text provided by our data suppliersLive text commentary\n']

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['The two countries failed to sign an accord on sharing river water after objections from the chief minister of the Indian state of West Bengal.There was also no deal granting India overland access across Bangladesh to its land-locked north-eastern states.But there was good news for tens of thousands of "stateless border people".The two countries agreed "to put in motion" a deal that allows about 50 Bangladeshi enclaves inside India to be integrated within Bangladesh and about 100 Indian areas inside Bangladesh to become part of India.Officials say that under the terms of a protocol between the two leaders - the details of which will be worked out at a later date - residents of these areas will have the right to decide whether they want to become Indians or Bangladeshis.BBC Bengali editor Sabir Mustafa says that the failure to reach agreement over sharing water from the Teesta river is a big setback for Bangladeshi PM Sheikh Hasina, who has staked much of her personal reputation on securing a deal.By Sabir Mustafa BBC Bengali editorThere is little doubt that relations between the two countries are at their closest since the early 1970s when India helped Bangladesh gain independence from Pakistan.But the warmth in relations is also serving to mask a growing unease in both countries about the nature of the relationship.There are worries that the Indian leadership may have invested all its goodwill in one political party in Bangladesh, namely the Awami League led by current Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina.As a result, whenever the main opposition Bangladesh Nationalist Party, or BNP comes to power, relations could take a nose dive.There is also concern in Bangladesh that Sheikh Hasina appears too eager to accommodate Indian demands.The visit lost much of its lustre when the Indian side made it clear at the last minute there would not be any agreement on the sharing of a major river.It has also taken some of the gloss off the first visit to Bangladesh by an Indian prime minister for 12 years.All the two sides could agree on this issue was a commitment to revisit it at a later date.Prime Minister Singh told reporters after the talks that "substantial progress has been made on sharing water of common rivers". He said further discussion was needed.It is widely thought that the deal fell through because of last-minute objections to it from West Bengal Chief Minister Mamata Banerjee, who was reported to believe that India was in danger of supplying too much water to Bangladesh.Bangladesh expressed its "frustration and dissatisfaction" over Ms Banerjee\'s "sudden u-turn", which it said had kept the two countries from signing two very crucial deals.Correspondents say that the failure to implement the water-sharing deal probably led to them also not agreeing on an Indian overland transit route through Bangladesh because Dhaka has long argued that the one is dependent on the other.They say it will come as a big disappointment to Delhi which is eager to have better transport links with its north-eastern states.The two sides did, however, agree to extend trading ties, with Delhi granting Dhaka tax concessions on textile imports it receives from Bangladesh.Ties between the two countries have been strained in recent years following a series of border clashes and Indian concerns that Islamist militants have been using Bangladesh as a base.On Tuesday the leaders agreedCorrespondents say Mr Singh\'s two-day visit was partly aimed at countering growing Chinese influence in the region.The prime minister was returning a visit to Delhi by his Bangladeshi counterpart Sheikh Hasina in January last year.On Sunday, Bangladesh\'s Foreign Minister Dipu Moni described the visit as historic, saying it would "pave the way for a prosperous future for the whole region".\n', 'Now the complete ban is being lifted. Until now, any man who had ever had sex with another man was barred for life from donation.From 7 November the ban is being lifted in England, Scotland and Wales. But men who want to donate must not have had sex with another man in the past 12 months.This deferral period has been left in place because there is a "window period" after infection with blood-borne viruses where they are not detectable.This window period is far less than 12 months.The report from the Advisory Committee on the Safety of Blood, Tissues and Organs (SaBTO) says that for HIV it varies from nine to 15 days, depending on the type of test. For hepatitis B, which causes liver disease, it is 66 days.In Spain, the deferral period is six months following the change of a sexual partner, whether the would-be donor is heterosexual or gay. In Italy the restriction lasts for four months following the change of partner.By contrast, in the US, Canada, France and many other countries there is a complete ban on donations from men who have ever had sex with men.Whilst welcoming the lifting of the ban in the UK, some still regard the one year deferral as too long.Stonewall Chief Executive Ben Summerskill. "To retain a blanket ban on any man who has had sex with another man in the last year, even if he has only had oral sex, remains disproportionate on the basis of available evidence."But Sir Nick Partridge, Chief Executive of Terrence Higgins Trust said: "The remaining deferral regulation for sexually active gay men is based on their heightened risk, as a group, of sexually acquired blood-borne viruses."A one year deferral period for donation applies to other groups as well: for example anyone who has been sexually active in countries where HIV/Aids is very common, and anyone who has had sex with a prostitute.NHS Blood and Transplant has a complete list of who can and cannot donate.The hope will be that the shift in policy will lead to an increase in the number of donors.If you want more detail about the reasoning behind the decision to lift the ban, then the full report from the Advisory Committee on the Safety of Blood, Tissues and Organs (SaBTO) can be read here.\n', 'They want President Dmitry Medvedev to be confronted over a perceived failure to protect business against corruption.In a Sunday Times letter, they also call for the PM to raise the murder of Alexander Litvinenko in London in 2006.The call is from Labour\'s Margaret Beckett, David Miliband, Jack Straw and Conservative Sir Malcolm Rifkind.The letter says hundreds of thousands of Russian businessmen are detained in jails after falling victim to corruption sanctioned by the authorities.They refer to these people as "victims of an increasingly potent mix of corruption and lawlessness".In their letter, the former foreign secretaries state: "The dangers of this corruption do not stop at Russia\'s borders and Alexander Litvinenko\'s murder shows the consequences of such lawlessness hitting British shores."In this regard the prime minister has both a domestic and international duty to tackle this issue head on during his visit."Mr Cameron is flying to Moscow on Sunday in an attempt to improve relations with Mr Medvedev and Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin.Strained relationsHe will be the first UK prime minister to visit the Russian capital since Tony Blair six years ago.Whitehall officials recently revealed that no UK minister or diplomat has spoken directly with Mr Putin for four years.The BBC\'s James Landale said the prime minister was expected to see Mr Putin but a formal meeting had not been confirmed.Relations between the UK and Russia have been strained since the murder of Mr Litvinenko, an ex-Russian security official who had been living in the UK.Litvinenko killing suspect speaks outMr Litvinenko - an outspoken Kremlin critic - was fatally poisoned. His death led to both the UK and Russia expelling diplomats.The 43-year-old was found to have been poisoned with radioactive polonium-210.Moscow has refused a long-standing request from the UK to extradite the prime suspect in the case, Andrei Lugovoi, a former KGB officer who is now a member of the Russian Parliament and has always denied involvement.In an interview with the BBC earlier this week, Mr Lugovoi suggested a third country should be brought in to re-investigate the murder in an attempt to break the diplomatic deadlock, and suggested MI6 - and even Mr Litvinenko himself - had been behind the killing.There have also been tensions over Russia\'s attempts to shut down the British Council\'s offices in Moscow.The UK government\'s refusal to co-operate and share intelligence since the scandal has harmed counter-terrorism efforts, according to Alexander Yakovenko, Moscow\'s ambassador in London.Mr Cameron will travel with a group of businessmen, including Bob Dudley, chief executive of BP, whose Moscow office was raided by special forces last week.\n', "However, since 1987 racial and political tensions have been a steady source of instability and international isolation.In 1987 a coup by indigenous Fijians overthrew the elected, Indian-dominated coalition. This triggered a series of adverse events, including the introduction - and subsequent withdrawal - of a constitution enshrining indigenous Fijian political supremacy.A further coup in 2000, led by businessman George Speight, saw the country's first ethnic Indian prime minister, his cabinet and several MPs held hostage for several weeks.These events caused great harm to the economy - the tourism industry in particular - and Fiji's international reputation.Rancour over the 2000 coup persisted, with bitter divisions over plans to grant an amnesty to those behind it. The continuing tensions generated by these disputes culminated in a bloodless military takeover in 2006 - Fiji's fourth coup in 20 years.In September 2009, Fiji was suspended from the Commonwealth over its lack of progress towards democracy. It was only the second full suspension in the organisation's history.In 2012 the government agreed to hold free elections in 2014, prompting Fiji's powerful neighbours Australia and New Zealand to restore full diplomatic ties. Following the elections the Commonwealth re-instated Fiji as a member.Fiji's population, which resides mostly on the two main islands of Viti Levu and Vanua Levu, is divided between indigenous Fijians and Indo-Fijians, the descendents of indentured labourers brought from India.The two groups were of roughly equal numbers until the mid-2000s, by which time coups and agitation had prompted thousands of Indo-Fijians to flee. Indigenous Fijians now make up small overall majority.Mixing between the two groups is minimal, and informal segregation runs deep at almost every level of society.There are also very small non-Indo-Fijian, non-Fijian minority communities, such as Chinese and Rotumans.Although the former British colony relies heavily on the sugar and tourism industries for its foreign exchange, its economy is diverse. Gold, silver and limestone are mined, and there is a strong services sector and some light manufacturing.Nonetheless, Fiji has been hampered by persistent trade and budget deficits, making it one of the world's largest per capita recipients of aid.\n", 'Ethnically it is highly diverse, with more than 300 local languages. The people range from rural hunter-gatherers to a modern urban elite.Sophisticated kingdoms existed before the arrival of the Dutch, who consolidated their hold over two centuries, eventually uniting the archipelago in around 1900.After Japan\'s wartime occupation ended, independence was proclaimed in 1945 by Sukarno, the independence movement\'s leader.The Dutch transferred sovereignty in 1949 after an armed struggle.Indonesia profile - homeRead more country profilesProfiles compiled by BBC MonitoringLong-term leader General Suharto came to power in the wake of an abortive coup in 1965. He imposed authoritarian rule while allowing technocrats to run the economy with considerable success.But his policy of allowing army involvement in all levels of government, down to village level, fostered corruption. His "transmigration" programmes - which moved large numbers of landless farmers from Java to other parts of the country - fanned ethnic conflict.Suharto fell from power after riots in 1998 and escaped efforts to bring him to justice for decades of dictatorship.Post-Suharto Indonesia has made the transition to democracy. Power has been devolved away from the central government and the first direct presidential elections were held in 2004.Indonesia has undergone a resurgence since the 1997 Asian financial crisis, becoming one of the world\'s major emerging economies.Investors are attracted by a large consumer base, rich natural resources and political stability, but often equally deterred by poor infrastructure, rampant corruption and growing calls for economic protectionism.The country faces demands for independence in several provinces, where secessionists have been encouraged by East Timor\'s 1999 success in breaking away after a traumatic 25 years of occupation.Militant Islamic groups have flexed their muscles over the past few years. Some have been accused of having links with al-Qaeda, including the group blamed for the 2002 Bali bombings, which killed 202 people, and others more recently with Islamic State.Lying near the intersection of shifting tectonic plates, Indonesia is prone to earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. A powerful undersea quake in late 2004 sent massive waves crashing into coastal areas of Sumatra, and into coastal communities across south and east Asia. The disaster left more than 220,000 Indonesians dead or missing.Demand for palm oil and other agricultural products has led to high rates of deforestation.\n', 'Tevez, who missed a penalty against Wigan last Saturday, was back on the bench for the midweek Champions League game against Napoli.Mancini insists that Tevez, who failed to secure a summer move away from the club, must accept the situation."In this moment there are players that are better than him but Carlos is here training," he said."Carlos will have a chance to play. I don\'t know if he is happy but every player that can\'t play is not happy. This is normal."He will have his moment."The form of fellow strikers Edin Dzeko and Sergio Aguero, who have scored six league goals apiece so far this season, mean that the 27-year-old Argentina international\'s chances have been limited, while Mario Balotelli has also played just one league game.But Mancini believes his free-scoring side still need to be more ruthless in front of goal than neighbours and arch-rivals Manchester United, who have scored 18 goals - three more than City - in their first four Premier League games.When City underlined their title credentials with a 5-1 win at Tottenham last month, United bettered them with a 8-2 victory over Arsenal.Mancini\'s men impressed again by beating Wigan 3-0 last week, only for United to hammer Bolton 5-0.The Italian said: "Man United are a top team - they have been used to winning for a long time. They have strong players."When they played against Arsenal, when they scored two or three goals, they continued trying to score."We need to have this mentality. If we have a game like Tottenham where we can score, we need to continue to try to play."\n', 'Philip Stevens, five, and two-year-old Izaak were suffocated by their mother Melanie, 37, before she hanged herself, the inquest in Caernarfon heard.Their bodies were found at home in Trawsfynydd, Gwynedd, in December last year after relatives contacted police.The inquest was told the mother-of-five\'s other children were safe at the home of a relative.North west Wales coroner Dewi Pritchard Jones recorded a verdict of suicide for Ms Stevens and unlawful killing for Philip and Izaak.He said that Ms Stevens had left letters, which he declined to read out at the inquest, which he described as "goodbye-type letters" which indicated she had had enough of life.PC Adrian Wyn Owen told the inquest that concerns were raised that Ms Stevens\' car was parked outside her home, but relatives were unable to make contact.After initially visiting the house on the afternoon of 19 December, PC Owen returned again that evening with PC Raymond Williams and they took the decision to force entry.The downstairs of the property was tidy and decked out in Christmas decorations with presents laid out under the tree, the inquest heard.PC Williams, who knew Ms Stevens and the boys, went upstairs where he discovered their bodies.There were two handwritten notes nearby.The coroner said: "They are clearly where she is saying goodbye to somebody and she is saying that she has had enough of life."PC Williams said his first concern was the welfare of the older children."I was aware of the three other children and we searched the other rooms but they were not in the house," he said."I decided to call a close relative of Melanie, without letting them know at that stage what had happened, to ascertain the other children were safe, and they were."The officers said there was no evidence that any other people had been involved in the incident.The inquest heard that Ms Stevens was six months pregnant, although she had undergone a sterilisation procedure.Nicholas Smith, Izaak\'s father, read from a prepared statement after the hearing in which he paid tribute to both boys."Izaak and Pip were full of beautiful innocence and happiness and everybody that knew them just loved them. They were wonderful boys," he said."They were just like any other boys, excitable, messy, funny, inquisitive. They were taking on the world like children do."Everybody who knew them has their own story to tell about what they were like."I first met Pip when he was a few weeks old, almost six years ago, he grew up calling me daddy and I treated him like one of my own children."Izaak was so special to me and I cherish every moment that we were together. He was my future. We were father and son and the hopes that I held for us are now gone and there is no plan B."Mr Smith said their mother\'s actions had taken "some of the innocence and beauty out of this world and left it a different place"."For a long time there were qualities about Melanie that I loved - she was funny, creative, passionate and caring, and she was beautiful," he said."But there was fault somewhere that led her to believe the solution to her problems was to kill Izaak and Pip and then commit suicide, taking her life and the tiny life inside her."\n', 'Saunders has left Wrexham after three years to succeed Sean O\'Driscoll at Doncaster Rovers.Morrell will be in charge for Saturday\'s Blue Square Bet Premier game at Grimsby."I spoke to the directors on arriving at Colliers Park this morning and they have asked if I would take on the first team affairs," said Morrell.Doncaster-born Morrell is in his second spell at the Racecourse after being re-signed by Saunders in June 2010.The 35-year-old had originally joined the north Wales club from non-league side Newcastle Blue Star in 1998.Morrell left the Racecourse to join Coventry City on a free transfer in 2003 before spells with Blackpool and Bury."I\'m only too happy to help out," Morrell told Wrexham\'s official website."It\'s come a little bit earlier than I was planning but you can\'t turn down such an opportunity, they don\'t arise too often"I feel I still have plenty to offer as a player and this will also allow me to see what life is like on the other side of the fence."Morrell will be assisted by coaches Brian Carey and Michael Oakes for Saturday\'s trip to Grimsby Town.Morrell scored a record seven goals for Wrexham in a FAW Premier Cup tie against Merthyr TydfilSaunders succeeded Brian Little as Dragons boss in October 2008 but Morrell said the job at Doncaster was one which the former Wales striker could not refuse."Personally I can only wish him well at Doncaster and thank him for all the help he has given me," said Morrell."But it\'s fantastic for him to get such an opportunity and it also reflects well on our club. "\n', 'Steven Dunne, 42, failed to return to Southview Low Secure Unit, Hellingly, at 17:00 BST on Wednesday.After a police appeal on Saturday, Dunne later went into Bootle Street police station in Manchester, where he is in custody.Dunne will return to hospital under a higher level of security.Earlier, in their appeal, Sussex Police had said they believed he had gone to Manchester because he had family links in the city.In November 2010, Dunne admitted the manslaughter of Gordon Stalker, 51, on the grounds of diminished responsibility and was detained indefinitely.Sussex Police said the level of security he was originally detained under was approved by the Ministry of Justice.After Dunne handed himself in, Lisa Rodrigues, chief executive of Sussex Partnership NHS Foundation Trust, said: "We were concerned for Mr Dunne\'s welfare and we worked closely with Sussex Police throughout their investigation."The NHS trust had said Dunne posed a "low risk" after he was reported missing.During the court case, Dunne, formerly of Chates Farm Court, Brighton, told Lewes Crown Court he believed Mr Stalker was controlling his mind and he could only be freed by killing him.The pair were neighbours in a shared house in Elm Grove, Brighton, where they were friends and often socialised together.But Dunne\'s mental health deteriorated and he began to believe that Mr Stalker was a witch who had captured his soul.He stabbed Mr Stalker repeatedly in their communal hallway.The judge ordered him to be detained under the Mental Health Act.\n', 'The Cambridge history student knew the "significance" of the monument but did not realise he was dangling from a war memorial, the Court of Appeal was told.Gilmour, of Billingshurst, West Sussex, was jailed for 16 months for violent disorder in July.The 21-year-old is appealing against his sentence.Judges heard Gilmour had taken LSD and valium before joining the central London protests against increased tuition fees last December.He was seen hanging from a Union flag on the Cenotaph and leaping on to the bonnet of a Jaguar - part of a royal convoy.Gilmour was previously found by a judge at Kingston-upon-Thames Crown Court to have thrown a rubbish bin at the vehicle.His lawyers are also challenging this ruling as part of the appeal.The crown court judge had accepted that the incident at the Cenotaph did not form part of the violent disorder, but described it as "outrageous and deeply offensive behaviour".During his several-hour-long rampage, Gilmour was also found to have kicked the window of Topshop\'s flagship store on Oxford Street.He ended the day in possession of the leg of a mannequin.Gilmour\'s defence QC, David Spens, said his client did not know what the Cenotaph looked like and, as he had lived "without a television for 10 years", this was "not actually as surprising as might have been thought".The court heard he had turned to drink and drugs after being rejected by his biological father, the writer Heathcote Williams.Mr Spens said he had "successfully reformed and rehabilitated himself" and addressed the "underlying drug and alcohol problems".He added: "My submission is that this sentence was unduly harsh, unnecessarily so."The court has reserved judgement pending other Court of Appeal rulings relating to the August riots, which may have a bearing on Gilmour\'s case.\n', 'Media playback is not supported on this deviceFirst-half tries from Vincent Clerc and Maxime Medard opened a lead of 16 unanswered points as England shipped penalties and made basic errors across the park.England struck back with a fine try from Ben Foden and closed to within seven points with three minutes left when Mark Cueto capitalised on a break from replacement Matt Banahan.But they ran out of time and inspiration as Les Bleus set up a deserved semi-final clash with Wales.France, so poor in their pool matches, were a side transformed as they took revenge for their World Cup defeats of 2007 and 2003."England were blown away in the first half and probably got a proper telling off. They came out with a little more pace and precision but they made too many mistakes with knock-ons, penalites and turnovers. England were never going to score from 80m out."Those who have watched England before could see they were not any different but whereas Scotland and Argentina couldn\'t last the distance and England won late on, France were a different outfit."The defeat will leave manager Martin Johnson under pressure after his gamble of pairing Jonny Wilkinson and Toby Flood at 10 and 12 failed to ignite the England back line, while his forwards were repeatedly second best at the set-piece and in the loose.Johnson\'s contract expires in November, and four weeks as memorable for scandals off the pitch as any achievements on it will do little to appease the notoriously twitchy committee-men at the Rugby Football Union.France were supposedly a team in pieces, beaten by Tonga just a week ago and with coach Marc Lievremont publicly berating his players, but so clear-cut was their victory that much of the atmosphere had been sucked from the contest long before the end.England had an early opportunity with a line-out deep in French territory after a clever grubber from Foden only for Lionel Nallet to burgle back possession, and they then tore into France again as Alexis Palisson was smashed backwards after taking a garryowen and Manu Tuilagi thundered into Morgan Parra.After spluttering sporadically for four games, England\'s Kiwi campaign ended as it probably deserved to: in defeat, to a team that was more dynamic, more clinical and far more composed when it mattered most.Read more from Tom\'s blogBut it was the most fleeting of false dawns. Dmitri Yachvilli slotted a penalty from distance after Flood failed to release his man on the deck, and France took a grip they would never relinquish.Wilkinson was struggling, sending the re-start straight into touch and flinging a pass the same way, and France then went close to the first try of the contest as Clerc took a long pass out on the left and was just bundled into touch by the corner flag.Yachvilli made it 6-0 with a second sweet strike from 45 metres after Matt Stevens was penalised for collapsing a scrum, and then slid another penalty just wide from the same spot.England\'s players had talked of "blitzing" France in the first 20 minutes, but it was Lievremont\'s men with all the menace and danger.Another line-out was stolen, and when the ball was sent left Clerc stepped and spun through limp challenges from Wilkinson, Chris Ashton and Foden to dive over and make it 11-0.England were once again static in their few attacks, only Tuilagi\'s bullocking runs offering any threat, Flood reduced to aiming a long-range drop-goal pit which missed by a street.Louis Deacon shipped another sloppy penalty, allowing Yachvili to kick to the corner, and after thunderous drives from the forwards left wing Alexis Palisson and Medard combined out wide to put the full-back in for France\'s second try.England were in disarray, only Yachvili\'s failures with the conversions keeping them in the game, and when they finally created space for their wingers Cueto was dragged down metres from the line before another wayward pass from Wilkinson shut the door on Ashton wide out right.England had never before come back to win from a margin of more than 12 points, and the errors continued to come thick and fast as Tom Croft became the latest to cough up the ball.They grabbed an unlikely lifeline when Ben Youngs took a quick tap and go to release Foden, who jinked and dummied his way over to make it 16-5 with 23 minutes left on the clock, Wilkinson popping over the conversion for 16-7.Johnson threw on his replacements but England kept wasting what good field possession they could work.Flood popped out a careless off-load deep in the French 22 to allow a clearing kick to snuff out the danger, and when Nick Easter tried to rumble from deep within his own 22 his hospital pass to Tuilagi triggered another knock-on.France, led by man-of-the-match Imanol Harinordoquy, set up camp in front of the English posts, and when the ball was fed back to Trinh-Duc the replacement fly-half slotted the drop-goal to make it 19-7.Banahan\'s late charge allowed Cueto to touch down for a try at the death, but with Flood\'s conversion sliding wide England needed a converted try to force extra time - something they could neither conjure nor say their performance deserved.England: Foden, Ashton, Tuilagi, Flood, Cueto, Wilkinson, Youngs, Stevens, Thompson, Cole, Deacon, Palmer, Croft, Moody, Easter.Replacements: Wigglesworth for Wilkinson (65), Banahan for Youngs (65), Corbisiero for Stevens (49), Hartley for Thompson (56), Shaw for Deacon (49), Lawes for Croft (46), Haskell for Moody (63).France: Medard, Clerc, Rougerie, Mermoz, Palisson, Parra, Yachvili, Poux, Servat, Mas, Pape, Nallet, Dusautoir, Bonnaire, Harinordoquy.Replacements: Marty for Rougerie (68), Trinh-Duc for Yachvili (53), Barcella for Poux (56), Szarzewski for Servat (56), Pierre for Pape (65), Picamoles for Harinordoquy (72).Not Used: Heymans.\n', 'The site - which is owned by Google - is launching a competition for teenagers to create an experiment that could be carried out in space.Two winning ideas will be tested by the crew of the International Space Station.Google chairman Eric Schmidt recently criticised science and technology education in the UK.Delivering the annual McTaggart lecture in Edinburgh, Mr Schmidt said the country needed to reignite children\'s passion for subjects such as engineering and maths.In addition to having their experiment run in space, the winners will get to experience weightlessness on a zero-g airplane flight, and have the option to either undergo astronaut training in Russia, or to watch the rocket launch in Japan which takes their idea into space.When the experiments are eventually run, the results will be streamed live on YouTube.The competition is divided into two age groups. 14-16 years, and 17-18 years.Alongside Prof Hawking, the judging panel consists of former Astronauts Leland Melvin, Frank De Winne, Akihiko Hoshide and noted "space tourist" Guy LalibertÃ©.\n', 'The hoard includes red and yellow pigments, shell containers, and the grinding cobbles and bone spatulas to work up a paste - everything an ancient artist might need in their workshop.This extraordinary discovery is reported in the journal Science.It is proof, say researchers, of our early ancestors\' complexity of thought."This is significant because it is pushing back the boundaries of our understanding of when Homo sapiens - people like us - first became modern," said Prof Christopher Henshilwood from the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg."These finds indicate that humans were certainly thinking in a modern way, in a way that is cognitively advanced, at least 100,000 years ago," he told BBC News.Blombos Cave on the southern Cape Coast, 300km east of Cape Town, has been giving up remarkable archaeological treasures for more than 20 years.Scientists have been scraping down through its sandy sediments to find all manner of artefacts left by the Middle Stone Age people who occupied the limestone cavity.In 2002, researchers described 70,000-year-old blocks of ochre. This soft stone contains iron oxides that can be used as a pigment, or colouring agent.But apart from some engravings on the blocks, there was little hard evidence to determine the precise purpose of the Blombos ochre. The new items seem to have had a much more obvious use - as the equipment to process paints.The finds include abalone shells with ochre residues inside. There are tools made of quartzite that were presumably employed to hammer and grind ochre into a powder in the shells. And there is evidence that charcoal and oil from seal bones were being added to the mix. It seems bone implements were also being used to turn and lift the paint pastes.All these artefacts were found together, almost as if someone had put them down intending to retrieve them at a later time, but then never coming back. Sands blown in through the cave entrance subsequently buried the kits and locked them away until they were excavated in 2008.In the intervening three years, the finds have been subjected to a series of tests and assessments.Ochre can have non-artistic applications such as an additive in glues, but co-researcher Francesco d\'Errico from the University of Bordeaux says the analysis of the residues in the shells points strongly to the production of paints."The absence of a resin or a wax suggests the ochre was not used to make a glue or a mastic. We think it may have been used to make a paint or a design," he explained.Prof Henshilwood added: "It\'s possible the paint was used to paint bodies, human skin. It could have been used to paint designs on leather or other objects. It could have been used for paintings on walls, although the surfaces of southern African caves are not ideal for the long-term preservation of rock art."The mere fact though that paints are being manufactured in a systematic way is indicative of a level of advanced thinking.It would have required a high degree of planning to bring together all of the elements of the kits; and if art really was the purpose, it suggests the cave dwellers of Blombos were capable of symbolic thought - the ability to let one thing represent another in the mind.This ability has been posited as the giant leap in human evolution that set our species apart from the rest of the animal world.Understanding when and where this behaviour first emerged is a key quest for scientists studying human origins.Until now, arguably the earliest examples of conceptual thinking were the pieces of shell jewellery discovered at Skhul Cave in Israel and from Oued Djebbana in Algeria.These artefacts have been dated to 90,000-100,000 years ago. The Blombos paint kits now sit alongside these other finds.Prof Chris Stringer from London\'s Natural History Museum commented: "Twenty or 30 years ago, there was a view that Europe was really the place where all the big action was taking place - wonderful painted caves 30,000-35,000 years ago, and people decorating their bodies."We now know that this behaviour goes back far further in Africa; it goes back to 100,000 years, perhaps even more than 100,000 years."People were starting to express social identity in completely new ways. And there is a view that this behaviour is linked with complex language. So, it may indicate these people were communicating in a fully modern way," he told BBC [News.Jonathan.Amos-INTERNET@bbc.co.uk](mailto:News.Jonathan.Amos-INTERNET@bbc.co.uk)\n', 'Most of the injuries were minor, but several people had been taken to hospital, one official said.The trains had come from Bakersfield and Los Angeles. They collided near Oakland Station at around 2200 local on Wednesday (0500 GMT Thursday).A fire official told Associated Press one train had been stationary and the other was travelling at 15mph (24kph).A passenger said there had been "an awful jolt" when the collision took place.Oakland Fire Department battalion chief Emon Usher told AP the stationary train had been unloading passengers when it was hit.He said several of 16 people injured in the collision had been taken to local hospitals.The Oakland Tribune and KTVU-TV put the number of injured at 18. They said most had suffered bruises and bumps, with one report of a broken arm.Authorities said the injured came from both trains.Amtrak said it had been a "low speed" collision between the "San Joaquin" train - travelling between Bakersfield and Oakland - and the Coast Starlight, which was on its way from Los Angeles to Seattle.The wheels of both trains\' lead engines had derailed, a spokesman said.Train traffic through Oakland Station has been suspended and emergency services and rail inspectors are at the scene.\n', 'Media playback is not supported on this deviceWales go into Saturday\'s semi-final against France with Gatland claiming: "We are not whiter than white."Media playback is not supported on this deviceWhile England were damaged by stories of late-night revelry, the Welsh have been portrayed as virtually teetotal."A lot [has been] made of us being like monks and that there has been an alcohol ban. That\'s completely untrue," said Gatland."There has been no alcohol ban in this squad. Some of the stuff has been self-imposed by players. We have had a couple of nights when we have gone back to the hotel and we\'ve had a drink."And a couple of times we have spoken with [captain] Sam [Warburton] and the senior players about putting the curfew on when the players come back after going out."You can\'t keep a lid on everything. You play a night game and there\'s a lot adrenalin and you say to players \'look go out if you are back in the hotel by 1.30 in the morning\'. They might have gone to the casino [but] they are not drinking alcohol - some of them might have had a beer."There is a lot made that we are whiter than white. We definitely are not."But Gatland admitted he has been impressed with the attitude of his players both on and off the field."These guys have been great ambassadors in this campaign for Wales," said the coach, whose side set up a meeting with France by beating Ireland in the quarter-finals."That\'s what\'s been important. There has been a sea-shift in terms of the professionalism and the way we have prepared."These guys have known right from day one that we were in pretty good shape heading towards this World Cup and if we looked after ourselves, both on and off the field, we could made an impact. I think we have done that."Gatland was quick to point out that he has taken little pleasure from England\'s controversial World Cup, which was haunted by a string of off-the-field controversies.The conduct of some England players resulted in front-page headlines throughout the tournament, prompting the Rugby Football Union to launch a review of player behaviour following the country\'s quarter-final exit at the hands of France.On one occasion, captain Mike Tindall found his conduct under scrutiny after a group of players were given permission by team manager Martin Johnson to enjoy a night out drinking in Queenstown.As a coach I don\'t take any satisfaction whatsoever or any pleasure in the criticism that has been heaped on EnglandTindall, who married the Queen\'s granddaughter Zara Phillips in July, later issued an apology for misleading the England management over his movements, having initially claimed he did not go on to another bar afterwards.There were other indiscretions, too, notably when centre Manu Tuilagi was formally warned by police and fined £3,000 by England rugby officials after jumping from a ferry in Auckland."As a coach, I don\'t take any satisfaction whatsoever or any pleasure in the criticism that has been heaped on England," insisted Gatland."I know what it\'s like to be on the wrong side of the media in the past. As a fellow coach, there are a lot of good friends of mine in the England set-up."I don\'t take any pleasure - and I\'m sure the Welsh team don\'t take any pleasure - on all that criticism that has been heaped on England."So, I just want to say we are no monks, we are not whiter than white and we have had our problems in the past."\n', 'The latest intake of Tory MPs is far and away the most Eurosceptic in the Conservative Party\'s history.Almost all of the pro-European "big beasts" of the Thatcher/Major years - men like Chris Patten and Michael Heseltine - are long gone from front-line politics.According to Tim Montgomerie, the assiduous student of backbench opinion who writes for the website Conservative Home, a third of those now on the Conservative benches would like to see a fundamental renegotiation of the UK\'s relationship with Europe, and another third would like Britain to come out altogether.The estimate of more than a hundred outright "withdrawalists" - Conservatives who essentially believe in the European policy of the UK Independence Party - suggests many Tory MPs are being coy about what they really believe.Only ten Conservative MPs have declared their position publicly, by joining the "Better Off Out" group, which campaigns openly for withdrawal.Today Euroscepticism is the iceberg of Tory politics; only the top is visible, but a large and - for the leadership - possibly dangerous mass lies beneath the water.That impression is reinforced by the fact that two of the MPs I interviewed for BBC Radio 4\'s Analysis would talk only on condition we concealed their identity.One of them told me that even though his views are, he believes, now "mainstream" in his party, he still sees support for EU withdrawal in Wildean terms as "the love that dare not speak its name".The other complained of a "supine approach" to Europe by the Party\'s leadership since it came into government.When the Conservatives were in opposition, David Cameron made a "cast-iron guarantee" that, should he be elected Prime Minister, he would hold a referendum on any EU Treaty that emerged, as "no treaty should be ratified without consulting the British people in a referendum".The Lisbon treaty was ratified by all EU states before the 2010 general election, but critics maintain that David Cameron reneged on his promise."The collateral damage from that broken promise", our un-nameable MP said, "is a bit of a black cloud over the government even now".Could the government ship be heading towards a collision with the Eurosceptic iceberg?There are signs of new currents of opinion on Europe swirling through the left of British politics too.Last year, during the Labour leadership campaign, Ed Balls questioned one of the principles at the heart of the EU and its single market, the free movement of labour.Mr Balls, now shadow chancellor, said he wanted to stop "the practice where people can work in our country and send benefits back to their own countries".That theme has been picked up by Lord Glasman, the driving force behind the Blue Labour movement - which aims to revitalise the party\'s traditional grassroots support - and an influential adviser to the Labour leader Ed Miliband.Maurice Glasman argues against the current EU rules which, he says, encourage people in poorer member states to leave their families to work overseas, arguing the practice can depress workers\' incomes in richer economies.He told Analysis he would be happy to make common cause with Tory Eurosceptics if he concluded it would advance his cause.All these factors suggest that Europe could soon occupy centre stage in British politics once again.And the crisis in the eurozone has offered a golden opportunity to those pushing the government to engage in debate about Europe.Douglas Carswell, Tory backbench MP for Clacton in Essex, and one of the small group of Better Off Out MPs, argues that the eurozone crisis has destroyed the economic case for EU membership:"Far from joining a prosperous trading bloc", he says, "we shackled ourselves to a corpse. We are now actually having to pay to prop up a zombie currency we didn\'t even join."But Mr Carswell appears to be in a minority - not so much in his views, as in his enthusiasm for making Europe a salient issue at this stage of the current parliament.Tory memories of the bitter divisions of the past over Europe are still raw.There is also a widespread recognition among Eurosceptic Tories that economic recovery, not Europe, must be the government\'s priority."So long as Britain is in an economic crisis", says Tim Montgomerie, "every Conservative MP knows that the focus must be on fixing that, and staying in coalition with the Liberal Democrats as a government of national unity."Analysis is on BBC Radio 4 on Monday 17 October 20:30 BST and Sunday 23 October at 21:30 BSTDownload the Analysis podcastListen via the Radio 4 websiteFollow Analysis on FacebookLast month a group of more than a hundred Conservative MPs met in the Thatcher Room of the House of Commons to debate a European strategy.The meeting\'s convener, the young MP for Camborne, Redruth and Hayle, and former Cameron aide George Eustice, said the group would be looking for "new thinking" on Europe, not campaigning for a referendum on British withdrawal.One of those who attended the meeting, Clare Perry, a prominent member of the new intake of Tory MPs, described "this in-or-out discussion" as "a bit crude", and said she thinks the choice is between "the status quo or a renegotiation of the relationship".The wildest card of all is what happens in Europe itself.Almost everyone now agrees that fundamental reform of the Eurozone is inevitable - whether the Euro survives as a currency or breaks apart.That in turn is bound to have an impact on Britain\'s relationship with the Eurozone countries, and may well force changes in the way the wider EU works.Former Conservative Chancellor of the Exchequer Lord Lamont told Analysis that if the Eurozone countries form a tighter fiscal union, Britain might simply "wave goodbye" altogether.And Mark Seddon, a Labour Party activist who runs the People\'s Pledge campaign for a referendum on EU membership, believes the sort of changes that are likely to come will force the government to put the matter to the public.It is exhilaratingly uncharted territory, and the choices to be made will probably not become clear until much closer to the next election in 2015.Those MPs who are so nervous about debating Europe now, may find that by the time they are ready to come out, the terms of the debate have changed beyond all recognition.Analysis is on BBC Radio 4 on Monday 17 October at 20:30 BST and Sunday 23 October at 21:30 BST. You can listen again via the Radio 4 website or by downloading the podcast.\n']

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['In his most outspoken comments yet, Mr Ahmadinejad told CNN: "Nobody has the right to kill others, neither the government nor its opponents."He said Iran would encourage all sides to reach an understanding, but warned the US not to intervene in Syria.Syria has close ties with Iran, which suppressed its own protests in 2009.Iran has also put down or prevented about a dozen protests since the wave of anti-government uprisings in the Middle East began earlier this year."We are going to make greater efforts to encourage both the government of Syria and the other side, all parties, to reach an understanding," Mr Ahmadinejad said in the interview with CNN.He warned against any outside intervention in Syria, in particular by the US."The positions of the United States are not going to help. They have never helped," he said.Iran has been muted in its criticisms of Syria, its most important ally in the region.However in September, Mr Ahmadinejad spoke of "needed reforms", while the Iranian foreign minister called on Syrian President Bashar al-Assad to "be accountable to his people\'s legitimate demands".Shia Iran is regarded with suspicion by its Sunni Arab neighbours. Syria\'s government is dominated by the Alawite sect, an offshoot of Shia Islam.\n', "The scenery ranges from white sandy beaches with an abundance of marine life to dense jungle. Palau favours sustainable tourism, which along with foreign aid is the mainstay of its economy.Palau became independent in 1994, after being part of a United Nations trust territory administered by the US for 47 years.It relies on financial aid from the US, provided under a Compact of Free Association which gives the US responsibility for Palau's defence and the right to maintain military bases there. Direct aid was set to wind up in 2009, but the US agreed to an additional package of $250 million in January 2010.Tourism is low key, although growing in economic importance. Many visitors come from Taiwan, with which Palau has diplomatic ties. Taiwanese aid boosts the economy. The government is Palau's largest employer.Monoliths and other relics are reminders of an ancient culture that thrived on the islands, and despite Western trappings many Palauans identify strongly with their traditions and rites.Palau's recent history has been dominated by outside influences from Spain, Britain, Germany, Japan and the US. Palau saw some of the region's fiercest fighting in World War II.There is concern that the low-lying islands could be badly affected by rising sea levels possibly due to climate change.Population 20,600Area 508 sq km (196 sq miles)Major languages Palauan, EnglishMajor religions Christianity, Modekngei (indigenous belief)Life expectancy 66 years (men), 72 years (women)Currency US dollarPresident: Tommy RemengesauTommy Remengesau was sworn in for a fourth non-consecutive term as president in January 2017, after beating his brother-in-law Surangel Whipps Jr in a closely fought election.He described the 2016 election race as one of the toughest ever on both a political and personal level.He has said that his vision for Palau is to achieve a sustainable future for the country by balancing growth, development and the protection of the Palau's environmental and cultural assets.The law provides for a free press, and there are no reports of official curbs on internet access.The senate has twice tried to ban foreign ownership of media. In 2012, a clause to this effect was included in a new telecommunications bill. It was put on hold amid international criticism.Some key events in Palau's history:circa 2500 BC - Palau's first inhabitants - thought to have come from present-day eastern Indonesia - settle in the islands. The early Palauans develop complex social systems, practice fishing and farming.1783 - English captain Henry Wilson is shipwrecked on a reef and becomes the first Westerner to visit.1885 - Spain asserts its claim to the islands.1899 - Spain sells Palau to Germany, which begins to exploit the islands' resources using native labour. Phosphate is mined and coconut plantations are developed.1914 - After Germany's defeat in World War I, Japan seizes Palau.1947 - Palau becomes a United Nations Trust Territory under US administration.1981 - Republic of Palau comes into being, following the territory's adoption of a constitution in July1980. President Haruo Remeliik takes office.1994 - Palau becomes independent under the Compact of Free Association with the US. Palau receives financial and other aid from Washington, and the US retains responsibility for defence and the right to operate military bases. Palau joins the UN.\n", 'Colin Green, a professor of water economics, says Thames Water will make at least £100m a year if it goes ahead.The utility firm says the tunnel is the best way to stop sewage dumping in the River Thames.A Thames Water spokesman said it was the most economical way to deal with the problem and no decision on financing the project had been made.Prof Green, from Middlesex University, claims under current water industry regulations Thames Water would receive 4.5% every year on the super sewer investment.But he claims the utility firm could borrow the money required to build the tunnel for around 2% a year.The professor said: "If you want to change this we are going to have to change the price incentives."Prof Green said the regulatory regime - run by Ofwat - has created an incentive to invest money rather than to operate more efficiently.A spokesman for Thames Water said: "Detailed and independently-chaired studies have identified the Thames Tunnel as the most economical way to deal with the 39m tonnes of sewage that overflows to the Thames in a typical year."We do not yet know who will finance and build the tunnel, but it is by no means certain that it will be Thames Water.""The rate of return for investors will be set independently by Ofwat," he added.Prof Green also claimed Thames Water would also see a rise in returns once the loan to build the tunnel was paid off - although this may not happen for 30 to 40 years."Even when the loans have been paid off for the tunnel we (the consumer) will have to go on paying for the full capital value of that asset."The way the price system works Thames Water will then be getting a return of about 14% upon their share value, just because of the tunnel."Most computers will open PDF documents automatically, but you may need Adobe ReaderDownload the reader hereAn Ofwat spokesperson said: "We are working with Thames Water, Defra and other stakeholders to support the development and financing of the Thames Tunnel and to ensure that any incurred costs are efficient and continue to represent best value to customers."Hammersmith and Fulham Council has been campaigning for a cheaper solution to London\'s sewage problem - such as a shorter tunnel.Councillor Harry Phibbs said: "It is quite within the rules, but what is happening is that within the rules they will be able to charge customers a much higher rate for the money they are borrowing than they are actually paying themselves."This means that they have got a huge financial interest in the scheme going ahead on the most expensive gold-plated basis possible."He called on the government to "call in the scheme" and look seriously at the alternatives.\n', 'A total of 76 suspects have been arrested and huge quantities of drugs and arms seized in a series of raids.The ring used backpackers and vehicles to smuggle marijuana, cocaine and heroin across Arizona\'s western desert.The network was linked to Mexico\'s Sinaloa cartel and generated an estimated $2 billion in profit over the last five years, officials said."Today we have dealt a significant blow to a Mexican criminal enterprise that has been responsible for poisoning our communities," said Arizona Attorney General Tom Horne."I find it completely unacceptable that Arizona neighbourhoods are treated as a trading floor for narcotics", he added.The bust - known as "Operation Pipeline Express" - followed a 17-month investigation by multiple US law enforcement agencies.A mix of US and Mexican nationals were arrested in three sweeps last week, earlier this month and in September, officials announced.More than 30 tons of marijuana, 90kg (200lbs) of cocaine and 72kg (160lbs) of heroin were seized, as well as more than 100 firearms.Operating from the Arizona towns of Chandler, Stanfield and Maricopa, the network ferried drugs across the Mexican border on foot and by vehicle to safe houses in the Phoenix area, officials said.The drugs were then sold to criminal gangs who distributed them in other states across the US.Officials believe the network made huge profits by securing a monopoly on smuggling routes along an 80 mile (128km) stretch of the remote desert border from Yuma to to the community of Sells in the Tohono O\'odham Indian reservation.Intelligence suggested the ring was linked to the Sinaloa cartel, led by Mexico\'s most-wanted fugitive drugs lord, Joaquin "El Chapo" Guzman."We in Arizona continue to stand and fight the Mexican drug cartels, who think they own the place," Pinal County Sheriff Paul Babeu said."This is America and we shall bring a crushing hand of enforcement against those who threaten our families and our national security".\n', 'The adapted artwork for the Sgt Pepper\'s Lonely Hearts Club Band album is worth about ??70,000.It was created to celebrate the success of the record - released in June 1967 - for Christmas of that year.The artwork is one of five Beatles album sleeves to feature in the top 10, compiled by Record Collector magazine.Sir Peter Blake\'s original Sgt Pepper collage was doctored to replace the faces of The Beatles and other notable figures with those of executives from the band\'s US label Capitol.Only about 100 are thought to have been made.\'Main attraction\'In second place, valued at ??7,000, are the first 10 numbered copies of the Beatles\' self-titled 1968 record, which became known as The White Album because of its plain white cover.The band\'s name was embossed on the front of the sleeve, which was designed by pop artist Richard Hamilton, along with a unique stamped serial number.In third position was a pair of sleeves designed by Andy Warhol.Madrigals\' 1953 work Magic Key To Spanish Volumes 1 and 2, and spoken word anti-crime lecture The Nation\'s Nightmare, from 1951, have been valued at ??3,500 and ??3,000 respectively.At number four was the bizarre US-released compilation album Jolly What! England\'s Greatest Recording Stars: The Beatles and Frank Ifield on Stage.The 1964 album, featuring the songs of both the Fab Four and crooner Ifield, is valued at ??3,000.The Beatles were also in eighth place for the original album sleeve created for the US release of their Yesterday And Today record in 1966, which is valued at ??2,000.Known as "the butcher sleeve" because it featured the musicians posing with dismembered doll parts and slabs of meat, it was quickly withdrawn from the US market.List compiler Ian Shirley, editor of the Rare Record Price Guide 2012, said: "While pristine records and inserts are vital to securing a top price, the numbered sleeve is the main attraction."The hunger to collect low numbers remains undiminished amongst Beatles fans."\n', 'A fault at the Clydesdale Bank machine in Stewarton Street, Wishaw, meant customers received double the amount of money they keyed in.It is understood about 100 people queued up at the ATM after hearing about the fault at 19:00 on Friday.A spokeswoman for Clydesdale Bank later said the problem had been corrected quickly.She said: "We don\'t operate our ATMs directly as they are outsourced to other suppliers."What has happened is that while the machine was being filled, some of the cassettes were placed in the wrong order, meaning that double the amount of money was available."She added she could not confirm the amount withdrawn, because the bank could not reveal how much was kept in any ATM for security reasons.In January, dozens of people took advantage of a cash machine in Fintry Road, Dundee, which also paid out double the requested amount.The machine\'s operators later said customers would not have to return the extra money.\n', 'Southampton Solent University made the former X Factor judge a doctor of media for her "outstanding contribution to the entertainment industry".The singer said she had never been to the city but hoped to get an opportunity to visit the university soon.The honorary doctorate was presented at a special ceremony in London.The presentation was made by the university\'s chancellor in front of an invited audience of staff and students.Ms Minogue said: "I\'m honoured and I\'m shocked to receive this degree."You start working in the entertainment industry and you don\'t really stop and look back at what you\'ve done."It\'s nice to be honoured for that and to connect with the students who are studying at the moment because a big part of their studies is having the practical side of working in the industry. You can\'t learn that from a book."A spokesman for the university added: "We can quite understand the cynical kind of impression [of the award] but it is not the case."We would never give a degree to someone without some connection to the university or the work of the university."He added that the university specialised in media teaching and had previously awarded honours to people in the industry.Dan Prendergast, president of the students\' union at Southampton Solent University, said: "She is a musical inspiration to many students."She has had a long-spanning career and made a big contribution to the music business."This is a great opportunity for students to meet someone like this."Last month, Minogue\'s sister Kylie received an honorary degree from Anglia Ruskin University in Chelmsford.She collected an honorary doctorate of health sciences in recognition of her work promoting breast cancer awareness after contracting the disease.\n', 'Mrs Dewani, 28, died after the car she was travelling in with her husband, Shrien, 31, was hijacked in Cape Town.The vigils were held on 13 November in Bristol, London, Cape Town and also Sweden where she was born.South African authorities have applied to have Mr Dewani extradited over claims he was involved in her murder. He denies the charges.Taxi driver Zola Tongo from Bothasig, Cape Town, has been jailed for 18 years for murder, kidnapping, robbery with aggravating circumstances and perverting the course of justice after agreeing a plea bargain.Mr Dewani, from Bristol, faces charges of murder, conspiracy to commit murder, robbery with aggravating circumstances and obstructing the administration of justice.Mr Dewani\'s extradition was backed by Home Secretary Theresa May after a judge approved the move in August.An appeal has been lodged with the High Court.Mrs Dewani\'s uncle, Manoj Panchmatia, who helped organise the vigils, said it had been "a very difficult year for the family"."We are all looking for some form of closure," he added.Mr Panchmatia said the idea had come from users of Facebook who wanted to do "something special".He said the family had received hundreds of emails from people saying they planned to light a candle.The vigils, including one in Harrow, north London, where Mrs Dewani lived with relatives before getting married, were scheduled for 17:30 GMT.Two other men, Mziwamadoda Qwabe, 25, and Xolile Mngeni, 23, are also charged with murder, as well as kidnapping and robbery with aggravating circumstances and will go on trial at the Western Cape High Court next year.Mrs Dewani was shot after a cab the couple were travelling in was hijacked in the Gugulethu township.Mr Dewani was released unharmed but Mrs Dewani\'s body was later found in the abandoned car.\n', 'Obituary: Francisco Blake MoraThe helicopter was flying to Cuernavaca in neighbouring Morelos state for a prosecutors\' meeting when it went down.All eight people on board were killed. President Felipe Calderon said weather conditions were probably to blame.Mr Blake Mora, 45, was appointed to the post last year and was a key figure in the war against drug cartels.The helicopter had initially been reported missing. Some Mexican media reports said there was heavy cloud at the time."Unfortunately the interior secretary, his [assistants] and the helicopter crew were found dead," government spokeswoman Alejandra Sota said.Deputy Interior Secretary Felipe Zamora Castro and the interior ministry\'s chief press officer Jose Alfredo Garcia Medina were also killed in the crash along with other government officials and the air force crew, Ms Sota said.She said a search for the helicopter began when it was discovered it had strayed from its planned course.Mexican television showed wreckage from the helicopter strewn across a hillside.Ms Sota said the craft went down in the Xochimilco area, just south of Mexico City.By Ignacio de los ReyesBBC Mundo, MexicoFrancisco Blake Mora was one of the president\'s right-hand men. Not only because he was in charge of domestic affairs, but also because he became one of the most strident voices of Mr Calderon\'s strategy against the drug cartels.In recent months, he helped co-ordinate the army, navy and federal police in the fight against drug trafficking in violence-torn cities like Veracruz or Acapulco.But his death could be a severe blow to Mr Calderon at a personal level too. Three years ago, one of the president\'s best friends, then Interior Secretary Juan Camilo Mourino, was killed in a plane crash in Mexico City.That accident was one of the saddest moments for Mr Calderon since he took power in 2006, he said. Mr Camilo Mourino was remembered by members of the cabinet, including Mr Blake Mora, this week. His last message on his Twitter account (@FBlakeM) was actually dedicated to Mr Mourino."The cloudy conditions at the time certainly make you think about the probability of an accident," President Calderon said in a televised address.He said a thorough investigation of the accident was being launched and cancelled a trip to Hawaii for the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (Apec) forum.US President Barack Obama called Mr Calderon to offer his condolences, a US government spokesman said.Mr Obama "reinforced his commitment to the close partnership between the United States and Mexico in this difficult time," said US National Security Council spokesman Ben Rhodes.The interior secretary is Mexico\'s senior cabinet position and the top official after the president, with responsibility for domestic affairs and security.Mr Blake was Mr Calderon\'s fourth interior secretary. One of his predecessors, Juan Camilo Mourino, was killed in a plane crash in Mexico City three years ago.Mr Blake began his political career in the north-western border city of Tijuana in the mid-1990s, later serving as interior secretary for Baja California state.He also served as a federal congressman from Mr Calderon\'s National Action Party.He earned a reputation as being a hardliner in Mexico\'s struggle with drug cartels.Mr Blake Mora frequently travelled to cities badly affected by the cartels, such as Veracruz and Ciudad Juarez, to help co-ordinate the government\'s response.More than 40,000 people are reported to have died from drug-related violence since President Calderon sent in the army to help combat the cartels in 2006.\n', 'On Friday, a 34-year-old woman became the second person in three weeks to die at the busy Bow Roundabout junction.The victim, who is yet to be named, was pronounced dead at 16:45 GMT.The 29-year-old driver of a lorry involved in the crash was arrested on suspicion of causing death by dangerous driving.He was released on bail to return to an east London police station on 7 December pending further inquiries.The London Cycling Campaign (LCC) group demanded an immediate redesign of the roundabout.It said the roundabout was dangerous because the cycle superhighway stopped in the middle of the Bow roundabout.LCC\'s chief executive Ashok Sinha said: "We\'re appalled at this latest preventable death and are fearful of what may happen when large numbers of cyclists are expected to tackle this junction on their way to and from the Olympics next year."We can\'t understand how this junction can form part of what is one of the Mayor\'s flagship cycling projects: it must be redesigned now."TfL surface transport manager Leon Daniels said: "We are extremely sorry to learn of the tragic death of a female cyclist, following a collision with an HGV on the Bow Road roundabout on Friday evening."Our thoughts are with her family and friends. I have visited the scene and both TfL and the police have launched inquiries which will report as quickly as possibleâ€¬." Â\xa0Last month a 58-year-old man was killed in a collision with a tipper truck.Four priority lanes for cyclists, branded cycle superhighways, have been painted blue around London, and another eight are due to open within the next four years.On Saturday, more than 300 cyclists rode through the capital in a "Tour du Danger" protest calling for the capital\'s roads to be made safer.Cycling blogger Danny Williams said: "I think the superhighways should be made proper superhighways."I think it\'s a good idea, incredibly badly implemented and not very well thought through, and the Mayor needs to take responsibility for that.A TfL spokesman said: "There has been an 18% fall in the number of cyclists killed or seriously injured on London\'s roads in the last decade, compared to the TfL\'s baseline figures from the mid to late 1990s."No-one from the office of Mayor Boris Johnson was available for comment.\n', 'Doctors realised Maia Collingswood needed the transplant after her father Dan revealed he also had the procedure in 1997.Maia, from Barmouth, Gwynedd, had the transplant at London\'s Great Ormond Street Hospital in August after a three-month wait for a new heart.She has now been welcomed back to her school, Ysgol y Traeth.Maia, a year five pupil, fell ill at Easter while visiting her grandparents in Telford, Shropshire."Maia was out of breath and could not move," explained her mother, Hannah Carter."She was taken to the local hospital and then transferred to the Birmingham Children\'s Hospital where a heart problem was diagnosed."But Maia\'s father said when he questioned doctors and revealed he had undergone a heart transplant, the medical team realised her condition was serious.She was transferred to the London Children\'s Hospital, where surgeons confirmed she also needed a heart transplant.Her condition continued to deteriorate over the next three months, until she finally received the donor heart she needed on 15 August.It was three months of desperate worry for her parents, who are are separated, but remain friends. The local community rallied around to ensure they could spend as much time as possible with their daughter in London."Dan\'s family, my family, the school, friends and indeed the whole community here in Barmouth and in Telford have been magnificent and supported us throughout the summer after Maia was taken ill," said Mrs Carter, who works for the Gwynedd home care team.Mr Collingswood, who works at a private care establishment near Dolgellau, added: "I am with the local lifeboat here in Barmouth and the RNLI helped us out financially when we had to visit Maia in hospital in London."The community has been great, there were collection tins everywhere for Maia and it helped us out. We could not have managed without the support of the community."On Tuesday, Maia was greeted by pupils and the head teacher as she returned to class, seven weeks ahead of schedule."Maia would have liked to have gone back to school last week but we had to travel to Great Ormond Street for check-ups," said her mother."She asked if she could go back to school after returning home from London and the expert medical team said that it was OK. Maia was delighted."The long wait for the transplant meant Hannah\'s mother had to give up her flat in Barmouth to be with her daughter, but she has now moved into a new home with Maia after being rehoused by housing organisation Cartrefi Cymunedol Gwynedd.Mrs Carter added: "I started back to work this week, Maia has started school, we have a new flat, it is all coming together."It has been a long and traumatic summer and without the support of family, friends and the community and the medical team, I don\'t know how I got through it."Maia herself said she was delighted to be back in the classroom, and revealed how she had coped with her long stay in hospital."I used to talk to my school friends on Skype when I was in hospital in London and the headmaster visited me a couple of times."She also had a number of special visitors while on the hospital wards."When I was in hospital I met the singer Adele, racing driver Lewis Hamilton, Alexandra Burke from the X Factor and two American astronauts, " she said.\n', 'It extends BBC Sport\'s current deal, which runs until 2013, as exclusive broadcaster of the Six Nations and covers TV, radio and online.This year\'s tournament saw audiences increase to their highest level for 13 years, with an average audience of 4.7m per match."The Six Nations is a crown jewel in the sporting calendar," said BBC director of sport Barbara Slater.The championship, the premier annual northern hemisphere rugby union tournament, is contested by England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Italy every February and March."We\'re delighted that we can continue to bring the tournament to our audiences," Slater added."Viewing figures continue to grow year on year and we look forward to continuing to work in partnership with the Six Nations to build interest even further through the BBC\'s unparalleled offering of TV, radio, online and interactive services."In total over 30m people within Britain watched some of this year\'s tournament.Among the most memorable matches in the 2011 edition were Italy securing a first ever Six Nations win over France and England, who had won their first four matches, being denied the Grand Slam when they lost to Ireland.John Feehan, chief executive of the Six Nations, added: "We are delighted that BBC Sport will maintain, extend and enhance its coverage of the RBS Six Nations, the world\'s biggest annual rugby tournament, for a further four years to March 2017."\n', 'Thousands of border agency workers are expected to strike on 30 November in protest at government pension changes.Ministers fear there could be major disruption for travellers, so volunteers are being asked to step in.PCS Union chief Mark Serwotka said ministers were in a "blind panic" and should be resolving the dispute.The UK Border Agency has insisted the civil servants will be properly trained.It is expected they would mainly check the passports of travellers arriving from the European Economic Area and man so-called "e-gates" where passengers use their biometric passports.A UKBA spokesman said: "The security of the UK border remains our top priority and it is absolutely right we explore all options to ensure we minimise any disruption caused by planned union action."However, union chiefs expressed concern that the officials might not be properly trained and that borders could be put at risk.Mr Serwotka, general secretary of the Public and Commercial Services Union, blamed ministers for leaving it so late to try and resolve the dispute.He told BBC Radio 4\'s Today programme that the call to civil servants was an example of "blind panic" at the 11th hour, he said, and accused the government of engaging in a misleading "PR exercise" about public sector pensions to try to force through "damaging" changes."Instead of scratching around trying to put untrained people on the front line, they should say today they want urgent talks to try to resolve the dispute," he said.The government has confirmed earlier reports that UKBA is planning to fly some officials home from overseas positions to help deal with the strike.In the wake of the recent row between Home Secretary Theresa May and former UK border force chief Brodie Clark over the relaxation of controls during the summer, it is extremely unlikely that officials would be prepared to bypass any rules to ease the pressure of queues.The BBC has also learned that the government has told union bosses that they are not prepared to offer any further concessions over pension reforms as a result of the planned strikes.The government recently made what it describes as an improved offer to the unions, promising that public sector workers ten years away from retirement would not see any change to their pensions. It also promised improved accrual rates.Ministers fear that any further concessions would send the wrong signal to financial markets by suggesting that the government was not serious about cutting the deficit and making substantial savings in the public sector pension bill.Ministers argue that public sector pensions have become unaffordable because of rising life expectancy, but they insist that even after the planned changes, state employees will still be better off than the majority of workers in the private sector.Unions say their members are being asked to work longer, contribute more and receive less.\n', 'The health board said the man did not access to the woman\'s medical records.It said the cleaner had got the patient\'s name from an electronic floor plan at Edinburgh Royal Infirmary.The woman visited the accident and emergency department last week for treatment to a hand injury.The next day she was contacted on the social networking site by the man, who said he had been "checking her out" while she was being treated in hospital and that he had got her name from the computer.He is also believed to have asked the woman "how\'s the hand?".The cleaner has been suspended and police are investigating.NHS Lothian conducted its own inquiry and found the cleaner did not manage to access any of the woman\'s confidential records.The health board\'s chief operating officer Jackie Sansbury said: "He had no access to private medical records and information which is protected by a range of complex security systems."We understand that this member of contracted staff only gained the patient\'s name from an electronic screen for staff showing a floor plan in the treatment area of Accident and Emergency Department, in much the same way as a patient\'s name would be displayed above their bed in a ward area."This in no way excuses behaviour of this kind, however, and security messages have been reinforced to our staff and sub-contracted employees to ensure they comply with our data security guidelines."Any member of staff who breaks our rules will face investigation under our disciplinary procedures."Earlier, Consort, the private company which employs the man, said they were treating the matter very seriously.Lothian and Borders Police said they had received a complaint and were looking into the matter.The woman told The Scotsman newspaper: "I didn\'t know who he was, what he was capable of, or whether he also knew my address and telephone number."I didn\'t know if he was just going to turn up at the house. It\'s just wrong in so many ways."I\'ve got two boys at home - one aged two, the other six months - so I was worried for them too."Health Secretary Nicola Sturgeon told BBC Scotland that patient confidentiality was of the "utmost importance".She said she could not comment on any individual case, but added: "Anybody who goes into a hospital as a patient has a right to assume that their data and information will be treated with respect and in the highest confidence."I have asked NHS Lothian to ensure that I am made aware of the outcome of their investigation, and any action that requires to be taken as a result of this will be taken."\n', 'Relations with Iran have been shaky since the Islamic Revolution in 1979.The British embassy in Tehran is expected to be reopened within days, during a visit to Iran by Foreign Secretary Philip Hammond and a delegation of business leaders.The move follows a deal agreed by Iran with six world powers on curbing its nuclear programme.The reopening of the embassy was first publicly proposed by the UK government last year, but had been held up by problems including Iran\'s reluctance to relax import laws which slowed the replacement of equipment taken out when the post was abandoned.British Foreign Secretary William Hague says the circumstances are right to reopen Britain\'s embassy in the Iranian capital Tehran.It follows an improvement in relations in recent months following the election of a more moderate president, Hassan Rouhani, in June 2013 and an agreement on how to deal with Iran\'s nuclear programme.It also comes as Iraqi forces are engaged in heavy clashes with Sunni Islamist militants across the country, amid reports that Iran is providing military assistance to its historic rival.Britain demands the immediate closure of the Iranian embassy in London, saying also that all Iranian diplomats must leave the country within 48 hours. Foreign Secretary William Hague also reveals that all UK diplomatic employees have already left Iran.Iranian protesters storm the UK embassy in Tehran, throwing stones, petrol bombs, and burning documents. They attempt to occupy it before being dispersed by riot police. The UK Foreign Office says it is "outraged" by the incident.The Iranian parliament votes to expel the British ambassador in Tehran, Dominick Chilcott. Economic and trade links with the UK are weakened.British Chancellor George Osborne announces financial sanctions against Iran as a result of a report by the UN\'s nuclear watchdog, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), into its nuclear programme. Britain ceases all ties with Iranian banks.Four people said by Iran to be terrorists with links to Britain are arrested according to the country\'s English language television station Press TV.The Foreign Office denied the men had ties to Britain and said this was "another in a long line of slurs against the United Kingdom from the government of Iran".Iran admits it is building a uranium enrichment plant near Qom, but insists it is for peaceful purposes. British intelligence services played a key role in the unveiling of the site.Mass protests are held after the re-election of President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad. The opposition says the election was fraud.Iran\'s Supreme Leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei says "arrogant powers" in the US and European countries tried to encourage protests. He adds that the "most evil of those powers was Britain". The British media was also criticised.The British Council, which has been operating intermittently in Iran since 1961, says it has suspended operations in Tehran, claiming Iranian officials "pressurised" their staff.President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad delivers Channel 4\'s alternative Christmas message to Britain.In a speech to the Israeli parliament, Gordon Brown says: "Iran has a clear choice to make: suspend its nuclear programme and accept our offer of negotiations or face growing isolation and the collective response not of one nation but of many nations."Iran detains 15 British navy personnel who were patrolling the Shatt al-Arab waterway separating Iran and Iraq. Tehran says that the boat entered Iranian waters. A diplomatic row ensues and they are released on 4 April.The UK, Germany and France draft a resolution for the IAEA criticising Iran\'s lack of co-operation with inspections of its nuclear programme. Later in the month, eight British sailors are held for three days in Iran after their ship reportedly strays into Iranian waters near the border with Iraq.Demonstrations take place outside the UK embassy in Tehran, as people criticise the UK and US military for fighting near the Shia holy cities of Iraq.The IAEA reports for the first time on Iran\'s 18-year nuclear programme. Iran insists it is for civilian purposes only but some parts of the international community, particularly the US and UK, believe that Iran is intent on building a nuclear weapon.In November 2003, Tehran agrees to more extensive inspection of its nuclear facilities by the IAEA.Iran rejects David Reddaway as the UK\'s ambassador to Tehran, calling him a spy.Jack Straw becomes the first UK foreign secretary to travel to Iran since the Islamic revolution. It is part of a wider effort to forge a coalition against the Afghan Taliban.Cabinet minister Mo Mowlam visits Iran and pledges UK assistance in Iran\'s fight against narco-trafficking from Afghanistan, which supplies 90% of the heroin sold in the UK.UK and Iran exchange ambassadors for the first time since the revolution in 1979.Relations with Britain are restored to ambassador level after Tehran officially distances itself from the Salman Rushdie affair whereby it called the British author\'s book the Satanic Verses blasphemous against Islam and said Muslims had a duty to kill Mr Rushdie.It now says it would not carry out the fatwa nor encourage anyone else to do so.An Iranian diplomat is expelled in retaliation for Tehran\'s expulsion of a UK diplomat. Later, three Iranians are expelled from London (two embassy officials and a student) after an alleged plot to kill Mr Rushdie.Diplomatic relations with the UK improve with the release of Terry Waite, who was held hostage by an Iranian-backed militant group in Lebanon for almost five years. Iran is perceived to have been instrumental in securing Mr Waite\'s release.Iran declares a fatwa on Mr Rushdie. Bilateral diplomatic ties are broken, and Mr Rushdie goes into hiding.British embassy in Tehran reopens.Six anti-Khomeini Iranian gunmen take over the Iranian embassy in London and take 22 people hostage. The siege ends when British special forces soldiers storm the building, killing five of the gunmen. Nineteen hostages are set free but one dies and two are injured after the gunmen open fire on them during the assault.Britain closes its embassy in Tehran, following the Islamic revolution.CENTO, the Central Treaty Organisation, is formed under the Baghdad Pact by the UK, Iran, Iraq, Pakistan and Turkey to offset Soviet influence in the region. Like Nato, it pledges mutual co-operation and non-interference in each others\' internal affairs. The US joins the pact in 1958. CENTO is a largely symbolic body and disbands in 1979.Prime Minister Mohammed Mossadegh is ousted in a coup sponsored by US and British intelligence agencies. He serves a three year jail sentence for treason and spends the remainder of his life under house arrest until his death in 1967.Mossadegh is appointed prime minister after Ali Razamara is assassinated. In 1951 he tries to nationalise the British-owned Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, but Britain imposes an embargo and appeals to the US for help.Iran says it will remain neutral in World War II but Reza Shah, the first Pahlavi king, had also expanded trade and links with Nazi Germany in the 1930s.Fearful of the outcome, especially after German incursion into the Soviet Union in 1941, the UK and Russia jointly occupy Iran and force Reza Shah to abdicate. He later dies in exile.UK and Russian troops leave Iran in 1946 after US officials cite clauses in the 1942 Atlantic Charter prohibiting colonial expansion on the back of wartime efforts.\n', 'Dominic Grieve said the right to report proceedings in the Commons and Lords without fear of legal recourse did not "necessarily extend" to all media.Remarks repeated "out of context" might not be covered, he suggested.He also warned MPs against revealing details of court orders in Parliament.When court proceedings were active, parliamentarians should only refer to them in Parliament in "the most exceptional of circumstances", he said in a speech in London.MPs are protected from prosecution over statements made in Parliament under what is known as parliamentary privilege - one of the oldest rights enshrined in British law.But there was controversy earlier this year when Lib Dem MP John Hemming use it to name footballer Ryan Giggs in Parliament as someone who had been granted an injunction preventing reporting of his private life.Mr Hemming justified the move - criticised by many other MPs at the time - by arguing that the information was already widely known to the public and he was not abusing the privilege as he could have named the footballer outside the Commons without being accused of contempt of court.Parliamentary privilege was also used by Lord Stoneham to disclose a privacy order obtained by former chief executive of the Royal Bank of Scotland, Sir Fred Goodwin.Referring to the issue of parliamentary privilege, Mr Grieve said that while - as an MP himself - he defended the right of Parliament to determine its own affairs it was "important to remember these are the privileges of Parliament as a whole and not that of the individual member"."It ill serves the parliamentary process if court orders are openly flouted for no good reason," he added."It is not for a parliamentarian to ignore the careful and measured approach of a judge when deciding if an injunction should be granted."The House of Commons has resolved that the sub judice rule applies to proceedings which are active and they shall not be referred to in any motion, debate or question."Parliament and the Courts should each be left to do their work without interference by the other - save in the most exceptional of circumstances."Mr Grieve, the government\'s senior law officer, also suggested the media must "beware" reporting anything said in Parliament which flouted court orders.The extent of legal protection available to them in such cases had yet to be "authoritatively decided", he said."It is still an open question as to whether something said in Parliament in breach of a court order may be repeated in the press," he added."The privilege to report parliamentary proceedings, which is provided by the parliamentary papers act and covers Hansard, does not necessarily extend to all publications which are not published by order of Parliament."It is likely that it does extend to a fair and accurate report of proceedings in Parliament. But just because something has been said does not mean it can be repeated out of context."A joint committee of Parliament is currently looking into whether there should be a change in the law relating to privacy injunctions, something many MPs think is necessary.Next week it will take evidence from public figures such as Max Mosley, Steve Coogan and Hugh Grant.\n']

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['Media playback is not supported on this deviceThe wing, 34, scored in the last move of Wales\' 24-18 defeat by Australia in Cardiff and was later in tears during a televised interview.Gatland said that the last-gasp try "was fantastic for him [Williams]".The New Zealander also says Wales\' fans can look forward with excitement to the 2012 Six Nations and beyond."You\'ve got to be excited about the Six Nations. I thought it was a really good game of rugby," said Gatland."And I thought we played some great rugby in that first half against one of the best defences in world rugby.Media playback is not supported on this device"They had the best defence at the World Cup - they were hard to break down."We scored a couple of cracking tries and you\'ve got to be excited about the youth in this team."Jamie Roberts, now that Shane Williams is gone, is the oldest in that backline at 25 years of age."There\'s a good young loose-forward trio, some second-rows are still very young so we\'ve got to be really excited about not just the up-coming Six Nations, but the next cycle and looking forward to building up to 2015."Gatland felt that Leigh Halfpenny\'s 50th-minute sin-binning was "unlucky" and that Australia fully exploited Wales\' disadvantage while the full-back was absent."I felt sorry for Leigh because with the angle he came from and the way the ball bounced he thought it had gone in to [Australia fly-half James] O\'Connor\'s hands and he has not been able to see the ball, but he thought he had the ball at the time," Gatland said."The referee has a different angle and we accept that decision, but unfortunately we conceded 21 points in that period and that\'s the game."We got ourselves back into the game, but that 10 minutes has been very costly for us."However, Gatland felt Osprey Williams can look back on a memorable send-off to an outstanding career.He [Shane Williams] is a once-in-a-generation playerGatland said: "The game didn\'t go fantastic for him outside of that [try], but it was a fitting end for someone who\'s had a fantastic career."He\'s won a lot of games from his individual exploits for Wales over the years so to score in the final minute of his final game was a fitting end, I think."Australia coach Robbie Deans also paid tribute to Williams."He is a once-in-a-generation player," said former All Black Deans, echoing the thoughts of rugby figures such as Barry John, Graham Henry and Bryan Habana."What he has achieved in the game no one does really. He deserves every acknowledgement going."It was a nice way to finish, although I probably wasn\'t excited at the time until I saw who it was."He is a quality player and we wish him well. He has contributed to the game of rugby."He leaves a legacy a lot of players in Welsh rugby will want to follow. It\'s good for the game."Media playback is not supported on this device\n', 'In the late 1960s/early 1970s, the ice fields slipping down Mont Blanc and the surrounding mountains of the European range covered some 375 sq km.By the late 2000s, this area had fallen to about 275 sq km.The research has been presented at the American Geophysical Union (AGU) Fall Meeting, the world\'s largest annual gathering of Earth scientists.It mirrors some findings of retreat occurring in other sectors of the Alps which sit across the borders of several nations, but predominantly Switzerland, Austria, Slovenia, Germany, France, and Italy.The new French Alps glaciers inventory was produced by Marie Gardent, from the University of Savoie, and colleagues.It assessed the roughly 600 glaciers in broad areas incorporating the Ecrins, Belledonne, Vanoise, Ubaye and Grande Rousse Arves massifs, as well as the famous Mont Blanc Massif in the north.The team drew upon map archives, past satellite imagery and aerial photographs. Manual inspection was used to check the automatic delineation methods employed in the pictures was correct."We use manual delineation to verify the satellite data because there can be a problem with debris cover on a glacier," explained Ms Gardent."Automatic delineation from satellite data will sometimes say there is no glacier when in fact we know there is one there. Also, deep shadows can hide the glacier margins."The only existing glacial inventory from the French Alps was published four decades ago within the context of the World Glacier Inventory. It found the overall area of ice to be about 375 sq km.By 1985-86, in spite of a short advancing period in the late 70s/early 80s, glacial coverage had decreased to a value close to 340 sq km, the new survey shows.Since then, the withdrawal has accelerated, with the area being reduced to about 275 sq km in the late 2000s.This represents an average loss of some 26% over the last 40 years. The retreat is not uniform across the French Alps, however. The greatest losses have been seen in the southern sectors. In the Belledonne Massif, for example, glaciers have almost completely disappeared; and in the Ecrins Massif, glacial retreat is more than three times stronger than in the Mont Blanc Massif."The glacier retreat is less important in the northern Alps than in the southern Alps," Ms Gardent emphasised."We think this is because of the lower elevation of the mountains in the south, but also because of climatic conditions which are different. There is more precipitation in the north and there is also more cloud."The northern region includes the biggest French glacier of all - La Mer de Glace, which falls over a 1,000m in altitude down Mont Blanc itself. Its area today is just over 30 sq km, a shade smaller than the 31.5 sq km in the late 1960s/early 1970s.Efforts to assess and monitor glacier health are going on across the Alpine region.At this very meeting three years ago, Swiss researchers reported that glaciers on their part of the European range were also losing mass at an accelerating [rate.Jonathan.Amos-INTERNET@bbc.co.uk](mailto:rate.Jonathan.Amos-INTERNET@bbc.co.uk)\n', 'The M8 westbound was closed for five hours at Newhouse in North Lanarkshire because of a jackknifed lorry, which also caused a diesel spillage.The M77/A77 has reopened northbound at junction 8 Kilmaurs in East Ayrshire following an accident at 06:00.There was snow in the Inverness area and roads around Fort William and Glencoe were very icy.Head of network operations at Transport Scotland, Hugh Gillies, told BBC Radio Scotland some incidents had lasted for longer than they would have liked, and he urged drivers to remain cautious as the icy conditions continued.He added: "There can be no complacency. It has been a difficult couple of days with the weather."Speaking to Met Office colleagues the forecast for the next three to four days remains challenging, so vigilance remains the case."The Met Office has issued amber "be prepared" severe weather warnings for Central, Tayside and Fife, south west Scotland and Lothian and Borders for Tuesday night into Wednesday morning.A yellow "be aware" warning is in place for the Strathclyde area.Five schools in the Highland Council area are closed, according to the local authority\'s website.In Aberdeenshire, the council warned that there had been some changes to school transport because of the weather, with some school buses not running.In Glasgow, the Clydeside Expressway was closed westbound - leaving the city - at Finnieston due to an accident, but is now open.Police said a car skidded on the ice and hit the barrier shortly after 06:00.BBC Travel online updatesScotland-wide travel updatesBBC weather updatesMet Office weather warningsTraveline ScotlandThe M8 in North Lanarkshire was closed westbound at junction six from 04:30 until 09:30 causing long delays.Northern Constabulary said the B9007 Ferness to Carrbridge road was closed at the snow gates.The A9 Causeway Mire had also been affected by snow. Many side roads in the Caithness area are also affected by lying snow.Drifting snow was making driving difficult on the A836 Tongue to Lairg road between Altnahara and Crask.All other routes were open and passable with care.Grampian Police said several routes were affected.A number of minor routes in the Formartine and Buchan area had lying snow, as did the A920 Huntly to Dufftown road near Dufftown, the A939 Ballater to Corgarff stretch between Ballater and Gairnshiel, and the A939 Cockbridge to Tomintoul road from Corgarff to the Lecht Ski Centre.Police said: "If travelling, drivers are advised to allow extra time for their journey and to ensure that both they and their vehicle are suitably equipped and prepared for changeable wintry weather, to exercise caution and drive according to the prevailing weather and road conditions."In Dumfries and Galloway, the freeze caused a spate of accidents with at least eight vehicles involved.The accidents were spread across the region from the A76 at Auldgirth to the A75 at Crocketford.Scottish Transport Minister Keith Brown said: "We have seen a few incidents that have caused some disruption. That is why the Multi Agency Response Team and SGoRR remain operational."Our operating companies have also worked through the night, with over 120 gritters out on the trunk roads and motorways to treat every route at least once."We are all working hard to keep Scotland moving and get back to normal where disruption does occur, particularly in the north west where conditions are the most difficult."We urge the public to continue to exercise care; plan your journey, listen to police advice and check available travel updates."\n', 'The study, published on the British Medical Journal website, showed that the failure rate could be cut in half.Researchers analysed data from patients who were taking bisphosphonates, which are used to prevent the loss of bone material.However, scientists say further studies are still needed.When joints become damaged or worn out, commonly due to osteoarthritis, it can be painful and limits movement.An implant can dramatically improve a patient\'s mobility. More than 50,000 hip and 70,000 knee, replacements take place in the UK each year.While they can last for decades, some fail within years. This can happen when the bone around the implant is dissolved by the body meaning the replacement joint becomes loose.The theory was that bisphosphonates, which are used by patients with osteoporosis to prevent bone being broken down, would prevent the loosening.The researchers looked at data from General Practice Research Database for joint replacements and compared what happened to 1,912 patients taking bisphosphonates with 41,995 patients who did not.After five years, 1.96% of implants failed without the drug, compared with 0.93% in those taking medication.Prof Nigel Arden, a specialist in rheumatic diseases at the Universities of Oxford and Southampton, said the first implant would cost the NHS about Â£7,000, but replacements would cost Â£34,000.He told the BBC: "It has the potential to have a huge impact."He said two of the risk factors, age and obesity, meant the number of cases was "increasing dramatically".Prof Arden is not arguing that people should be given the drug yet. He has applied for funding for a further trial to test the effectiveness of bisphosphonates and which patients would benefit most.The chief medical officer for England, Prof Dame Sally Davies welcomed the findings."With such a high incidence of knee and hip replacement surgery, the possibility that the life of joint implants could be lengthened and reduce the number of complex revision surgeries means that these results have the potential to make significant improvements to the lives of many NHS patients," she said.\n', 'The UK government gave Northern Ireland the power to reduce the level of the tax because it said it had a special economic case.That prompted calls from Scottish and Welsh airports for similar treatment.The UK Treasury said it had not ruled out devolving APD to Scotland and Wales in the future.A report published following a consultation on reform of APD said the government at Westminster would "continue to explore the feasibility and likely effects of devolution to Scotland and Wales".Earlier this year Chancellor George Osborne announced the duty would be cut for direct long-haul routes from Northern Ireland airports, and he would devolve control over the tax to the Northern Irish Assembly.The move came in response to fears that some routes could be scrapped due to competition from Irish airports where APD is much lower.Commenting on the UK Government\'s decision not to grant the Scottish government similar powers for now, Jim O\'Sullivan, managing director of Edinburgh Airport, said: "APD is already costing Scotland passengers and having an impact on tourism revenues."We know from discussions with our airline partners that it is a major factor in their decision to connect further routes to Scotland."We would urge the Westminster Government to see Scotland as it does Northern Ireland and understand the need to both reduce and devolve this unfair and damaging tax."Amanda McMillan, managing director of Glasgow Airport, said: "On the question of devolution of APD, Glasgow Airport has always been supportive of this proposal given the Scottish government\'s more progressive approach to aviation and its greater appreciation of the role the industry plays in supporting the growth of the Scottish economy."Scottish Transport Minister, Keith Brown said the case for devolving APD was "compelling" and had been backed by all four of Scotland\'s biggest airports, and recommended by the Calman Commission.He added: "We need to be able to deal with the competitive and connectivity disadvantages that Scotland faces and if APD were devolved now we could provide the means to incentivise airlines to provide new direct international connections to Scotland, benefiting our aviation industry and our passengers and supporting the growth of the Scottish economy."The UK government needs to listen to the many voices in Scotland who clearly want to see full devolution of the policy on APD."\n', 'This year\'s award was won jointly by Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, the president of Liberia, Leymah Gbowee, the Liberian peace activist, and Yemeni pro-democracy campaigner Tawakkol Karman.They were recognised for their "non-violent struggle" for women\'s safety and for women\'s rights to participate in peace-building work.Chinese lawyer Liu Xiaobo won in 2010.Each of this year\'s winners was presented with a gold medal and a diploma.The prize money of $1.5 million (Â£958,000) will be shared between them.Mrs Sirleaf, 72, is Africa\'s first elected female head of state and is credited with helping to end Liberia\'s 14 year civil war. The announcement of her award came days before the country\'s presidential election.She went on to win a run-off poll last month but her rival boycotted the vote alleging the first round was rigged.The Liberian president told delegates that she was honoured to be following in the footsteps of the Africans who had won the prize before her, including South Africa\'s Archbishop Desmond Tutu and Kofi Annan, the Ghana-born former UN secretary-general.Mrs Sirleaf also expressed her "deepest sympathy" for the people of Norway in the wake of the twin attacks carried out by Anders Behring Breivik on 22 July that led to the deaths of 77 people."On behalf of all the women of Liberia, the women of Africa, and women everywhere in the world who have struggled for peace, justice and equality, I accept with humility the 2011 Nobel Prize for Peace," she said.Ms Gbowee, 39, led a peaceful campaign to end Liberia\'s civil war and oust its ex-President Charles Taylor.She said: "I am humbled and honoured to have been selected and I receive the prize in the name of women who continue to work for peace, equality and justice across the world.""I believe that the prize this year not only recognises our struggle in Liberia and Yemen."It is in recognition and honour of the struggles of grass roots women in Egypt, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Cote d\'Ivoire [Ivory Coast], Tunisia, in Palestine and Israel, and in every troubled corner of the world."Ms Karman, a 32-year-old mother of three, founded the organisation Women Journalists Without Chains in 2005 and becomes the first Arab woman to win the prize.\'Freedom and dignity\'Addressing the audience in Arabic, she said: "Thank you for the award, which I consider as an honour to me personally, to my country Yemen, to Arab women, to all women of the world, and to all people aspiring to freedom and dignity.Recent Nobel Peace Prize winners"I accept the award on my behalf and on behalf of the Yemeni and Arab revolutionary youth, who are leading today\'s peaceful struggle against tyranny and corruption with moral courage and political wisdom."Speaking before the presentation at Oslo\'s City Hall, Thorbjorn Jagland, the chairman of the Norwegian Nobel Committee, said: "We congratulate this year\'s winners of the Nobel Peace Prize."You represent one of the most important motive forces for change in today\'s world, the struggle for human rights in general and the struggle of women for equality and peace in particular."The Nobel committee received a record 241 nominations for the 2011 prize.The first Nobel peace prize was awarded in 1901 and the award takes its name from the Swedish scientist Alfred Nobel.\n', 'But the design, for a new apartment complex in South Korea, has sparked a furious response from critics who say it resembles the collapse of New York\'s World Trade Center after the 9/11 attacks.The design, by a Dutch architectural company, is part of a flagship project to develop a major new site in central Seoul.The PR chief at the Yongsan Development Company, Seo Hee-seok, said the accusation was a shock."When I heard that, I was totally surprised, and bewildered," he told me."It felt like something out of a novel. And because this is just one of many buildings in the new development, I even wondered whether it was a conspiracy."The symbolism and spiritual impact of buildings is important in South Korea.Feng shui experts are often consulted on the best possible position of a new construction, and just a few years ago, the vast front gate to Seoul\'s main Gyeongbok palace was moved and rotated, to erase changes made by Korea\'s former Japanese colonial rulers.Mr Seo says this latest dispute is not a matter of insensitivity but of different cultural perceptions."If I\'d been living in New York at that time, and been part of that experience," he says, "I might agree it looked like it. But to me, at the moment, it doesn\'t resemble the World Trade Centre attacks at all."On the streets of Seoul, though, some people do make the connection."Even if it does remind people of 9/11, there\'s no law saying it can\'t be built," one man told me. "It might even remind people of the tragedy that happened back then.""I know there\'s been some criticism of this," another commuter said, "because it looks like the 9/11 attacks, but in my view it\'s a piece of architecture and I don\'t think there\'s a problem with it - I think it\'s a fantastic design."The development company say they were offered two versions of the design. The chaotic pixelated style was chosen because it was seen as "trendy".A second version, with a smooth, undulating bridge snaking round the two buildings was dismissed as "too old-fashioned".The design will not be finalised until next year, with construction due to begin in 2013.But as of now, the company says there has been no decision to alter their plans to appease the critics.\n', 'The 58-year-old plans to develop a giant aircraft that would put spaceships into orbit, rather than lifting them off from a launch pad.Other moguls are in the private space race, too, after Nasa this year ended its 30-year space shuttle programme.Virgin Galactic is working on a commercial space venture which aims to fly passengers into sub-orbit by 2013.Aerospace pioneer Burt Rutan is a partner on Mr Allen\'s project, which is called Stratolaunch Systems.The project is the latest to be led by Silicon Valley tycoons who think they spy a gap in demand opened by the retirement of the US government\'s space shuttle programme.While Nasa put rockets into space from a launch pad, the Stratolaunch plan is to launch unmanned rockets from high-flying aircraft, and eventually undertake manned missions too.The developers said their aircraft could ferry cargo for the commercial satellite industry and the International Space Station.The giant plane would be powered by six 747 jumbo jet engines and have a wingspan of 385ft (117m), developers said.It would be wider than the biggest aircraft ever, legendary Hollywood tycoon Howard Hughes\' Spruce Goose.The first test flights are scheduled to begin in 2016.Mr Allen and Mr Rutan said that preliminary designs for the Stratolaunch aircraft have been put together over the course of 10 years.Construction has begun on a hangar in California\'s Mojave Desert, they said.In 2004 the duo created SpaceShipOne, a sub-orbital rocket that became the first privately financed, manned spaceship."When I was growing up, America\'s space programme was the symbol of aspiration," Mr Allen said at a news conference in Seattle."For me, the fascination with space never ended. I never stopped dreaming what might be possible."Stratolaunch\'s plane will carry a booster rocket on its belly, to be built by a space company owned by Elon Musk of PayPal, who has already built a successful commercial rocket.Other technology titans who have made forays into the private space industry include Jeff Bezos, founder of Amazon.com.British tycoon Richard Branson\'s Virgin Galactic aims to take passengers into sub-orbital space.Dropping rockets into space is not a new technique, but can offer more launch flexibility and minimise weather constraints, developers said.It can also save on rocket fuel.Orbital Sciences Corp, an older rocket company, has used this method of launching payloads such as unmanned rockets and satellites.\n', 'Lawyers for Environment Secretary Caroline Spelman made the admission following action by ClientEarth.But Judge Mr Justice Mitting said any enforcement action was a matter for the European Commission.He refused to make any declaration, or to order Mrs Spelman to outline plans for cutting pollution levels.ClientEarth had complained that Mrs Spelman had failed to consult on proposals which demonstrated how the UK aimed to comply with EU limits on levels of nitrogen dioxide.It asked the judge to declare that plans set out by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) did not comply with EU law, and order Mrs Spelman to publish revised proposals.Government lawyers challenged the claim and said no High Court order was needed.Mr Justice Mitting said a lawyer had conceded that "the government is in breach of obligations" but said he would not make any "mandatory order".He said the government could admit the breach and "leave it to the (European) Commission to take whatever action is right in enforcement"."Such a mandatory order... would raise serious political and economic questions which are simply not for a judge," he added."Courts have traditionally been wary of entering this area of political debate - for good reason."Mr Justice Mitting pronounced the action a "draw" and said costs should be shared.A spokesperson for Defra said it was happy that "the judge has ruled on our favour"."A significant part of the UK meets EU air quality limits for all pollutants and air quality has improved considerably in recent decades."Our air quality plans set out all the important work being done at national, regional and local level to meet all EU limits in the shortest possible time," the spokesperson said.Stephen Hockman QC, for ClientEarth, told the court the charity had achieved something and said: "The government is in breach of its obligations under European law in relation to air quality."Although we have lost, it was a reasonable case to advance."A spokesman said the legal challenge had been brought because air quality plans for 17 regions and cities would not comply with legal limits for air quality until after 2015, when the deadline for achieving the limits was 1 January 2010.He said he had wanted the court to order Mrs Spelman to draw up plans that would achieve legal compliance throughout the UK by 2015, and also to make a declaration that she was in breach of her legal obligations.ClientEarth chief executive James Thornton said: "The government\'s plans to tackle air pollution are frankly pathetic. They contain almost no new measures and show that they won\'t achieve air quality limits until 2025. It\'s nothing short of a disgrace."\n', 'Heinrich Boere, who is in a wheelchair, was taken by ambulance from his nursing home in Germany to a prison hospital.He was sentenced in March 2010 after confessing to the killings.A German court rejected an appeal against his jail term and a medical expert said he was fit to serve his sentence at a "suitable" facility.During his trial, Boere had admitted to the killings in 1944, but said he had been acting on orders from his superiors.He shot dead Fritz Bicknese, a chemist and father of 12; Frans Kusters, a Dutch resistance member who owned a bicycle shop; and Teun de Groot, who helped Jews go into hiding.Boere argued that he risked being sent to a concentration camp if he refused to carry out the shootings."At no time in 1944 did I act with the feeling that I was committing a crime," he told the court during his trial, but added that 65 years later he saw things from a different perspective.The presiding judge, Gerd Nohl, said all three killings had been carried out "on a totally random basis" and constituted murder.Boere was born in Germany to a Dutch father and a German mother but grew up in the Dutch town of Maastricht.He joined the Waffen SS when the Nazis overran his hometown in 1940.In 1947 he escaped from a prisoner of war camp in the Netherlands and returned to Germany.A tribunal in Amsterdam sentenced him to death for the killings in his absence in 1949, but this was later commuted to life in prison.He was never extradited and a German court ruled in the 1980s that the Dutch trial had been unfair because Boere had not been present.In April 2008, more than 60 years after the killings, he was indicted in Germany.After legal arguments about whether he was well enough to stand trial he was eventually convicted last year.\n', 'Snibston Discovery Museum, which is based at a former colliery, showcases the area\'s industrial heritage.But the withdrawal of a £4m Heritage Lottery Fund bid has prompted fears within the museum community that the centre could be in danger.The county council said the funding came with strings attached and Snibston was part of a wider review of museums.The award-winning museum is the most visited in the county, but some of the buildings were included on English Heritage\'s most recent At Risk register.The funding bid had been for a £5m project called Mining Lives, which would have improved the condition of the colliery buildings and increased public access to the site.Mark Taylor, from the Museums Association, said: "I just hope they have thought this through and they have left room to change their minds."Because it seems to me that when you are going to get £5m to improve your flagship museum it breaks your heart if you have to send that back, especially if the real reason is that you want to close that museum."The council, which needs to save to save £95m, said a review of the county\'s museums was taking place but there were no plans to close the centre.A Heritage Lottery Fund statement said: "As well as providing support to address the extensive repair needs of the scheduled ancient monument, the project would have created much-needed training opportunities for local people."The decision not to take this project forward is therefore very disappointing."It added: "Our concern now is that the colliery buildings remain at risk, and we look forward to hearing from Leicestershire County Council what plans it has for the future of Snibston and the Scheduled Ancient Monument."The county council\'s deputy leader, Nick Rushton, said accepting the money would bind them to conditions which meant they would be unable to properly review ways of saving money on site."I just dare not take this £4m from the Heritage Lottery Fund at this moment in time," he said."I have a big review ongoing at the moment of all arts, libraries and museums. I have to guarantee to protect vulnerable adults, children and elderly persons and I have to save £95m."\n', 'Schools are asked to create a dedicated page on their school website and send the web address (or URL) to [schoolreport@bbc.co.uk](mailto:schoolreport@bbc.co.uk) and we will link to it from the map of participating schools.You can use the official School Report graphics, which can be found at the foot of this page.Then, on School Report News Day on 16 March 2017, schools can upload their reports to their websites.Here are some frequently asked questions and answers about setting up web pages.If you\'re not technically minded, don\'t worry! The best thing to do is to speak early on to your school\'s IT department or the people who look after the school website.You need to create a dedicated School Report web page on the school website so that people can find the students\' work. It has to be accessible to the public, so don\'t use internal websites (or intranets) or pages that need a password.Until your pupils\' reports are ready, the page should contain a "holding" or "come back later" message. You can copy and paste this:Students from this school will be making the news for real on 16 March 2017 as they take part in BBC News School Report. We aim to publish the news by 1600 GMT on News Day, so please save this page as a favourite and return to it later.Have a click through to examples from our School Report map if you want an idea of how other schools have gone about it.Once the page is live, email the web address (URL) to the School Report team via [schoolreport@bbc.co.uk](mailto:schoolreport@bbc.co.uk) so we can link to your webpage.As soon as possible! It saves a lot of hassle in the busy run-up to News Day when you and the School Reporters would probably rather be focusing on getting great interviews than sorting out technical issues.As soon as your page is ready, the School Report team can link to your website from the map of participating schools. - as long as both pieces of School Report paperwork have been returned!Once live, some schools use the page to reflect what\'s happening in the build-up to the News Day, for example adding team photos and encouraging pupils to post news reporting ideas.No. It is important to create a dedicated web page, so the BBC can link directly to the students\' journalistic work. The fewer the clicks, the more likely you are to retain the audience.Also, after the News Day, the homepage of a school website will inevitably change, but creating a dedicated page means there is a permanent record of their work.Yes. If your school has participated in School Report in previous years, you can use the existing web page, but remember to label it clearly.Remember, you risk losing people\'s attention if they think your web page is out of date. A simple message at the top of the page can be helpful, such as the example mentioned above.If you can\'t publish School Report content on your school website, all is not lost!You could look at hosting stories on another website that you consider appropriate and that is in line with your school\'s policy. See if your local council or academy sponsor could help host your content.Some schools have used websites such as Makewaves, a website designed to host video and audio material for educational purposes.You could create a web page using a number of different programmes, with many people using software such as Microsoft Expression or Adobe Dreamweaver.If you do use a site other than your school site, check the terms and conditions to make sure it is suitable for 11 to 16-year-olds and that there are no advertisements on the site.The golden rule is to use first names only. For child protection reasons, the BBC cannot link to a page which contains the surnames of anyone younger than 18. This also applies to blog entries and comments posted on the page.Refer to the School Report guidelines on staying safe and legal which highlight some of the issues anyone should consider when publishing content which features children. This page also offers guidance about media law issues such as copyright, libel and contempt of court as well as editorial issues such as taste and decency.Be aware that the BBC website is very popular. By virtue of a link from the BBC, students will have a large audience but people will also be able to access other pages on the school website.At the bottom of this page, there are some School Report graphics you can use on your dedicated web page. However, they can only be used by schools who have completed their paperwork, and within the context of the project.It is also a good idea to incorporate the design of your school website to create a uniform look.It is best to avoid a design which relies on large pictures as it will make pages slow to download and could put off potential viewers. However, you might like to add photographs of students taking part in School Report or the school logo.Our agreement with the head teacher of every school taking part explicitly states that the school, not the BBC, is responsible for the school website. Teachers need to decide on the most suitable way of hosting content according to their school\'s social media, internet safety and child protection policies.For this reason, we are happy to link to school websites which use YouTube (or similar video-sharing websites) to embed content, provided the school website complies with our guidelines in all other ways. We will not, however, link directly to YouTube.Some schools have used websites such as Makewaves, a website designed to host video and audio material for educational purposes.Providing the school website complies with our guidelines in all other ways, we are happy to link to school websites containing links to social media.Generally though, we do not recommend including links to social media websites such as Facebook and Twitter from your school website, as they are designed to be used by children aged 13 or over. There is a risk of students experiencing cyberbullying via such sites.If your school website contains an automated Twitter feed, you may want to look into deactivating it or at least monitoring it during the busy time around News Day.A dedicated page means the audience can find students\' work easily and quickly. It also provides a permanent archive of students\' reports and makes it clear that the reports are new and not from previous years. The page can also help avoid any potential child protection issues.Right click the images, and select Save Picture As.\n', 'Judge Carlos Castro Martins reversed the order he had issued in September, which had barred any work on the Belo Monte dam that interfered with the natural flow of the Xingu river.He said the company behind the project had subsequently shown its work would not harm local fishing.The project has been heavily criticised by environmentalists.Judge Martins had originally ruled in favour of a fisheries group which argued that the dam would affect local fish stocks and could harm indigenous families who make a living from fishing.He had barred the Norte Energia company behind the project from all work which could interfere with the natural flow of the Xingu river, including building a port, using explosives, installing dikes and building canals.Legal wranglingNorte Energia appealed against the decision and Judge Martins ruled on Friday that construction work on the dam could go ahead as the company had shown that local fishing boats would not be blocked or hindered in their work."Since the course of the water won\'t be altered, and there won\'t be much variation in the speed of its flow, (the project) won\'t have a major influence on the habitat of ornamental fish species used for fishing," he said.Judge Martins did, however, say that the wider environmental impact of the project "could only be felt and analysed once the work was completed, as the studies into its effects were only forecasts of what could happen".He also said that any work would have to comply with the regulations laid down by Brazil\'s Indian Affairs Department (Funai) and the National Environment Agency, Ibama.Norte Energia said the temporary halt on the building work had not affected the project, as it had not yet reached the stage where the company needed to do any of the specific type of work which had fallen under the ban.If it goes ahead, the 11,000-megawatt dam will be the third biggest in the world - after the Three Gorges in China and Itaipu, which is jointly run by Brazil and Paraguay.The government says it is crucial to meeting growing energy needs, but environmentalists and those fighting for indigenous rights have been vociferous in their opposition.\n', 'The perception that in some areas police had lost control of the streets was the most important reason disorder spread, they said.The Home Affairs Committee said insufficient numbers of officers were initially deployed and police training for public disorder was inadequate.The Metropolitan Police said it had outlined what it was doing to improve.The Policing Large Scale Disorder: Lessons from the disturbances of August 2011 report said flooding the streets with police was what ultimately quelled the disorder."If numbers could have been increased more rapidly, it is possible that some of the disturbances could have been avoided," it said."We regret this did not happen and, with the benefit of hindsight, we regard the operation to police the disorder in many towns and cities, and particularly in London as flawed."It said the mutual aid system, under which police officers are transferred to forces in need, could have operated more quickly; it may have left areas which had loaned officers to other forces "vulnerable".The report said anecdotal evidence from some of those convicted suggested the widespread disorder started when people saw police had "lost control" in Tottenham via television and social media. This echoes the findings of the independent Riots Communities and Victims Panel."Clearly a feeling existed that desirable consumer goods could be made available by looting. There was a substantial element of opportunistic criminality and copycat behaviour," the report said."The absence of a police presence or sight of police officers apparently standing by and allowing criminal behaviour to take place was distressing for those whose homes and businesses were being attacked," it added.Committee chairman Keith Vaz MP said: "Individual police officers acted with great bravery, and we commend them for their actions. However, in London and other areas, in contrast with the effectiveness of police responses in some towns and cities, there was a failure of police tactics."This situation might have been avoided had police appreciated the magnitude of the task."We urgently require a rapid improvement in police training to deal with public disorder. We urge the police to act more quickly in future and to review the arrangements for loaning officers from one force to another in this type of scenario."He said that, for those who lost their homes and businesses, "the state effectively ceased to exist - sometimes for hours at a time".Mr Vaz told BBC Radio 4\'s Today programme the committee felt that there should have been better communication between the police and the local business community to ensure that people knew what was happening and how best to protect their livelihoods."Those areas where the chief constables had decided to take pre-emptive action and get police officers on the streets quickly were able to contain this violence much more effectively," he added.The MPs say had more officers been deployed different tactics could have been used. The Met Police is training more police to use baton rounds and is considering buying three water cannon.Mr Vaz said the committee did not feel water cannon would have helped police in the riots and may have caused "even greater disorders".Riots broke out in Tottenham, north London, on 6 August, two days after the fatal shooting by police of 29-year-old Mark Duggan. Unrest spread across London and to other cities, including Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol over the following days.But the committee\'s report said the specific causes behind the riots were still unknown.The report criticised the Met Police and the Independent Police Complaints Commission over failures in communication with Mr Duggan\'s family, which it said made a potentially tense situation worse.The committee also concluded it would be unhelpful to switch off social media during times of disorder, following claims rioters used it to organise themselves."People who made an active decision to join in the disorder could equally well have heard about it on the television as on social media," the report said.The MPs say the government needs to urgently clarify whether the police authorities will be able to recover the Â£89.827m it cost to police the riots. It says the riots were an exceptional series of events at a time the authorities were being asked to make savings.They also call on the government to speed up the process of reimbursing people under the Riot Damages Act.The Met Police said it had already recognised and publicised some of its findings on the issues identified and what it was doing to improve.A spokesman said: "This includes acknowledging that we didn\'t have enough officers available quickly enough to respond to the initial disorder or its subsequent unprecedented escalation. As a result we have changed our mobilisation plans."He added that the force was reviewing how it engaged with local communities and was working with Acpo and the IPCC to ensure communication was more effective in future investigations.The Association of Chief Police Officers said the report had identified issues it believed was critical to get right within current policing reforms."This includes the capacity and ability to move sufficient numbers of police officers around the country when required to protect the public from national threats," a spokesman said."We will continue to look at all the various reports into the disorder to examine how the police service can best respond in future to the kind of exceptional criminality seen in August."\n', 'The investment follows "several months of negotiations", a company statement to the Saudi stock exchange said.The prince, who is one of the world\'s richest men, owns stakes in many well-known companies, including News Corporation.He also has investments in a number of media groups in the Arab world."Our investment in Twitter reaffirms our ability in identifying suitable opportunities to invest in promising, high-growth businesses with a global impact," Prince Alwaleed said.\n', 'Microsoft has revealed details of a login system for the next version of Windows based around pictures a user stores on a touchscreen device.Only when parts of an image are tapped or touched in the right order will a user be able to access a device.Experts said it might stop people using weak passwords but could lead to other loopholes that are harder to solve.Microsoft aired the idea of using images to sign on to a device via a blog written by engineers working on Windows 8 - the next version of the Windows operating system expected to be released in late 2012.Windows 8 is designed for touchscreen devices such as tablets and the novel sign-on systems makes use of the sensitive displays they are likely to sport.The familiar process of getting to use a desktop PC or laptop by typing in a password made of up lower and upper case letters as well as numbers was felt to be too "cumbersome" for tablets,wrote Microsoft engineer Zach Pace on the blog.The replacement system proposed by Microsoft employs a picture chosen by a user from their collection of images on a device.On this image, users are encouraged to tap on, underline or circle the parts that are important to them. The sequence of gestures, including start and end positions and orientation act as a key to unlock the device.User-testing suggests that the image-based system can grant access to a portable gadget far faster than was possible through text-based passwords, wrote Mr Pace.He stressed that the system would work alongside text-based passwords rather than replace them. If a user failed to properly reproduce the correct gestures fives times in a row they would be prompted for the password they set up when they first used the device.The permutations of taps, touches and circles that could be drawn on a picture was likely to be far higher than those available from text-based passwords, said Prof Alan Woodward from the department of computing at the University of Surrey.That was especially true, he said, when one considered the limited number of words from which most people picked their passwords."The initial calculations show that it is likely to provide a level of security that is at least as strong as a password, and frankly, stronger than most passwords chosen by users," he added.Graham Cluley, senior security researcher at Sophos, said the research was "interesting and cute" but may introduce other security problems.It could, he said, make people vulnerable to "shoulder surfing" - a practice better known from cash machines where crooks try to spot a victim\'s Pin as they tap it into a number pad."With normal password entry, what you\'re doing is asterisked on the screen," said Mr Cluley. "With this gesture input, folks may find it easier to see the movements you are making."There might be more value in operating systems encouraging people to use stronger passwords by refusing to let them use dictionary words or ones that are easy to crack, he added.\n']

Outputs are:

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['Thames Water said it was called out 101 times on Christmas Day 2010 to deal with blockages.It said fat should be put in a container and, once it has cooled down, disposed of in a bin.To highlight the problem a group of sewer men and women have posted on YouTube a rewritten version of the carol Deck the HallsThames Water said 25% more fat - about 500 tonnes - goes down drains in December than at any other time.Rob Smith, Thames Water\'s chief sewer flusher and the Singing Sewermen\'s lead chorister, said: "Anything other than human waste and loo roll has no business in our sewers."And fat is the biggest no-no of all."Christmas time is the worst time of year for fat blocking our sewers because of all the turkey grease that gets washed away."It goes down sinks easily enough when it\'s warm but when it hits our sewers it cools down and sets hard forming hideous fatbergs."This is the third year running that the Singing Sewermen have released a Christmas song, recorded in the sewers under the capital.In 2009 they sung a reworking of God Rest Ye Merry Gentlemen and in 2010 they did their own version of Good King Wenceslas.The video for this year\'s song was filmed in a Victorian brick sewer under east London.\n', 'The Faraday Lecture Block dates back to the 1960s and the university says its "tired and monotonous design" means it has become a bit of an eyesore.As well as new multi-coloured external glass cladding, the building will have a new entrance hall, extended second floor and improved access.Work on the 11-month project is due to start in January.The university said the new look would add vibrancy to the building and the mall area.The majority of construction will take place during the Easter holidays and summer months.A spokeswoman said: "It\'ll create a good impression and reflect the standards that Swansea holds and a professional atmosphere that fits in with the degrees that are taught in that building".\n', 'The crackdown combats phishing by ensuring that the websites of legitimate banks appear at the top of search results.The move comes as the personal details of more than 45 million Chinese people were stolen in separate attacks.The government is investigating the thefts and said that the wave of attacks "threatened internet safety".The 10 biggest search engines in China have signed up to the anti-phishing scheme to ensure that users looking for bank websites go to the right place.Phishing attacks involve messages that look like they come from a bank or other organisation and direct people to a website that mimics the real thing.When people visit the fake site and enter their login details these are recorded by cyber criminals who may loot the account soon afterwards.By ensuring that the websites of banks appear first, the government hopes to limit the numbers of people falling for phishing scams and visiting the fake sites.Some of the search engines will put a special icon next to the bank links in lists of results to flag them as legitimate.The anti-phishing initiative comes at the end of a week in which the personal details of almost 10% of China\'s 485 million web users were stolen.On Christmas day, the hugely popular Tianya chat site revealed that the login names and passwords from 40 million of its users had been stolen. All risk being plundered by attackers as the information was held in plain text.Tianya has contacted the affected users and urged them to change their passwords as soon as possible.Soon after, CDSN, one of China\'s largest forums for programmers, reported that the details of all its six million users had been stolen. The attackers got away with email addresses, login names and passwords. Again, all the details were stored in plain text.The scale of the attacks prompted government action and the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology said it would investigate who was behind the attacks."The department believes the recent leak of user information is a serious infringement of the rights of internet users and threatens internet safety," the Ministry said in a statement.The Chinese government is known to have put in place technology that monitors online chat rooms for controversial topics but the far-reaching measures have not stopped all nefarious cyber activity.As well as criminal hackers, many activists are turning to the web to make protests more visible.The website of Mengniu, a firm at the centre of a tainted milk scandal, was vandalised and its homepage image replaced with text that read "Do you have a conscience?".\n', 'At least 17 US-based and local groups receiving foreign funding were targeted, according to activists and Egyptian state media.An official said at least one of the US-based groups was operating without proper permits.The US state department said it was "very concerned" and urged authorities to stop the "harassment" of NGO staff.Some civil society activists have reported that employees were prevented from leaving while searches continued."This is not appropriate in the current environment," state department spokeswoman Victoria Nuland said, adding that senior US officials had been in touch with Egyptian military leaders to express their concern over the raids.Egypt\'s military has vowed to investigate how pro-democracy and human rights organisations are funded and has said repeatedly it will not tolerate foreign interference in the country\'s affairs."The public prosecutor has searched 17 civil society organisations, local and foreign, as part of the foreign funding case," official news agency Mena cited the prosecutor\'s office as saying."The search is based on evidence showing violation of Egyptian laws including not having permits."The US-based groups targeted include the National Democratic Institute (NDI) and the International Republican Institute (IRI), loosely associated with the US Democratic and Republican parties.\'Guardians of freedom\'Documents and computers have been seized as part of the investigations and one report said that the IRI\'s doors had been sealed with wax.Julie Hughes, Cairo Director of the NDI, told the BBC about 14 members of the security forces had turned up at its offices."They came in and asked all of us to gather together in a room, to leave the laptops on our desks, and open and accessible," she said."They went around the room from computer to computer looking through files and then gathering up those computers, and then about four and a half hours later they left."Both pro-democracy groups, who say they take a neutral political stance, run programmes to train members of nascent political parties in democratic processes.The Arab Centre for the Independence of Justice was also among those being investigated, its head, Nasser Amin, told AFP.Civil society groups have responded angrily to the raids."[Former President Hosni] Mubarak\'s regime did not dare to undertake such practices prior to the uprising," the Arabic Network for Human Rights Information said in a statement.The group said the authorities were "aiming to intimidate activists and rights advocates, gag their mouths and freeze their activities in support of human rights and against repression and torture".Nobel peace laureate and Egyptian reformist Mohamed ElBaradei said any attempt to stifle such groups would surely backfire."Human rights organisations are the guardians of nascent freedom. Efforts to suffocate them will be a major setback," he wrote on his Twitter account.\n', 'The region\'s chief operating officer says the claims of head coach Sean Holley and forwards coach Jonathan Humphreys will also be assessed.New Zealander Hore, a former Wales fitness coach, said: "We definitely will be looking at both scenarios."Johnson will become Scotland boss Andy Robinson\'s senior assistant coach.Hore said: "We\'ve been talking for a long period of time about where to go from here, that kind of thing."What we want to do now is sit down and look at the blueprint."We started this exercise four years ago to bring him [Johnson] in to help develop those coaches and that coaching staff and put those systems in place.Are we happy with where we\'re at?"And we\'ve just got to review that now and make a decision on whether we bring somebody else in, that maybe the process needs to be finished."Or, are we happy with where we\'re at and go with from within, as we said?"And then it\'s who, from within, is going to head that up?"Hore admits the festive period has made it difficult for the Osprey\'s power brokers, such as joint managing directors Roger Blyth and Mike Cuddy, to meet to discuss the issue."With some directors being away, obviously with the festive period and that, we just haven\'t had a chance to sit down because it [the news about Johnson leaving] came out a little bit earlier than we expected," Hore added."So yeah, we\'ve got a bit of work to do yet."The Ospreys stopped a run of three defeats with a 17-12 win over Welsh rivals Cardiff Blues on New Year\'s Day at the Liberty Stadium.\n', 'RTL claims Baysilone, normally associated with the oil or rubber industries, was found in a breakdown of the implant, made by Poly Implant Prothese (PIP).A lawyer acting for PIP strongly denied the report, telling RTL that the product was not industrial but a food product used in lipstick.The company was shut down in 2010.RTL had the implant examined by a chemistry and toxicology researcher who alleged that the materials used, which also included Silopren and Rhodorsil, had caused the high rupture rate from the silicone gel implants.Although the French health safety agency was already aware the defective implants contained industrial rather than medical grade silicone, no mention has been made of additives from the petrol industry.PIP breast implants: Your storiesThe British Association of Aesthetic Plastic Surgeons said earlier that the silicone was believed to have been made for mattresses but a lawyer acting for French implant-wearers said the composition of the implant varied.French authorities have advised 30,000 women in France to have the PIP implants removed as a precaution because of an estimated 5% rupture rate.The French health safety agency says it has registered 1,143 ruptures and 495 inflammatory reactions from the implants.An estimated 300-400,000 women were given the implants, mainly in Latin America and elsewhere in Europe.In the UK, 40,000 women have been advised by the government not to have them removed although ministers have ordered a review of data used to assess the risk of the implant leaking.A surgeon advising the British government, Tim Goodacre, told the BBC on Monday that the failure rate was "quite out of the ordinary" and he said they should be removed on "a staged basis".No link has been made between ruptured implants and cancer.PIP\'s lawyer, Yves Haddad, has insisted the fuel additive allegations are completely unfounded."This isn\'t an industrial product but a food product of the same type that goes, for example, into the making of lipstick," he told RTL.He also promised that PIP\'s founder Jean-Claude Mas would emerge later this week to give an explanation. Mr Mas, 72, is believed to be in southern France.\n', 'It is a tiny signal seen in the way the waters at the ends of the 35km-long lake rise and fall.When combined with the direct tug from the gravity of the Moon and Sun, the loch surface goes up and down by just 1.5mm.The study is reported in the Journal of Geophysical Research."If you were on a boat in the middle of the loch, you certainly wouldn\'t notice it," said Philip Woodworth from the UK National Oceanography Centre (NOC), Liverpool, "but a tide like this has never been observed in a western European lake before."Prof Woodworth, David Pugh and Machiel Bos say their precision measurement technique could be used in other lakes around the world to understand better how the Earth\'s crust deforms as a result of ocean movements - rather like a carpenter will use a spirit level to gauge how a length of wood deviates from the horizontal."I have described Loch Ness as the largest spirit level in the world," David Pugh, who is a visiting professor at NOC, told BBC News.None of us can feel it, but Britain rises and falls by centimetres every 12 hours and 25 minutes as a great bulge of ocean water washes around the country.The pencil-shaped Loch Ness is the largest UK lake by volume, and although inland, is close enough to the North Sea to be influenced by this loading effect.The team placed pressure sensors a few metres under the lake surface at six locations, from Fort Augustus in the far southwest to Aldourie in the far northeast. They then monitored the change in the height of the overlying water during the course of 201 days.What the scientists saw was a clear spike in the data twice a day - the result of the gravitational pull of the Moon and Sun. But they could also tease out a second signal stemming from the way water rises and falls as a result of the tilting of the land. And, in fact, the latter effect sits on top of the first and is responsible for most of the amplitude change.The team says the measurement was made to an accuracy of just 0.1 mm over the loch\'s 35 km length."We had to extract the tidal signal and get rid of all the noise. This involved very high precision," explained David Pugh."For example, the loch surface itself goes up and down every day by four centimetres just due to the pump storage scheme for hydroelectric generation, and we have to pull out a very small signal within that."The holy grail would be to learn from the effects of the tides something about the Earth\'s crust. So the more precise we can get, the more we may learn about the crust."[Jonathan.Amos-INTERNET@bbc.co.uk](mailto:Jonathan.Amos-INTERNET@bbc.co.uk) and follow me on Twitter\n', 'The allegations relate to Mr Olmert\'s time as Jerusalem mayor in the 1990s.Mr Olmert, who resigned as prime minister in 2009, has already been charged in three unrelated corruption cases. He denies any wrongdoing.The latest charges concern the construction of a luxury residential complex in Jerusalem called Holyland which is built on a prominent hilltop.Prosecutors claim that millions of dollars changed hands illegally to facilitate a series of property deals.Jerusalem\'s planning laws were altered to enable the complex to be built. The project\'s developers have also been charged in the case.Haaretz newspaper describes the case as one of the largest corruption scandals in Israel\'s history.The former prime minister denies any wrongdoing and has called the investigation a "witch hunt".Mr Olmert was mayor of Jerusalem from 1993 - 2003, then became a minister in the Israeli cabinet. He took over as prime minister in 2006 after Ariel Sharon suffered a stroke.His three-year premiership was dogged by corruption allegations, and he eventually agreed to stand down.Mr Olmert has pleaded not guilty in the separate proceedings against him, in which he is accused of taking cash for favours and double-billing for overseas trips.\n', 'Karam Chand was born in a small rural village in the Punjab in northern India in 1905.His family worked in farming and, in keeping with the custom of the time, he married at a young age.His bride Kartari was born in the same district in 1912. According to their passports, that currently makes Mr Chand 106 and his wife 99 years old.They wed in a typical Sikh ceremony in December 1925 and have just celebrated their 86th year together as a married couple, which they think may qualify them as the UK\'s longest married husband and wife.Mr Chand, who came with his family to Bradford in 1965, said there was no real secret to living a long married life."Eat and drink what you want but in moderation. I have never held back from enjoying my life," he said.Mr Chand smokes one cigarette a day before his evening meal and also drinks a tot of whiskey or brandy three or four times a week.His daughter-in-law Rani said it was something he looked forward to.The couple have eight children, 27 grandchildren and 23 great grandchildren. Many Asian people in the UK live within traditional extended families and the Chands are no exception.They live with their youngest son Satpal, together with his wife and two of their four children."We really feel blessed that our parents are still here with us and every day is a bonus," Satpal said."I think that keeping the minds of older people active is the key to them staying alert and healthy."If you have been given the privilege to look after your parents you must involve them fully in family life and never get angry with them, keep them happy and they will then look forward to getting up the next morning."Kartari Chand is looking forward to getting a letter from The Queen later this year when she celebrates her 100th birthday, but is more cautious about staying fit and healthy."We have always eaten good wholesome food, there\'s nothing artificial in our diet but things like ghee (clarified butter), milk and fresh yogurt are what we like."We know that being married for 86 years is a blessing, but equally we will be ready to go when it\'s time, it\'s all up to the will of God, but we really have lived a good life."Mrs Chand said that she and her husband enjoyed doing many things, such as eating meals together and going to the temple.However, she said some aspects of old age were difficult."My eldest son died and that was hard for us because you don\'t expect to outlive your own children."We have seen many other close family members depart and that\'s something we just have to live with."Mr Chand is now unable to walk any distance without assistance and needs a lot more care than his wife, who remains active and still has her own teeth.She said: "When you get so old your eyesight and hearing starts to get weaker and you ache more when moving about."But considering our age and the hard work we have undertaken during our lives, we\'re not doing so bad."Satpal Chand said he was not sure if his parents were the longest married couple in the UK, but would like to think that they are."Breaking records is not so important to us, it\'s all about living together as one family and respecting each other\'s values."if my mother and father are record breakers then they\'ve made us even more proud of them than we already are.""They\'re such lovely people."You can hear more on Asian Network Reports on the BBC Asian Network.\n', 'The former England midfielder, 37, retired at the end of last season and has been coaching at Old Trafford.He will help United through their injury crisis and came off the bench for the final 31 minutes of Sunday\'s 3-2 win at Manchester City.Scholes said: "I\'m delighted the manager feels I can still make a contribution to the team."The Salford-born player\'s return was announced only an hour before kick-off and two-goal hero Wayne Rooney revealed afterwards that the decision was a closely-guarded secret inside the club."It was a bit of a shock about Scholes - we didn\'t even know until we were in the dressing-room. But it\'s great to have such a quality player coming back," he told ITV Sport.The veteran midfielder spent his entire career at Old Trafford and made his debut in the League Cup in 1994.Born: 16 November 1974, SalfordMan Utd debut: 21 September 1994, v Port Vale, League Cup (scores two goals)Last appearance: 28 May 2011, v Barcelona, Champions League finalMan Utd appearances (goals): 676 (150)Man Utd honours: 10 Premier League titles; three FA Cups; two League Cups; five Community Shields; two Champions League titlesEngland caps (goals): 66 (14)Scholes went on to make 676 appearances for United, winning 10 Premier League titles and two Champions League trophies.The Premier League champions are beset by injury concerns in midfield, with Darren Fletcher ruled out for the rest of the season by a bowel condition and Tom Cleverley struggling with an ankle problem.Scholes, who made only 16 Premier League starts for United last season, made what was thought to be his final appearance in United\'s 3-1 defeat by Barcelona in the Champions League final in May.He added: "I\'ve been pretty clear since I stopped playing that I miss it."I\'m looking forward to playing my part in trying to bring more success to this great club."United manager Sir Alex Ferguson feels Scholes, who quit international football in 2004 after winning 66 England caps, retired too soon."It\'s fantastic that Paul has made this decision," said Ferguson. "It\'s always sad to see great players end their careers, but especially so when they do it early.Media playback is not supported on this device"But he has kept himself in great shape and I always felt that he had another season in him. It\'s terrific to have him back."Ferguson has described Scholes as a "player of a lifetime" and admitted that replacing the midfielder would prove impossible.He revealed he had been in talks with Scholes for several weeks about his return and is sure the midfielder can make an instant impact."It\'s been in the offing for a few weeks," Ferguson told ITV. "He has been playing really well. He came to see me and said he was missing it too much."There were no negatives as far as I\'m concerned. The fans will be happy and I am happy.Of players to attempt over 1,000 passes in the Premier League last season, Paul Scholes had the highest success rate (90.2%)Source: Opta"Everyone knows he is one of the greatest players in Manchester United\'s history. He has not lost his real fitness."Former United captain Roy Keane was shocked by the news but insists neither Ferguson nor Scholes have anything to lose.He told ITV: "I\'m very surprised, I have to say. I can understand that it\'s probably worth a gamble."But Scholesy retired seven or eight months ago because he thought his legs were gone and wasn\'t contributing in big games, so in that respect I\'m surprised. But it\'s probably worth the gamble to lift the squad."BBC pundit Robbie Savage believes Scholes, who turned down the chance to feature in the 2010 World Cup squad, could even force his way into Fabio Capello\'s Euro 2012 party.He said: "What if Scholesy does well for another season - does he play for England? If he plays exceptionally well, then you never know."Scholes will use the squad number 22 after Ashley Young took over his iconic number 18 at the start of the season.\n', 'Foden, 26, scored his third try in two matches as Saints beat Quins 24-3 in the Aviva Premiership.But he told BBC Radio Northampton: "If he continues to perform, I\'m going to have to push myself to the limit."Hopefully it\'ll bring out the best in both of us and put England rugby in a good place."Interim England coach Stuart Lancaster will name his squad for the Six Nations on Wednesday, with Brown expected to return for the first time since the tour of New Zealand in 2008.Also 26, he has scored 10 tries in 17 starts for Quins to help them reach the top of the Premiership table.Meanwhile, Foden is hopeful that Saints will again contribute a good number of players to the England squad for next month\'s tournament, after he joined Tom Wood, Chris Ashton, Courtney Lawes and Dylan Hartley at the 2011 World Cup."We\'re performing well and if guys are fit, hopefully we\'ll see a few more representing the green, black and gold," he added.\n', 'The Tribunal de Commerce decided SeaFrance\'s future after a bailout by the French government was ruled illegal by the European Commission.The court also said an offer by a cooperative of employees was not acceptable.Hundreds of jobs in France are also expected to be lost.Three ferries were operated by SeaFrance on the Dover to Calais route. The service was suspended in November.Conservative MP for Dover and Deal Charlie Elphicke said: "It is a real concern for the... people in Dover who have worked for SeaFrance and also their families."This is a difficult day and I think the heart of the whole community goes out to them."Obviously it\'s a real blow, [if] SeaFrance isn\'t operating that means there\'s less ferry traffic."There were tears from SeaFrance workers who gathered outside the court in Paris to hear the decision on the firm\'s future.Many were protesting over the handling of SeaFrance\'s fate, with one banner questioning why French president, Nikolas Sarkozy had not intervened to save the company.Flares were lit in protest at the company\'s liquidation.Eurotunnel has not ruled out a future bid for the cross-channel ferry firm, which employs nearly 1,000 people.Mr Elphicke said of Eurotunnel\'s proposals: "Many people will want to know that they weren\'t simply going to buy them [SeaFrance\'s ferries] in order to scrap them."We need to make sure they give a clear plan as to why they are interested in the ferry business and not simply going to take out capacity."Everyone is working as hard as they can to ensure that their jobs will be safeguarded and working as hard as they can to ensure that those ships will be back on route with a new buyer and a new purchaser."A spokesman said Eurotunnel would "now be working to see what the fair value of the assets" were before making any decision.The French firm went into receivership in 2010 and its company\'s ferries carried more than 3.5 million passengers a year on the Dover to Calais route.A spokeswoman from SeaFrance said: "SeaFrance is sad to announce that the Tribunal de Commerce in Paris has made the decision to liquidate the company."Despite the best efforts of all parties, the court came to the difficult conclusion that none of the options available to it were financially viable."Provision has been made to ensure that all customers with pre-existing bookings will receive refunds."She urged customers to contact SeaFrance for details.\n', 'They say the lengths of tiny pieces of DNA called telomeres indicate whether a young creature is likely to live long into old age.But before you rush out to get your telomeres stretched - were such a process possible - it is worth pointing out that the creatures they have been working with are not humans but altogether shorter-lived zebra finches.Everything that is made up of living cells contains chromosomes: the genetic code that makes us what we are.At the ends of each chromosome lie the telomeres. They have been likened to the caps on the ends of shoelaces - they stop things from unravelling.Over time they wear down - and when they do, the DNA they protect is compromised and the cell can malfunction or die.This is where the zebra finches came in: how early and accurately could longer telomeres predict a longer life?To find out, the Glasgow researchers collaborated with colleagues at Exeter University, with Glasgow\'s Prof Pat Monaghan leading the team.Tiny blood samples were taken from a group of 99 zebra finches and the lengths of their telomeres measured. They were tested again throughout their lifetimes.To find out how long the birds lived, the researchers had to wait until they died. The first turned up its claws in just over six months. But the last hardy specimen kept them waiting almost nine years.In every case the longest lived birds had the longest telomeres, but the best predictor of lifespan was the length of the telomeres at just 25 days old.Prof Monaghan says the study shows the importance of processes acting early in life.The next step will be to find out why the length of telomeres can vary so much from individual to individual."We now need to know more about how early life conditions can influence the pattern of telomere loss and the relative importance of inherited and environmental factors," she said.The results of the research have been published in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences USA.They are certain to raise the question of whether our telomeres are similar predictors of how long we will live.But it is a big leap from the laboratory to the real world - whatever our telomeres may say, human lifespans also have to contend with additional factors like diet, drink and stress.Wild finches, meanwhile, have snakes and birds of prey to worry about.The bottom line for now? Ask not for whom the zebra finch chirps...\n', 'The victim was attacked because her son had eloped with an upper-caste girl about a month ago.She has alleged that police initially refused to file a case saying such incidents were not uncommon.The incident took place in Mulgaon village on Monday afternoon but reports of the atrocity have just come out.The village in Satara district falls in the constituency of the state\'s Chief Minister Prithviraj Chavan."The women pushed me to the ground, took off my sari and started beating me up with chappals [slipper] and a stick. They pulled my hair," the victim told a television channel.She said the beatings continued for two hours.On Wednesday, police arrested five people, including the eloped girl\'s parents.Dalits, formerly known as "untouchables", are at the bottom of the Hindu caste system in India.Although caste discrimination is illegal, biases remain in many areas.\n', 'There were concerns about the stability of the building, which has been derelict for years, after the collapse of an internal wall last week.Contractors began work on Friday night.The Environment Minister Alex Atwood recommended the demolition in the interests of public safety.Mary O\'Dwyer, Chair of Foyle Civic Trust, said a strategic approach is needed for the future protection of heritage in the city following the demolition."Many of our members believe that this is a very sad event."The factory is part of our industrial heritage and more should have been done to save it."Others believe something had to be done because it was a health and safety issue," she said."We would like to see a consensus and a strategic vision of all of the organisations in the city that have a remit for protecting our heritage."Foyle Road, which was closed between the lower deck of the Craigavon Bridge and John Street roundabout, has reopened.\n', 'Media playback is not supported on this deviceShavers lost a 15-round decision to Ali in 1977, although he was a friend before the fight and has remained so in the intervening 35 years."The Klitschkos are big guys but they\'re not in the same league as Ali," Shavers told BBC Sport."Ali would have picked them apart. All us guys in the \'70s would have."Shavers, 66, first befriended Ali in 1973, when \'The Greatest\' invited him to his Deer Lake training camp in Pennsylvania to prepare for Shavers\'s impending fight against Jimmy Ellis."When I was getting ready to fight Jimmy Ellis, Ali gave me the use of his camp for free, never charged me a dime, and gave me some advice [Ali beat Ellis in 1971]," said Shavers."Ali was a very nice man who treated me well. He was an easy-going guy, an easy guy to talk to. When the cameras came he put on a show, but away from the cameras he was a very quiet guy."When Shavers fought Ali four years later, he rocked \'The Greatest\' with a huge right hand in the second round - a blow Ali said "shook my kinfolk in Africa" - but it was Ali who was awarded a unanimous decision.However, Ali\'s subdued performance, and the amount of punishment he absorbed from Shavers, led many in the media to call for his retirement."As time goes on you\'re going to lose some of your sharpness, which is why I thought I had a good chance of beating him," said Shavers, who until recently lived and worked in England.Ali doesn\'t want you to feel sorry for him, but you can\'t help it because you love the guy. It\'s sad to see him in the shape he\'s in now"I had mixed feelings [before the fight]. I didn\'t want to beat Ali - he was a great guy - but I was fighting for the championship. I had to give my best."I thought he was faking it [in the second round], trying to suck me in, but he was hurt. If I\'d have gone in I might have stopped him."While Shavers also fought Joe Bugner, Larry Holmes, Ron Lyle and Ken Norton - all of whom called him the hardest puncher they faced - in a stellar career, he says Ali is the one opponent everyone wants to talk about.Shavers, who now makes his living signing autographs in Las Vegas, said: "I get asked every day about the Ali fight. Ali won the fight but it worked out well for both of us."Anyone who fought Ali and did well, they were basically made. I think I did quite well; I went 15 rounds with him. He won the fight but I kept my name clean.Media playback is not supported on this device"When Joe Frazier fought Ali, he made Joe Frazier. Joe Frazier was a good fighter but Ali made the whole thing."Shavers remains close to Ali, meeting up once a year at a charity fund-raiser in Arizona, but admits it is difficult seeing his old friend diminished by Parkinson\'s syndrome."We\'re still very close," said Shavers. "But because Ali was such a great fighter and such a great man, it\'s sad to see him in the shape he\'s in now."Ali doesn\'t want you to feel sorry for him, but you can\'t help it because you love the guy. If you get to know Ali you\'d think he never even had Parkinson\'s, the way he carries himself."But it\'s a shame, when you love a guy, to see him as he is now, when you remember him as he used to be. It\'s hard to be around him."Without a shadow of a doubt he was the greatest. People love him because he gave back. He helped so many people besides himself."\n']

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['Thirty-two people died when the cruise ship hit rocks off the Tuscan island of Giglio in January 2012 and tipped on to its side.Capt Schettino was also convicted of causing the shipwreck and abandoning ship before his passengers, earning him the title "Captain Coward" in the Italian media.He has accepted some responsibility but denies the criminal charges, arguing that he has been made a scapegoat for the tragedy.While a prosecutor condemned him as a "careless idiot", Capt Schettino has long maintained his actions after the ship ran aground prevented a much greater loss of life.Born in 1960 in the southern coastal town of Castellammare di Stabia, near Naples, Capt Schettino has lived a life dominated by the sea.He attended a nautical institute in the nearby town of Piano di Sorrento and then joined Costa Cruises in 2002, initially as an official in charge of security.In 2006, he was promoted from second-in-command to captain.Costa Concordia: What happenedEyewitness accountsSalvaging the Costa ConcordiaCapt Schettino was singled out for blame by the official report into the sinking of the Costa Concordia, almost a floating city with its 4,300 passengers and crew members. It alleged he deliberately changed course to perform a risky night-time sail-past salute to people on the tiny island of Giglio.He told his trial he "wanted to kill three birds with one stone": to please the passengers, salute a retired captain on Giglio and do a favour to the vessel\'s head waiter, who was from the island. He has rejected rumours that he had wanted to impress his lover, Domnica Cemortan, with him at the helm.As details of the unplanned change of course emerged, ship owner Costa Cruises distanced itself from the captain who, it said, had made "serious errors of judgement" and carried out a manoeuvre "unauthorised, unapproved and unknown to Costa".The captain told the court that he had been been sacrificed to safeguard "economic interests", arguing that the court should be considering an entire organisation rather than one man.In a TV interview given hours after the ship ran aground, Mr Schettino\'s shock and disbelief was clear as he told reporters the rocks had not been shown on his charts."We were about 300 metres from the rocks, more or less, we shouldn\'t have hit anything."Widely vilified in Italy for leaving his ship while passengers were still on board, Capt Schettino\'s reputation was further damaged when transcripts suggested he had not told the coastguard initially of the gravity of the damage to the ship."Listen Schettino, perhaps you have saved yourself from the sea, but I will make you look very bad. I will make you pay for this. Dammit, go back on board!" says Coastguard Capt Gregorio De Falco, repeatedly ordering him to return to the ship.Speaking by radio from a lifeboat, Capt Schettino said he was co-ordinating the rescue from there, pleading at one point: "Do you realise that it is dark and we can\'t see anything?"The coastguard shouts back: "So, what do you want to do, to go home, Schettino?! It\'s dark and you want to go home? Go to the bow of the ship where the ladder is and tell me what needs to be done, how many people there are, and what they need! Now!"A taxi driver who says he took the captain to a hotel the morning after the sinking said the captain had asked only where he could buy some socks."He looked like a beaten dog, cold and scared," the taxi driver said.Capt Schettino has accepted some degree of responsibility, asking for forgiveness in a television interview in 2012 as he talked of those who died.He said he blamed himself for being "distracted" but said that he had not been on the bridge when the ship ran aground.In the interview, he broke down when asked about the youngest of the 32 victims, a five-year-old girl.As the accusations against Capt Schettino grew, there were those who came to his defence, including sailors, who agreed with his assertion that his decision to steer the ship towards shallower waters had probably saved dozens of lives.His defence lawyers accused the prosecution of focusing on him while offering plea bargains to five co-defendants, jailed in July 2013 for up to two years and 10 months.According to an interview in Naples-based Il Mattino newspaper quoting his sister, the first person Capt Schettino called after the incident was his 80-year-old mother, Rosa."He called her at five in the morning on Saturday to tell her there had been a disaster, that he had tried to save as many passengers as possible and not to worry, because it was all over," she said.As he asked for a 26-year sentence, prosecutor Stefano Pizza listed all the mistakes Capt Schettino had made and said: "May God have pity on Schettino, because we cannot."\n', 'The former army officer promised to be "even more dangerous than when I was in uniform".He also vowed to turn his tiny West African nation into an "economic superpower" over the next five years.President Jammeh first seized power in 1994 but was re-elected in December in a widely criticised poll."You cannot be in your offices every day doing nothing... and at the end of the day you expect to be paid," he said on a televised address on Wednesday."This has to stop. You either do your work or leave or go to jail," the president said."I will wipe out almost 82% of those in the workforce in the next five years starting this Friday unless they change their attitudes," he said - without elaborating.Mr Jammeh also promised "zero tolerance" on corruption and drugs.The Gambia - a popular destination for foreign tourists - has recently become a key transit point for cocaine trafficked from Latin America.The president also promised to focus more on the empowerment of women and create more jobs for the youth.Mr Jammeh - who first came to power in a bloodless coup in 1994 - has been criticised by international rights groups for suppressing any dissent.On Tuesday, former Information Minister Amadou Scatred Janneh, a US citizen, was sentenced to life in jail for plotting a coup and distributing T-shirts with the slogan "End to Dictatorship Now".\n', 'Residents living around the Good Hope Hospital in Sutton Coldfield have said cars are being illegally parked on local streets by staff and patients.Paul Quinsey, head of technical services, said the hospital is looking at demountable parking decks above existing car parks as one solution.He said there are currently 626 staff waiting for a parking space.Roger Bayliss, who had an appointment for an X-ray at the hospital, said he spent more than an hour looking for a parking space.He said: "I would have abandoned my appointment had I been able to turn around and get out of the hospital, but the traffic was so gridlocked all across the site there was absolutely no option but to sit and wait."Conservative councillor David Pears, who represents the Sutton Trinity Ward which covers the Good Hope hospital, said residents had put up with parking problems for "far too long".He said: "We\'ve met with the hospital, we\'ve got the MP involved, but it just seems the hospital is unwilling to spend money on a scheme that will make life easier for the residents."Mr Quinsey said the hospital is working alongside its publicly elected governors and staff to see how it can address the current issues around parking.He said a plan to set up a park-and-ride scheme had been rejected because of its affordability and long transfer times.\n', 'As Ron Jones, from Newport, prepares to mark Holocaust Memorial Day on Friday with a service at the city\'s cathedral, he says that amongst all the terrible memories, there will also be a few which will make him smile.He was captured in 1943 fighting in the Middle East, and after nine months in Italy, was transferred to forced labour camp E715, part of the Auschwitz complex.There he spent 12 hours a day, six days a week, working with hazardous chemicals in the IG Farben works, but on Sundays they were permitted to play football."I think the Germans thought that letting us play football was a quick and easy way of keeping us quiet," he said."The Red Cross would bring us food parcels, and when they heard about our football, they managed to get us strips for four teams: England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland. I was always the Wales goalkeeper."It kept us sane, it was a bit of normality, but it sounds wrong somehow to say I\'ve got fond memories of playing football, considering what was going on just over the fence."He says as well as keeping up spirits, football played a major role in his survival, and that of many of his fellow prisoners, when they were forced on one of the series of extremely long marches westwards from PoW camps during the final stages of the conflict.Whilst many of Mr Jones\'s friends died on the march, he believes it is no coincidence that those who had been involved in the Auschwitz football league fared better."You could say the football we\'d played saved our lives. The football lads were fitter, yes, but more than that, they belonged to a group which kept each other going on the march."E715 was located close to Auschwitz III, Monowitz, which held mainly Polish resistance fighters, political dissidents, homosexuals and some captured Soviet troops.Whilst this was not officially a death camp, Mr Jones says it did not take long for him to realise that the inmates at Monowitz were far from safe."In the nights you could hear shots coming from Monowitz," he said."Not bursts like you had when you were fighting, but deliberate, regular every few seconds; like they had a system going."We didn\'t know who they were or why they\'d been killed, and we couldn\'t help but be terrified that we\'d be next."But when the British PoWs were allowed out to play football, they would be taken to fields next to Auschwitz II, Birkenau, where killing was on an altogether more industrial scale."The first Sunday we went to the playing fields, we saw these people - well walking skeletons they were really - digging trenches," he said."We asked, \'Who are those poor sods?\' and the German guards shout \'Juden\', Jews, as if it had been a stupid question."We could only play in the summer, because everything was covered in snow through the winter. But when it was hot, this awful stench would waft across from the crematoriums."Your imaginations pretty much filled in the gaps for you, but we\'d carry on playing football."Scoring a goal, making a save or arguing about an offside was the only way you could stop yourself from cracking up."Mr Jones says he has spent a great deal of time since the war wondering about how much his German guards had known and cared about what was going on inside Birkenau."You have to remember that our guards weren\'t SS like in Birkenau; they were conscripted squaddies like us," he said."Dozens of them would come and cheer our football matches and have a laugh with us, and if you got them on their own, you could tell that they were ordinary, decent blokes."But if you asked them about Birkenau they\'d get angry and scared. \'We didn\'t need to know\', \'they didn\'t know\', \'it was nothing\', and even if it was, then \'it wasn\'t their fault, they weren\'t SS\'.""I had nightmares about Auschwitz for years after the war, but I bet mine were nothing compared with what those Germans must have gone through."Some would say they deserve it, but most likely they couldn\'t have done any more about it than we could have ourselves."As the Red Army closed in, on 21 January, 1945 German guards burst into Mr Jones\'s hut in the middle of the night, and ordered him to leave immediately with whatever he could carry.The Soviets liberated Auschwitz on 27 January, 1945, confirming for the first time the stories of the Holocaust\'s mass murder, which the Allies had hitherto rubbished as too extreme to be possible.But by the time the Russians arrived, Mr Jones was long gone; as part of the death march west, which killed anywhere between 3,000 and 8,000 Allied PoWs."We were on the road for 17 weeks, and God knows how many hundreds of miles we traipsed, through Poland, Czechoslovakia, Germany and Austria.""I was 13 stone (82kg) when I was captured, and when I was liberated by the Americans in April 1945, they weighed me, and I was seven stone."Mr Jones considers himself one of the lucky ones."I was very lucky. I came home to a good wife, who helped me get over it. But lots never really recovered at all," he said."I think I\'m probably the last now. There was another of the footballers who I got Christmas cards from, but there was nothing this year. So at 94, I think it\'s probably time to tell the story before it\'s too late."\n', 'David Sole, 33, of no fixed address, had denied murdering Jonathan Ellison but was found guilty at Lewes Crown Court of beating him to death.Denise Antonia, 33, of Appledore Road, Brighton, was cleared of murder but found guilty of assisting an offender. She was jailed for five years.Mr Ellison was found dead in his flat in Gloucester Street on 8 April 2011.Sole and Antonia were arrested in Winchester, Hampshire, on 16 April following an investigation by Sussex Police\'s major crime branch.Following the two-week trial, Sole was told he would serve a minimum term of 18 years.Det Ch Insp Trevor Bowles said: "Jon Ellison was killed by a man who had befriended him and who he trusted."His trust led to his death, as the result of a motiveless but brutal drug and drink-fuelled assault, which caused some of the worst injuries any of us have ever seen."Mr Bowles said Mr Ellison was a "vulnerable man with many health and personal problems" but he was regarded as "a kind and trusted person".In a statement issued through Sussex Police, Mr Ellison\'s brothers said: "He did not deserve to be taken in such a brutal way."It was completely at odds with his kind and gentle spirit."\n', 'Davies, 47, led Forest to successive play-off campaigns while at the City Ground but had an uneasy relationship with the board and was sacked in June.When asked if he would go back to work for a new regime, Davies told BBC Late Kick Off: "I\'d be delighted to go back. I have great feelings for the club."I did want to get them to the Premier League. I\'d love to finish that job."Forest have scored just 22 goals in 27 Championship games this seasonForest, who have lost nine of their last 11 games, are third from bottom in the Championship and sit four points adrift of safety.Manager Steve Cotterill took over from Steve McClaren in October but, despite an initial upturn in form, the Reds have been in woeful form of late and have scored just four-goals in their last 11 matches.But Davies remains convinced they can turn things around: "I am sad to see what has happened," the former Preston and Derby boss added."But I wish them well and have no doubt they will get out of their troubles."The club deserve to be in the Premier League."\n', 'The Commons\' Home Affairs Committee said the UK Border Agency should challenge unacceptable behaviour by some of its contractors.The report comes 15 months after a deportee died on a flight.A spokesman for the UKBA said that all private security escorts are trained in approved restraint techniques.Jimmy Mubenga, 46, fell ill and collapsed on a British Airways plane bound for Angola on 12 October 2010.The MPs did not comment on the case, which is still being investigated by the police, but said that Mr Mubenga\'s death had triggered their own investigations into the way that the UK Border Agency managed the deportation of people on flights from the UK.The UKBA contracts out the job of escorting people to their deportation flight. The contract has been held by Reliance since May 2011 and previously by G4S.The MPs said found:"It is a matter for serious concern that contractors should use racist language among themselves," said the report."That they were content to do so in front of not only UK Border Agency staff but also inspectors from HM Inspectorate of Prisons is shocking. It is possibly the result of a relationship between the Agency and its contractors which had become too cosy."Restraint techniquesThe MPs said that the UKBA\'s own staff should feel that they can properly challenge any bad behaviour by contractors - but it also criticised the practice of taking "reserves" to airports - people who may then find that they are not being removed from the UK after all.It called on the government to allow independent monitors, people allowed into prisons and removal centres, to board removal flights.The MPs said that they were not convinced that a potentially harmful head-down restraint position was never used, even though it was not authorised.A recent expert report found that such techniques could lead to death."We recommend that the Home Office issue urgent guidance to all staff involved in enforced removals about the danger of seated restraint techniques in which the subject is bent forwards."We also recommend that the Home Office commission research into control and restraint techniques which are suitable for use on an aircraft. The use by contractors of unauthorised restraint techniques, sanctioning their use, or failing to challenge their use, should be grounds for dismissal."Keith Vaz MP, chairman of the committee, said: "The UK Border Agency must not wash its hands of responsibility for detainees just because the service is contracted out."People who are not entitled to remain in the country must be removed and there may be occasions when it is necessary to use physical force, but this must always be done only when absolutely necessary, and with proper respect for the dignity of the detainee."A UKBA spokesman said: "All escorts on flights are trained to use restraint techniques approved by the Prison Service."We have no evidence contractors use head-down restraints and would take strong action against them if their conduct does not meet our standards."We are currently working closely with Noms (National Offender Management Service) to develop specific techniques appropriate to confined spaces."\n', 'The 26-year-old Algeria international has only started two Premier League games this term with a further two starts in a total of 13 appearances.He is available to make his debut in Tuesday\'s league game against Burnley."We needed another midfield player who can play either side and gives a bit of flexibility," Reds manager Steve Cotterill told BBC Radio Nottingham."At the beginning of the week Guy Moussi had a problem with his calf. Even if Guy was fit, at the moment, he\'s ended up going in the back four for us, which is not ideal. So, I needed another midfield player with some energy in there."Guedioura initially joined Wolves on loan in January 2010 before signing permanently at the end of the season.But he has struggled to earn a regular starting place at Molineux and also broke his leg last season.\n', 'The 18-year-old has established himself in the Wycombe team this season, making 17 appearances in League One.Harris, who has signed a three-and-a-half year contract, won League Two\'s apprentice of the year award for the 2010-11 season."It\'s a good deal for all parties," Wycombe manager Gary Waddock told the club\'s website.Cardiff manager Malky Mackay has made signing a winger a priority in the January transfer window.He has failed in his attempts to prize Craig Noone from Brighton, while a bid for Blackpool\'s wide man Matt Phillips has also been rejected.Harris broke the record as Wycombe\'s youngest player when he made his debut in 2009, aged 16 years and 201 days. That record has subsequently been taken from him by Jordan Ibe in 2011, who was 15 years and 244 days when he featured in a Carling Cup tie.Striker Ibe, now 16, joined Liverpool earlier in the January transfer window.Waddock added: "Like Jordon Ibe recently, we didn\'t want to stand in the way of Kadeem and the opportunity for him to play at a higher level."I\'ve thoroughly enjoyed working with Kadeem during my time at the club and I wish him every success for the future."\n', 'The 18-year-old midfielder, who has signed a three-and-a-half-year deal, was the subject of a rejected bid from Newcastle United earlier in the month.BBC Sport understands the deal does not include a buy-back option.The highly-rated youngster, whose Old Trafford contract would have run out this summer, was part of United\'s FA Youth Cup winning side last year.But United boss Sir Alex Ferguson recently branded Morrison\'s contract demands as "unrealistic".Ferguson handed the Wythenshawe-born player his senior debut in the Carling Cup in 2010 against Wolves, but the youngster has also had a chequered history off the pitch.Two days after winning the 2011 FA Cup Youth final, the 18-year-old was fined £600 by a court for throwing his girlfriend\'s mobile phone through a window during an argument.And Ferguson is hoping a change of scenery will help Morrison put his off-field problems behind him."In the case of Ravel it\'s been quite well documented," said Ferguson. "I think he\'s better out of Manchester."He\'s got a great talent but it\'s how to deal with it that is important."Morrison told the Hammers website: "I\'m really pleased to have signed. The move has happened very quickly and I\'m looking forward to hopefully moving up to the Premier League with West Ham soon."I\'m an attacking player and I\'m hoping to get the fans on their feet."\n', 'Local authorities can apply for funds to support weekly collections, as well as for initiatives offering residents reward vouchers for recycling rubbish.Communities Secretary Eric Pickles, who announced the scheme last autumn, calls weekly bin collections a "basic right".But Labour\'s Hilary Benn says the funding would be better spent on children\'s centres and elderly care.Mr Pickles scrapped guidance telling councils to introduce fortnightly collections in a bid to reverse a trend developed under Labour.He will say later that rubbish collections are the "most visible service" paid for through council tax."Labour\'s barmy bin rules have made putting out your rubbish more complicated than solving a Rubik\'s cube," he will say."The public are fed up of all the bin dos and bin don\'ts. They just want a simple service."The government scheme will make funding available for facilities with technology that sorts waste after it has been picked up, preventing families having to sort rubbish into as many as nine containers.More than half the councils in England collect refuse once a fortnight, although many pick up recycling or food waste on a weekly basis.However, BBC local government correspondent Mike Sergeant said there was no compulsion to bid for a share of the cash."Having invested heavily in alternate weekly systems, some may be rather reluctant to go back," he said.Mr Benn, the shadow communities secretary, said local people were best-placed to decide how rubbish was collected and should not be dictated to by government."At a time of deep cuts, when local councils are having to make very difficult decisions, the quarter of a billion pounds Eric Pickles has found for this could be much better spent on preventing SureStart centres from closing or providing extra care for our elderly people," he added.A survey by the Press Association news agency last year found many councils were sticking with fortnightly black bin collections, claiming that a return to weekly rounds would cost millions and undermine recycling efforts.However, the Department for Communities and Local Government says 67% of people surveyed agreed the government should mandate weekly collections.Ministers say more than 70 councils have signalled interest in applying for funding.Bids which support a comprehensive weekly collection of rubbish, combined with a weekly recycling collection of materials such as glass, paper and plastics, will be prioritised.The scheme will support initiatives which reward households for recycling, with points that convert into money off at retailers, such as Windsor and Maidenhead\'s RecycleBank and Birmingham\'s Nectar programmes.And it will back mechanical biological treatment plants, already used in Bournemouth, which take all rubbish in just one bin and sort out the materials for recycling, landfill and composting.Councils have until mid-March to bid for funding, which will be available from April.\n', 'Mancini said a fully-fit Tevez could wear the sky blue shirt again, despite previously asserting that the Argentina international was "finished" at City.Tevez remains at City after interest from AC Milan, Inter Milan and Paris St Germain failed to turn into a transfer."If he comes back - and he is fit - it is possible," conceded Mancini.I hope for him he has been training in the last three months to help his conditionTevez, 27, remains in Argentina and, as yet, there has been no indication when the striker may return."Carlos is not an option at the moment but it is possible in the future if he comes back," added Mancini."I hope for him he has been training in the last three months to help his condition."There is only one thing on my mind, the Barclays Premier League."Mancini has confirmed Owen Hargreaves remains available but has struggled to gain any consistent form during his time at City, triggering the deadline-day loan deal that saw David Pizarro move from Roma."Owen always has these little problems," said Mancini."When he came to us in the summer we took a gamble because he had not played for two years."We thought we could try and get him fit in two or three months and then he would be able to play."But, like any player who hasn\'t played for two years, when they start to train, every day there is a problem, with his knee or his hamstring."I hope for him he eventually is able to play all the time. He deserves to."Club captain Vincent Kompany has insisted City have the mental strength to keep their title challenge on course.City have had a mixed set of results in January, allowing Manchester United to draw level with them on points at the top of the Premier League table.If people want to underestimate us, then please do soBut Kompany expects his team-mates to thrive on the pressure as they aim for a first top-flight title since 1968.He said: "If anything it will give us a boost to carry on and if people want to underestimate us, then please do so."The pressure has increased on City in recent weeks, with their 1-0 league defeat at Everton on Tuesday night coming at the end of a period which included cup defeats by Liverpool and neighbours Manchester United.The Goodison Park defeat marked Kompany\'s return to the City team after a four-game suspension following his red card in the 3-2 FA Cup third round loss to United in January.And he says he expects City to bounce back from the disappointment against Everton with a win against Fulham at Etihad Stadium on Saturday."There is no shame in going under at Everton," he said."It wasn\'t enjoyable, but we believe we can go back to our best football and win the games that are left to play."\n', 'Mark Thompson wrote in a blog that the BBC had seen "disturbing new tactics", including the targeting of family members of those working outside Iran.Last week, the sister of a BBC Persian staff member was detained and held in solitary confinement at a Tehran jail.Iran accused the BBC of inciting unrest after the disputed re-election of President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad in 2009.BBC Persian broadcast online videos and interviewed protesters, who described deaths, injuries and arbitrary arrests carried out by security forces.In his blog, Mr Thompson wrote that for BBC Persian staff, "interference and harassment from the Iranian authorities has become a challenging fact of life"."In recent months, we have witnessed increased levels of intimidation alongside disturbing new tactics," he added."This includes an attempt to put pressure on those who work for BBC Persian outside Iran, by targeting family members who still live inside the country."Mr Thompson revealed that last week the sister of a BBC Persian member of staff was arrested and held in solitary confinement on unspecified charges at Evin Prison in the capital, Tehran."Although she has now been released on bail, her treatment was utterly deplorable and we condemn it in the strongest possible terms."Human Rights Watch said that at one point, a man claiming to be the relative\'s interrogator at Evin telephoned the staff member in London and offered to release her in return for information about the BBC.Mr Thompson said staff had also faced false accusations of sexual assault, drug trafficking and financial crimes.In recent months, a number of relatives of BBC Persian staff had been detained for short periods of time by the Iranian authorities and urged to get their relatives in London to either stop working for the BBC, or to "co-operate" with Iranian intelligence officials, Mr Thompson said.In other instances, passports of family members have been confiscated, preventing them from leaving Iran, he added."This has left many BBC Persian staff too afraid to return to the country, even to visit sick or elderly relatives."He said some had also had their Facebook and email accounts hacked, and been subjected to a "consistent stream of false and slanderous accusations... in the official Iranian media, ranging from allegations of serious sexual assault, drug trafficking, and criminal financial behaviour".Some reports claimed they had converted from Islam to Christianity or Bahai faith - potentially a capital offence in Iran as it is considered to be apostasy.Human Rights Watch\'s Middle East director, Sarah Leah Whitson, said the actions of the Iranian authorities suggested they were attempting to silence reporters and the BBC, and were sending "a message that the government\'s long arm of repression can extend well beyond borders".UK Middle East Minister Alistair Burt said Iranian officials\' "deplorable tactics illustrate again the deteriorating human rights situation in Iran, and the desperation of the Iranian regime to silence any independent voices".\n', 'The "iPitch" at the Stobart Stadium was criticised by former Warrington full-back Richie Mathers, who posted images of grazes to his body on Twitter.He described the surface, on which his side won 32-14, as an "absolute joke".But Widnes claim that Mathers\' injuries are more likely the result of the icy conditions the match was played in.The club\'s chief executive, Julie Gaskell, stated: "We had four games on the pitch this weekend and you have to bear in mind the extreme weather. On Friday night, it went down to minus seven.We are happy for Widnes to continue using the iPitch"The injuries are consistent with those on any surface in those temperatures. We noted there were similar injuries from the game at Salford on Saturday."Our players have been training on a similar surface for the last nine months and there have been no issues. I am sure any problems would have shown up."We have also had five-a-side football and boys and girls tag rugby on the pitch over the last four weeks and again we have had no reported injuries."The Rugby Football League say their match commissioner had no concerns about the surface, which is the first artificial pitch ever to be used in the sport."We are happy for Widnes to continue using the iPitch," said RFL spokesman John Ledger."The indications are that it posed no more danger to players than on any other surface over the weekend. We believe the extreme weather may have been an issue."\n', 'Le Saux suffered years of baseless claims about his alleged homosexuality.Media playback is not supported on this device"The important thing isn\'t whether or not there are gay players in professional football," Le Saux told BBC Radio Jersey."The point is that the environment is such that if they are, they feel that they can achieve and the profession will support them," he added."At the moment I still don\'t think that\'s there."I think ultimately it\'s up to football to really face those demons and actually say \'we\'re going to stand up for people, whatever their colour, creed or sexuality\' and actually give them the opportunity to say \'if I want to be a football player I\'m confident enough to try\'."Le Saux began his career at Jersey club St Paul\'s, going on to play 513 games for Chelsea, Blackburn Rovers and Southampton.But his desire not to live the archetypal footballer\'s life led to unfounded accusations that he was gay."I think about my football career and maybe some of the negatives, and the one good thing, the one true thing, was that I\'ve always been myself," he said."I\'ve always stuck to my principles, I\'ve always stood up and taken what I needed to take emotionally and physically, and not strayed from that."So to actually say to someone \'I\'d probably just keep your head down\' goes against my principles."But I think ultimately that was very much the culture of football and even now to an extent."The rumours surrounding Le Saux\'s private life came to a head when Le Saux and then Liverpool stiker Robbie Fowler clashed at Stamford Bridge.Le Saux believes the incident strengthened the myth that he was gay."It was humiliating on many levels because it was a culmination of many years of abuse that I\'d had," he said."For an England colleague and a fellow professional footballer to actually endorse with his behaviour rumours that were spread about me was utterly offensive."I spoke to Robbie about it afterwards when we met up with England and he never apologised, not even privately."There are currently no openly gay players in the English professional game.\n', 'Church members have voted to raise the cost of a wedding from £296 to £415 and for a funeral service from £102 to £160 from January next year.The fees include the costs of lighting and administration for the first time.The moves come despite a warning from some members of the Church\'s governing body, the General Synod, that the rises could have an impact on poorer couples.The Rev Canon Simon Killwick, a vicar in Moss Side, Manchester, said: "Such a fee increase seems to me hard to justify in times of financial austerity and even harder to justify in poor inner-city parishes."The Church of England ought not to be seen to be making a big increase at this time and ought not to be making it difficult for the poor to access these services at a time when a simple ceremony can be had at a register office for around £100."Canon Killwick said the right to waive fees in cases of hardship put clergy in the "invidious position" of means testing parishioners."Waiving can cause real ill feeling," he said. "The poor don\'t want to be patronised by fees being waived, they want their church to be affordable to them."It would be a crying shame if poor people end up being married in register offices because the Church of England has priced them out of their parish church."But the Rt Rev John Packer, the Bishop of Ripon and Leeds, said the changes reflected the "reality" of the costs, and reduced confusion over different fees being charged by different parishes.He told the General Synod that the fees raised about £35m a year for the Church, including £15m towards the pay of clergy."The reality of what it costs matters, and it seems to me that those who are being married within our churches do understand that," he said.The increases were approved after a 4% rise in the number of Church of England weddings in 2010.Last year the General Synod rejected plans to increase the price of both weddings and funerals by 50%.\n']

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['Ex-Labour press chief Alastair Campbell and MP Simon Hughes have also settled with News Group Newspapers (NGN), which published the News of the World.Mr Gascoigne received £68,000 while Mr Coogan got £40,000.The comedian said afterwards: "This has never been about the money."Tony Blair\'s former spokesman Mr Campbell, who won substantial damages plus costs, also said his action had "not and never has been, about the money".Liberal Democrat deputy leader Mr Hughes received £45,000 plus costs while football agent Phil Hughes, a friend and former agent of ex-footballer George Best, received substantial damages plus costs.Hugh Tomlinson QC told the court his client, singer Charlotte Church, had not reached an agreement. The case involving her and her parents is due to start at the end of the month.By Clive ColemanBBC News legal correspondentThis latest round of settlements represents a continued waving of the white flag by News International in the civil cases for breach of privacy arising out of the phone hacking at the former News of the World.The vast majority of the original 60-odd cases have now been settled. And the more they settle, the more difficult it becomes for News International to defend one.The case brought by the singer Charlotte Church and her family is due for trial, as are five other cases. Whether any of them will actually get there seems doubtful.The settlement sums reflect the level of hacking, the period over which it took place and the number of articles that were written based upon the information hacked.But this is not even the beginning of the end. Waiting in the wings, are around 800 additional potential claimants, perhaps more. News International seems to be in for a very long and very costly act of surrender.Speaking outside the High Court, Mr Coogan said he had taken the action to expose the way in which parts of the press had been operating."Like other people who sued, I was determined to do my part to show the depths to which the press can sink in pursuit of private information."The police and the Leveson Inquiry will be investigating these matters but at the time, when these civil cases began, News International seemed likely to succeed in covering up the hacking scandal completely."Neither the police nor the government were willing to hold those responsible accountable for unlawful acts."He said some of the phone hacking victims were "many ordinary members of the public, sometimes vulnerable people with the most tenuous connection to news".Mr Campbell said he would be using the settlement to make donations to organisations, including the Labour Party and Mind, "so that at least some small good for the causes I believe in can come out of the criminality and cultural depravity of others"."For me, this has been about people with a voice and a platform using them to change the media culture which, as I argued at the Leveson Inquiry, has become putrid in parts," he said.The announcement of the latest settlements, at a hearing in London, came during the latest in a number of pre-trial reviews.Mr Campbell said his settlement was a "satisfactory outcome" and NGN had agreed to search for other documents and that he may be entitled to further damages.Details of the effect hacking had on Mr Gascoigne were given in a statement from his solicitor.The judge was told the former England international footballer, who also played for Newcastle United and Tottenham Hotspur, had been the subject of a number of News of the World articles over many years and had "considerable concerns" about the source of some of the "intrusive and private" information.The statement said: "Mr Gascoigne was worried that the information was being obtained by bugging or tapping his telephone conversations, as a result of which he was accused of being paranoid."In addition, Mr Gascoigne was worried that the information was being given to the News of the World by his friends or family, as a result of which he fell out with several of his friends and family."The statement said the ex-footballer apologised for wrongly accusing those close to him of leaking information.Those receiving settlements include:Liberal Democrat deputy leader Mr Hughes said the practice of hacking was "criminal behaviour on an industrial scale."He added: "We must now make sure that nothing like this can ever happen again."These latest developments mean 15 more phone hacking cases have now been settled, including nine of the 10 which were due to go to civil trial on Monday. There were 37 other claims settled with NGN last month.The announcement, at a hearing in London, came during the latest in a number of pre-trial reviews.Another five phone-hacking cases are still due to be heard.Those are of model Elle Macpherson\'s former adviser Mary Ellen Field, footballer Ryan Giggs, former royal butler Paul Burrell, police officer Jacqui Hames and her husband David Cook, and PR consultant Nicola Phillips.\n', 'Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab, 25, pleaded guilty to attempting to blow up a commercial plane as a would-be suicide mission for al-Qaeda.His family quickly called on the US government to review the sentence.Abdulmutallab was badly burned when a bomb sewn into his underwear failed to detonate fully, prosecutors said.Almost 300 people were on the flight from Amsterdam to Detroit.Some of the passengers from the flight were in the courtroom as Federal Judge Nancy Edmunds announced the sentence.Profile: Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab"This was an act of terrorism that cannot be quibbled with," Judge Edmunds said, as she imposed the maximum sentence.The son of a Nigerian banker and a former engineering student at University College London, Abdulmutallab faced eight counts against him, including terrorism and attempted murder.Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP), a militant group based in Yemen, said it was behind the attempted attack.In statement to the BBC, the family of Abdulmutallab said they were "grateful to God that the unfortunate incident of that date did not result in any injury or death"."We strongly appeal to the American justice department to review the life sentence," they said. "We also appeal to the Federal Republic of Nigeria to continue with their support and engage with the American government to ensure that a review is made."Ahead of the sentencing, assistant defence lawyer Anthony Chambers argued that a life sentence for Abdulmutallab would be unconstitutional, since no other passengers were hurt.By Mark LobelBBC News, LagosMany more young Nigerians have been radicalised since Lagos-born Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab\'s actions linked the West African country to al-Qaeda.But the organisation behind their radicalisation is Boko Haram, a local religious group that has turned militant. It wants Nigeria ruled by strict Islamic law and its recruits take quite different journeys from that of the man in his twenties from a very wealthy northern Nigerian family, now in the hands of the US penal system.A neighbour of the Abdulmutallab family in Kaduna, prominent rights activist Shehu Sani, told me a lighter sentence would give Umar Farouk a deserved chance to rehabilitate. The blame should lie with the terrorists who took advantage of the model student, as he was too young to know better, he said.Some in the Muslim north think the whole case is a US conspiracy. There is far less sympathy for him in the Christian south. Matthew, a banker, said that a death sentence would be justified. Having harmed Nigeria\'s image, as Boko Haram is doing now, Matthew said the 25-year-old does not deserve a second chance.Sentencing guidelines directed the judge to impose a mandatory life sentence, but Mr Chambers appealed for a lighter term."Not one passenger lost his or her life. Not one passenger suffered life-threatening injuries," he said.Prosecutors said a life sentence was warranted because an attempted terror attack heightens public fear and burdens airports with expensive and time-consuming security procedures.As part of the sentencing hearing, four passengers and a crew member aboard Flight 253 made statements, telling the judge the event had forever changed their lives.A video from the FBI showing the power of the explosive material found in Abdulmutallab\'s underwear was also shown at the hearing. As the video played Abdulmutallab twice said loudly "Allahu akbar" - Arabic for "God is great".Abdulmutallab himself made a brief statement. During the short trial, he had fired his lawyer and attempted to represent himself."Mujahideen are proud to kill in the name of God," he said in court. "And that is exactly what God told us to do in the Koran... Today is a day of victory.""In quick response to some of the things that have been said, I say my life and the lives of Muslims have also changed due to the attacks on innocent civilians," he added.On the second day of his trial, in October, Abdulmutallab unexpectedly declared that he would plead guilty to all charges.The bomb was a "blessed weapon to save the lives of innocent Muslims", he told the court."The US should be warned that if they continue to kill and support those who kill innocent Muslims, then the US should await a great calamity... or God will strike them directly," he added.Investigators said Abdulmutallab admitted he was working for AQAP, and had been inspired by and had met Anwar al-Awlaki, a radical cleric who was killed in 2011 by a US drone strike in Yemen.Abdulmutallab received the bomb, as well as training, from AQAP before travelling from Nigeria to Amsterdam.There he boarded Northwest Airlines Flight 253 to Detroit, which was carrying 279 passengers and 11 crew members.The bomb was not picked up in security checks at airports in Lagos and Amsterdam.On board, the bomb failed to detonate completely and passengers had to put out the fire.Abdulmutallab\'s father, Alhaji Umaru Mutallab, an influential banker who is well connected in Nigerian politics, said he had approached the US embassy officials and Nigerian authorities in 2009 to warn them about his son.Abdulmutallab was already on a US watch list, but not a no-fly list.\n', 'Eric Bikubi, 28, and his partner Magalie Bamu, aged 29, have been convicted at the Old Bailey of killing Kristy Bamu after accusing him of being a sorcerer who practised witchcraft.The couple, who live in Newham, acted after accusing Kristy of controlling and adversely influencing a young boy, the jury was told.They originally came from the Democratic Republic of Congo, where witchcraft is called Kindoki, and exorcisms are carried out in some churches.In 2010, Unicef reported 20,000 children accused of witchcraft were living on the streets of DR Congo\'s capital Kinshasa.In the DR Congo, accusing a child of being possessed is a criminal offence, a law that has been in place for several years.But in 2008 I travelled to Kinshasa to see if it was making any difference and, at that time, the answer was not at all.Which is why I found myself in one of the city\'s slums late at night knocking on the door of tin-roofed shack that doubled as a church.Pastor Tsimba let me in and showed me three children who he had diagnosed as having Kindoki.The youngest was probably six, the oldest no more than 12. They had been in the church for days, deprived of food and forced to work. Their parents were paying for the privilege.The only light came from flickering candles and storm lamps. The pastor began to shout and pray.One by one he brought the children up to the front of the church. He ordered them to lie down and, still shouting and chanting, began slapping their stomachs, one, two, three times. Each harder than the last.Then he took a candle and poured burning hot wax on them, leaving them grimacing and squirming but making almost no sound. Their eyes were wide and staring.Finally, as a bizarre conclusion to the ritual, Pastor Tsimba produced a length of pipe and held it hard against their belly buttons.One after another, he made a play of sucking hard on the pipe and in triumph then spat a lump of meat he claimed to have sucked out of them into a bowl.The meat he claimed had been been fed to them by a witch, infecting them with Kindoki. The children, bewildered and quiet, were now in his words "delivered".I alerted a social worker to the plight of the children. An extraordinary and dedicated man, he said he would do all he could to help them.But his unit had not paid him for months, there was no money for petrol or even a bus fare. So he did his work on foot.He walked miles each day, visiting as many churches as he could, in this sprawling city of nine million people.\n', 'The planned voluntary rules would cover "integrated electronic devices, including mobile phones".Officials want distracting functions to be disabled when driving.In 2010, US figures suggested that "distraction by a device or control integral to the vehicle was reported in 26,000 crashes".Thenew proposals include goals to reduce the amountof inputs required to operate a device - the number of buttons to push - and reducing unnecessary visual information.There are also guidelines requiring one-handed operation and a two second limit on "off-road glances" - the time spent looking at the device.The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) also wants built-in gadgets the driver can use to turn-off non-essential functions while the car is moving, and keep them disabled until the car is parked.In particular they want to prevent manual texting, use of the internet/social media, entering addresses into sat navs and dialling long phone numbers.Displaying more than 30 characters of text not related to driving should also be prevented, it says.Electronic warning systems would be exempt from the rules, the NHTSA said.The first phase of the plans only apply to built-in devices.However, the NHTSA said that in later phases it might issue further guidelines on the use of "devices or systems that are not built into the vehicle but are brought into the vehicle and used while driving".This could include "navigation systems, smartphones, electronic tablets and pads, and other mobile communications devices".Official figures suggested that in 2010 electronic devices were involved in 47,000 distraction-related crashes.NHTSA administrator David Strickland said consumers wanted more "tools and conveniences" but said the guidelines would help carmakers "develop electronic devices that provide features consumers want - without disrupting a driver\'s attention or sacrificing safety".The NHTSA is currently consulting on the first phase of the proposals.\n', 'The aircraft, nicknamed "Bette" after one of its pilot\'s girlfriends, was built in 1941 from donations from the Borough of Lambeth Spitfire Fund.It was stationed in Cornwall, Hampshire, Norfolk and Shropshire during the war but crashed in 1944.Bidding stalled below its Â£120,000 to Â£150,000 valuation.The aircraft saw service with four RAF squadrons between 1941 and 1944 and was flown by author Alec Lumsden, who gave it the name Bette and added a character from the Daily Mirror cartoon strip \'Just Jake\' to the paint work.After it crashed in Shropshire in September 1944, killing its Australian pilot, its wreckage was taken to Ibsley museum, Ringwood, Hampshire and displayed.The aircraft was later passed to a collector who showed it at events. It has also been immortalised by modelmakers Airfix and Revell.John Tomlin, from Historics at Brooklands, said: "The historical side of war birds is an up-and-coming market. There are now about 42 flying Spitfires and this seems to be increasing ever year."The rarity, the history and the provenance of all these aircraft make them very investable items and they\'re investments that can be used and enjoyed by a lot of people."Experts believe it would cost about Â£1.8m to fully restore the plane.\n', 'It is hoped the sale, to be handled by estate agent Knight Frank, will cover the Â£502m debts accrued by a firm which tried to redevelop the landmark site.The 39-acre property is on the Thames and a new public park is planned there.Chancellor George Osborne has confirmed government backing for plans to extend the London Underground\'s Northern Line into the heart of the area.Stephan Miles-Brown, head of residential development at Knight Frank, said: "This is the first time Battersea Power Station has ever been offered for sale on the open market."As one of the UK\'s most recognisable landmarks, Knight Frank anticipates considerable interest in a scheme that is among the most exciting in the world today."Battersea Power Station is as iconic as the Chrysler Building in New York or the Eiffel Tower, and familiar to people who may have never even been to London."The Grade II listed building opened in 1933 and generated power until 1983.As such any building work would require listed building consent - even minor works, such as painting.It was acquired by Real Estate Opportunities, the majority owner of the holding company, in 2006.Last year its debts on the project were called in by creditors.\n', 'BAA said the problem had been caused by a hardware fault which saw the check-in desks and boarding screens fail for almost three hours.Edinburgh Airport said there was "congestion" as passengers had to be checked in manually from 07:30.Flights were also delayed as passengers did not know which gates to go to.The problem was fixed at about 10:00.A man at the airport told the BBC Scotland news website he was delayed at the airport for about an hour.He said: "My flight didn\'t leave until 10am because the computers were down. There were queues at the check-in desks and people didn\'t know where to board their flights."There was massive disruption."A BAA spokesman said: "We had a slight issue this morning with the network which meant that we lost some computer services."It did not cause any cancellations or any great delays, but it did cause some queuing in the check in area between 7am and 9am."Our team were on it and, following investigation, it was found to be a hardware fault that was sorted quickly."He added: "We saw some flights delayed by about half an hour, and congestion in the check-in area which was cleared as soon as the fault was fixed."\n', "Nordtveit's low shot took a deflection off Sammy Clingan's heel to beat keeper Lee Camp just before half-time.Substitute Elyounoussi produced a fine shot on the turn in the 87th minute and another replacement Ruud made it 3-0 to Norway with a fine volley.Northern Ireland started well but rarely threatened in the second half.Before the goals, home skipper Steven Davis, Martin Paterson and Gareth McAuley were all thwarted during a frantic goalmouth scramble.It means Northern Ireland have won just one of their last 14 friendlies.They started brightly with full-back Ryan McGivern's drive being tipped away by goalkeeper Rune Jarstein.Northern Ireland were knocking the ball about well and the atmosphere at Windsor Park seemed optimistic.However, O'Neill's men were unable to make the breakthrough and were hit by Norway's opening goal in the 44th minute.Aaron Hughes half-cleared a corner as far as Nordtveit, whose shot beat Camp via the unfortunate Clingan.Grant McCann, a half-time substitute, had a decent crack at goal soon after the break with his 25-yard drive being tipped away by Jarstein.Paddy McCourt came on with just over 20 minutes to go, replacing Shane Ferguson.The Celtic man was watched from the stands by club boss Neil Lennon, returning to the ground where he was once barracked by his own fans on international duty.David Healy then came on as a substitute to become Northern Ireland's most capped outfield player on 92, passing Mal Donaghy.Elyounoussi extended the visitors' lead three minutes from time when he beat Camp at the near post with a fine shot.Ruud's superb injury-time volley made it 3-0 despite the Nottingham Forest keeper getting a strong hand to it.Northern Ireland: Camp, McAuley, Hughes, Jonathan Evans, McGivern, Corry Evans, Clingan, Davis, Ferguson, Shiels, Paterson.Subs: Mannus, Hodson, McGinn, Healy, McCann, Duff, McQuoid, McCourt, Carson, McGovern.Norway: Jarstein, Hogli, Rogne, Demidov, Riise, Henriksen, Nordtveit, Grindheim, Pedersen, Abdellaoui, Huseklepp.Subs: Pettersen, Reginiussen, Elyounoussi, Ruud, Jenssen, Braaten, Berisha.\n", 'British police accuse him of stealing $250m (£160m) over eight years.The prosecutor called him a "thief in government house".Ibori, once seen as one of Nigeria\'s wealthiest and most influential politicians, was arrested in 2010 in Dubai and then extradited to London.Some $35m of his alleged UK assets were frozen in 2007.As his trial at London\'s Southwark Crown Court was about to begin, Mr Ibori changed his plea to guilty and admitted stealing money from Delta state and laundering it in London through a number of offshore companies.The BBC\'s Chris Summers says between 20 and 30 of Mr Ibori\'s supporters turned up to court - some wearing T-shirts with the slogan "Free Ibori". There was not enough room for them all in the public gallery.Prosecuting QC Sasha Wass said Mr Ibori, 53, had "tricked" his way into becoming Delta state governor, by giving a false date of birth and claiming he had no criminal record."He was never the legitimate governor and there was effectively a thief in government house. As the pretender of that public office, he was able to plunder Delta state\'s wealth and hand out patronage."He is due to be sentenced on 16 April.Ibori\'s wife, Theresa, his sister, Christine, his mistress, Udoamaaka Okoronkwo, and his London solicitor, Bhadresh Gohil, have all been convicted of money-laundering.Their convictions could only be reported on Monday after reporting restrictions were lifted.Nigeria\'s Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) had asked the UK\'s Metropolitan Police to look into the ex-governor\'s financial affairs."The vast sums of money involved were used to fund Mr Ibori\'s lavish lifestyle," Detective Inspector Paul Whatmore, the officer in charge of the investigation, said."We will now be actively seeking the confiscation of all of his stolen assets so they can be repatriated for the benefit of the people of Delta State."He said that the money Ibori stole should have been used to pay for sanitation, power supplies and healthcare for some of the poorest people in the world.Ibori spent some of the stolen money buying six houses in London - he paid £2.2m in cash for one Hampstead mansion - and put his children in expensive British private schools, police say.Three of the money-laundering charges relate to the sale of Delta state\'s share in mobile phone company V-Mobile to neighbouring Akwa Ibom state.This raised $37m which Ibori stole and laundered through his solicitor Gohil, who has been jailed for 10 years.In 2007, a UK court froze assets allegedly belonging to him worth $35m.His annual salary as Delta state governor was less than $25,000.He had already left the UK when his assets were seized but he was arrested in Nigeria later that year.The charges were dismissed but he was then re-arrested in Dubai on a British warrant.Ibori has been convicted in the UK before - in 1991 for stealing, in cahoots with his wife who worked as a cashier, from the Neasden, London, branch of the DIY shop Wickes.He was also found guilty in 1992 for being in possession of a stolen credit card and having used it to fraudulently withdraw $1,590.Nigeria is one of the world\'s biggest oil producers. Under its federal system, state governors enjoy huge powers and control budgets larger than those of many West African countries.They have immunity from prosecution while in office.Two other former state governors have been convicted of corruption charges in Nigeria, after fleeing the UK while free on bail.\n', 'In December, the government announced finalised plans for a cull, initially in pilot areas, as a way to curb the spread of tuberculosis in cattle.In applying for judicial review, the Badger Trust says culling will not stop TB and may in fact help spread it.Other campaign groups are considering action under the Bern Convention, which protects European wildlife.The government\'s plans are likely to result in farmers funding contractors to shoot badgers in a number of areas of England, with two initial pilots in west Gloucestershire and west Somerset taking place later this year."We have identified some serious flaws in the way by which the Secretary of State [Caroline Spelman] reached her decision to cull badgers," said Gwendolen Morgan of Bindmans solicitors, lawyer for the Badger Trust."Given that Defra\'s proposals come at an enormous cost to farmers, and threaten to prompt rather than prevent the spread of disease, we hope that this ill-conceived decision will be struck down by the court."She pointed to government projections that culling would reduce TB incidence by 12-16% over nine years.TheProtection of Badgers Actsays licences to kill can be granted for "preventing the spread of disease" - and the trust argues that the slow-down in the rate of increase, or "reduction in new incidence", projected by Defra does not qualify as "prevention".The government\'s plan involves having Natural England issue culling licences. The Badger Trust says the guidance given to Natural England is unlawful.Potentially the most important element of its case concerns the methods used to kill badgers.In the landmark UK study, the Randomised Badger Culling Trial (RBCT), badgers were trapped before being shot.However, the government plans to allow licensed contractors to shoot badgers as they roam - "free shooting" - which is likely to be less efficient and to increase disruption of badger families.The RBCT showed that when badger\'s social groups are disrupted, they roam further, carrying the TB bacterium to more farms.For this reason, the trust argues that after the pilots, farmers may be forced to resort to trap-and-shoot, because free shooting will either prove ineffective or a hazard to public safety.That would escalate the cost by anything up to a factor of 10 - and the Badger Trust says this possibility damages the government\'s economic case for a cull.As the majority of new cases arise through infection from other cattle rather than from badgers, the trust says the government should simply invest in stricter cattle control measures.Regulations on farmers were recently tightened and testing regimes intensified - but the National Farmers\' Union, the government and other proponents believe culling is needed in badly affected areas in addition to existing measures.In 2010, 25,000 cattle were slaughtered as a result of TB infection, and the disease is costing the UK taxpayer in the region of Â£100m per year.They also argue that culling would in the end benefit badgers, as TB infection is seriously debilitating to them."Nobody wants to see badgers culled, but no country in the world where wildlife carries TB has successfully controlled the disease in cattle without tackling its presence in wildlife as well," said a Defra spokeswoman."Unless further action is taken now, it will continue to get worse."Badgers are protected under UK law, and also under the Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats.Campaigners are also considering using this as another weapon to use in the long-running battle over culling.Last year, wildlife groups began programmes of vaccination, and some animal groups believe this will in the end remove any need for culling.The Welsh Assembly Government is due to announce its decision on a proposed pilot cull in West Wales early this year.Follow Richardon Twitter\n', 'Officials say the photo of Ms Badu in The Star newspaper was "an insult to Islam". The paper has apologised.The Grammy-award winner was due to perform on Wednesday in Kuala Lumpur and is said to be dismayed at the news.Muslim-majority Malaysia has previously warned other international artists to dress modestly for their concerts.Tattoos are forbidden in Islam and using the word "Allah" in a way deemed disrespectful offends many Muslims.The photo of Ms Badu with several words in Arabic and Hebrew written on her body features prominently on her official fan site. It is not clear whether Ms Badu\'s body art is permanent.The Culture, Arts and Heritage Ministry says it was not aware of the tattoos when it initially approved the concert, the BBC\'s Jennifer Pak in Kuala Lumpur reports. Some Muslims began protesting after The Star published the photo.Now the culture ministry says it is justified in banning Ms Badu\'s concert because it breaches religious sensitivities and cultural values.Information Minister Rais Yatim said a government committee had decided to cancel the show because Ms Badu\'s body art was "an insult to Islam and a very serious offence".According to the statement, the body art "triggered public criticism that could jeopardise national security and cause a negative impact to the government\'s image".Concert organisers are in touch with officials and hope the cancellation will be reversed, the Associated Press news agency reports.Ms Badu, 41, had already arrived in Malaysia. She is "worried and dismayed" over the incident, according to the concert organiser.The Home Ministry has asked The Star to explain why it published the photo. The Star has already apologised, saying its inclusion in Monday\'s edition was "inadvertent"."We deeply regret any offence caused to Muslims and sincerely apologise for the oversight," the paper said on Tuesday.\n', 'The Northern Ireland Rare Disease Partnership aims to give sufferers and their carers an independent voice.The group, created with the Patient Client Council, aims to improve treatment and care for those affected by rare diseases.Jane Stewart is one woman who hopes that the new partnership will help families like hers.She suffers from Spondylo Ephysial Dysplasia (SED) - a genetic condition which her young son, Saul, has inherited. It is a form of restricted growth or dwarfism."I wouldn\'t change myself or my son or children like him for the world. But I would change the world for them," she said."I feel a partnership for rare disease is going to be extremely useful for families like ours living with a rare condition."In the information that I have about the rare disease partnership, the focus is on education, provision of special services and support."Richard Dickson from the Patient Client Council said: "This partnership aims to be a voice for those people scattered across Northern Ireland affected by rare disease with no other means to speak up for themselves."The partnership will lobby and advocate on their behalf.\n', 'Home Secretary Theresa May said the change - from April 2016 - would help cut the number of non-Europeans and their dependants granted settlement each year from 60,000 to 20,000.The pay threshold will apply to people wanting to remain permanently after more than five years working in the UK.Those who don\'t qualify will be ordered to leave the UK after six years.The pay threshold is the first time that a British government has imposed an economic test on the right to settlement in the UK. For decades, settlement has been granted on the basis of length of time living in - and ties to - the UK, recognising that people who have been living in the country for five years have made it their permanent home.Prime Minister David Cameron says he wants to reduce annual net migration to "tens of thousands" from the current level of around 250,000.It is aiming to bring the figure, which includes students and the families of visa holders, to below 100,000 by 2015 - a year before the latest restriction is due to come into force.In a written statement to Parliament, Mrs May said: "Until now, settlement has been a virtually automatic consequence of five years\' residence in the UK as a skilled worker. Those who have settled have tended to be less well paid and lower-skilled than those who have not."And the volumes of migrant workers settling have reached record levels in recent years."According to official figures, in 1997 fewer than 10,000 migrant workers and their dependants were granted settlement, but by 2010 this had risen to 84,000.Mrs May said: "So in future, we will exercise control to ensure that only the brightest and best remain permanently."The £35,000 earnings threshold will be waived for any "shortage occupations" if official advisers tell ministers that the UK needs more workers with skills or training.Scientists and researchers in PhD level jobs will also be exempt from the earnings test.Nicola Dandridge of Universities UK, said: "The government has responded to the concerns... by exempting PhD-level jobs from the new pay threshold for settlement."We argued strongly that such international academics and researchers should be made exempt from any pay threshold on the basis that their salaries are not comparable to those of highly skilled migrants working in other sectors."If we are to continue to produce Nobel Prize-winning research and groundbreaking work, we must offer a welcoming environment to the best academics from around the world."The government says it will also restrict the arrival of foreign domestic workers to those who are travelling with their employers, such as diplomats or business people temporarily working in the UK.Mrs May said: "We recognise that the ODW (overseas domestic worker) routes can at times result in the import of abusive employer/employee relationships to the UK."It is important that those who use these routes to bring their staff here understand what is and is not acceptable. So we will be strengthening pre-entry measures to ensure that domestic workers and their employers understand their respective rights and responsibilities."Under the new rules, overseas domestic workers who come to the UK with their employer must leave after six months. Those working in diplomats\' households can stay for up to five years. The workers will not be able to extend their stay, switch employer, sponsor dependants or seek settlement.Shadow home secretary Yvette Cooper said of the new salary cap: "People should only be allowed to settle in this country under these rules if they can pay their way, live by our rules and contribute value to our country. We need strict controls, properly enforced, and all of the mainstream parties should agree on that."However, there is still a massive gap between the Tory-led Government\'s rhetoric and reality. New rules will have no impact if they are not properly enforced."Migration \'bounce\' warningUK Independence Party home affairs spokesman, Gerard Batten MEP, said the government was "posturing" on immigration because any measures cannot apply to EU citizens.He said: "The solution is for Britain to take back control of its immigration policy so that we can decide who we admit, for how long, and under what conditions. We can only do that we leave the EU and repudiate the European Court of Justice."The government says it is making progress towards its plan to cut net migration to tens of thousands a year - the balance between those arriving and those leaving.But on WednesdayOxford University experts predictedthat even if ministers hit the target by the end of the Parliament, net migration could very quickly "bounce" up again.Researchers at the Migration Observatory said current cuts were affecting groups of migrants who were less likely to stay in the UK for the long-term, such as students.In turn, that meant that the UK would start receiving proportionally more migrants who would want to settle for the long-term than leave. If that happened, said the report, migration cuts would "essentially evaporate" following 2015.\n', 'The jobless rate in the 17 countries that use the euro rose to 10.7% in January, while December\'s figure was revised up from 10.4% to 10.6%.There are now 16.9 million people out of work in the bloc, Eurostat said.In Italy, the unemployment rate rose to 9.2% in January, the highest since monthly records began, the national statistics agency Istat said.Italian unemployment had stood at 8.9% in December, but it is now at the highest rate since the first quarter of 2001, as the country finds itself in a second recession in four years.Spain continues to have the highest unemployment rate in the euro area at 23.3%, while Austria has the lowest at 4%.In itslatest unemployment report, Eurostat said the unemployment rate in the 27 EU countries reached 10.1% in January, with a total of 24.3 million people out of work.December\'s jobless rate was also revised up from 9.9% to 10%.The data comes a day after the European Central Bank (ECB) said it had provided a further 530bn euros ($713bn; Â£448bn) of low-interest loans to 800 banks across the EU.The announcement appeared to have been welcomed by the market, with banking shares rising strongly on Wednesday.But Steen Jakobsen, chief economist at Saxo Bank, said: "Despite the euphoria in the banking sector following the ECB\'s loan programme, the real economy remains very depressed and the key factor is the unemployment rate, both socially and because of the damage to growth."If you look at Spain\'s unemployment rate, it is up two percentage points in January and even Italy\'s rate continues to rise, so I am concerned that we really are lacking the fundamental reforms needed for growth."There\'s a huge divergence between the feelgood factor in the stock market and what\'s happening in the real economy. For all the money the ECB is printing, there isn\'t yet a big boost for companies in terms of credit."Meanwhile,separate data from Eurostatshowed that inflation in the euro area rose to 2.7% in February, rising slightly from 2.6% in January.It marks the 15th month in a row that inflation has been above the ECB\'s target of just below 2%.Howard Archer, chief European economist at IHS Global Insight, said it amounted to a "double whammy of bad news" for the eurozone."This is particularly bad news for consumers, as they are not only facing high and rising unemployment, but also still squeezed purchasing power," he said."It had been hoped that eurozone consumer price inflation would be heading down markedly by now, but these hopes are being scuppered by high oil prices."The data comes ahead of a meeting of EU leaders in Brussels, where they are set to discuss growth and jobs.\n', '1914 - Cyprus annexed by Britain, after more than 300 years of Ottoman rule. Britain had occupied the island in 1878, although it remained nominally under Ottoman sovereignty.1925 - Becomes crown colony.1955 - Greek Cypriots begin guerrilla war against British rule. The guerrilla movement, the National Organisation of Cypriot Combatants (EOKA), wants enosis (unification) with Greece. British authorities arm a paramilitary police force made up of Turkish Cypriots.1956 - Archbishop Makarios, head of enosis campaign, deported to the Seychelles.1959 - Archbishop Makarios returns and is elected president.1960 - Cyprus gains independence after Greek and Turkish communities reach agreement on a constitution. Treaty of Guarantee gives Britain, Greece and Turkey the right to intervene. Britain retains sovereignty over two military bases.1963 - Makarios raises Turkish fears by proposing constitutional changes which would abrogate power-sharing arrangements. Inter-communal violence erupts. Turkish side withdraws from power-sharing.1964 - United Nations peacekeeping force set up. Turkish Cypriots withdraw into defended enclaves.1974 - Military junta in Greece backs coup against Makarios, who escapes. Within days Turkish troops land in north. Greek Cypriots flee their homes.Coup collapses. Turkish forces occupy third of the island, enforce partition between north and south roughly along the "Green Line" ceasefire line drawn up by UN forces in 1963. About 165,000 Greek Cypriots flee or are driven from the Turkish-occupied north, and about 45,000 Turkish Cypriots leave the south for the north.The UN Security Council unanimously passes a resolution calling on Turkey to withdraw its troops from Cyrpus. Turkey refuses to do so, despite repeated UN Security Council resolutions making the same demand over the following decades.Glafcos Clerides, president of the House of Representatives, becomes president until Makarios returns in December.1975 - Turkish Cypriots establish independent administration, with Rauf Denktash as president. Denktash and Clerides agree population exchange.1977 - Makarios dies. Succeeded by Spyros Kyprianou.1980 - UN-sponsored peace talks resume.1983 - Denktash suspends talks and proclaims Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC). It is recognised only by Turkey.1985 - No agreement at talks between Denktash and Kyprianou.1988 - Georgios Vassiliou elected Greek Cypriot president.1989 - Vassiliou-Denktash talks abandoned.1992 - Talks resume and collapse again.1993 - Glafcos Clerides replaces Vassiliou as president.1994 - European Court of Justice rules that a list of goods, including fruit and vegetables, are not eligible for preferential treatment when exported by the Turkish Cypriot community directly to the EU.1996 - Increased tension, violence along buffer zone in which two Greek Cypriot men were killed.1997 - Failure of UN-mediated peace talks between Clerides and Denktash.1998 - Clerides re-elected to a second term by narrow margin.EU lists Cyprus as potential member.Clerides\' government threatens to install Russian-made anti-aircraft missiles. Turkey threatens military action. Clerides decides not to deploy the missiles.2001 June - UN Security Council renews its 36-year mission. Some 2,400 peacekeepers patrol the buffer zone between Greek and Turkish Cypriots.2001 July - Dozens of police officers are injured as protesters attack a British military base at Akrotiri over plans to build telecommunications masts alleged to pose a health hazard.2001 November - Turkey threatens to annex the north if the Republic of Cyprus joins the EU. It says the move, coming before any reunification settlement, would violate the 1960 treaty.2002 January - Clerides and Denktash begin UN-sponsored negotiations. Minds are concentrated by EU membership aspirations.2002 November - UN Secretary General Kofi Annan presents a comprehensive peace plan for Cyprus which envisages a federation with two constituent parts, presided over by a rotating presidency.2002 December - EU summit in Copenhagen invites Cyprus to join in 2004 provided the two communities agree to UN plan by early spring 2003. Without reunification, only the internationally recognised Greek Cypriot part of the island will gain membership.2003 February - Tassos Papadopoulos defeats Clerides in presidential elections.2003 March - UN deadline for agreement on reunification plan passes. Secretary-General Kofi Annan acknowledges that the plan has failed.2003 April - Turkish and Greek Cypriots cross island\'s dividing "green line" for first time in 30 years after Turkish Cypriot authorities ease border restrictions.2004 April - Twin referendums on whether to accept UN reunification plan in last-minute bid to achieve united EU entry. Plan is endorsed by Turkish Cypriots but overwhelmingly rejected by Greek Cypriots.Turkish Cypriot leader stood down after decades in politics2004 May - Cyprus is one of 10 new states to join the EU, but does so as a divided island.2004 December - Turkey agrees to extend its EU customs union agreement to 10 new member states, including Cyprus. The Turkish prime minister says this does not amount to a formal recognition of Cyprus.2005 April - Mehmet Ali Talat elected Turkish Cypriot president.2005 May - Greek Cypriot and UN officials begin exploratory talks on prospects for new diplomatic peace effort.2005 August - Cypriot airliner crashes near Athens, Greece, killing all 121 passengers and crew. It is the island\'s worst peacetime disaster.2006 May - Greek Cypriots back ruling coalition in parliamentary elections, endorsing its opposition to reunification efforts.2006 July - UN-sponsored talks between President Papadopolous and Turkish Cypriot leader Mehmet Ali Talat agree a series of confidence-building measures and contacts between the two communities.2006 November - EU-Turkey talks on Cyprus break down over Turkey\'s continued refusal to open its ports to traffic from the Republic of Cyprus. Turkey says the EU should end the isolation of the Turkish Cypriot community before Turkey opens its ports.2007 January-March - Greek and Turkish Cypriots demolish barriers dividing the old city of Nicosia. The moves are seen as paving the way for another official crossing point on what used to be a key commercial thoroughfare.2008 January - Cyprus adopts the euro.2008 February - Left-wing leader Demetris Christofias wins presidential elections. Promises to work towards reunification.2008 March - President Christofias and Turkish Cypriot leader Mehmet Ali Talat agree to start formal talks on reunification.2008 April - Symbolic Ledra Street crossing between the Turkish and Greek sectors of Nicosia reopened for first time since 1964.2008 September - Greek and Turkish Cypriot leaders launch intensive negotiations aimed at ending the division of the island.2009 April - Right-wing nationalist National Unity Party wins parliamentary elections in northern Cyprus, hampering peace talks. Turkish Cypriot leader Mehmet Ali Talat remains in office, but in a weakened position. Reunification talks continue through 2009, with little progress.2010 January - President Christofias and Turkish Cypriot leader Mehmet Ali Talat resume talks on reunification in downbeat mood, no progress made.2010 April - Dervis Eroglu, who favours independence, wins the Turkish north\'s leadership contest, beating pro-unity incumbent Mehmet Ali Talat.2010 May - Re-unification talks resume with a new hardliner representing the Turkish north.2011 May - Parliamentary polls. The the main rightwing opposition party DISY wins by a narrow margin.2011 July - Navy chief Andreas Ioannides and 12 others die when people when impounded Iranian containers of explosives blow up at the main naval base and the country\'s main power plant. The defence minister, military chief and foreign minister resign over the incident, which officials say occurred after a bush fire ignited the explosives.Credit rating agency Moody\'s cuts Cyprus\'s rating by two notches from A2 to BAA1, increasing risk of Cyprus requiring an EU bailout. Power shortages caused by the naval base blast knocking out the country\'s main power station, plus significant Greek debt, make financial reform difficult. Fitch cut Cyprus\'s rating to A- from AA- in May over Greek debt fears.2011 August - President Christofias appoints a new cabinet with economist Kikis Kazamias from his AKEL party as finance minister. The previous cabinet resigned after the power shortages prompted the departure from the coalition government of the centre-right party DIKO.2011 September - Cyprus begins exploratory drilling for oil and gas, prompting a diplomatic row with Turkey, which responds by sending an oil vessel to waters off northern Cyprus.2011 October - President Christofias rejects the findings of an official report accusing him of "personal responsibility" for the July naval base blast on the grounds that he had been allegedly aware of the risk.2012 April - The UN cancels plans for a Cyprus conference, citing lack of progress on any of the substantial differences between the two sides.Turkey\'s Turkish Petroleum Corporation begins drilling for oil and gas onshore in northern Cyprus despite protests from the Cypriot government that the action is illegal.2012 June - Cyprus appeals to European Union for financial assistance to shore up its banks, which are heavily exposed to the stumbling Greek economy.2012 November - Cyprus says it has reached an "in-principle agreement" with the European Commission, the European Central Bank and the IMF on the terms of a bailout deal. The actual size of the bailout is to be determined following an investigation into the country\'s ailing banks.2013 February - Democratic Rally conservative candidate Nicos Anastasiades beats AKEL Communist party candidate Stavros Malas by a large margin in the presidential election run-off and succeeds Demetris Christofias as president.2013 March - President Anastasiades secures 10bn-euro bank bailout from the European Union and IMF. Laiki Bank, the country\'s second-biggest, is wound down and deposit-holders with more than 100,000 euros will face big losses.2013 April - Finance Minister Michael Sarris resigns, citing an official investigation into the mishandling of the bailout. Until 2012 he was head of the collapsed Laiki Bank.2013 May - Cyprus receives 2bn euros - the first instalment of a 10bn-euro bailout package - from international creditors.The European Court of Human Rights orders Turkey to pay 90m euros in damages to Greek Cypriots for the 1974 invasion. Turkey calls the ruling unfair and says it will not pay.2014 October - Cyprus suspends peace talks with Turkish-held Cypriots in protest against what it calls efforts by Turkey to prevent it from exploring gas fields south of the island. The EU and US express concern over the tension.2015 February - At talks with his Russian counterpart Vladimir Putin, President Anastasiades agrees to let Russian navy have access to Cypriot ports.Reunification talks resume2015 May - Government and Turkish Cypriot negotiators resume talks on reunification, holding 20 rounds of UN-sponsored in the course of the year.2016 January - President Anastasiades and Turkish Cypriot leader Mustafa Akinci make unprecedented joint New Year television address ahead of more panned meetings on reunification.\n', 'Since regaining its independence with the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, Estonia has become one of the most economically successful of the European Union\'s newer eastern European members.Ruled at various times during the middle ages by Denmark, the German knights of the Livonian Order, and Sweden, Estonia ended up part of the Russian Empire in the 18th century.It experienced its first period of independence in 1918, following the end of the First World War and the collapse of the Russian Empire.Country profiles compiled by BBC MonitoringBut the new state, which underwent periods of both democratic and authoritarian rule, was short-lived.After only 20 years, Estonia was forcefully incorporated into Soviet Union in 1940, following a pact between Hitler and Stalin. German troops occupied Estonia during World War II, before being driven out by the Soviet army.Few nations formally recognised the Soviet annexation, and Estonians consider it an illegal occupation.One of its legacies is a large Russian minority - about a quarter of the population, according to the 2011 census. In Soviet times, the influx of non-Estonians led some to fear for the survival of Estonian culture and language.The Russians\' status has been a cause of controversy. Some, including the Russian government, criticise requirements needed to obtain Estonian citizenship - especially the need to show a proficiency in the Estonian language - that left most ethnic Russians stateless after independence.Estonia says the criteria for citizenship are similar to those of most nations around the world, and have been in any case gradually eased. It says the number of stateless persons has dropped by 80% between 1992 and 2013.Since independence, Estonia has politically and economically anchored itself firmly to the West, joining the EU and Nato in 2004. It sent a contingent of troops as part of Nato operations in Afghanistan.Russia\'s intervention in the Ukrainian crisis in 2014 has triggered some nervousness in Estonia over President Vladimir Putin\'s intentions towards other former Soviet states. The Estonian government has been fiercely critical of Russia\'s behaviour and has affirmed its pro-Nato stance in response to the events in Ukraine.Estonian governments have tended to pursue strongly free-market economic policies, privatising state enterprises, introducing a flat-rate income tax, liberalising regulation, encouraging free trade and keeping public debt low.There has also been a strong emphasis on making Estonia a world leader in technology, leading some to speak of an "e-economy".This has included creating one of the world\'s fastest broadband networks, offering widespread free wireless internet, encouraging technology start-ups and putting government services online. In 2007, Estonia was the first country to allow online voting in a general election.The country experienced an investment boom in the early 2000s, especially after EU membership, with high annual growth rates hovering between 7-10%.In 2008, Estonia\'s economy was hit by the global financial crisis. The government adopted tough austerity measures and won plaudits for getting the economy back into shape.The country joined the European single currency in January 2011.The Estonian language is closely related to Finnish and - more distantly - Hungarian, but not to the Indo-European languages of the two other Baltic states - Latvia and Lithuania - or Russian for that matter.The country has unique musical and dance traditions, including a long tradition of choral singing.\n']

Outputs are:

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Inputs are:

['The money for Bridgwater Community Hospital is part of the coalition\'s £330m investment for new NHS facilities across England.Once built, the new hospital will have 30 inpatient beds, a midwifery-led maternity unit, a minor injury unit and X-ray and space for mobile scanners.The current hospital was built in 1813, but it has become cramped and outdated.The total cost of the project is £33m and the remaining balance will be paid for by NHS Somerset and Somerset Partnership NHS Foundation Trust.Matron Sue Taylor said: "It\'s very old and in the summer it\'s very, very hot. In the winter it\'s quite cold, there\'s lots of maintenance, lots of running repairs - it\'s a poor old tired building now."Sometimes your environment can have such an impact when you\'re trying to recover from an illness - we make the best of what we\'ve got but when you walk into a new build it just lifts you and gives you that feeling of well-being."There is a real lovely feel about this hospital and for many years it\'s served us well, but we need something more modern."In the past five years, three out of Somerset\'s 13 community hospitals have been replaced.Work has also got under way on the new Jubilee Building at Musgrove Park Hospital in Taunton.Dr Donal Hynes, a Bridgwater GP and medical director at Somerset Primary Care Trust, said: "It will make a huge difference for me and my relationship with my patients."This is a great vote of confidence of the developments that have been achieved in Somerset where GPs, nurses, and therapists have got together to deliver a whole package of care that can be delivered in a one-stop shop setting."Somerset PCT hopes to build the new hospital on land at Bowers Lane, which will depend on planning permission.The aim is to get the hospital finished by autumn 2014.\n', 'These clouds of particles are released in explosive outbursts from the Sun.With the Sun in an active part of its cycle, there are concerns that some storms could disrupt technology on Earth including satellite navigation signals and aircraft communications.The Sun may seem to change little from our viewing position on Earth. With the right equipment, it is possible to see dark regions called sunspots. But up close, our Sun is a dynamic, violent beast.Bright loops of matter arch and twist like fiery fountains above the surface of this gigantic natural nuclear reactor. And every so often an intense burst of radiation called a solar flare appears when magnetic energy - stored in our star\'s atmosphere - is suddenly released.Solar flares are sometimes associated with the release of high energy particles into space - eruptions that are known as coronal mass ejections (CMEs), though these can also occur on their own.A large CME can contain billions of tonnes of gas and other matter that pours into space at several million km per hour. The charged particles in this cloud stream towards any planet or spacecraft in its path.When these particles collide with the Earth, they can cause a geomagnetic storm - a disturbance in the magnetic sheath (or magnetosphere) that surrounds our planet, protecting its denizens from the worst effects of cosmic rays.Many of the effects of charged particles hitting the Earth\'s magnetosphere are benign, such as polar lights - the Aurora borealis and australis.Geomagnetic storms - often referred to as solar storms - cause these northern or southern lights to become visible at lower latitudes.However, they also disrupt technology on Earth, such as communications systems - including those used by aircraft, satellite navigation signals and electrical power grids.As such, they could wreak long-lasting havoc with communications and power infrastructure across the globe.A 2008 report by the US National Academy of Sciences concluded that an extreme storm could cause up to $2 trillion in initial damages by crippling communications on Earth and causing chaos around the world.As such, several agencies around the world are working to better understand the changing conditions near our planet - known collectively as space weather.Forecasters at the US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration\'s Space Weather Prediction Center monitor activity using data from a network of sensors, including those on satellites, and US Geological Survey instruments that detect magnetic fields (magnetometers).The Sun goes through cycles of high and low activity that repeat approximately every 11 years. It is currently gaining in activity and is expected to peak in 2013 or 2014, although nobody can be sure.This means we can expect more solar flares and more coronal mass ejections over the next few years. The solar cycle we\'re currently in has been a relatively quiet one in compared with previous ones.But that does not mean that there could not be a large event in the build up to the next "solar maximum".Yes. In 1994, a solar storm caused major malfunctions to two communications satellites, disrupting television and radio services throughout Canada.In March 1989, another event caused the Hydro-Quebec power grid in Canada to go down for over nine hours. The resulting damages and loss in revenue were estimated to be in the region of hundreds of millions of dollars.But the most significant historic event remains the great solar storm of 1-2 September 1859. This disturbance shorted telegraph wires, starting fires in North America and Europe, and caused bright aurorae to be seen in Cuba and Hawaii.In 1859, our technological infrastructure was in its infancy, but a storm with the magnitude of the so-called Carrington Event would be much more damaging [today.Paul.Rincon-INTERNET@bbc.co.uk](mailto:today.Paul.Rincon-INTERNET@bbc.co.uk)\n', 'Its reach has also expanded across the Sahel region south of the Sahara Desert, attracting members from Mauritania, Morocco, Niger and Senegal as well as from within Mali where, in alliance with other Islamists, it is fighting French troops on the ground.During the Mali crisis, its fighters have dramatically increased their profile, allowing them to further their aim of spreading Islamic law and jihad across West Africa.AQIM\'s influence over other nascent Islamist cells comes from its wealth: it is one of the region\'s best-armed groups thanks to the money it makes from kidnapping Westerners and drug and cigarette trafficking across the Sahara.It emerged in early 2007, after a feared militant group, the Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat (GSPC), aligned itself with Osama Bin Laden\'s international network.Back in the 1990s, against a background of Islamist political groups testing their strength across North Africa, the military-backed authorities in Algeria at first permitted the Islamists to play a full part in the nation\'s political life.But then, when the Islamic Salvation Front was poised to sweep the board in a 1992 general election, they annulled the whole process and took power back.The political ferment immediately moved into violence.Armed Islamists mounted attacks across Algeria, the security forces fought back; and sometimes it was hard to tell which group had carried out which atrocity.Other states in the region - Tunisia and Morocco, Mauritania to the west and Libya to the east - also battled against Islamists.But the conflict in Algeria was particularly brutal, killing perhaps 150,000 people. It peaked in the 1990s, until an amnesty offer to Islamists in 1999 led to gradual improvements. Violence fell and the country\'s economy recovered during the early years of the 21st Century.However, the most feared of the militant organisations, the Armed Islamic Group or GIA, rejected the promised amnesty and continued a violent campaign to establish an Islamic state.By then it had split, with the most extreme faction calling itself the Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat - a name which echoed an Islamist group in Morocco. The Arabic word "Salafist" means fundamentalist, in the sense of going back to the original texts of Islam.In September 2006 the GSPC said it had joined forces with al-Qaeda, and in January 2007 it announced that it had changed its name to Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb to reflect its new allegiance.At the time there had been much debate in intelligence circles about the significance of the move. Some officials dismissed it as an act of desperation by a group on its last legs, seeking to attract new recruits by aligning itself with Osama Bin Laden.Others, who saw it as far more worrying development, proved correct, as al-Qaeda has succeeded in persuading North Africa\'s Islamist extremists to take a more global view. In fact, the head of the US Africa Command said he believed that in 2012 AQIM, Nigeria\'s Boko Haram and the Somali Islamist group al-Shabab were co-ordinating their efforts.The merger announcement delighted al-Qaeda\'s then deputy leader Ayman al-Zawahiri, who described it at the time as "a source of chagrin, frustration and sadness" for Algeria\'s authorities.Shortly afterwards, seven bombs exploded in Algeria\'s eastern Kabylia region, killing six people, and in April 2007 at least 30 people were killed in bomb attacks on official buildings in Algiers. AQIM said it had planted the bombs.More attacks followed: on buses carrying foreign oil workers; on American diplomats; on soldiers; and in September 2007, a suicide bomb attack in Batna, aimed at the motorcade of President Abdelaziz Bouteflika. The president was not injured, but 20 people were killed.Two days later, a car bomb killed more than 30 people at a coastguard barracks in the town of Dellys. In December, twin car bombs claimed by AQIM killed at least 37 people in Algiers, including 17 UN staff.The death toll continued to mount in 2008.Back-to-back attacks on 19 and 20 August killed dozens of people. The first was a suicide car bombing at a police college in Issers, east of Algiers, killing 48 people. A day later, two more car bombings struck in quick succession in Bouira, south-east of Algiers. The second explosion in Bouira killed 12 Algerian employees of the Canadian engineering firm SNC-Lavalin.The attacks continued into 2009, when suspected al-Qaeda militants in February killed nine security guards who were working for the state-owned gas and electricity distributor Sonelgaz at a camp near Jijel, east of Algiers.Algerian Islamists represent the largest national grouping in al-Qaeda, according to Jill Carroll\'s 2007 briefing paper How Did Al-Qaeda Emerge in North Africa?Abdelaziz Belkhadem, Algeria\'s prime minister in 2007, warned that the bombers wanted to take the North African country back to "the years of hardship". But other incidents across the Maghreb pointed to the group\'s regional ambitions.In January that year, 12 people were shot dead by the security forces in Tunisia near the small town of Solimane, south of the capital, Tunis.The authorities initially described their adversaries as criminals but later admitted that the men were Islamist militants with connections to the GSPC.Meanwhile, Morocco\'s security forces clamped down on several militant cells - arresting, trying and jailing their leaders - after four incidents blamed on al-Qaeda-inspired groups in 2007.The security forces were said to be on the lookout for militants who were believed to be crossing into Morocco from Algeria.And of course the Madrid train bombs, which killed almost 200 people in 2004, were the work of a Moroccan gang.In December 2008, AQIM militants abducted the United Nations special envoy, Robert Fowler, and his assistant, Louis Guay, near Niger\'s capital, Niamey. They were released in April 2009.The group also seized four European tourists who disappeared in January 2009 along the Mali-Niger border. Two were freed in April.The group threatened to kill one of the remaining pair - a Briton - unless a radical Islamic cleric convicted of terrorism in Jordan, Abu Qatada, was released from jail in the UK.And in June 2009 the British government said it believed AQIM\'s claims on an Islamist website that the death threat had been carried out against the British captive, Edwin Dyer.In July 2010 AQIM said it had killed French hostage Michel Germaneau - kidnapped in northern Niger three months earlier and transferred to Mali - in revenge for the killing of seven comrades in a failed rescue raid.In November 2011 a German was killed and three other foreigners kidnapped by AQIM in the ancient tourist city of Timbuktu in northern Mali.The group is thought to have between 600 and 800 fighters spread throughout Algeria and Europe - and according to the independent think-tank the Council on Foreign Relations, most of its major commanders trained in Afghanistan.Since 2004, the leader of the militants is thought to be Abou Mossab Abdelwadoud, a former university science student and infamous bomb-maker.In 2005, deputy GSPC leader Amari Saifi was sentenced to life in prison by an Algiers court for kidnapping 32 European tourists in 2003.The former paratrooper was captured by Chadian rebels in mysterious circumstances and passed on to Libya before standing trial in Algeria.Another leading member was Mokhtar Belmokhtar, known as "The One-Eyed", a former soldier and infamous cigarette smuggler at the centre of the 2013 hostage drama in Algeria. He left AQIM in late 2012 after falling out with some leaders and has been involved in operations in Mali.He organised the importation of arms for the underground network from Niger and Mali. He is wanted in Algeria on terrorism charges.\n', 'Racism in football has hit the headlines at Premiership level recently, but a BBC Wales investigation indicates it\'s also a feature of the amateur and grassroots game in Wales.Teams from black and ethnic minority communities have told Radio Wales\' Eye on Wales programme of the comments, abuse and hostility they say they encounter at some matches, from players, spectators and even match officials.There have been a number of racial incidents at football matches in Wales over the past year, including last April when a linesman at a Welsh League game between Cwmbran Town FC and Grange Harlequins FC, from Cardiff, was disciplined by the Football Association of Wales for a comment made to a player.He was fined Â£750 and banned from the Cwmbran Town ground for five months.And last August, Pontypridd team Graig FC were disciplined by the South Wales Football Association for misconduct after supporters of the side were racially abusive towards visiting STM Sports FC, from Llanrumney, Cardiff.Mohamed Dualeh, secretary and manager of Tiger Bay FC, made up of predominantly Somali players from south Cardiff, told the programme of an incident in a game in which his team played."The team that we were playing, one of our players was involved in a rough challenge. The referee decided that was worth a red card," he said."The referee pulled his red card and issued to the wrong player. The team captain approached the referee and said \'ref, you are sending off the wrong player.\'"He looked at the player and said \'you all look like the same.\'"The wrong player walked off the pitch and served a three-match ban when he\'s not the one who was involved."Sunil Patel, campaigns manager for Show Racism the Red Card in Wales, who provide anti-racism education and awareness training, said the organisation would be launching a campaign later this year to encourage players to report incidents of racism, in the hope of obtaining a clearer picture of the extent of the problem."We\'ve had reports for about five years, since we were established," said Mr Patel."Things that players and clubs tell us is about the racism that\'s coming from the fans, specifically in areas that are not that diverse, reports of referee bias maybe towards the other team, also players being racist towards other players on the pitch as well."We are hearing this on a regular basis, really."A recent online survey by Staffordshire University, of 2,000 football fans and players, concluded that around 60% had witnessed or experienced racism in football since 2000.Professor Ellis Cashmore, who led the study, told the programme: "It\'s almost like a knee jerk response, that it\'s part of football culture that you give the black player a hard time through hissing and booing and racial abuse, and it\'s just gone either unnoticed or, my own suspicion, is that it\'s been deliberately ignored."You would assume it would have disappeared completely but it hasn\'t, its still there, it\'s been there consistently, and in recent months we\'ve seen it flare up in the most dramatic fashion."The regional football associations and Football Association of Wales are responsible for dealing with complaints and disciplinary issues.FAW spokesman Ian Gwyn Hughes told Eye on Wales the governing body took a "zero tolerance" approach to racism and supported the work of Show Racism the Red Card.Eye on Wales is broadcast at 13:04 GMT on Sunday 11 March on BBC Radio Wales.\n', 'Ministers are to increase the maximum discount - currently £16,000 to £38,000 - to more than the expected £50,000.They hope it will persuade more tenants and mortgage lenders to get involved in the scheme first started in the 1980s.But housing charity Shelter says the plans risk diminishing the stock of "genuinely affordable" social housing.It also says the plans could saddle low-income families with mortgage debts they cannot afford.The "right to buy" scheme was first started under Margaret Thatcher\'s government.In December the government launched a consultation on "re-invigorating" the right to buy, which has dwindled in recent years, and suggested the maximum discount may be raised to £50,000.Currently, discount levels differ across the country, ranging from £16,000 to £38,000.Now ministers believe discounts should be as high as £75,000, the BBC understands.The government insists all social homes that are sold "will be replaced on a one-for-one basis by a new affordable rent property, ensuring there is no reduction in the number of affordable homes".But Shelter says it will still have the effect of damaging social housing.Roger Harding, Shelter\'s head of policy, research and public affairs, said: "The government is not going to replace like-with-like."The \'affordable rent\' model means landlords can charge rents of up to 80% of market rates, which is typically higher than council rents."The net result will be a reduction in the number of genuinely affordable homes for families on modest incomes."He added: "That could have the added effect of pushing up the housing benefit bill, if there are fewer council houses and more \'affordable rent\' properties with higher rental costs."Mr Harding said: "We are also concerned that ownership is not necessarily the most financially suitable form of tenure for a lot of social housing tenants."Many are on very low incomes and could find themselves unable to afford the mortgage repayments. Statistically, right-to-buy mortgage holders are far more likely than other purchasers to have their homes repossessed."Later this week Housing Minister Grant Shapps is expected to say: "This coalition government backs the dreams of those who want to own the roof over their own head."He has promised to triple or even quadruple the discounts available to "hard-working families".Mr Shapps will say: "New home buyers will have the satisfaction of knowing that for each property sold, we\'ll be aiming to replace it with a new affordable home for the record numbers left languishing on Labour\'s housing waiting lists."It\'s a win/win that backs aspirational council tenants whilst dealing with the legacy of Labour\'s record waiting lists."\n', 'Katharine of Aragon died at Kimbolton Castle in 1536, and was buried at the cathedral following a lavish funeral.A festival marks the anniversary of her death and a Catholic mass is celebrated - a rarity in an Anglican cathedral.This is one of a number of unusual stories to be told in the BBC\'s People\'s Passion, which explores the purpose of cathedrals today.Katharine was cast aside by Henry VIII for being unable to provide the Tudor dynasty with a male heir.Stuart Orme, from Vivacity Heritage which co-organises the Katharine of Aragon Festival, said: "She was revered for her piety and dignity."Many of the population had a good deal of sympathy for Katharine after the divorce and felt she had been hard done by."Despite living in reduced circumstances after the end of her marriage, she was given an elaborate funeral on 29 January 1536, involving four bishops and six abbots.Her tomb was of black marble, with gilded letters and decoration.Mr Orme said: "But Oliver Cromwell\'s soldiers stole the gilding during the sack of the cathedral in 1643, while a dean of the cathedral used the marble for the floor of his summerhouse in the 1700s."It was not until the late 19th Century that a wife of one of the cathedral canons, Katharine Clayton, started a public appeal asking all the Katharines of England to donate to the replacement marble slab which can be seen today.The cathedral now marks the funeral date with the Katharine of Aragon Festival on the Friday and Saturday nearest the 29 January.A representative of the Spanish embassy is invited to a civic service on the Friday and a Catholic mass is held on the Saturday.Hundreds of children are encouraged to dress in Tudor costume, and learn how people lived in the early 16th Century from historic re-enactors.Flowers, and Katharine\'s heraldic symbol, the pomegranate, are laid upon her tomb.She had chosen the fruit when she was still a princess in Spain because to the medieval world it symbolised fertility.\n', '"It was extraordinary to have found yourself a symbol of freedom of expression, though for the wrong reasons," the 73-year old Bogdanov tells the BBC World Service\'s Witness programme on the 30th anniversary of his trial.Accused of procuring an act of "gross indecency" likely to cause offence for his production of The Romans in Britain at London\'s National Theatre, Bogdanov says he felt "enormous relief" when the case collapsed and the prosecution withdrew its evidence on the third day of the hearing.He also says he felt "very angry" that the private prosecution brought by the morality campaigner Mary Whitehouse had been allowed to happen at all.Mrs Whitehouse, he says, "confused reality with an illusion" on the stage. If he had been convicted, Bogdanov could have been jailed for up to three years.Written by the playwright Howard Brenton, The Romans in Britain, which opened in London in October 1980, was always likely to provoke controversy.With vivid imagery, strong language and violence, the play sought to draw graphic parallels between the Romans\' invasion of the British Isles and the presence at the time of British soldiers on the streets of Northern Ireland.But it was one short scene involving the attempted rape of a young Druid called Marban by a Roman soldier ("a metaphor for the rape of one culture by another," according to the director), that eventually landed Bogdanov in court.When he was first handed the play by the National\'s then artistic director, Sir Peter Hall, Bogdanov says he thought it contained some of the best new writing he had read. The attempted rape scene, to be performed with naked actors in full light and centre-stage, was "brilliantly written".But though nudity was not uncommon on the stage - and Bogdanov was careful that no sexual contact was actually made between the actors (the Roman used his bunched up fist and thumb as a substitute for his erect penis) - Sir Peter was clearly worried. He asked Bogdanov to consider moving the scene upstage, in half light.The director stood his ground, arguing the scene\'s artistic merit. Sir Peter eventually acceded, but not before warning that there could be trouble ahead.Though playing to packed audiences, the play\'s nudity and strong language attracted fervent media attention. But more ominously, it quickly came to the notice of Mrs Whitehouse, then head of the National Viewers and Listeners\' Association.She refused to attend a performance in person but in December 1980 sent her solicitor to watch the play in order to collect evidence. He came back convinced there had been a sexual act on stage likely to cause offence.Listen to the programmeDownload the podcastHaving tried and failed to force the Attorney General to initiate a prosecution against the National, the morality campaigner then began her own proceedings under the 1956 Sexual Offences Act, accusing Bogdanov of being the "pimp" who had allegedly procured the act on stage.Three decades on, Bogdanov\'s memories of those days are still vivid. He and his colleagues had initially dismissed the possibility of being taken to court, believing their defence of dramatic effect would be enough to discourage a prosecution. But a magistrate and then an Old Bailey judge both ruled that the case should be heard.Bogdanov became increasingly concerned: "I can\'t pretend it was easy, it felt like some huge juggernaut rolling over me, especially when they spent hours discussing whether I should be kept in the cells overnight," he says.Anonymous letters arrived at the family home, while his children became the object of unwanted attention at school. "At one point I was the only thing on the front pages."The collapse of Bogdanov\'s trial three days after it began was one more act in the long-running drama of The Romans in Britain.Keen to establish what Mrs Whitehouse\'s solicitor, and chief prosecution witness, had actually seen on stage, Bogdanov\'s defence team asked him to tell the jury where he had been sitting in the theatre. "At the back," came the answer - much to everyone\'s amazement.Lord Hutchinson, lead defence counsel, leapt up: "What if I told you that what you thought you saw was not an erect penis, but a thumb?" And he proceeded to bunch up his fist and thumb under his robes, pulling them aside to reveal his hand to the witness and jury.Bogdanov, looking on from the dock, says members of the jury burst out laughing, while the prosecution barrister went pale and immediately requested an adjournment. The prosecution withdrew its evidence, and the court set Bodganov free.Outside the court, Mrs Whitehouse claimed victory. The case, she said, had set an important legal precedent that the Sexual Offences Act could be applied to events on stage and that simulated sex could amount to gross indecency.But for Bogdanov, the play that got him into trouble has left other lessons. The Romans in Britain, he says, is just one in a long line of stage productions down the years that have caused controversy."The thing that gives me most pleasure is that the theatre still has the power to shock," he says.Mike Lanchin spoke to Michael Bogdanov for the BBC World Service programme Witness. Listen to the programme at 0950 GMT on the BBC World Service,via i-playerordownload the podcast.\n', 'Archaeologists are racing against changing tides to record and excavate the find in peat at Borth, which gives a snapshot of a time when the shore lay further west.The team believes the footprints could be 3,000 to 4,000 years old.Staff and students from the University of Wales Trinity St David are carrying out the work.As well as the footprints, a line of post holes has been found, which could have been a causeway.They lie across an area that would have been salt marsh when the footprints were made.The Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments is providing survey support, mapping the extent of the peat and other exposed features.Submerged forests have been found further north on the beach and nearby in the past.Dr Martin Bates is one of the archaeologists leading the excavation team, and it was his father, retired geologist Denis Bates, who discovered the footprints last month.Dr Bates told BBC Wales\' news website: "My father has had an interest in submerged forests for many years."He was down in February as this part of the beach was very clear."For various reasons the patterns of sand movement have been temporarily altered and it means this area of beach has been stripped of sand."He noticed the marks and told me they didn\'t look natural."He estimates they have a window of a few months to log the discoveries and take samples away for environmental testing before the sands shift again and cover the footprints up."In the context of Ceredigion and west Wales, it\'s the first time we have found this type of evidence."The submerged forests [nearby] are probably the most significant in the UK."What we have never had before is documented evidence of human habitation."\'Quite special\'Dr Bates added that there were a range of footprints discovered, including cattle, sheep or goat and possibly a bear.However the one which resonates with him is a print which belonged to a young child."We have got a footprint of a four-year-old\'s foot where we can see the toes and everything."I can stand where this child was standing about 4,000 years ago and even though we would have been seeing different things, the intimacy of that is quite special."Work in previous years on submerged forests found on the area to the north has established that a forest was growing in the area between 3000 and 2500 BC.The area was gradually waterlogged with peat growth. A number of finds in the area included a Mesolithic composite tool of antler, two flints, an auroch (extinct ox) skeleton and a piece of antler.\n', 'But she has tried to use her background to her advantage.If Plaid is ever going to dislodge Labour as the biggest party in the assembly, she says, it must first dislodge Labour as the dominant party in places like the south Wales valleys."I think I\'m able to speak to people in order to do that," she said.A staunch republican, in 2004 she was ordered to leave the assembly chamber when she referred to the Queen as Mrs Windsor and refused to withdraw the remark.But during the leadership campaign she said she would meet the Queen if it was part of her official duties as Plaid leader.As an AM she also unearthed failings at the public spending watchdog, the Wales Audit Office, under former Auditor General Jeremy Colman.She was the last leadership candidate to throw her hat in the ring, but her campaign quickly gathered momentum, with a band of active young supporters who enthusiastically championed her cause online.Her credentials as a potential leader were boosted by the support of one of the party\'s most prominent figures, former MP Adam Price.She speaks, he said, "with a voice that resonates across Wales".However, his own standing may have suffered somewhat when he called for Plaid members to vote tactically to stop Elin Jones getting the job. Ms Wood herself said she would be giving her second vote in the leadership election to Ms Jones.So where next for Plaid under its new leader?The party has successes to shout about after going into coalition with Labour in 2007. The coalition built the case for reforming the way the Welsh assembly is funded, secured primary law-making powers and passed legislation to protect the Welsh language - all key aims of Plaid Cymru.But it failed to capitalise on them at last year\'s election. In her analysis of why Plaid lost seats, Ms Wood said that after ticking off so many of its short-term goals while in government, Plaid failed to offer voters a unique selling point.Last year she gave an indication of where she thought the party should be heading when she published proposals torevitalise the former coalfields.It is a vision that prioritises economic renewal and the creation of jobs as the basis for an independent Wales - what she calls "real independence for Wales so we can finally break the system that\'s keeping us down".\n', "After centuries as a powerful medieval kingdom, Hungary was part of the Ottoman and then Habsburg empires from the 16th century onwards, emerging as an independent country again after World War I.The Hungarian language belongs to the Finno-Ugric family and is one of the handful of languages spoken within the European Union that are not of Indo-European origin.A landlocked country, Hungary is home to Lake Balaton, the largest in central Europe, and to a large number of spa towns and hot springs.Country profiles compiled by BBC MonitoringIt has especially rich traditions in folk and classical music and was the birthplace of numerous outstanding performers and composers, including Franz Liszt, Bela Bartok and Zoltan Kodaly.Hungary became co-equal partner with Austria in a dual monarchy in the mid-19th century after an unsuccessful revolt against the Habsburgs in 1848. After a period of turmoil following World War I, an independent kingdom of Hungary was established under the authoritarian regency of Admiral Miklos Horthy.The redrawing of European borders that took place after World War I left about five million ethnic Hungarians living in neighbouring countries. Their status remains a sensitive issue and has complicated Hungary's relations with its neighbours.Following World War II, in which Admiral Horthy had allied himself with Germany, Hungary fell under communist rule. An uprising in 1956 was crushed by Red Army forces, but Hungary did later become the first Eastern European country to gain some economic freedom.Hungary played an important part in accelerating the collapse of communism across Eastern Europe when it opened its border with Austria in 1989, allowing thousands of East Germans to escape to the West. Just a few months later the Berlin Wall was history.Hungary's post-communist economic transition was achieved relatively smoothly. Within four years of the collapse of communism nearly half of the country's economic enterprises had been transferred to the private sector, and by 1998 Hungary was attracting nearly half of all foreign direct investment in Central Europe.Ten years later, the picture looked rather less rosy. A high level of both private and state borrowing left the country particularly vulnerable to the credit crunch of 2008, and in October of that year the government was forced to appeal to the International Monetary Fund and the European Central Bank for massive loans in a bid to stave off economic collapse.Dissatisfaction with the centre-left coalition government's handling of the economy from 2002 to 2010 coincided with the rise of the right-wing nationalist party Jobbik, known for its anti-Semitic and anti-Gypsy rhetoric, and a move to the authoritarian right by the Fidesz party, which won parliamentary elections in 2010 and 2014.The two-thirds parliamentary majority gained by Fidesz in 2010 allowed it to throw out the comparatively liberal post-communist constitution and replace it with a constitution that critics say cements the governing party's hold on power and removes checks and balances essential for the healthy functioning of a democracy. Fidesz insists that the constitutional change was necessary in order to complete the work of eradicating the legacy of communism.Fidesz scored another comfortable victory in the 2014 election, albeit with a reduced majority. Jobbik increased its share of the vote, becoming the second-largest political party in the country.\n", '870s - First Norse settlements on Iceland. Previous inhabitants were a small number of Irish monks.Tradition says \'Bay of Smoke\' was founded in 874930 - An annual parliament - the Althing - established, to make laws and solve disputes.986 - Erik the Red takes settlers from Iceland to colonise Greenland.1000 - Iceland adopts Christianity. A golden age of Icelandic culture begins, producing great works of medieval literature.1262-4 - Icelanders recognise the King of Norway as their monarch.1380 - Norway and Iceland enter a union with the Danish crown.1402-04 - Plague hits Iceland, killing half the population. The plague returns in 1494-5 with similar fatalities.1550 - Catholic bishop, Jon Arason, captured and beheaded in his northern diocese. This marks the final victory of the Lutheran Reformation in Iceland.1602 - Denmark assumes a monopoly on all Icelandic trade. This continues for around 200 years.1700s - A period of decline in Iceland, with disease, famine and a volcanic eruption in 1783 reducing the impoverished population from 50,000 to 35,000.1814 - Norway enters union with Sweden; Iceland remains under Danish rule.1845 - The Althing meets again in Reykjavik.1848 - Denmark\'s monarch renounces his absolute power; Denmark prepares to become a representative democracy. This raises questions about Iceland\'s status.1874 - Iceland given limited autonomy; the Althing has power over internal affairs.1904 - Iceland attains home rule; rule by parliamentary majority introduced. The country experiences rapid technological and economic progress. University of Iceland established in 1911.1918 - Iceland achieves full self-government under the Danish crown. Denmark retains control over foreign affairs only. The treaty is valid until 1943.1940 - German forces occupy Denmark. British forces occupy Iceland.1941 - The United States takes over the defence of Iceland and stations tens of thousands of troops there.1943 - The Treaty of Union with Denmark runs out, with Denmark still occupied by Nazi Germany.1944 - Icelanders vote in a referendum overwhelmingly to cut all ties with Denmark and become a republic. The Republic of Iceland is proclaimed on June 17th.Iceland becomes a member of Nato.1958 - First "Cod War" as Iceland extends its fishing limit to 19 kilometres.1970 - Iceland joins European Free Trade Association (EFTA).1972 - Iceland extends the fishing limit to 80 kilometres. Renewed confrontation with Britain.1975-6 - Third "Cod War" as Iceland extends its fishing limit to 320 kilometres.1980 - Vigdis Finnbogadottir becomes first woman president of Iceland.1980s - Iceland suffers from high inflation, averaging 38% annually.1985 - Iceland declares itself a nuclear-free zone.1991 - David Oddsson elected prime minister.1992 - Iceland leaves International Whaling Commission (IWC) in protest at what it sees as the IWC\'s anti-whaling stance.1996 - Olafur Ragnar Grimsson elected president.2001 - Iceland applies to rejoin IWC but is granted only observer status because, after a gap of 12 years, it says it has plans to resume commercial whale hunting despite an IWC moratorium.Singer Bjork had a top selling album at the age of 112002 October - IWC votes by narrow margin to readmit Iceland as a full member, despite the country\'s plans to resume hunting for what it terms research in the near future and limited commercial hunting after 2006.2003 May - David Oddsson continues as prime minister in coalition government following elections.2003 August - Iceland embarks on its first whale hunt for 15 years, with a "scientific catch" to study the mammals\' impact on fish stocks.2004 June - Olafur Ragnar Grimsson re-elected president.2004 September - David Oddsson hands over premiership to former foreign minister Halldor Asgrimsson.2004 November - Grimsvotn volcano erupts, scattering ash as far away as Finland and causing aircraft to divert. The volcano is in a remote part of the island and there are no casualties.2006 June - Prime Minister Halldor Asgrimsson resigns after his party\'s poor performance in local elections and amid concerns about the economy. He is succeeded by Geir Haarde.2006 - The last US military personnel leave the Keflavik base, ending a military presence dating back to 1951. The US says it will defend Iceland as a Nato ally.Bobby Fischer\'s 1972 Reykjavik clash with Boris Spassky made him a hero in Iceland2006 October - Iceland breaks its 21-year moratorium on commercial whaling; the fisheries ministry authorises a catch of 30 minke and nine fin whales.2006 December - Population grows 2.6% in past year. Officials attribute this to immigration, encouraged by the rapidly growing economy.2007 April - Iceland and Norway agree to expand defence cooperation to help secure future shipments of oil and gas.2007 May - The governing coalition holds on to its majority in parliament by a single seat in general elections. The Progressive Party leaves the coalition with Geir Haarde\'s Independence Party. It is replaced by the Social Democratic Alliance, which gives Mr Haarde a much larger majority.2008 January - Controversial US-born former world chess champion Bobby Fischer dies aged 64 in Iceland. A popular figure in Iceland, he had been granted citizenship to prevent Japan from extraditing him to the US.2008 April - The government warns that it may intervene in the country\'s currency and stock markets to fight hedge funds that it says are attacking Iceland\'s financial system.2008 October - The government takes over control of all three of Iceland\'s major banks in an effort to stabilise the financial system, which has been hit hard by the global financial crisis.The 2008 crash of Iceland\'s banking system sparked angry protestsWaking up to reality in IcelandCrisis claims Icelandic cabinetWeeks later, Iceland applies to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for emergency financial aid - the first western country to do so since 1976.2008 November - IMF approves $2.1bn (£1.4bn) loan to help Iceland through its financial crisis.2009 January - Prime Minister Geir Haarde calls a general election for 25 April, two years early. The move comes after demonstrations calling on the governing coalition to resign over the country\'s economic meltdown.Days after calling the election, Prime Minister Haarde announces the immediate resignation of the government, following the breakdown of talks with his coalition partner, the Social Democrats.Social Democrat Johanna Sigurdardottir takes over as prime minister, at the head of a centre-left coalition with the Green-Left party.2009 April - PM Johanna Sigurdardottir\'s centre-left coalition wins majority of 34 out of 63 seats at parliamentary elections.2009 July - Iceland formally applies for EU membership after parliament votes in favour of accession.EU foreign ministers ask European Commission to begin assessing Iceland\'s readiness for membership, opening accession proceedings.2010 February - Unemployment soars to over 15,000 (over 9% of work force) - up from just over 1,500 (1% of work force) at the beginning of 2008, before the financial crisis took hold.2010 eruption of Eyjafjallajokull volcano generated huge excitement - and travel disruption across Europe2010 March - Voters overwhelmingly reject a referendum proposal to pay the UK and the Netherlands 4bn euros (£3.4bn) worth of compensation for the collapse of the Icesave bank.The Eyjafjallajokull glacier in southern Iceland starts a massive eruption, creating an ash cloud that disrupts flights throughout Europe for several months.2010 April - The IMF clears a further $160m (£104m) tranche of the aid package granted in 2008 but delayed by wrangling over compensation for the Icesave collapse.2010 July - Formal talks on Iceland\'s EU accession begin.2010 December - Government agrees new deal to repay the UK and the Netherlands the 4bn euros (£3.4bn) they lost when the Icesave bank collapsed in 2008. Under the new settlement, repayments will be completed by 2046.Iceland says it will unilaterally increase its mackerel fishing quota by nearly 17,000 tonnes in 2011.2011 - Economy registers first signs of growth in response to austerity programme and unemployment begins to fall fast.2011 February - Parliament approves new deal to settle UK banking dispute with UK and Netherlands, which voters reject in April.2012 February - The credit rating agency Fitch raises Iceland\'s sovereign rating to BBB-, which makes the country once again fit for investment.2012 April - Former Prime Minister Geir Haarde is found not guilty of negligence in his trial over his handling of the 2008 financial crisis.2012 July - President Grimsson wins a record fifth term in office.2012 September - IMF praises Iceland\'s economic recovery.2013 January - A European court clears the government of failing to guarantee minimum compensation for British and Dutch savers.Iceland awards two licences for oil and gas exploration and production to Faroe Petroleum and Valiant Petroleum, with Norway taking a 25% stake in both.2013 April - The opposition Eurosceptic and centre-right Progressive and Independence parties win parliamentary election in backlash against Social Democrats\' austerity measures.2013 May - Progressive and Independence parties form a coalition government. They promise to hold a referendum on whether or not to proceed with Iceland\'s EU membership negotiations.2013 December - Four former bosses of the Kaupthing bank are given prison sentences for market abuses just before it collapsed in the 2008 financial crisis.2014 February - Britain and the Netherlands file a claim of nearly $5bn (£3bn) over money their savers lost in the 2008 collapse of the Icesave bank.2015 March - Official figures show Iceland\'s GDP has returned to the level it was at before the 2008 financial crisis.The centre-right governing coalition withdraws Iceland\'s application for EU membership. About 7,000 people protest against the decision in Reykjavik.2015 October - Government says it has reached an agreement in principle with the three failed banks on steps to be taken to make possible the lifting of capital controls.2016 April - Prime Minister Sigmundur Gunnlaugsson steps down after leaked documents from Panama-based law firm Mossack Fonseca reveal that he failed to declare ownership of an offshore company when he entered parliament in 2009.2016 October - Prime Minister Sigurdur Ingi Johannsson resigns after a snap vote sees his Progressive Party lose more than half of its parliamentary seats. The conservative Independence Party, which emerged as the biggest party after no party won a majority, will now seek to form a coalition government.\n', 'Ansar al-Sharia demanded the authorities release Islamist fighters from jail in exchange for the soldiers\' safe return.The announcement came only days after a series of suicide attacks and armed assaults by the group in southern Yemen left more than 100 people dead, most of them soldiers.It had previously warned that it was going to launch a series of attacks on the authorities, dubbed the "Flooding River".Ansar al-Sharia, whose name means "Partisans of Islamic law" in Arabic, was formed by AQAP in response to the growing youth movement in Yemen, which has marginalised Salafi-jihadists who advocate the violent overthrow of the government and the establishment of an Islamic state.Mass, peaceful pro-democracy demonstrations have swept the Arab world in the past year, not least in Yemen, where they eventually forced President Ali Abdullah Saleh to hand over power to his deputy in November.Last April, jihadist websites published an interview with AQAP\'s religious leader, Adel al-Abbab - also known as Abu al-Zubair - who said that Ansar al-Sharia had been set up to attract people to Sharia rule in the areas under the control of AQAP and allied groups, including "Islamic" punishments.In the past year, militants linked to AQAP have seized parts of the southern province of Abyan, including the provincial capital, Zinjibar.Ansar al-Sharia says it provides public services to locals in such areas and claims to solve their day-to-day problems.It says it is reproducing the model of Sharia rule espoused by the Taliban in Afghanistan and the Islamic State of Iraq, a militant umbrella group that includes al-Qaeda in Iraq.Adel al-Abbab said Ansar al-Sharia had successfully attracted locals and tribesmen in some areas by turning their strategy "into popular action, instead of keeping it as an elite one".Many of those involved in Ansar al-Sharia are jihadists who have experienced living in an "Islamic state", either in Afghanistan in the mid-1990s, or among jihadists in Iraq after the US-led invasion in 2003.Ansar al-Sharia\'s ability to launch attacks, as well as build local support, indicates that the Yemeni authorities\' struggle with Islamist militants may soon become bloodier and more protracted.\n', 'The procession will visit the East Riding on 18 and 19 June and northern Lincolnshire on 26 and 27 June.It will travel on the Cleethorpes Coast Light Railway, visit the Pods centre in Scunthorpe and abseil down Grimsby\'s Dock Tower.Torchbearers chosen to carry the flame include Tom Burnett, 12, from Hull.Most computers will open PDF documents automatically, but you may need Adobe ReaderDownload the reader hereMost computers will open PDF documents automatically, but you may need Adobe ReaderDownload the reader hereTom, a pupil at Kelvin Hall School, is among 212 12-year-olds who have been selected as torchbearers through the London 2012 Get Set Education programme.He said he was "really excited" about the role.Tom was nominated by his teacher Sean Thompson after representing his school at football and rugby and being selected to represent Hull at a regional cross country event.His father Peter said: "To actually get the call to say he\'s been picked... we were blown away. We were gobsmacked. It\'s amazing."On 18 June, the torch will arrive in Bridlington and go via Beverley to Hull, where it will stay overnight.On 19 June the torch will exit the East Riding, going past the Humber Bridge, though Brough and Goole.The procession will return to the Humber region on 26 June, arriving in Scunthorpe and visiting places including Wrawby, Immingham and Cleethorpes.The Dock Tower abseil will take place on 27 June.Councillor Terry Geraghty, from Hull City Council, said: "We are delighted to be hosting the Torch Relay in our great city.Most computers will open PDF documents automatically, but you may need Adobe ReaderDownload the reader hereMost computers will open PDF documents automatically, but you may need Adobe ReaderDownload the reader here"I look forward to welcoming the city\'s inspirational torchbearers who will run our route."Alice Kaye, who lives near Brigg in North Lincolnshire, has also been chosen to carry the Olympic flame.The 17-year-old is a student at Caistor Grammar School and is part of the Scunthorpe and District Athletics Club. She was selected through the Lloyds TSB London 2012 Olympic Torch Relay nomination scheme.She said: "I\'m incredibly excited. Just being part of the Olympic Games is incredible."Power lifter Lynn Williams, who represented Great Britain at the 2011 Special Olympic World Summer Games in Athens, will carry the torch in Goole.The BBC\'s home of 2012: Latest Olympic news, sport, culture, torch relay, video and audioIn her nomination the 54-year-old was hailed as a "shining example to young people with learning difficulties who may have their own Olympic dreams".The Olympic flame arrives in the UK on 18 May and begins its 70-day journey at Land\'s End on the morning of 19 May.During the 10-week relay the torch will be carried by 8,000 torchbearers and will travel about 8,000 miles.Locog says the torch will come within 10 miles of 95% of the population.\n', 'Many wept as they prayed for the pope outside the city\'s main cathedral.The vigil was followed by a Sunday morning Mass, with the dead pope\'s body sat in the papal chair dressed in ceremonial robes.He died at the age of 88 on Saturday, after reportedly suffering from cancer. He led the Church for four decades.Coptic Christians make up 10% of Egypt\'s population of 80 million, making them the Middle East\'s largest Christian minority.After attacks on Coptic Christians in recent years, Pope Shenouda had urged officials to do more to address the community\'s concerns.A crowd of mourners estimated to be larger than 100,000, spent the night outside St Mark\'s Cathedral, many weeping as they prayed for the pope.Thousands queued to see Pope Shenouda, whose body was placed in a coffin before being seated on a ceremonial throne wearing embroidered vestments and a golden mitre, and holding a gold-topped staff.The government has given Coptic Christians three days off work to prepare for his funeral.The BBC\'s Jon Leyne, in Cairo, says there is no timetable yet for the selection of his successor, who will be elected by a conclave of senior bishops.Tributes have come in from around the world, with Roman Catholic Pope Benedict XVI offering prayers and US President Barack Obama praising Pope Shenouda as an "advocate for tolerance and religious dialogue".Egypt\'s military rulers expressed the hope on their Facebook page that his wish of "preserving the unity of Egypt and the unity of its social fabric" would be achieved.And a senior Muslim cleric, the Grand Imam of the prestigious al-Azhar university, Ahmed al-Tayeb, expressed sorrow and said he "greatly remembers his vision towards Jerusalem and its history".Pope Shenouda had returned recently to Egypt after seeking treatment abroad.Our correspondent says he sought to protect his Christian community\'s position within the Muslim majority by striking a conservative tone and lending tacit support to President Mubarak\'s rule.Whoever succeeds him now faces the task of reassuring the Coptic community as the Islamists of the Muslim Brotherhood look on the verge of sharing power in Egypt for the first time, our correspondent says.\n', 'But there are about 500 deaths a year in the UK from cardiac arrest among the under-30s.When it happens it is shocking. Doubly so when it affects a sports star like 23-year-old Fabrice Muamba.He is said to be one of the fittest players at his club, Bolton Wanderers.The same sentiments were expressed about Marc-Vivien Foe, the Cameroon footballer who collapsed and died during an international match in 2003.But the underlying cause of such deaths are likely to be inherited rather than a reflection on their fitness.Genetic abnormalities are usually associated with arrhythmias - irregular heart beats - or cardiomyopathies, which is a disease of the heart muscle.But where sport can play a role is on the likelihood of these conditions leading to a cardiac arrest.The evidence is not clear-cut.But research has suggested that those with inherited conditions are twice as likely to suffer a cardiac arrest if they play sport at a high level.Dr Leonard Shapiro, a consultant cardiologist and medical adviser to the Football Association, says it is always difficult to know exactly what triggers the attack.But he says: "There is a predisposition in some individuals to have a cardiac event under very high physical and emotional stress."The question that is always asked after such events is whether anything can be done to prevent them.Many sports in Britain regularly screen top athletes, although it is not mandatory as it is in some countries such as Italy.In football, players are checked at 16 and then are likely to have regular check-ups as their career goes on.Those that are diagnosed with a problem often have to give up top-level sport.Sports cardiologist Sanjay Sharma, who also works for the charity Cardiac Risk in the Young, says the tests are thorough, but not perfect."It involves taking a history relating to cardiac symptoms, which include chest pain during exertion or breath which is disproportionate to the amount of exercise being performed, and blackouts, and asking about a family history because many of these conditions that can cause cardiac arrest are hereditary."We then perform a cardiac examination and following that we do an ECG (electrocardiogram), which is an electrical tracing of the heart which looks for electric faults of the heart, and a cardiac ultrasound, which looks at heart muscle problems or problems with the heart valves."However, they do not guarantee that an abnormality will be picked up.The difficulty is that such abnormalities are not always permanent.They can come and go - as the Muamba case suggests. It has been reported that the Bolton player had four such screenings during his career, the latest of which was done last summer.\n', 'Staff Sgt Robert Bales, who was sent to Iraq three times before his recent deployment to Afghanistan, returned to the United States on Friday.His lawyer, John Henry Browne, has said the accused could be suffering from PTSD.Talk to people who live around the sprawling military base of Fort Lewis-McChord - one of the largest in America and home to more than 100,000 personnel, including Sgt Bales - and you will find they know all about post-traumatic stress disorder.As the population of this base in the north-western state of Washington has grown - and war zone deployments have increased - so too has the amount of suicide and violence.Last year, the military newspaper Stars and Stripes labelled Lewis-McChord the "most troubled" base in the US military.But it is claimed that cases of PTSD were not just being overlooked - they may actually have been deliberately downplayed.At the base\'s Madigan Army Medical Center, an investigation is currently under way into allegations that the diagnoses of hundreds of soldiers suffering from PTSD may have been altered to lesser conditions in order to save on disability costs paid by the army.Seattle-based mental health therapist and PTSD counsellor Reid Stell says: "A PTSD diagnosis never goes away. To say you\'re curedâ€¦ that would be overly optimistic."As to whether Sgt Robert Bales could have had his diagnosis altered in such a way, a US military spokeswoman told the BBC in a statement that they keep service members\' health information private and do not comment on medical records.Navy veteran Matt Bambara, 29, volunteers at a cafe, Coffee Strong, near the Lewis-McChord base.He told the BBC he believes many problems in the community have been caused by people with untreated cases of PTSD."The military ought to be held accountable for the health and well-being of soldiers," Mr Bambara said.The words "war is trauma" are painted on a wall of Coffee Strong, and Mr Bambara says he witnesses PTSD behaviour among some of his customers."People come in with high levels of anxiety," he says. "You can almost see it in their face in terms of the way they are looking over their shoulders and constantly looking out of the window and are just kind of generally suspicious and just distrustful."Is the military doing enough?"I don\'t think they are," he says. "I don\'t think they have the capacity."The fact is they wouldn\'t be able to function and perform their mission if they were to genuinely compensate and allow the proper healing to take place."Dr Harry Croft, former Army doctor and psychiatrist, who has evaluated more than 7,000 veterans for PTSD, says the rampage in Afghanistan means it is time for the military to take a closer look at the impact on soldiers who serve multiple tours.A study in 2008 by RAND Corp, a think tank, indicated that 18% of all service members returning from Iraq and Afghanistan since 2001 had PTSD or major depression. Only about half were seeking help."They\'re reluctant for fear that it could affect their military career," says Mr Stell, on why so few soldiers reach out for PTSD and depression treatment.Others say PTSD is too often used as a diagnosis or as an "excuse"."Some people say PTSD because it\'s an easy diagnosis, in my opinion," says Steve Binda, 67, a retired US Army veteran who served in Vietnam.He says men he knew fought in the trenches and survived the horrors of World War II, coming back home to continue on with their lives post-war.Sue Rothwell, 63, owner of Gerties, a local restaurant and bar popular among the soldiers and veterans, isn\'t surprised that some soldiers snap."You take an 18-year-old off a farm in Minnesota, for example, send them over there and then wonder why he can\'t deal with it," she says.In January 2010, US soldier Joshua Tabor was convicted of assault after holding his four-year-old daughter\'s head under water when she could not remember her alphabet properly.In April 2011, Sgt David Stewart, a medic assigned to the Lewis-McChord base killed himself and his wife after leading authorities on a high-speed car chase.They subsequently found the couple\'s five-year-old son dead at their home.Last week, Lt Col Robert Underwood, a national guard trainer, was charged with allegedly hiring a hit man to kill his wife and his superior officer. He also threatened to blow up the Washington state capitol.All three men in these cases were said to have been suffering PTSD, and all were based at Lewis-McChord.Will anything come of the recent killing and maiming of 16 civilians in Afghanistan?Some mental health experts are sceptical.Mr Stell worries that the incident will be brushed off as the actions of a rogue soldier."This is what it takes," he says. "A big headline-grabbing event, but will it be the bad apple argument."\n']

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['Zhou Youguang helped invent Pinyin, a writing system that turns Chinese characters into words using letters from the Roman alphabet.This makes it easier to learn how to pronounce Chinese words, and is credited with helping raise literacy rates in China.Despite his achievements, Mr Zhou remains largely unknown in his home country.Perhaps that is because the 106-year-old is a defiant character, refusing to take much credit for his work or pander to the Chinese Communist Party.He is critical of the party that governs China - and old enough not to care who is listening to what he has to say."What are they going to do, come and take me away?" he said in an interview with the BBC in his sparsely furnished Beijing home.Positive outlookMr Zhou\'s life has coincided with most of the momentous events of China\'s recent history, as it has moved from imperial dynasty to peoples\' republic to capitalist powerhouse.He was born in 1906 into a wealthy family that managed to lose its money three times: first in the Qing dynasty, then during World War II and finally during the Cultural Revolution, a political campaign launched by Mao Zedong.Nevertheless, he managed to get a good education, studying economics at St John\'s University, one of the best educational institutions in Shanghai in the 1920s when he was there.Several years of his early life were spent working in the US for a Chinese bank. "It was at No 1 Wall Street - the centre of imperialism," he said, laughing.Mr Zhou laughs a lot, a result of an optimistic outlook. "There are good aspects to even bad things," he said.That does not mean everything in the centenarian\'s life has gone his way.His daughter died of appendicitis just before her sixth birthday and, like many intellectuals, he was persecuted during the Cultural Revolution.A common form of punishment at the time - in the late 1960s - was to send educated city professionals to the countryside to "learn from the masses".Mr Zhou spent several years working in the fields of Ningxia, a poor region in western China."It was a waste of time and stopped me doing other things," he said, unable to stop himself laughing again.Despite hardships, Mr Zhou did have one enormous stroke of luck.When the Communist Party took over in China in 1949, he was in the US. He decided to return, along with many others, to build a new country.He initially become an economics professor at Shanghai\'s Fudan University, but in 1955 was invited to join a committee in Beijing looking at simplifying the Chinese language.At first he resisted, saying he had no professional experience in this field. He was finally persuaded to join the project by a friend.It was a decision that probably saved his life.A few years later, Chairman Mao launched one of his first purges, and many of those caught in the mayhem were those who had gone back to China from abroad."All university professors who\'d returned from the US were labelled \'Rightists\'. Many committed suicide, including some good friends. I luckily missed it," he said.It was one of the few moments that Mr Zhou did not laugh.Dark future?The work he did on the committee not only saved him, it allowed him to make a major contribution to the Chinese language.When he started work on developing Pinyin, 85% of Chinese people could not read or write. Now, that is just a few percent.There had been previous attempts to Romanise Chinese characters, but the system developed by Mr Zhou and his colleagues is the one that most people now use, and is recognised internationally."We spent three years developing pinyin. People made fun of us, joking that it had taken us a long time to deal with just 26 letters," he said.Having lived so long and done such high-profile work, the linguist has met more than his fair share of historical characters.One of his favourite stories is about Puyi, China\'s last emperor, who became an ordinary citizen under Chairman Mao.Mr Zhou once belonged to a Chinese body that advises the government, work that allowed him to dine at the organisation\'s canteen in Beijing.During one of the country\'s periodic food shortages, he ate there daily, taking his wife along too. This meant more food at home for Mr Zhou\'s relatives."Everyday when I went to eat, there was an old man sitting next to me. He was also there with his wife," he said."It was Puyi - the last emperor. Imagine, even the emperor had to eat there because he didn\'t have enough food."Mr Zhou\'s age has also given him a long view of history. He believes the Chinese Communist Party will not always rule the country."China will have to release itself from communism. The future will be dark if it doesn\'t," said Mr Zhou, who retired at 85, but is still writing books.It is a damning comment from a man who came back to China because he believed the Communist Party when its leaders said they were democratic.Does he ever regret that decision?"We believed Mao\'s words. We didn\'t know that when he got into power he would become the worst kind of dictator," said Mr Zhou."But I don\'t regret coming back - there\'s no point," he added, laughing again.\n', 'Doctors say it is too early to predict whether he will play football again.But Dr Tobin said he is amazed by the 23-year-old\'s recovery so far.Media playback is not supported on this deviceIn an emotional interview, Dr Tobin said: "It was 48 minutes when he collapsed to reaching hospital and a further 30 minutes after that. He was, in effect, dead at that time."He added: "We were fearing the worst and didn\'t think we would get the recovery we had. It\'s incredible."Muamba suffered a cardiac arrest in Wanderers\' FA Cup tieDr Tobin told BBC Sport\'s Dan Roan how Bolton physio Andy Mitchell was the first to spot the player had collapsed.The doctor recalled: "He screamed, \'Get on the pitch, get on the pitch\'. It was obvious something major was happening."Dr Tobin said Muamba was given two defibrillator shocks on the pitch, one in the players\' tunnel and a further 12 in the ambulance on the way to hospital but none worked.The doctor said it was only when medics at London Chest Hospital took over that the situation began to sink in. He added: "I went into the corridor and cried."This is Fabrice, not someone who has gone down in the street. I know him, know his family, joke with him every day."Tottenham club doctor Shabaaz Mughal was among those who rushed to Muamba\'s aid. He said: "He appeared to take a couple of gasps but was then unresponsive."The pair were further helped by Dr Andrew Deaner, Consultant Cardiologist at London Chest Hospital, who was at the game as a fan, and ran on to the pitch to lend his expertise.He said: "As soon as I saw them start CPR, something twitched in me. You always hope that, if you have a defibrillator and get there quickly, they will respond to at least two or three shocks. The longer the resuscitation, the less the chances of survival. But this is a very fit 23-year-old and those attending him are trained in CPR.Media playback is not supported on this device"If I was ever going to use the term miraculous it could be used here. He has made a remarkable recovery so far."Two hours after [regaining consciousness] I whispered in his ear, \'What\'s your name?\' and he said, \'Fabrice Muamba\'. I said, \'I hear you\'re a really good footballer\' and he said, \'I try\'. I had a tear in my eye."The consultant added: "We don\'t want to get ahead of ourselves but, as things stand, his life is not in danger at this time."It is early days so it is not possible to say [if he will play again]."Dr Sam Mohiddin, the Consultant Cardiologist now looking after Muamba, said: "Fabrice has continued to demonstrate positive signs of recovery."His outcome has been extraordinary as a result of extraordinary care."He has exceeded our expectations but this remains very early in what could be a very lengthy recovery period."The critical thing was the rapid, prompt and very effective CPR at White Hart Lane and expertise from the London ambulance service."Normal life is within the spectrum of possibility."\n', "A new survey shows an overall increase of 11% in dog mess on UK beaches - it's gone up 71% in Scotland.Dog poo is dangerous because it contains high levels of bacteria - if it gets into water it can be very bad for bathers' health.Almost 4,500 volunteers took part in the survey by The Marine Conservation Society - across 335 UK beaches.The society says that pet owners have been thinking ahead by carrying plastic bags to clear up dog mess - which is a good thing.But it now wants to encourage them to take the bags off the beach and bin it in one of the many dog bins provided.Even though levels of dog poo were up, there was some good news: overall litter levels were down this year.\n", 'They were conceived in 1944 at a conference in Bretton Woods, in the US state of New Hampshire.By fostering economic cooperation and helping countries with balance of payments problems the founders hoped to avoid a repeat of the 1930s Great Depression.The IMF aims to preserve economic stability and to tackle - or ideally prevent - financial crises. Over time, its focus has switched to the developing world.The World Bank\'s predecessor - the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development - was set up to drive post-war recovery.Now, it is the world\'s leading development organisation, working for growth and poverty reduction.Owned by the governments of its 187 member states, the Bank channels loans and grants and advises low and middle-income countries.The IMF is funded by a charge - known as a "quota" - paid by member nations. The quota is based on a country\'s wealth and it determines voting power within the organisation; those making higher contributions have greater voting rights.The IMF acts as a lender of last resort, disbursing its foreign exchange reserves for short periods to any member in difficulties.Since they were conceived, the IMF has been run by a European and the World Bank by a US national.The IMF and the Bank have served as a rallying point for disparate causes - from environmentalists to anarchists - and meetings have occasionally been accompanied by violent street protests.Protesters and critics cite the exploitation of the poor and the environment and argue that freer trade threatens the livelihoods of millions of people.The IMF has admitted that forcing developing countries to open their markets to foreign investors can increase the risk of financial crises.Its former managing director Horst Koehler said in 2002 that the benefits of globalisation had not been equally shared. But he added that "the objective should not be less globalisation but more and better globalisation."Conceived: Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, USADate: 1944Headquarters: Washington DCIMF-World Bank membership: 187 countriesWorld Bank staff: 10,000IMF staff: 2,500IMF managing director: Christine LagardeChristine Lagarde is the first woman to head the IMF in the 65 years of the organisation\'s history.She trained as a lawyer and for more than two decades worked for a Chicago-based international law firm, where she specialised in major labour and anti-trust cases.She served as French trade minister from 2005 to 2007, when she was made finance minister, becoming the first woman to hold such a post in any of the G8 major industrial countries.Ms Lagarde took over the helm of the IMF in July 2011 at a time when the organisation was facing some extremely tough challenges, with the eurozone in a state of deep crisis and fears looming that countries such as Greece could default on their loans.Never afraid of speaking her mind, she has blamed the 2008 worldwide financial crisis partly on the male-dominated, testosterone-fuelled culture at global banks.She is viewed with high regard in the international arena and in 2009 was named best finance minister in Europe by the Financial Times.She has pledged to improve diversity at the IMF and to push ahead with reforms to give emerging economies more influence in the organisation.She took over after the previous head, Dominique Strauss-Kahn, who had to resign over charges of sexual assault. He has subsequently been cleared.World Bank president: Jim Yong KimJim Yong Kim was chosen as the new president of the World Bank in April 2012.The Korean-American health expert was president of Dartmouth College in the US state of New Hampshire.He faced a strong challenge for the post, which has traditionally gone to an American, from Nigerian Finance Minister Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala.Dr Kim succeeded Robert Zoellick is serving a five-year term.Jim Yong Kim is a doctor lauded for his pioneering role in treating HIV/Aids and reducing the impact of tuberculosis in the developing world.The IMF and World Bank attempt to help countries or regions in economic turmoil - and often act as a lender of last resort for nation-states.Past interventions by the IMF have included providing funds for countries caught up in the 1997 Asian financial crisis, and loans to help South American countries such as Argentina and Brazil stave off debt default crises.In October 2008, the IMF activated an emergency funding scheme for countries facing economic distress resulting from the global financial crisis.As of August 2010, it had committed around $200bn in lending to a number of economies affected by the crisis. The biggest borrowers then were Hungary, Romania and Ukraine.The recent eurozone crisis also triggered extensive IMF intervention, including hefty bailouts for countries such as Greece, Portugal and Ireland in tandem with the European Union.It is currently contributing to the second international bailout of Greece, and discussing further loans to Hungary.The IMF can also grant emergency loans following natural disasters; these have included the 2004 Asian tsunami.Developing countries have voiced dissatisfaction with what they say is their lack of influence in the IMF and World Bank.This includes the so-called Bric countries - Brazil, Russia, India and China - whose economic power has grown significantly.They have called for changes to the quota system in which votes in the IMF are weighted in line with member nations\' financial contributions.Under this system, the US has 17% of the vote in the IMF, whereas India, with more than three times the population of the US, has less than one third. And because constitutional changes in the IMF require 85% of the vote, the US has a veto.The long-standing arrangement under which the IMF is usually led by a European, while the World Bank is led by an American, has also been called into question.Ms Lagarde quickly appointed Zhu Min - a former deputy governor of the People\'s Bank of China - to the newly created post of deputy managing director when she took over.\n', 'The Office for National Statistics experts base their projections on current and future survival trends.And if their calculations are borne out, more than 95,000 of those who turn 65 this year can expect to celebrate their 100th birthday in 2047.The number of centenarians has been steadily increasing - from 600 in 1961 to nearly 13,000 in 2010.In 2012, the figure is expected to hit 14,500, and by 2035 will have breached the 100,000 mark.And more of these will be women than men.In 2012 there are 826,000 babies aged under one year. Although more are boys - 423,000 compared to 403,000 girls - the survival odds are greater for females. Women have higher life expectancies than men at every age.Of those born in 2012, 135,000 men and 156,000 women are expected to still be alive by age 100.The report -What are the Chances of Surviving to Age 100?- comes as ministers have pledged to double funding for dementia research in the UK.In the next decade, the number with the disease - mostly elderly - is expected to top one million.\n', 'He says that he\'s found the engines from the Apollo 11 space rocket - the craft that carried the first men to the moon in 1969.The five engines broke off from the spaceship after blast off and crashed somewhere in the Atlantic Ocean.He\'s now planning on trying to bring one of them to the surface.Mr Bezos paid for a team to use advanced sonar scanning equipment to track down the lost F-1 engines.They were found 4,300 metres below the surface of the Atlantic Ocean, but he hasn\'t said exactly where they were spotted.In a blog post about the discovery he wrote: "I was five years old when I watched Apollo 11 unfold on television, and without any doubt it was a big contributor to my passions for science, engineering, and exploration."He said he was going to ask Nasa, which owns the rockets, for permission to display one of the engines in the Museum of Flight in his home city of Seattle.\n', 'Truck drivers are resorting to cocaine, speed and ecstasy to help keep themselves awake on long journeys.Drug testing firms say to have 10% of drivers in an haulage firm test positive for drugs was "not unusual".Road safety minister Mike Penning insists Britain\'s roads are among the safest in the world.One lorry driver speaking to the BBC\'s5 live Investigatesprogramme, who works for a major international haulage company, claims he regularly sees drivers use ecstasy, cannabis, speed and cocaine to relieve the boredom of lengthy shifts.The highly experienced driver has tried to raise the issue with managers at his firm but says nobody wants to take responsibility and tries to pass the buck to another department.The driver, who spoke anonymously, says fellow drivers have in the past veered off motorways or overturned, and in some instances were not even able to remember the incident afterwards.In one incident the insider was told about, a heavily drugged-up driver ploughed into workmen\'s vehicles by the side of a motorway.When questioned by the police the driver was only tested for alcohol and he was not arrested."They are basically taking a recreational drug like ecstasy and speed to keep themselves awake because of the distances involved and because boredom just kicks in," said the driver.He explained that drivers got around rules governing how many hours they were allowed to work by taking two tachograph cards, which record driver hours, speed and distance.Listen to the full report on 5 live Investigates on BBC 5 live on Sunday, 1 April at 21:00 BST or download the programme podcast.Listen via the BBC 5 live websiteDownload the 5 live Investigates podcastGot a story? Contact 5 live InvestigatesTo make it look like two drivers were operating a vehicle, when it was in fact one, drivers simply swapped the cards around at the end of a shift.The driver\'s testimony is backed-up by a number of drug testing companies contacted by 5 live Investigates.The companies did not want to be identified for fear of losing business but revealed they knew about a substantial number of positive readings among truck and van drivers.One firm carrying out tests for a major haulage company for the first time found 10% of drivers tested positive for illegal drugs, but said none of them lost their jobs.Told of 5 live\'s findings, another drug testing firm said in its experience 10% of drivers testing positive for illegal drugs in the transport industry was "not outrageous or surprising".That was backed up by a third testing firm which revealed a company that employs around 5,000 courier drivers, found around 10% of its drivers tested positive for illegal drugs.Another insider who assesses risk for major companies told the BBC how one firm tested 300 young van drivers in their 20s, and more than 40 of them tested positive for illegal drugs.In evidence submitted to the Commons Transport Select Committee the Road Haulage Association (RHA) said the vast majority of its members do not test drivers for drugs as they do no believe drug use among drivers to be a significant problem.Of those companies which do carry out drug tests the RHA said they reported no significant problem. However, the RHA admitted that a substantial minority of its members who do not currently test drivers suspect there is a significant problem within the industry.The anonymous driver speaking to 5 live said: "It\'s nothing unusual to see drivers rolling joints while they\'re driving along the motorway and they\'re holding the steering wheel in their knees."That\'s why they\'re driving at 50 miles per hour. That\'s not a strong drug but it still shouldn\'t be taken while driving."But for the longer journey - eight or nine hours - they\'re taking ecstasy."I was talking to a lad two weeks ago and, literally 10 minutes before, had taken ecstasy to try and keep awake and get back up because he had another seven hours in front of him."He said he hadn\'t been to sleep for two days."Campaigners are now calling for a change to the law to bring the road transport industry in line with the railway industry where there is a statutory duty to ensure drivers are drug-free.They also want haulage companies to take more responsibility for their drivers\' actions.Julie Willis\'s 23-year-old daughter Louise Cooper was killed by lorry driver Lee Baker in 2008 - he admitted smoking cannabis the previous afternoon and was driving at 60mph in fog when he crashed into Miss Cooper at the roadside.Traces of cannabis were found in Mr Baker\'s lorry.Mrs Willis says employers should have a statutory duty to check the competency of their drivers.The toxicology report on Mr Baker, seen by 5 Live Investigates, shows cannabis was found in a blood sample.However, because of a delay in blood sampling the toxicologist was unable to say whether or not he was under the influence at the time of the incident.He was jailed for 14 months after admitting one count of death by dangerous driving because it was not known whether or not the cannabis played any part in the accident.Mrs Willis said she is angry that the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) did not feel it was in the public interest to pursue the drugs matter.In a statement, Chief Crown Prosecutor for the East of England Ken Caley said: "The most senior lawyers in CPS East of England, including myself, were involved in the decision."We thoroughly considered the material arising from the police investigation and concluded that there was insufficient evidence to prove that Mr Baker was under the influence of drugs when the incident which lead to the tragic death of Louise Cooper took place."We continue to offer our sincere condolences to Mrs Willis and her family for their tragic loss".Mrs Willis told the BBC: "The crux of the matter is that drug testing must take place within six hours of the accident and the driver\'s impairment must be proven, unlike in the case of alcohol.""The Vehicle and Operator Services Agency (Vosa) ensure vehicles have to be kept in tip-top condition but if the driver is under the influence of drink and/or drugs, the condition of the vehicle is irrelevant."Road Safety Minister Mike Penning insisted Britain\'s roads were among the safest in the world."Drug driving is a menace, which is why we are going to introduce a new drug driving offence and approve screening equipment to make it easier for the police to test for the presence of drugs in drivers and tackle this irresponsible minority," he told BBC 5 live."We are currently putting together a panel of experts to advise us on the technical aspects of introducing a new offence of driving with an illegal drug in your body and expect them to meet in the next few weeks to finalise their terms of reference."We are not complacent and I am determined to crack down on those who continue to put lives at risk by drug driving."You can listen to the full report on5 live Investigateson Sunday, 1 April at 21:00 BST onBBC Radio 5 live.Listen again via the5 live websiteor by downloading the 5 live Investigatespodcast.\n', 'Employers with 11 or more parking spaces now have to pay Nottingham City Council £288 a year per space under the Workplace Parking Levy.Many employers have decided to pass on some or all of the charge to their staff while some have reduced their numbers of car parking spaces.Bristol City Council is considering a similar scheme.The Nottingham scheme will raise £2m less than the council predicted because employers have registered fewer spaces than expected.Among the employees avoiding the charge is Kofi Ohene-Djan from the Capital FM Arena."I\'m going to be cycling in," he said."I live in Nottingham so I\'m going to be on my bike."Mr Ohene-Djan\'s colleagues have been given the option of paying their employer £52 per year for a parking permit.The arena will pay the remainder of the Workplace Parking Levy, which rises to £380 by 2015.Motoring organisations the AA and the RAC both predicted that the scheme will damage the economy.AA president Edmund King said: "At a time when drivers are facing record prices at the pumps, further charges for parking at work are the last thing they need."This damaging \'tax on work\' should be stopped from spreading elsewhere as it will damage the economy and hit employees who just can\'t afford it."Mr Ohene-Djan was asked if he wanted to pay for a permit when he started his job last month."I probably would have done a bit of both [cycling and driving] but I will definitely be on my bike now," he said.Employers exempt from paying the levy include the Best Western Hotel, on Mansfield Road, Carrington.General manager Phil Rea said: "We are not affected because it only affects staff parking."At any one time I don\'t have more than seven staff cars on the car park."Employers have had to register spaces from 1 October, but charging was timed to begin from this financial year.The council has introduced the levy to pay for transport improvements, including the extension of Nottingham\'s tram network.Councillor Jane Urquhart, who is in charge of transport, said the council still expected to meet its target over the 23-year period of the levy, generating an average of £14m a year.It will raise £8m this year rather than the £10m expected.Professor Stephen Glaister, director of the RAC Foundation, said: "The council blames commuters for Nottingham\'s congestion, but people travelling in to the city to work make it the prosperous place it is."Officials recognise many firms might simply pass the charges on to employees, adding another financial burden on to car owners already facing crippling running costs."\n', "Hot lava and ash spewed from the top into a valley nearby on the Italian island of Sicily.The eruption happened on Sunday morning at 4am local time for more than an hour and a half.Although the area around the volcano was covered by ash, it didn't affect planes travelling near it.Air traffic can be seriously affected when ash from volcanic eruptions is in the air.In 2010, the Eyjafjallajokull volcano in Iceland erupted and flights in Europe and across the Atlantic were cancelled because the ash particles in the air made it unsafe to fly.Check out the video above to see Mount Etna's latest eruption in all its glory.\n", 'The event on 27 May offers 46- or 95-mile routes snaking through the scenic Trossachs and the Campsie Fells north of Glasgow.The ride will raise money to develop young Scottish cycling talent acknowledge the fabulous contribution made to Scottish and British cycling by Millar, who was born in Glasgow in 1958.His fourth-placed finish in the 1984 Tour de France was a record for a British rider and has since been matched only by Bradley Wiggins in 2009.For three of the organisers, the sportive is the perfect way to celebrate Millar\'s achievements. They hope it will safeguard his legacy.Billy Bilsland, Brian Smith and David Lang are respected figures in the Scottish cycling scene.Millar was a pupil of Bilsland\'s at his circuit training classes in Glasgow in the late 1970s.A veteran of the professional continental racing circuit, Bilsland and fellow Glasgow Wheelers stalwart Arthur Campbell helped nurture the fiercely ambitious Millar and set him on his way to France.Smith, now manager of the Endura racing team, trained with Millar when his hero returned home from racing across mainland Europe.He picked up the Scots pro baton that was handed from Bilsland to Millar and raced in the same Motorola team as Lance Armstrong.He is a trusted friend of the enigmatic Scot - and a cycling nut."Didn\'t I see you win the Glasgow-Dunoon race in the \'80s?" I wondered.Smith, from Paisley and now based in Kent, replied that he had indeed won, aged 18 and at his first attempt - and he could even remember the gear combination he used in the final 25-mile section.Media playback is not supported on this deviceLang, who captains Millar\'s former club, the Glasgow Wheelers, said: "In my opinion, he is definitely the best stage rider that Britain has ever produced."Yet I\'m sure if you stopped most people in the street and asked them who Robert Millar is, most Glaswegians wouldn\'t know."So we looked at the possibility of setting up a sportive in Robert\'s honour."He did a lot of his training over the Crow Road, between Lennoxtown and Fintry, and that is the final climb."The circuit also goes over the Tak Me Doon from Kilsyth, which is tough as well."Millar\'s steely determination and aggressive climbing skills saw him finish fourth in the 1984 Tour de France, as well as securing second places in the Tours of Spain (twice) and Italy.And then there were apparent contradictions: self-deprecating and shy or self-assured; pony-tailed waif or tough as teak; proud of his roots or occasionally dismissive - "the Caledonian antisyzygy" on two wheels.Lang put it thus: "Robert was very much a loner. He was determined to be a world-class cyclist and it didn\'t really matter who he upset to get there."Bilsland, to whom Millar gifted his 1984 King of the Mountains polka dot jersey which now hangs on the wall of his bike shop, added: "Robert was special."He was focused on what he was about. He believed in himself. When he attacked, he attacked to win."I think he was one of the few Scotsmen who ever got their photograph on the front cover of L\'Equipe."I believe if he had the backing of the Sky team now, he would have won the Tour.Media playback is not supported on this device"When he was with Peugeot, a lot of the French guys didn\'t want to ride for him. A lot of the victories he got on his own merit."The sportive, Lang believes, is the first time Millar has allowed his name to be used for a cycling event.The intensely private Millar gave his permission to Smith as long as proceeds went to the Glasgow Wheelers\' development squad for young riders and the Braveheart Fund, which Smith established a decade ago to improve young Scottish cyclists\' prospects."He was one of my idols," said Smith. "He used to come back in the winter to Glasgow. Every year he came round to the house and gave me a jersey."I was fortunate then; I was just as small as him so I could use them."And now, to have a Robert Millar Sportive is fantastic because the legacy of the name will go on."Every hill that you go over will remind you how difficult it was to become King of the Mountains in the biggest annual sporting event in the world."\n', "It is estimated that we receive a staggering three billion cold calls from telemarketing companies a year.The Citizens Advice Bureau is getting a growing number of complaints from the public about cold calling and companies' techniques.A BBC One current affairs documentary would like to hear about your experiences. Would you be happy to talk to a BBC journalist?\n", 'More than 60 years on, with another World Cup looming in Brazil and the Indian economy booming, there are renewed hopes that football can finally gain a toehold in the cricket-loving country.Qualification for the 2014 World Cup may be a step too far, but there are a number of initiatives under way to boost the sport.The challenges are to nurture that growing interest while wooing fans away from watching overseas football on TV, and the need to create a strong national league and international team.Off the pitch there is the need to build football industry and infrastructure, while boosting the expertise of administrators and coaching and other backroom staff."There is a challenge from cricket, which gets the most investment," admits Kushal Das, general secretary of the All India Football Federation (AIFF)."Many youngsters though are now watching a lot of football, mainly European leagues."We need to develop interest in the Indian leagues, and we need development programmes for that."Mr Das said he was encouraged by the recent visit of Fifa president Sepp Blatter to the country.The country is hoping to host the Under-17 World Cup in 2017, and Mr Blatter has so far offered encouraging noises.Mr Das said that highlights over the past couple of years included India playing in the AFC Asian Cup in 2011 for the first time in more than 20 years, and the 15-year commercial and marketing partnership between the AIFF and IMG-Reliance.Encouragement has also come from a recent development plan for football in India drawn up with Fifa."We are starting up academies for player development in four cities by July and another four by July 2013, for different age groups," says Mr Das.A technical director has also been appointed for the first time, unusual as it may seem that such a role did not exist before."We are looking not just at player development, but also administration, education, referees," says Mr Das."If we are successful in hosting the Under-17 there will be [business] opportunities, to participate in the whole development of Indian football - it is a great opportunity."He adds: "The biggest challenge is infrastructure. I hope, if we have the World Cup hosting rights, that there will be serious efforts to improve the infrastructure."IMG and stadium builders Populous have already been around the country looking at which existing stadiums could potentially be brought up to scratch for 2017.One of the footballing hotbeds in the country is Pune, a city in the west of the country with a three million-plus population."Sport, including football, is tremendously popular among the youth of our city today," says Vishwajeet Kadam, president of Pune District Football Association."We don\'t only focus on the skills development of players. We also taking to the FA and taking advice from the Indian Premier League cricket, and hockey, about ways to boost the football industry and surrounding football industry skills."Pune also has contacts with English Premier League football clubs, including Liverpool and Blackburn Rovers, who both have training academies in the city."Other clubs have been to India to just hold training sessions, but Liverpool has shown a clear commitment," says Mr Kadam."Most European clubs seriously underestimate the Indian market."There are organisations in India ready to spend money in partnerships with European clubs."One club which has formed a partnership is Italian side Inter Milan, which has entered a joint football venture with Tata Tea to support a youth football tournament in India, covering 15 cities, 1,000 schools, and one million children.Mario de Vivo, Inter Milan chief commercial officer, adds: "We then select 16 young Indian pupils and take them to Inter Milan training academy for three days."We are bringing to India not only technical skills, but also medical, nutritional, and psychological support."We are able to offer a complete platform to help young teams, federations, and other people that want to learn about football and improve the professional side."Business bodies in India also wants to improve transparency, accountability, marketing, planning and professionalism in football.Rajpal Singh of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry (Ficci) says: "We realise in sport we need foreign expertise."We want to create a sporting culture in India, and bring about attitudinal change and develop a sporting infrastructure."India is a cricket country but over the past two years you can see a change in attitude. Sports people are now looking towards football."But we need to examine the whole football infrastructure."IMG-Reliance is bringing its sports industry expertise to India as part of its deal with the AIFF."Indians love football and can play football. If you buy into that premise then you know we will be successful," says IMG\'s Jefferson Slack.Mr Slack admits there are challenges on the football and infrastructure side, but says there is a competitive media market in India that is "going to need high quality football content".He adds: "There are certainly some challenges. The existing league suffers from an??? organisation standpoint."The IPL [cricket] was instructive because it showed that a properly constructed franchise league could work."There is a lot of money in India to build a brand. Football needs to succeed. It needs a plan. We are are not there yet."But the long term view we have is that this will be lucrative."Meanwhile, uncertainty remains about the future of the proposed, but currently delayed, Premier Soccer League (PLS) in West Bengal.The PLS was intended as a state league for older European players - such as Robert Pires and Fabio Cannavaro. It attracted publicity around the world, particularly in the UK.Mr Slack said he understood the premise of the league as, he says, India is a country that is "star driven".But he said there was a pressing need to boost the status of the current Indian national soccer league."We are in dialogue with I-League about how to make the league more competitive and attractive," he says."There are no easy solutions there. We completely understand that the clubs need to get more out of it."\n', 'That is the eye-catching accusation in the Guardian, following a report in a trade publication, the Bookseller.Amazon will not confirm that it has managed to do this.The accusation hinges on the fact that since 2006, its UK business has been a subsidiary of its European headquarters in Luxembourg.As a result, anyone buying anything from Amazon in the UK makes a payment to the retailer in Luxembourg, with the profits taxed there rather than here.That is despite the fact that Amazon employs hundreds of staff in the UK, at several large depots, selling tens of millions of items each year to millions of UK customers."Amazon EU serves tens of millions of customers and sellers throughout Europe from multiple consumer websites in a number of languages, dispatching products to all 27 countries in the EU," Amazon said."We have a single European headquarters in Luxembourg with hundreds of employees to manage this complex operation."Campaigners against tax avoidance arrangements - which are in fact quite legal - have taken a very dim view of all this.Speaking on BBC Radio 4, Richard Murphy of the Tax Justice Network said the government had turned a blind eye to this sort of thing and was even encouraging it."I severely criticise our tax authorities for putting up with this sort of arrangement," he said."It is part of our "open for business" agenda - we will let a multinational company do what it likes, so long as they put some jobs in the UK, but we won\'t ask for tax."In fact, HMRC has long had a specialist unit of 1,200 tax inspectors dealing just with the affairs of the 770 biggest companies.It is called the Large Business Service for firms with a turnover of Â£600mn or more, or assets of Â£2bn or more."We can\'t discuss Amazon for legal reasons, but HMRC applies the tax laws as they apply to multinationals so the UK receives the tax revenues to which it is legally entitled," HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC) said."Where there is a high risk of the UK losing out, we move our resources to challenge that risk," it added.When it comes to multinationals and tax authorities arguing about how much tax should be paid, and to whom, the arguments often last for years, frequently hinging on a concept known as transfer pricing.This occurs when a division of a multinational in one country charges a division of the same firm in another country for the supply of a product or a service.This is sometimes criticised as a technique in which artificially high charges are levied internally, with the aim of siphoning money from a firm\'s business in a high-tax country to a low-tax one.There is nothing new in this problem and the issue hit the headlines in the UK as far back as the 1970s.There is now a lot of legislation to stop transfer pricing being abused, but in the end, there may be no right answer to how much tax is owed by a firm, and a settlement can all come down to haggling.One tax adviser at a leading firm of accountants - who wished to remain anonymous - said it was wrong to suggest the UK tax authorities were just sitting on their hands, watching taxable income move abroad."There are some very bright people at HMRC scrutinising these sorts of things, it is wrong to assume we are lax at policing this."Another commonplace technique for multinationals to lower their tax bills - a variation on the transfer pricing theme - is for the head office in one country to charge all the national subsidiaries a large fee for "management services", such as accounting.If the fee is legitimate, then it is an allowable expense and can be set against a national division\'s profits to reduce its tax bill, while cash is transferred from that outpost to the head office.Ronnie Ludwig, a tax adviser at Edinburgh accountants Saffery Champness, says the arrangement is commonplace."It is perfectly legal for a company to levy a management fee on a subsidiary," he says."The question is whether it is proportionate and reasonable in relation to the actual services provided - the companies will be asked by the HMRC exactly what they are doing to justify the fees," he added.For its part, Amazon says in its accounts that it may have to pay an extra $1.5bn in back taxes in the US if it loses various transfer pricing disputes with the tax authorities there, going back to 2005.Amazon\'s accounts, filed at the United States chief financial regulator, theSecurities and Exchange Commission (SEC), also make it clear that is facing investigations of some sort from several other national tax authorities."We are also subject to taxation in various states and other foreign jurisdictions including China, Germany, Japan, Luxembourg, and the United Kingdom [and France]," the accounts say.As a result, the company has set aside $229m to pay any extra tax bills that may now arise from these."Everyone of these jurisdictions is going to be very jealous of its entitlements to get tax," says Philip Spencer, a tax partner at accountants BDO."It is commonplace to have lots of investigations on the go at any one time."Multinational firms will inevitably look for a good central site to administer their businesses in a region, not just for a low-tax regime, but to get good staff and enjoy good communications.It all makes life easier.Philip Spencer at BDO points out that a key advantage of a country like Luxembourg is that it also has a good network of double-taxation treaties with other countries.These regulate the taxation of cash flowing from business activity in one country to another."Luxembourg is very favourable, it has lots of these treaties, which help avoid having to pay tax in one country and then reclaim it if tax is also levied in a second country."A key feature in all this is that the internationalisation of business has been give a huge boost by the advent of the internet and online trading.And this has made life increasingly hard for national tax authorities to deal with."What everyone is grappling with is e-commerce," says John Whiting, tax policy director at the Chartered Institute of Taxation (CIOT)."Everyone can see that firms like Amazon are making a shedload of profits - the question is where the profits were made."\n', 'Photos on the internet appear to show Diouf in a nightclub, just hours before the match at Southampton on 24 March."I\'ve made some inquiries and I\'ve asked him about it and he denies he was there," Saunders told Radio Sheffield."It\'s still ongoing and I want to get to the bottom of it. It\'s something I can\'t comprehend if it is true."Rovers lost the match at St Mary\'s 2-0, with Diouf playing the full game, and are currently six points adrift of safety with six matches to play.Diouf has scored six goals in 22 games since joining the club in October.\n', 'Younger people take religion seriously "when they have the chance to learn about it," he said.And Cardinal Keith O\'Brien, leader of the Roman Catholic Church in Scotland, urged Christians to wear a cross to symbolise their beliefs.It comes amid a growing debate about secularisation in British society.Meanwhile, the Queen and Duke of Edinburgh have attended traditional Easter Sunday service at Windsor Castle.During the service at Canterbury Cathedral, Dr Williams said it was the wrong time to "downgrade the status and professional excellence" of religious education in schools.RE is not one of the subjects counting towards the English Baccalaureate, the standard for ranking schools brought in by the coalition government.The English Baccalaureate ranks secondary schools in England according to the number of pupils who get good GCSEs in English, maths, science, another language and a humanities subject - either geography or history.Supporters of religious education want to see it included in the humanities category.By Robert PigottReligious affairs correspondent, BBC NewsDuring his decade as leader of the Church of England, Dr Williams has repeatedly complained that Christianity is being marginalised in British public life.Today he welcomed what he said was a reduction in active hostility towards religion, but issued a new warning.It was that "serious and liberal-minded commentators" were embracing religion as a socially useful tool - for example for rethinking our "destructive economic habits" - but wanted to "pick out the best bits of religion without all the embarrassing beliefs that go with it".The archbishop insisted that it was precisely those awkward beliefs - such as the actual resurrection of Jesus - that mattered in Christianity, and that without them it would cease to make sense.His fear is that Christianity might survive the active hostility of atheists, only to succumb to a kind of asset stripping which reduced it to a set of well-meaning principles without really saying anything about God.But the government says it is already a compulsory National Curriculum subject and the English Baccalaureate is to encourage more students to take up geography and history in addition to RE - not instead of it.In his sermon, Dr Williams said: "There is plenty to suggest that younger people, while still statistically deeply unlikely to be churchgoers, don\'t have the hostility to faith that one might expect, but at least share some... sense that there is something here to take seriously - when they have a chance to learn about it."It is about the worst possible moment to downgrade the status and professional excellence of religious education in secondary schools."Dr Williams said a hostility towards faith and religion in public life may have been tempered by a recent appreciation of the social value of religion.But he said the ultimate test of Christianity was not whether it was beneficial to the human race, but whether the resurrection of Jesus Christ actually happened.He said that for Christians a vision of reconciled love between people "is there only because God raised Jesus" and that the answer was not in scientific proof, but by the way believers lived with and in their faith.The latest debate on faith in Britain was ignited after Conservative co-chairwoman Baroness Warsi warned that the nation was under threat from a rising tide of "militant secularisation".The Muslim peer said in February that Europe needed to become "more confident and more comfortable in its Christianity".Research carried out in the same month by a secularist foundation suggested three-quarters of people who describe themselves as Christian in Britain displayed only a low level of belief and practice of the religion.The Ipsos Mori poll, for the Richard Dawkins Foundation for Reason and Science, was rubbished by the Church, with Reverend Giles Fraser, former Canon Chancellor of St Paul\'s, saying it was not fair to trump people\'s "self-identification" as Christians.In his Easter Sunday sermon, Cardinal O\'Brien told worshippers to "wear proudly a symbol of the cross of Christ" each day of their lives.He also voiced concern at the growing "marginalisation" of religion.Dr Williams also issued a call for peace in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict in the Middle East.He said: "A visit to Yad Vashem, the Holocaust Museum in Jerusalem, will convince you why the state of Israel exists and must go on existing."A visit to any border checkpoint will convince you that the daily harassment and humiliation of Palestinians of all ages and backgrounds cannot be a justifiable or even sustainable price to pay for security."He said: "We have to prod and nag and encourage the religious leadership in the Holy Land on all sides to speak as if they believed in a God who acts, not only a God who endorses their version of reality."We have to pray, to pray for wisdom and strength and endurance for all who are hungry for peace and justice, pray that people will go on looking for a truly shared future."In March, Dr Williams announced he would step down as Archbishop of Canterbury - the head of the Church of England - in December, after 10 years in the role.\n', 'She took power over the weekend following the death of 78-year-old President Bingu wa Mutharika, who died in office after heading up the southern Africa country since 2004.Mr Mutharika\'s decision to appoint her as his running mate for the 2009 elections surprised many in Malawi\'s mainly conservative, male-dominated society - which had never before had a female vice-president.Equally surprising was her decision to publicly stand up to her boss - by refusing to endorse his plans for his brother, Foreign Affairs Minister Peter Mutharika, to succeed him as president in 2014 when he was due to retire.She was promptly thrown out of the ruling Democratic Progressive Party - and subjected to daily doses of derision at public rallies and on Malawi\'s state airwaves.A senior ruling party official openly said Malawi was "not ready for a female president", while First Lady Callista Mutharika said Mrs Banda was fooling herself that she was a serious politician - saying she was a mere market woman selling fritters."She will never be president, how can a mandasi [fritter] seller be president?" Mrs Mutharika said.Mrs Banda took all this in her stride, saying she was glad to be identified with market women since more than 80% of Malawian women belong to that category: "Yes, she\'s right, I\'m indeed a mandasi seller and I\'m proud of it because the majority of women in Malawi are like us, mandasi sellers."She also resisted calls for her to resign as the country\'s vice-president - she was elected not appointed so she could not be fired by Mr Mutharika - and instead set up her own People\'s Party.Born in 1950 in the village of Malemia near the southern town of Zomba, Joyce Hilda Ntila was the eldest in a family of five children.Her father was the leader of Malawi\'s police brass band and her youngest sister, Anjimile, ran pop star Madonna\'s charity Raising Malawi until it closed in December.She left her first husband in 1981, taking her three children with her, because he was abusive."Most African women are taught to endure abusive marriages. They say endurance means a good wife but most women endure abusive relationship because they are not empowered economically, they depend on their husbands," she told the BBC about her decision.Eight years later, Mrs Banda founded the National Association of Business Women, a group that lends start-up cash to small-scale traders - making her popular among Malawi\'s many rural poor.That work also earned her international recognition - in 1997, she was awarded, along with former Mozambican President Joachim Chissano, the US-based Hunger Project\'s Africa Prize for Leadership for the Sustainable End of Hunger.She also set up the Joyce Banda Foundation, a charity that assists Malawian children and orphans through education - she has a degree in early childhood education.Joyce Banda cut her teeth in politics in 1999 when she won a parliamentary seat on the ticket of the former ruling United Democratic Front.She held a number of cabinet positions under former President Bakili Muluzi and Mr Mutharika during his first term.She puts her achievements down to her happy marriage to retired Chief Justice Richard Banda with whom she has two children."My dear husband, Richard, has been the driving force behind my success and rise to whatever level I am now. My story and legacy is incomplete without his mention," she said.Mrs Banda\'s presidential challenges are huge: Aside from handling political divisions and possible opposition from Mr Mutharika\'s allies, she has to address Malawi\'s serious economic difficulties.It is one of the poorest countries in the world, with an estimated 75% of the population living on less than $1 (60p) a day.And former President Mutharika fell out with most of Western donors - on which the country depends for financial support.The cutting off of direct aid resulted in the country\'s worst shortages of foreign currency, fuel and essential drugs.But she has immediately made her mark - sacking Malawi\'s police chief Peter Mukhito, accused of mishandling anti-government riots last year in which at least 19 people were shot dead, and Patricia Kaliati as information minister.In the wake of Mr Mutharika\'s death, Ms Kaliati had held a press conference saying Mrs Banda had no right to take over as president - despite what the constitution said.The head of Malawi\'s state broadcaster has also been replaced.\n']

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