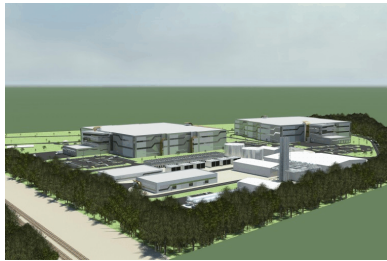




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DARE TO BE FIRST...IN POLLUTION?

Minjie Paark
~ Staff Reporter

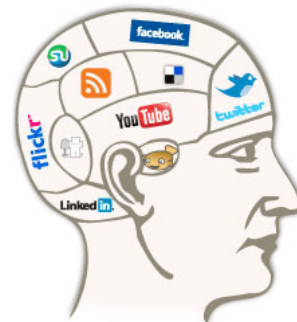
The scene you pass on your way to work – a power plant. The sound that you wake up to – a low hum droning in the background. The weather – cloudy with a chance of contaminated vapor. Could this happen to Newark? The answer is yes.

On the University of Delaware's STAR Campus, where the Chrysler plant once stood, another polluting complex could be built. TDC's (The Data Centers, LLC) planned data center and 279-megawatt gas-fired power plant would help Newark with jobs and tax revenue, but would be detrimental to our surroundings. What choice will Newark make? A money-maker or a crumbling pillar of our environment?

TDC claims that there will be many benefits to the project. They say that the State of Delaware will get \$20 million in taxes during construction and another \$4.5 million annually from TDC's operations. Newark will get \$4.7 million in one-time permit fees, and the data center project would create \$8 million in annual property tax revenues, including \$5.1 million for Christina School District.

Jobs, are the main benefit of the data center. However, there is a lot of conflicting information. TDC claims that 290 permanent

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REWIRED: How Social Media Is Changing Us

Brynna Bartoo
~ Staff Reporter

Facebook. Twitter. Instagram. Email. All of these names ring a bell. You're on at least one of these sites. You know them, you like them, and they're normal. You are perfectly fine with the way social media is slithering its way into your life.

What you probably don't know is that these sites are not only consuming precious time, but our minds. Yes, slowly but surely our beloved social media sites are changing the way we think and act. Children in particular are in danger of becoming social media addicts, because they have grown up with this technology. But everyone is susceptible. Scientists are not sure if this is all bad for our ever-changing brains. However, it is clear that technology is changing how we are thinking.

One of the ways this is more apparent is how we process information. In the past, reading books has helped our brains to be able to focus for long periods of time, while internet articles and media posts have helped our brains to skim things quickly and efficiently, making it easier to find certain pieces of information. It may seem as though people are on social media constantly. That is just your brain needing the reward surge you get whenever someone likes

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Local News

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full-time jobs and 50 part-time jobs will be created on site. According to TDC, its tenants will bring 300 positions, employees or local hires to the facility, for a total of 640 positions. According to TDC, those jobs will create an estimated payroll of \$38.5 million. The jobs will also create a local demand for goods and services. This would create 320 more jobs in Newark, generating a payroll of about \$15 million.

Jamie Magee, an opponent of the power plant who works in computing, finds different results on job projections. In some of TDC's documents, the claim is that the data center will generate 4,770 union jobs during construction, but on their DNREC (Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control) air permit application, it says that about 1,000 construction jobs will be created. TDC says that 290 full-time jobs will be created, but this number seems to be inconsistent compared to other data centers. "... TDC has never built a data center, but employment figures for other facilities are available," Mr. Magee writes. "Even when excluding the power plant and vendor/tenant staff, TDC's 200+ direct hire full time employees for their proposed 288,000 sq ft data center is SIX TIMES HIGHER per square foot than any other major data centers..."

- Yahoo - 182,000 sq ft - 35 employees
- Intuit - 240,000 sq ft - 33 employees
- Microsoft - 640,000 sq ft - 100 employees
- TDC - 288,000 sq ft - 200+ employees
(projected)

TDC's revenue estimates have also been questioned. In October of 2013, TDC presented estimates of tax revenue for the City of Newark. Dr. Amy Roe, former mayoral candidate and founding member of Newark Residents Against the Power Plant (NRAPP), says the estimates were much lower than the earlier estimates by the city's finance director that she received in a Freedom of Information Act Request last summer. It was written that TDC would pay \$1.6 million in taxes to the city. Now, that estimate has been lowered to \$900,000.

Even with the benefits of jobs and tax revenue, a large, gas-fired power plant is still a concern to many residents. TDC is finding ways to make the power plant less of a polluter. The company states that "the overall design and operating philosophy of TDC is reuse, recapture and recycle." TDC says they are helping the environment by being efficient with combined heat and power and carbon recapture. CHP is electricity and heat from a single fuel source produced at the same time. CHP needs less fuel to produce energy, which reduces air pollution.

Another thing that TDC is trying to do is keep the air quality under control. Air emissions are regulated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the State of Delaware to reduce harm to the public. TDC will need to prove that they are building the data center and power plant responsibly. They will build both as cleanly as possible according to their documents. For example, TDC will use Lowest Achievable Emission Rates (LAER) technology for NOx and VOC emission control and Best Available Control Technology (BACT) to help reduce particulate matter, sulfur dioxide, and carbon monoxide emissions. They will also use air dispersion modeling to show that new emissions won't significantly harm air quality. TDC will attempt to reduce NOx by investing in

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Selective Catalytic Reduction. An additional SCR scrubber will be placed in the stack to serve as a secondary means of capture. Jim Black, Delaware Jobs Now lobbyist argues: "Right now, with today's technology, the most efficient way to do it [build the data center and power plant] is the way The Data Centers is proposing to do it..."

TDC also claims that the Chrysler plant emitted more pollution than them. They say that Chrysler emitted 1,112.8 tons of volatile organic compounds (VOC) per year, and 135.7 tons of nitrogen oxide (NOx) per year, while TDC's power plant will emit 81.3 tons of VOC per year, and 74.11 tons of NOx per year.

According to Katie Gifford, NRAPP member and graduate research assistant at UD, the data center is worse in terms of pollution than the Chrysler plant. Looking at Chrysler's average between 1999-2006, TDC's pollution will be in some cases about TEN TIMES HIGHER than Chrysler's. TDC would potentially emit about 95 tons per year of particulate matter compared to about only eight per year for Chrysler. TDC would emit about 72 tons per year of carbon monoxide, while the Chrysler plant emitted on average 27 tons per year. When it comes to nitrogen oxide and sulfur dioxide, things even out more. TDC would emit an estimated 74 tons per year of NOx, while Chrysler emitted approximately 53 tons per year. As for SO₂, TDC would emit roughly 10 tons per year compared to Chrysler, which emitted about 21 tons per year.

Considering this pollution, the location of the data center and power plant seems unwise to many Newark citizens. "TDC claimed that the closest residential house was half a mile away, but in reality it is less than 700 feet. Did they not know that people live here? Do they really understand where they are planning to build?" writes NRAPP in their website. "...Why should this source of noise pollution and air

pollution be situated so close to hundreds of homes, several daycare centers, and four elementary schools—as well as UD's College of Health Sciences, College of Agriculture and Natural Resources, and major sports facilities?" writes Dr. Kevin Kerrane, UD English professor. "Support for this project is short-term thinking at its worst," Katie Gifford told Newark City Council in January. "...The detrimental effects to human health are large. This is a huge step backwards for Newark."

TDC has to go through a complex process just to move forward. For example, they submitted an air quality permit to DNREC on Nov. 4, but it was incomplete. Now, it has been resubmitted with the zoning permit approval in written form from Newark's Board of Adjustment. "Everybody wants all our details!" says Gene Kern, CEO and founder of TDC. "Everybody wants us to prove everything we say in advance – far in advance of it ever happening. We have to prove what we're doing for the city of Newark, and for the state of Delaware to bring a billion-dollar job to the state. We have to jump through every kind of hoop imaginable and possible."

Many people are against the power plant because it was negotiated behind closed doors starting in early 2012. The public never knew about the project until June, 2013. In that month, TDC met up with Sierra Club of DE, hoping that members would like the plan. Sierra Club's Conservation Chair, Dr. Amy Roe did not approve. "I thought that was crazy! I thought it was shocking how close it would be to homes and schools," she said. TDC has also put out conflicting information, which has led to more mistrust. "The numbers keep changing," said Dr. Steve Hegedus, a scientist at UD's Institute of Energy Conversion.

No matter how many residents oppose the power plant, TDC has an advantage – powerful players. TDC has three executives on

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their side: Governor Markell, UD President Harker, and Mayor Sierer. They also have union support. NRAPP has worked hard to involve many residents in their efforts. Other opponents to the project include UD faculty, environmental groups, some city council members and state representatives like John Kowalko. Here are some key developments in the conflict between the two sides:

- November 16, 2012 – City Manager Carol Houck signed Newark on as TDC's public sponsor for the data center without public input. "I would like nothing more than to welcome The Data Centers to Newark and the State of Delaware in the near future," Houck wrote.
- July, 2013 – Dr. Amy Roe succeeds in obtaining a Freedom of Information Act request of the City of Newark's closed-door communications about the project.
- November 26, 2013 – Polly Sierer wins the mayoral election with the help of a Political Action Committee called Delawareans for Environmental and Economic Development, which supported TDC's project. Opponent Dr. Amy Roe lost by 115 votes.
- March 19, 2014 – NRAPP's appeal of zoning verification to Newark's Board of Adjustment failed by a 3-1 vote.
- April 23, 2014 – A "Teach-In" at Amy Dupont Hall was hosted that allowed for debate on the project between supporters and its opponents.
- April 28, 2014 – Newark City Council reconsidered whether or not to withdraw the city's public sponsorship of the project. Members decided to delay the vote and requested that TDC give updated information to the City of Newark and Delaware Economic Development Office, with routes of proposed natural gas pipelines.
- May 5, 2014 – The University of Delaware Faculty Senate voted 43-0 not to proceed with building a data center along with a power-generating facility. Michael Chajes, Professor of Civil and Environmental Engineering, addressed the audience: "This resolution speaks to the core values of our university. As a local resident, it is something that I feel very passionate about, and regardless how it comes out, I think it is inconsistent with what we stand for."
- June, 2014 – The University of Delaware's internal working group will report their findings. They will review the project and its overall impact to the university and the Newark community.

If TDC gets the air-quality permit from DNREC, they plan to move forward with the project. Mr. Kern said TDC's lease with STAR Campus does not allow UD's working group to block construction. But what would happen if opponents succeeded in making the UD administration hesitate? Would they be allowed to break ties with TDC if UD feels that TDC isn't sticking to environmental standards? Or is it too late? Many are waiting for the answer to see what kind of Newark they'll eventually wake up to.



THE CRUST, THE OVEN, AND THE FIRE

Tommy McCarty

~ Staff Reporter

In Newark, Delaware, one man named Matt Hans came up with a brilliant plan to open a pizza business. The first thing that launched the business was a red, 1956 flatbed Ford he used for a pizza truck – baking pizzas right in the back. After three years, Matt's business partner and former college roommate Nathan Hengst decided to join the business and help with the truck duties. The truck traveled to farmer's markets and places like Newark Natural Foods to sell pizzas. Four years later, they have opened a pizza shop.

Everything has a reason and their reason for switching from the truck to the restaurant is all because of the dough. Spring is the best time to bake pizza with the truck but as it gets colder, their pizza dough isn't able to rise. So they both thought it would be best if they just found a building to take the truck's place. The building that Matt and Nathan decided on working in was originally a deli but now that building is known as The Wood Fired Pizza Shop on East Cleveland Avenue in Newark.

The oven they use is not your ordinary oven. Every time they use the wood-fired oven, they need to wait four hours for it to heat to about 800 degrees. It takes about 90 seconds to cook a full pizza. If you have never heard of this type of oven, you've missed out on a lot because the wood-fired oven has been used since the dawn of civilization. It was invented in ancient Rome but it has been created in

virtually every civilization. You would think we would have forgotten about them because of all the technology we have these days but in Italy after WWII, families would build and use them for pleasure.

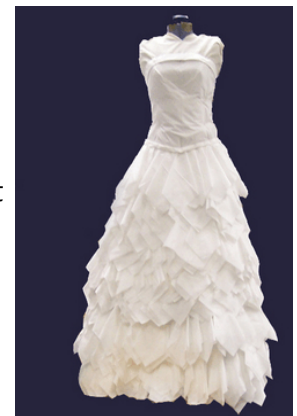
Matt and Nate do not sell fast food pizza. First, they start by making their dough from scratch using unbleached, unbromated flour. They add sauce and cheese with organic toppings if you want. Then it's baked in the oven. Pizza isn't the only thing they sell at The Wood Fired Pizza Shop. They also make sausage, pickles, and cured meats. The biggest challenge to this job is "finding time to do everything," Matt says.

Matt has worked as a cook for 17 years but now he owns his own restaurant. As soon as he opened his shop, he said "it felt very rewarding to own a restaurant because if you have a good product you're working on, you have a better chance of interacting with the community." So now that you know about his shop, why don't you try his pizza for yourself sometime. You can finally taste what this article's about and maybe get a chance to chow down and chat with Matt.

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World News



FROM SANCTIONS TO SECURITY

Nathaniel Levia

~ Staff Reporter

For years, Iran and the U.S. have refused to go to the negotiation table and talk to each other. Now, they've have made a six-month deal on Iran's nuclear program and work on a permanent deal is underway. There have been many disagreements about the deal. A couple of countries hailed the deal, while Israel just didn't like it.

The deal struck with Iran tries to keep them from making nuclear weapons. Iran says that their nuclear program is for peaceful purposes only. We have reasons not to believe them. A couple years ago, a U.S. spy satellite found two nuclear plants hidden in an Iranian mountain. Iran admitted to the world that they'd hidden those plants for 18 years.

The deal could keep the middle east safe from Iran. It might also be a step forward in a nuclear-free middle east. Israel is safer under the six-month deal, but if the permanent deal is not worked out, it could mean bad news for them. One thing the deal states is that Iran has to provide daily access to their nuclear plants for the International Atomic Energy Agency inspectors to make sure that Iran is not hiding anything. Iran will have to downsize its stockpile of uranium and can only enrich uranium that is 5% or less in purity. Five percent is enough to supply nuclear power for peaceful, civilian purposes, but it's not pure enough to build a nuclear weapon. This is the first time in nearly a decade we've halted Iran's nuclear program.

The Iran nuclear deal with the U.S. and the six world powers (U.S., U.K., Russia, China, France and Germany) can help the Iranian economy. The Obama administration has to give Iran \$7 billion in sanction relief, while the United Nations is supposed to give Iran \$100 billion in sanction relief.

The sanctions against Iran have worked. They have forced Iran's leaders to the negotiation table because sanctions have crippled their economy. The cost of living for the Iranian people has gone up so fast that living a middle class lifestyle is even harder than before. This has shocked the Iranian people who are going into poverty with rising prices. If a permanent deal is not worked out, we could put the sanctions back on Iran, which could completely ruin their economy.

The deal is not all good. There are many things that can go wrong with the six-month deal. Russia could undermine U.S. efforts. It could build a nuclear reactor for Iran along with trains, trucks, and grain for oil.

It makes having a permanent deal even more unlikely if this oil swap works out.

Another problem is that Iran is building a plutonium reactor at Arak. This is another path to a nuclear weapon. Under the deal, Iran cannot use this facility, which is a waste of money and time. Eventually, Iran will be able to use this facility, after the six-month deal is worked out but that could be a very long time.

Not surprisingly, there has been a lot of disagreement at the negotiation table. "We did not agree to dismantle anything," says Iranian foreign minister Javad Zarif. It is clear that the U.N. and Iran have had many disagreements

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about how the deal will work. Iran can still export the things it wants and the only thing that changes is their nuclear program. We need to be careful with our part of the deal because our part could come back to haunt us.

The U.S.-Iran deal never would have happened if the U.S. hadn't helped Iran create a nuclear program. We helped Iran launch it in the 1950's, not knowing what problems lay ahead. We used to be friends with Iran when the Shah ruled Iran. When the Shah was overthrown, that's when our relationship began crumbling. If Iran got nuclear weapons, they could start another war in the middle east. There hasn't always been tension between Iran and Israel. After the creation of Israel, the two countries got along. After the Iranian revolution, they started pulling away from each other. Israel once would have protected Iran but now could bomb them. Now, the west is trying to create a nuclear-free middle east because of all the instability there.

Iran is not the only country that has a nuclear program – many countries have them. Nine out of 196 countries have nuclear weapons. Thirty-one countries have nuclear programs of some kind but most of them aren't trying to get nuclear weapons. The most nuclear weapons are owned by the U.S. who has about 7,500 warheads and Russia with about 8,500 warheads. The U.S. was the first country and hopefully the last that has ever used a nuclear weapon on living people.

The nations that have nuclear weapons have agreed not to tell countries that don't have them how to build nuclear weapons. But that does not mean that other countries that do not have nuclear weapons won't try figure out how to build them. Iran had one of the strongest armies in the world and getting nuclear weapons could boost their military status again. Iran is capable of building a nuclear weapon but

isn't certain to develop one. Most of the countries in the middle east would be in range of a nuclear missile if Iran acquired them. To attack the U.S., they would need an intercontinental ballistic missile, which Iran does not have.

On Monday January 20th, the clock started on the six-month deal with Iran. Even though a short-term deal is almost worked out with Iran, the frustrating task is still not over. Iran and the U.N. are still working on a permanent deal with Iran's nuclear program. Some people say that we're just playing a game with Iran, while others say that the deal is great. "I don't see the gain of us being friends with Iran," says Mark Bashour, a middle eastern historian at Quinsigamond Community College in Worcester, Massachusetts.

Many questions have come up about if Iran does not agree to a permanent deal. Could they build a nuclear weapon and use it? "We don't know Iran's capabilities," says Bashour. We have not had good relations with Iran for years and they seem less trustworthy than other countries we know. Iran's former president Mahmoud Ahmadinejad strongly denied that his country was building a nuclear weapon. "Any deal we make with Iran is not a good one," says Bashour.

We cannot control much that Iran does but we can keep the world safer with the nuclear deal. This deal could help Iran's economy and create a better U.S.-Iran relationship than before. All we can do is make sure that Iran follows through with this deal and that a permanent deal is worked out.



Source: Getty Images



THE PROGRESSIVE POPE

Emily Moore

~ Staff Reporter

It's a familiar scene: a pope stands on the balcony waving to the cheering throng of people. He smiles and waves while speaking into the microphone, just as he's expected to. After his speech, he comes down to greet his roaring crowd, blesses the people, and willingly agrees to be interviewed.

This is about all Pope Francis has in common with previous popes. He is the first to take the name Francis after an extended period of time. That was the first hint that he was more than we bargained for. While so many other popes before him wore gold jewelry, fur trim, and vibrantly colorful capes, Pope Francis prefers the humble white robes. He wears an iron cross instead of the traditional gold one. Where other popes held themselves up to be godly, the new pope even confessed that he stole a cross from his late confessor. Instead of focusing on bringing up Catholics that are completely traditional, he's talking about a deeper theology of women, and is welcoming toward gays and even atheists. This is a big thing for a pope. He has become extremely popular and was 2013's "Person of the Year" in *Time* magazine. But the thing he is mostly known for is his famous quote: "Who am I to judge?"

Already Pope Francis is expressing more open views on homosexuality. He commented on *CNN*: "Marriage is between a man and a woman. However, it is necessary to look at the diverse cases and evaluate them in their variety." Acknowledging gay civil unions is a compromise between the traditional and progressive wings of the church. However, Pope Francis still has

his limits and on *Huffington Post* said that gay marriage is "an attempt to destroy God's plan."

Pope Francis's opinion of women priests stays firm. He definitely encourages bigger roles for women but still believes that men are better off for the role of priests. He praises women for their talents. "I readily acknowledge that many women share pastoral responsibilities with priests, helping to guide people, families and groups and offering new contributions to theological reflection."

As for atheists, Pope Francis's opinion is pretty clear. He does not judge their actions on the fact that just that they don't believe. He states that Jesus's death redeemed everyone, including atheists. Plenty of atheists have good things to say about him.

Pope Francis greets many with a grin and accepts people as long as they are good in their heart. But the most astonishing thing is how he's "...leading by example," as Glen Hecker, a Catholic from Bear, Delaware put it. Pope Francis rides public transportation and pays the bills of the apartment he lives in, instead of the Apostolic Palace. Pope Francis does not want people to think of him as superhuman. "To depict the Pope as a sort of superman, a sort of star, seems offensive to me. The Pope is a man who laughs, cries, sleeps tranquilly, and has friends like everyone else – a normal person."

Much of this has an appeal on the public. "I just shouted from the rooftop and shouted 'good for him!'" said Ellen Green from Newark, Delaware who is one of his fans. Whenever he comes out to preach, the crowd roars and cheers like he's a celebrity. Pope Francis eagerly answered questions from reporters while Benedict only answered preselected questions. That was how Pope Francis made his "Who am I to judge?" comment and word spread.

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Yet, there is a minority who don't like the Pope. Mostly, it's because they think he is going against the Catholic religion. Overall though, according to *CBS*, 68% of American Catholics favor Pope Francis.

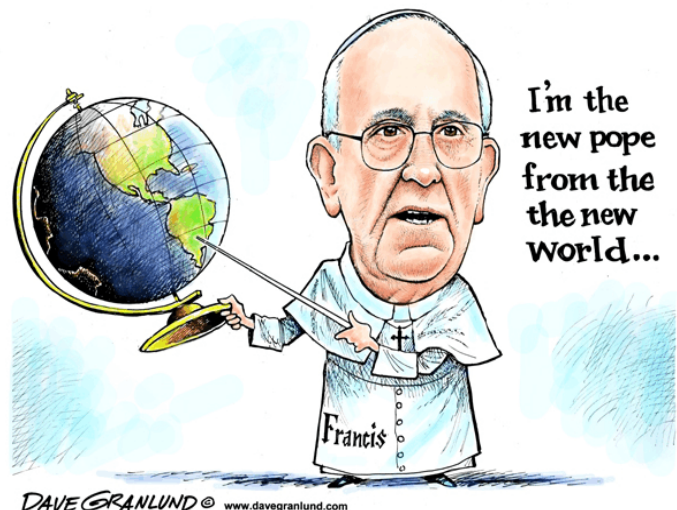
Jorge Mario Bergoglio (Pope Francis) was born in Buenos Aires, Argentina, on Dec. 17 1936. While Pope John Paul II as well as Benedict were both professors of theology, Bergoglio studied chemistry, became a chemical technician, a janitor, night club bouncer and literature teacher, before working his way up to a priest, archbishop then a cardinal. When he joined the church, he became a Jesuit, because of their obedience and discipline. After being cardinal for 12 years, he was ready for retirement and had already picked a place called Flores. Around this time, Pope Benedict surprised the people of the Vatican by resigning. On March 13th 2013, Jorge Mario Bergoglio became Pope Francis.

Why the name "Francis"? Well first of all, when a pope is elected by the Cardinals, that pope may choose a name based off of a saint (hence Saint Benedict, Clement and John). Bergoglio chose Francis of Assisi, the patron saint of animals, the environment, and one of the two patron saints of Italy. Saint Francis of Assisi also pitied the poor. All these things inspired Bergoglio to take the name "Francis." As he says, "True power is service. The pope must serve all people, especially the poor, the weak, the vulnerable."

John Paul II, like Pope Francis, had that similar feeling of friendliness. He was open, gave hugs, and smiled. He traveled many places including the White House where he greeted President Jimmy Carter. He was the first pope to go there which may have inspired Pope Francis to go and shake hands with Obama. His popularity rank was slightly less than Francis's since only 59% favored him.

Comparing Pope Francis with Benedict shows more of a difference. Benedict was a more conservative pope. He was definitely not as open. He also thought of homosexuality as a "intrinsic moral evil" and did not want female priests. He had a strong opinion on what Catholicism meant, so he went more with tradition. In the end, Benedict resigned – the first pope in many centuries to do so. His reasons? 'Old age,' he said in his Religious News Service interview. Forty percent of American Catholics found him favorable.

After making a speech this past January, Pope Francis had two children release doves as a sign of peace. Almost at once, the doves were attacked by a crow and a seagull. There are many people who never wanted change in the church. Pope Francis brought it. He just flew in like a white dove bringing something new. But the ones who didn't want this, the black crow and seagull, attacked. Unlike the dove, Pope Francis won't fly away from his opponents.





HOW GREECE LOST ITS MARBLES

Sibyl Roosen ~
Staff Reporter

There are men climbing on top of the Parthenon with crow bars, ropes, pulleys, big pieces of wood, and pick axes. They remove the beautiful marble sculptures. Men are on the ground to receive them and put them on oxen-drawn carts. They take 92 of the ancient sculptures, separating them from their brothers and sisters, and bring them back to England – back to Lord Elgin.

For 2,400 years, the Parthenon was a beautiful temple of Athena in Athens, with many sculptures still intact. But about 200 years ago, Greece was an occupied country and a man named Thomas Bruce (7th Earl of Elgin) took 92 of the Parthenon marble sculptures back to England. Some people would call Lord Elgin a hero for taking the marbles, but others would call him a thief.

The Parthenon is an ancient temple on top of a flat-topped hill called the Acropolis. The Acropolis is also the home of many other smaller temples. The Parthenon is about 228 feet long by 101 feet wide and is roughly 65 feet high. In 1687, a bomb landed on the Parthenon and exploded, and an entire side of the temple was blown out.

There are four sides of the Parthenon and each side has a different scene. "The Parthenon is the statue of Athena, the house of Athena, the birth of Athena on the East side, and on the west side the competition of Athena," says Annette Giesecke a Greek and Roman language professor at the University of

Delaware. On the north side, the statues represent the Trojan War. On the south side, the statues represent the battle of the Lapiths and Centaurs.

Elgin took the marbles 200 years ago and people are still debating if it was legal or not, and whether the British museum should return the Parthenon marbles to Greece.

One of the main arguments in the debate deals with whether Lord Elgin had permission to take the marbles. The original document from the Ottoman empire that said Lord Elgin could take the marbles, was lost. All that remains is what is said to be a copy translated into Italian. But researchers have found no traces that the document that Lord Elgin supposedly got from the Ottoman empire, ever existed.

Britain's view is that the copy of the document said Lord Elgin could take as many sculptures as he pleased. It also said that he and his team could fix scaffolding, make molds, draw the Parthenon, measure the remains of all the temples, and excavate the foundations.

Britain's argument against returning the marbles is that the Ottoman empire had full authority over the marbles, which meant that the Ottoman empire had the power to hand the marbles over to Lord Elgin. However, Greece's view is that they were an occupied country at the time, and the Athenians didn't have the power to put in their two cents. They argue that the Ottoman empire was using the Acropolis as a military fort and that gun powder was being stored in the Parthenon.

Greece also argues that all the marbles should be viewed together in one place. Instead, the marbles are split into two groups, and should be under the shadow of the Acropolis, their home. Britain says that all of the Parthenon sculptures could never be seen together again, because many of them have been destroyed.

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Britain's argument for not returning the marbles is that Greece did not have a good place to store them. But that has changed. Now, there is a new museum in Athens called "The Acropolis Museum" that has the most advanced technology for cleaning ancient artifacts. The museum also has windows that only let in sunlight that won't hurt the artifacts. It also uses artificial lights that won't eat away at the limestone.

Thirty years ago, Greek actress Melina Mercouri surprised the world by going to London and demanding the return of the Parthenon marbles. The new Acropolis museum couldn't have happened if it wasn't for her. She held an international competition for the construction of The Acropolis Museum, designated to display the Acropolis art. It finally opened in 2008.

Hopes were raised that the marbles would be returned with the election of the British Labour government in the 1990's, because the Labour party had a strong opinion for the marbles return. But the two people who were elected, Tony Blair and Gordon Brown, didn't return them, even though they were part of the Labour party.

Who is going to be the next person to bring a voice to this issue? Roger Casement was one of the first. This poem was written by the Irish revolutionary, who was hanged during World War I:

Give back the Elgin marbles, let them lie
Un sullied, pure beneath the Attic sky
The smoky fingers of our northern clime
More ruin work than all ancient time
How oft' the roar of the Piræan Sea
Through column'd hall and dusky temple stealing
Hath struck these marble ears, that now must flee
The whirling hum of London, noonward reeling
Ah! Let them hear again the sounds that float
Around Athene's shrine on morning's breeze—

The lowing ox, the bell of climbing goat
And drowsy drone of far Hymettus' breeze
Give back the marbles; let them vigil keep
Where art still lies, over Pheidias' tomb, asleep



TAKING A BITE OUT OF CONFLICT

Reuben Becker-Klein
~ Staff Reporter

You are walking through Pittsburgh looking for a quick bite to eat when something catches your nose. You see a small takeout restaurant with the biggest line you ever saw, the smell of lamb and stew beckons and you find yourself walking toward the crowd. Ten minutes later, you have some dumplings and are talking to a stranger who's also eating at Conflict Kitchen. You savor the dumplings while talking to your new friend about North Korea. Bite to eat – check. Best food ever – check. Conversation about North Korea – totally unexpected.

Conflict Kitchen teaches people about the countries that the United States is in conflict with by hosting events, talking with their costumers, having speeches and serving food with wrappers that have information about the country that Conflict Kitchen is focusing on.

Conflict Kitchen's mission is to make people in the U.S. understand the culture of the people in countries that we don't not have good relations with. "By opening a restaurant, we thought we could engage people's curiosity a little deeper about these countries," says Jon Rubin, one of the creators of Conflict Kitchen.

North Korea was a recent focus for Conflict Kitchen. To find out about North Korea, Rubin and co-founder Dawn Weleski

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went to South Korea and interviewed North Korean defectors. "Some countries the United States is in conflict with in a very obvious way. [North Korea is] is also a good one in that few people know about it. [It's the] most closed off society in the world," Rubin says.

Conflict Kitchen's menu has different food for each focus. Some of the food they had on the menu when their focus was North Korea included: Manduguk (vegetable dumpling stew), Kimchi (Nappa Cabbage) and Songpyeon (rice cakes filled with sesame seeds and honey). Their current focus is on Afghanistan.

Conflict Kitchen gets people's interest through events, speeches, performances and food wrappers. The food wrappers often have interviews with people who live in the country or have lived in the country that they are focusing on as well as facts about that country. On the wrapper for the Iranian version, they had the views of people who live in Iran. They included thoughts about the government, poetry, film, Israel, and more.

Conflict Kitchen also had an event where a speech was given. They asked Iranians from all over the world to write part of a speech they would like President Obama to give. Conflict Kitchen then hired an Obama lookalike actor to deliver it. You can find the whole speech at conflictkitchen.org, but here is the opening:

"Good afternoon. I would like to directly speak to the people of Iran. As president of the United States of America, I am well aware of the mistakes we have made in regards to your country. You struggled for your freedom and democracy for decades and when it was finally being achieved in the early 1950s, we orchestrated, organized and financed a military coup to overthrow your elected government and bring back the Shah who ruled the country with

an iron fist over a quarter of a century more." The speech continued giving listeners a chance to hear a perspective that they never would have.

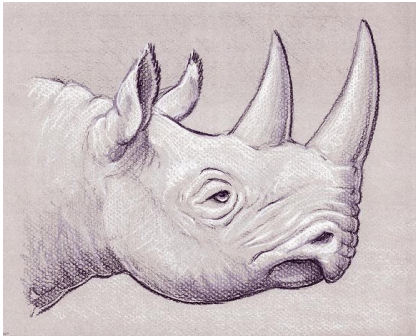
In another event, Conflict Kitchen had a meal where people in Pittsburgh and people in Tehran ate the same meal while having conversations with each other through Skype.

Conflict Kitchen is getting attention. They get 200-300 people on a good day and most people like it. There have been at least three big news agencies that reviewed Conflict Kitchen: Los Angeles Times, Al Jazeera and National Public Radio. NPR wrote:

"The entire experience is meant to spark conversation. The Conflict Kitchen's colorful exterior boasts Farsi words. The sandwich comes in a wrapper covered with information and perspectives from interviews with Iranians on everything from film to nuclear power to the green movement."

Average diners seem to like it as well. "People have a negative image of a lot of countries based on the leadership in that country," said Daron Christopher, a grad student who stopped by with some friends. "And I think what they are doing here is promoting the idea that what's more important is the people, customs and culture and that sort of thing."

Conflict Kitchen is also creating lots of opinions. "I had a guy yell at me, we were going to start a Palestinian version, and I had a Jewish gentleman yell at me and he told me that Palestinians are savages. We shouldn't humanize them by selling their food. I thought that's a pretty strong opinion," Jon Rubin said. "I think we have stimulated curiosity, but whether it changes the way they act... I don't know, that is hard to measure." One thing that can be measured is people keep coming back for more.



SHOOT TO KILL

Gage Scarberry

~ Staff Reporter

Chris Donohue went with his family to Nairobi National Park.

They saw three lions together. Then they saw why they were together. A nearby rhino was sliced open, its horn chopped cleanly off. "The sighting made me nauseous," Donohue said. This kind of thing happens almost every day.

Poachers come out of nowhere like silent killers. The situation is getting worse. More and more rhinos are getting slaughtered. Over 1,000 rhinos were killed just last year. People are murdering them to take their horns for "medicine." One horn on the black market sells for \$300,000. At the beginning of the 20th century, the rhino population was 500,000. Now, it's only 29,000. It takes 15 months for a rhino calf to be born. This makes it hard for the species to recover.

People are poaching rhinos because they want their horns. They use the horns because they think it has healing powers. The horn gets mashed for medicine that people from East Asia think can cure illnesses such as cancer, headaches, and fevers. It can't though and will make the user even more sick. It is actually like poison.

The money is what poachers want. Most poachers are from Africa. They need money because they are poor and their families need to eat and survive. More than 40% of the population in sub-Saharan Africa live in "absolute poverty," which means they get paid \$1.25 or less a day. This poverty has been going down every few years from 58% of the people in Africa in 1999 to 47.5% in

2008. Rhino poaching could decrease if Africa can improve its poverty rate. But poachers are also greedy so this is no guarantee.

What can anyone do to try and stop this tragedy? One method is to shoot the poachers. Last year, five poachers were killed by a few rangers in South Africa. There is a debate about whether poachers should be killed or not. Save the Rhinos, an organization from Namibia, encourages shoot-to-kill, believing it warns other poaching gangs. In Kaziranga National Park, India, forest guards receive a bonus on their pay checks for wounding and successfully killing a poacher. Other people think that poachers should not be killed and instead sent to jail.

Harsher sentences is another method of stopping poachers. In September of 2013, three people were arrested for the killing of 81 elephants at Zimbabwe Natural Park. They poisoned a water hole with cyanide and when the elephants drank out of that hole they died. The poachers were each sentenced to 15 years in prison and had to pay a fine of \$800,000. In the past, poachers could walk out of court with a fine of less than \$1,000. Now, things are tougher. In January, a court in Kenya sentenced a Chinese ivory smuggler named Tang Yong Jian to either pay \$233,000 or face seven years in prison. He was carrying an ivory tusk weighing 3.4 kilograms.

Some believe education is the solution. "People should educate others about how bad this situation really is," says a worker named Matt at Nairobi National Park. There they take care of rhinos and make sure that they're safe. Part of the education is teaching that the rhino horns are not medicine. According to Save the Rhinos, there are education centers to teach kids about this disaster. Now, people can take tours of areas where rhinos and other animals are being poached. Rangers also go to schools and local communities to teach kids about

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this poaching disaster; however they think that since there are limited funds and staff that it will be hard for them to teach kids about this situation.

Many people love rhinos and want to help them but it's hard to help them if you are not directly involved. One way people can help is by donating money to organizations so that they can save more rhinos and hire more people to help. In April, billionaire Warren Buffet pledged \$23.7 million to South Africa's national parks to help fight back against poachers. The money will go to hiring more park rangers. Average citizens can also donate to the cause.

Some ways of getting money for helping rhinos are not as smart as others. For example, The Dallas Safari Club sold one rhino hunting license for \$350,000. The person who bought the permit could then kill one rhino. Most people think it's a bad idea because you are killing a rhino to try and save an entire species. How does this make any sense?

World Rhino Day is a day where people can help rhinos if they want to. It's every year on September 22. It happens all over the world but mostly Africa celebrates it. If you want to help, go to World Rhino Day's website and see what you can do:

www.worldrhinoday.org/



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Societal Issues

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or comments on a picture or post. Even a simple “LOL” will do. This mental surge may come when you get money or eat delicious food, and (the big one) social attention. “Facebook may draw people in by making them feel connected – but it keeps them coming back because so many of us take pleasure in knowing that we’re liked,” writes *Time* magazine.

Social media is changing how we are interacting in everyday life as well. Our society has become increasingly casual. Instead of calling or talking face-to-face, it is much more common to get a quick text on your phone saying ‘Hey! What’s up? How r u?’ “There’s a human connection that you’re just not gonna get if you’re head down in your phone, texting or tweeting,” says social strategist and researcher Meredith Chapman. Writing is becoming more casual as well. In a letter, you write ‘Dear so-and-so,’ then your letter, then you sign off. In an email, most don’t bother writing the person’s name, or signing off, because the person knows who it’s from and who it’s going to. Then a message is condensed even more in a text or post. A quick blurb. Connection has become less and less personal over the years.

Social media use has skyrocketed over the years. Ten years ago, children and adults had fun with social media. It was new, it was cool, it was something you went on maybe once or twice a day, for a little bit at a time. Today, the alarming fact is that we are on social media all the time. “We’re close to kids being online 24/7,” says media researcher Donald Roberts.

It has become quite normal for children (and adults) to spend 15-20 hours a week on social networking sites. Facebook and Twitter are still the main sites being used by young people ages 14-24, but Pinterest, and Instagram are quickly catching up.

In 2005, eight percent of the adults in a survey conducted by Pew Research Center used social media. In 2013, that number rose to a whopping 67%. Facebook, an older social media site, must have planted a bug, because even new sites like Tumblr became popular rapidly. Media users over 65 years of age have tripled since 2005. It’s much easier to find out what children and grandchildren are doing via social media, instead of calling or flying in. “It’s another connectivity tool that... that generation didn’t think they’d get to,” says Chapman with a smile.

Senior citizens aren’t the only people social media has helped. It helps all generations stay in touch. Many adults speak to far away friends through social networking. They learn about kids, marriages, and other personal changes. “It’s providing us a great opportunity to meet people we never would have met otherwise,” says Chapman. Many people are now finding their significant other online as well. In the past, lots of people said they found their husband or wife at a bar or maybe in college. But now, so many more people are finding husbands and wives through online dating sites, or even just a normal media site.

Social media also makes it easier for people to get their voices out there about things they care about. They can reach thousands of people in a matter of minutes! Though plenty of young (and older) people use social media to find the coolest party to hang out at or post selfies from whatever awesome game they’re at, many others use it to bring attention to worthy causes. You can also use it to raise money *for* those worthy causes. Often times, people will post online if they’re going to volunteer somewhere, which will raise awareness and encourage others to do the same.

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But not everything about social media is sugar and spice. "Experts have been warning that overuse of technology is having a dire effect on young people, destroying their ability to interact in the 'real world,' and limiting their attention span to that of a goldfish," says social affairs reporter Rachel Browne. Since you can quickly go from one site to another, it's simply easier to skim. Therefore you don't have to read as long before your attention skips to something else. Also, more than one site means more to pay attention to, and more time you spend online looking for new messages.

Plenty of studies have shown that overuse of social media can lead to addiction. Users who are addicted feel like checking for the next post or comment is the most vital part of their day. If someone is on a date or having a family dinner and they hear the notification that they just got a new message, it is very likely that they will stop what they're doing or saying and check their phone. It's that inkling that something more interesting just *might* be going on. "The formality that we use to have, before social media... it isn't there anymore. And I think that's really hurting us," says Chapman.

Another drawback is that bullying and other harassment has increased because of social media. Because people can reach so many others quickly, if a person wants to hurt or embarrass someone else, it's easy to humiliate someone in front of many people. Bullying has been around forever, but because of social media, cyberbullying was formed. Over 25% of teens and preteens get cyberbullied consistently on social media.

So what are we as a community going to do? Will we be dragged through social media, dirty and disheveled? Or will we walk through with our heads held high, in control of the situation? It's our choice. We can decide whether to let social media get the best of us, let it change us forever. In doing so, we may

just destroy a little of what makes us human. "I think one day people will not have the social skills to talk face-to-face," says Chapman. "And that will catch up with them."



BEHIND A SCREEN

Jasmine
Middaugh

~ Staff Reporter

Rebecca Sedwick, a 12 year-old child, signs onto her social media account one last time. She changes her online identity to "That Dead Girl" after being harassed on Facebook over a boy dispute. She later jumps to her death. Hannah Smith, a 14 year-old teenager, sets up the death of herself in her room. She hangs herself after being verbally tortured on her Ask.fm account. The people who did the cyberbullying are still unknown. Jamey Rodemeyer, an openly gay 14 year-old, looks at his social media account one last time before ending his life. Just days later, his sister gets terrorized by peers at the local school dance. The dance organizers dedicate a song in Jamey's memory, but the students chant, "Better off dead!"

Minute by minute, more and more kids are getting cyberbullied with just the click of a button. Everyday, one out of five kids in the U.S. gets cyberbullied. Online harassment has been around since the internet was created and it's affecting children's everyday lives. Kids have their bad days at school, dealing with bullies and then have to come home to even more on the internet. The internet is a jungle, full of dangers and risks teens and preteens take on every minute.

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There are various reasons why people cyberbully and are motivated to target young adults. Dr. Aideen Murphy, an Educational Researcher at the University of Delaware says, "Not all bullies are the same. They don't all have the same motivations and some people bully because they get some kind of pleasure out of it like a sense of power. But others can sometimes bully because they themselves feel insecure and their way of dealing with that insecurity is to target somebody that they see to be weaker." Some cyberbullies do it because they have too much time on their hands and too many electronics available to them. Bullies also do it for a reaction, from the victim or the victim's peers. The reason why bullying can be so successful is because the bullies usually have help.

Some say that if they get cyberbullied, they would just shut off their computer, but most people don't understand what impact it can have on kids. Online bullying can be very damaging to teens and preteens. It can lead to anxiety, depression, and often suicide. Natalie Farzeneh, a cyberbullying victim says, "At one stage, I even began to feel suicidal and I started to self harm. The problem with cyberbullying is that it's done in the comfort of your own home and there's nowhere to escape to." ABC News reports that 30% of students are either bullies or victims of bullying and 160,000 kids stay home from school every day because of fear of bullying. Statistics also show that well over half of young people do not tell their parents when cyberbullying occurs.

Online bullying is a lot different from traditional bullying. Kids can now make fake profiles on social sites to bully anonymously. Cyberbullies often choose to target people who live far from where they are. They do this because there is a smaller chance the victim will be able to hold them accountable. The traditional bullying conflict does not give the person anonymity. They are forced to confront

their victim in person. "You know it's very unlikely a kid is going to walk into a McDonald's and just slap a cup of Coke out of another kid's hand. They wouldn't do that because they know it's inappropriate behavior. It just doesn't feel like your doing something that's as bad if you do it online," says Dr. Murphy.

Cyberbullying is an anonymous screen, but it's not impossible to lift. Every year, we get closer to understanding the problem. As parents and kids learn about cyberbullying's impact, it becomes easier to deal with. Parents have the responsibility to teach their kids what to do and what not to do on the internet. It's up to the parents to decide what age their kids should be able to use social media. We can take action to slow cyberbullying and put humanity back into our online world. Lifting the screen is only the beginning, but building trust, is its end. Here are some ways to build:

How To Prevent Cyberbullying:

- Teach your children not to say anything online to someone that they wouldn't say to their face and that bullying online or offline is inappropriate behavior.
- Teach them how to make a password that wouldn't be easy for someone to guess. Teach them to understand not to share their password to any of their friends, even their best friend.
- Talk to your children about how to handle strong emotions, like anger.

It's never safe to send a message to someone when your angry or emotional.

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- Know how much time your child is spending on any electronic devices. Enjoy using the internet together. You don't have to be with them every second, but you'll know what your child's doing online.
- Consider installing parental controls so you can monitor what your kid is doing online. This lets you limit what web sites are available to them.

If A Victim of Cyberbullying:

- Save any evidence of the cyberbullying. You can use that in defense.
- Do not punish your child if he/she is the target. Cutting off their internet access will not solve the problem and might make your child feel like they're being punished for the incident. Make sure they know that they're not the cause of the problem.
- Do not overreact. You can team up with your child to find a solution.
- Try to identify the bully. Email addresses, web pages, or cell phone numbers can reveal the bully. If they don't immediately show who the culprit is, bullies can sometimes be identified through discussions with other adults in the community. Bullies may reveal their names offline, even if they did the cyberbullying anonymously.
- Teach your child to ignore teasing that is only annoying. Bullies are less likely to repeat bullying if they don't get a reaction.
- Contact the police if there are threats of violence, extortion, or hate crimes.



DEATH

BY VIDEO GAMES?

David Seeman

~ Staff Reporter

In 1999, two young men loaded a gun and opened fire at Columbine High School, killing thirteen victims. In 2012, a man armed himself and started to rage fire, killing 12 people and wounded 58 at a movie theater in Aurora, Colorado. The public said that these shooters were violent video game addicts. But were they really?

Scientists have been studying and debating violent video games since the 1950s. Today, video games are bloodier than ever before, but studies aren't conclusive. The media and public don't agree either. Some people think that playing violent video games rewards players for simulating violence and that children can learn that violence is a right way to settle arguments. However, other people think that when they play violent video games, they don't become violent. So, do violent video games actually cause aggressive behavior?

What types of effects does violent entertainment have on violent behavior? In the 1950's, psychiatrist Frederic Wertham wrote a book called *Seduction of the Innocent*, which claimed that comic books were the cause of violent behavior. The debate of violent video games can be traced back to the 1976 release of the game *Death Race*. The object of the game was to run over screaming "gremlins" with your car, at which point they would turn into gravestones. Controversy erupted because the gremlins resembled stick-figured humans and it was reported that the working title of the game was *Pedestrian*. After the protestors dragged *Death Race* machines out of arcades and burned them in parking lots, production of the game declined.

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In 1993, public protest following the release of violent video games *Mortal Kombat* and *Night Trap* pushed congress to hold hearings on regulating the sales of violent video games. During the hearings, California Attorney General Dan Lungren testified that violent video games have “a desensitizing impact on young, irresponsible minds.”

On April 16, 2007, the Virginia Tech shooting happened. A couple of hours later, attorney Jack Thompson, Dr. Phil McGraw, and Republican presidential candidate Mitt Romney argued that the blame should be put on video games for this tragedy like the video game *Counter Strike*. However, the Virginia Tech panel later found out that the person who committed the shooting did not play video games at all.

Short-term studies are important when studying violent video games. Take for example the “hot sauce test” at Iowa State University. Professor Christopher Barnett led a research team that had 47 undergraduates play *Mortal Kombat: Deadly Alliance* for 15 minutes. Afterwards, the team took various measures of arousal, both physical and psychological. It also tested whether the students would act more aggressively by having them spoon out hot sauce to a classmate who, they were told, did not like spicy things but had to swallow the sauce. Sure enough, compared with a group who had played a non-violent video game, those who played *Mortal Kombat* were more aggressive than the people who played a nonviolent game. They gave their fellow students a bigger portion of the hot sauce.

Another short-term study published by the *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, involved participants who played a violent or non-violent video game for 20 minutes over three days. After playing the game, they then completed a competitive task in which, if they won, they would blast their opponent with an unpleasant noise. The researchers found that participants who played violent video games blasted them twice, unlike the non-violent

players. Studies like these have found that there is a link to aggression from violent video games but only for a few minutes after playing.

Long-term studies are different than short-term studies because long-term studies are done for several years. These studies are not at all clear whether playing violent video games increases the likelihood that a person will commit a violent crime. However, young people who develop a gaming habit can become slightly more aggressive over a long period of time.

When considering longer-term studies, it's important to look at all causes that can affect behavior. A 2012 study looked at the behavioral development of 165 teenagers over the course of three years. It “found that when pre-existing emotional, family and social problems were accounted for, any aggression-increasing affects of playing violent video games disappeared.”

However that same year, Theena Willoughby and friends at Brock University in Canada looked at 1,492 children from the ages of 8-9 to 17-18, and found that those who played violent video games over a long period of time also showed increased development of aggressive and violent behaviors.

No one knows for sure what these different conclusions mean. It may be that playing violent video games for a few hours every day keeps people off the streets who would otherwise be getting into trouble. It could be that the games provide “a release” that satisfies violent urges in some players.

Even when a shooter does play violent video games, there can be other reasons as well. “None of these extreme acts, like a school shooting, occurs because of only one risk factor; there are many factors, including feeling socially isolated, being bullied, and so on,” says Craig A. Anderson, a psychologist at Iowa state University. Marie Miller, who works with Delaware's attorney general as a counselor says that “Just because you play violent video games doesn't mean that you will go out and kill someone.”



A WAR OF WHISKERS

Connor Vettori

~ Staff Reporter

Outside a fur shop, a small cell of four masked men stand with shadows looming over the door. These men are here to avenge the fallen creatures by vandalizing and destroying the property. At the same time, another group is protesting. They're posting pictures of Ronald McDonald online and around town with a bloody knife saying, "Your Unhappy Meal is Ready." Meanwhile, another group disarms and sabotages hunter traps and leaves their own for the hunters. With one click of a red button, it goes from hunting game to "game over."

When the animal rights controversy began, it was the sound of angry men exchanging ideas. Philosophers like Aristotle argued that man should be at the top of the natural world. Now, it has been replaced by the sounds glass-shattering break ins, screams from children viewing gory posters, and C4 explosions. The trio that performs these actions are known as the Animal Liberation Front, People for Ethical Treatment of Animals, and the Animal Rights Militia.

But are these methods working? Is the violence appropriate? Are the groups performing these actions: ALF, PETA and ARM doing more harm than good? Over the years, the animal rights movement has gone from vocal to violent, but has it gone too far? Maybe we should start at the beginning – around 354 B.C.E.

More than, 2000 years after Aristotle sparked the debate, the Oxford Group was born in the late 1960's. They spoke out when no other group did. They said that we torture and feast on animals. They were the first to speak out and for a few years, the only ones to have

their voices heard. In 1965, Brigid Brophy, a newspaper journalist wrote in *The Sunday Times*: "The relationship of homo sapiens to the other animals is one of unrelenting exploitation. We employ their work; we eat and wear them. We exploit them to serve our superstitions: whereas we used to sacrifice them to our gods and tear out their entrails in order to foresee the future, we now sacrifice them to science, and experiment on their entrails in the hope – or on the mere off chance – that we might thereby see a little more clearly into the present." Philosophers and intellectuals like the Oxford Group read this article and were inspired. This was the real birth of the modern animal rights movement.

By the 1970s, the animal rights movement was gaining momentum. Peter Singer, an Australian philosopher wrote a popular book called *Animal Liberation*, which is regarded as "the bible" on animal rights. After it was published, a groundswell of scholarly interest in animal rights appeared. While this was happening, ALF had just formed and took a different approach. They began using arson and liberating animals in labs. Even the Oxford Group joined in on the method. It turned the animal rights movement upside down.

Of the three controversial animal rights groups, the Animal Liberation Front is the oldest. They formed in 1976 and pioneered direct action. They created a new definition of animal rights movement from break ins to sabotages. They avoided human harm in the process though they still wanted to be heard. If ALF disbands, it will have an effect on ARM and PETA. The other groups rely vastly on ALF's leadership. Ingrid Newkirk, founder of PETA says, "Thinkers may think of revolutions but bandits must carry them out." PETA are the thinkers and ALF are the bandits. While group collaboration is uncommon today, it is still a vital part of the cause.

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The best way for a group to work together is to have the same ideas and motives. ALF believes that animals should be viewed as people not property, as does PETA. Two early ALF raids led to the closure of several university studies. One of the raids was in 1984 at the University of Pennsylvania's head injury clinic. ALF caused \$60,000 worth of damage and saw the removal of 60 hours of tapes, which showed the researchers laughing as they used hydraulic substances to cause brain damage to baboons. The tapes were given to PETA who produced a 26-minute video called *Unnecessary Fuss*.

Of the groups that use direct-action methods, the People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals is the most well known. They are probably the most broad as well with their tactics. In 1980, PETA was created by Ingrid Newkirk and Alex Pacheco. The group's real attention-getter was the Silver Spring monkey case, which proved that the monkeys in a testing lab were being vivisected or dissected while the animal is alive.

PETA's tactics are horrible to some and interesting to others. When asked about PETA's methods, Liz Weske, a PETA member answered: "I like to think of PETA's methods as creative. PETA effectively helps animals with protests and education through the media as well." The more positive methods such as games, peaceful protests, and services such as spaying and neutering are widely accepted ways to promote their cause. Other methods include gruesome images and sexual content. Methods such as posters depicting Colonel Sanders as a bloody killer, confronting bikers wearing leather by calling them murderers, and ad campaigns featuring semi-nude celebrities to protest the fur business are more controversial.

Out of the three groups, the Animal Rights Militia is the most reckless and the most deadly. ARM formed in 1982, two years after

PETA. Some believe that they aren't an independent group but an elite cell of ALF, which is why they resemble ALF. However, they will do anything to get their message across. They even intend to harm people sometimes.

ARM has a knack for deadly methods. The earliest example of this was in 1982. In their first ever attack, five letter bombs were sent to British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, as well as the leaders of Britain's three main opposition parties. Thatcher's office manager suffered superficial burns on his hands and face when opening the package that burst into flames. ARM disagreed with Thatcher's legislation on animal rights.

In a later attack in 1994, ARM set fire to a fur boot shop and a fur shop in Cambridge, England. They were targeted for their role in the fur trade and dealing with fur farms where animals are bred for death. The stores were set on fire, which damaged their entire stock. Two more incendiary devices were then found – one in the pocket of a sheepskin coat.

Over 2010-2012, ARM has claimed attacks in Sweden, mainly against vivisection personnel and fur farm owners. The actions involved bomb threats and vandalism against the target's private homes.

Sometimes it takes a fight to make change. It wasn't until the Civil War that African Americans were freed from slavery. From the perspectives of ALF, PETA and ARM, it's the same thing except the animals are the slaves. At dairy farms, animals are beat mercilessly. In other situations, animals are forced to fight each other in cock fights, dogs fights, etc. Slaves were often beat for disobeying their masters. However, the Civil Rights Movement won the public over with peaceful protests and non-violent methods. Yes, burning down a McDonald's will make headlines, but it won't make people join the

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cause. Mercy for Animals is an animal rights organization attempting to win the public over. They do this with ad campaigns that are thought provoking. One ad shows a puppy next to a baby pig with the words: "Why love one but eat the other?" Once you see it, you stop and think about the message. Though some wars need to be fought with the body, some need to be fought with the mind.



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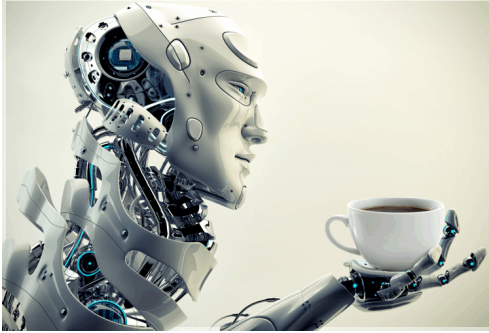
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Science & Technology



IS A.I. ONLY SCI-FI?

Bethany Duff
~ Staff Reporter

Some of us question, when will we create the kind of artificial intelligence (AI) that they have in the movies? When will there be Samantha from *Her*, HAL from *2001: A Space Odyssey*, the robots from *The Terminator*? Even though these sci-fi movie stars are not here yet, our world is still full of AI. Siri, computerized chess, robo vacuums and much more fill our world to the brim with technology that learns. AI is abstract and so common nowadays that most of us don't even notice it. And our world is still filling up.

AI is the smarts of a machine. A machine is smart if it can understand its surroundings and react in a way that we would call intelligent. When we say a machine is intelligent, we mean it is able to recreate intelligent human behavior. There are two kinds of artificial intelligence. One where the machine will seem intelligent but will use probability or statistics. Computerized chess, for example, looks at the situation and uses the move that is most likely going to work for it. The other is where the machine will think and act just like a human. This is the kind that we see in movies, but still haven't really created yet. Scientists have been working on making a stronger kind of AI that understands more. Progress in this area has been going slow but this isn't surprising due to its history.

The idea of humans creating beings with intelligence started a long time ago and can be traced back to Egyptian folklore and Greek myths. In 1941, when we made and developed the first computers, these ideas became almost possible. The first computers had blank screens where you would type something to them and they would respond. There were no buttons, no windows, no pictures.

Alan Turing, a British mathematician, published a paper in 1950 called *Computing Machinery and Intelligence*. In this paper, Turing asks: can a machine think? He says that if a machine can win the imitation game (nowadays known as the Turing Test) which tests how human-like a machine is, then the computer could be called intelligent. In 1955, Newell and Simon created *The Logic Theorist*, which is thought by many to be the first AI program. The term artificial intelligence was first used by John McCarthy (who is sometimes called the father of AI) in 1956 at the Dartmouth conference. This meeting brought together people who were interested in AI and allowed them to exchange ideas. LISP or LISt Processing was created in 1958 by John McCarthy. It is a high-level computer programming language that is still used today, though it has changed.

In the 1960s, we made the transition from vacuum tubes to micro chips, which made computers more condensed and more powerful. People started to play around with computers and many programs were born. There were ones that could solve algebra word problems, prove geometry theorems, or learn to speak basic English. Scientists created simple robots and micro worlds, which dealt with physics.

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As the field started to grow, people became excited and started to make predictions about how soon we would achieve certain things in AI. Some people thought that in 20-50 years we would have a machine that could pass the Turing test, or we would have machines as smart as humans, which we know did not happen. Many predictions like this were made.

In 1997, IBM's Deep Blue system was the first computer to beat a world chess champion in a tournament. Watson, an AI developed by IBM, won *Jeopardy* against former winners and won a million dollars in 2011.

Today, many companies are working to improve their AI's and create new, more advanced ones. Deep Learning is a branch of AI that learns to recognize sounds and images. The software tries to mimic the activity going on in the thinking part of the brain. And because of improved mathematical formulas and powerful computers, scientists are able to model more of the brain than before. Deep Learning is being applied to technology to help improve speech or image recognition and to sharpen accuracy. Scientists are still working on improving it.

For the last ten years, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) researchers have been working on a system called ConceptNet. It gives computers common sense connections. The system is made like a graph with connections between related concepts and ideas. The University of Illinois-Chicago gave the most recent version of ConceptNet an IQ test designed for young children. Its score came out equivalent to that of a four year old, but people say we are still far from that of an eight year old.

Before we can get higher on the ladder of AI, there are some major challenges to overcome. One of the biggest ones is common sense. Even though there are programs like ConceptNet, computers still have a hard time making connections and understanding some

basic things that we don't even think twice about. One of the reasons the challenges are so hard to get over is because we still do not totally understand the brain, which is what we are trying to model. Terry Harvey, an associate professor of Computer Science at the University of Delaware, says, "brains are programmed and that's part of why we can't make these things do what humans do is because we don't really understand yet. The neuroscientists, psychologists, don't understand all the programming that's already in the brain. So we can't duplicate it there." Though people wonder whether creating AI is possible or not, others wonder if we do create it, will it be good for society?

One advantage is that robots are more efficient in work than humans. They will never take breaks or need to rest. There are no distractions for robots like checking their email or getting a snack, and no reasons they would need to stop their job except for refueling. If computers become able to read the financial market, they could take over stock trading and save humans the trouble. They could also provide security because they will always be alert – even at night. There are many tiring and long jobs that robots would be able to do for us.

Another advantage is robots could be able to do many complicated and dangerous jobs that are currently done by humans. For example, the Atlas robot is designed to go out into wrecked areas and help people to safety. Robots can also be used to scout new unexplored land without the danger of them getting hurt if something happens to them. They could be used as full-time caretakers for children, elderly people or disabled people who need help. Imagine a robot in tune enough with humans to be able to comfort an upset child or understand the needs of an elderly person and their possible loneliness.

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There are some downsides to robots working. As machines get more advanced, they would be able to do almost every job or task better than us. Therefore they would take up jobs originally done by humans and would leave lots of people unemployed. If they do everything for us, we might become overly dependant on them. What if something happened to them and they were unable to work? We might not know what to do and humankind would end up taking a few steps back while trying to pick up on the work again.

Another downside leaves us with a looming question. As robots get smarter, can they be controlled? People are speculating about what would happen if they got out of our control and started to try and take over. Famous physicist Stephen Hawking recently wrote an op-ed about his fears for the future of humanity if AI were to take over. "Success in creating AI would be the biggest event in human history. Unfortunately, it might also be the last." Many people fear that we are creating faster than we are thinking and that sci-fi movies might become reality.

As more AI filters into our world, we start to notice it less and less, so it ends up fading away and becoming natural to us. Terry Harvey watches technology settle into life: "... there are lots of things, that we used to consider artificial intelligence that no longer are. So every time we reach something that used to be called artificial intelligence now we say 'oh, that's just a computer doing its thing.'" So one day, when AI has really progressed, you may have to wonder, is that cute waitress you traded smiles with a robot?



AN UNDERWATER WONDER

Kyrian Sowards

~ Staff Reporter

At the bottom of miles and miles of saltwater, lie crabs, lobsters, fish, and an eel or two. Thousands of feet under them, made up of sand, mud, and clay, lies a hidden treasure. It's something too good to be true, something that has been preserved for tens of thousands of years – offshore freshwater reserves.

According to a recent study, published in *Nature* in December, 2013, offshore freshwater reserves have been found. These reserves total an estimated half a million cubic kilometers. They are located by Australia, China, North America, South Africa, Europe, Greenland, Suriname, and Nigeria.

The offshore freshwater reserves were formed around the time of the Ice Age. At that time, the sea level was 200 meters lower than it is today. When it rained, the water drained into the ground and filled aquifers that are now under the sea. These aquifers were and are still protected by layers of clay and sediment that pile on top of the freshwater.

These reserves are found at several hundred meters to a couple thousand meters, below the ocean floor. Dr. Shemin Ge, a geological scientist at the University of Colorado explains: "There may be more places we have not discovered. However, the circumstances of why they exist in certain places, does require a set of specific geologic and hydrologic conditions. The geological condition, and the past conditions in terms of hydrology and geology, is kind of perfect to create the

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environment that allows the water to be stored.” Dr. Ge also helped write the article in *Nature*.

The Earth's water supply is shrinking and water in some places is getting scarce. On Shengsi Island, east of Shanghai in Zhejiang province, the Chinese government has started to organize freshwater aquifers to help with the town's freshwater scarcity.

Many big countries, such as China and Australia, do have big coastal cities, and some have major freshwater shortages. The recently found offshore freshwater reserves could help with those shortages around the world for hundreds and even thousands of years.

It would be expensive to get the water out and that is only one of the many challenges that will have to be overcome to get these offshore freshwater reserves. There are multiple ways to drill for this water – through platforms out at sea or drilling from the mainland or islands close to the aquifers. “It is very difficult to drill a well offshore – oil companies do this all the time, but it is very expensive. That is the primary difficulty. If fresh water becomes as valuable as oil one day, this may be an option!” says Dr. Holly Michael, an assistant professor of geology, at the University of Delaware. Offshore drilling can be very costly and environmentally risky but may be better than getting freshwater from other resources such as desalination or building large new dams on the mainland.

Though offshore freshwater reserves could be very useful, what would happen to the marine environment could be critical. “It would create a lower pressure area, leaving quite a vacuum. The seawater surrounding it will try to flow into that space,” says Dr. Ge. She goes on to explain how this could effect the delicate ecosystem. “You disturb the sea floor, the natural equilibrium, it will accelerate water exchange between the ocean and sea floor

[which] would have an impact on the biological community on the sea floor – shrimp, crab, seaweed. And if the water flow is changed, mostly by flowing faster, it will have an impact.”

If it is decided to extract the reserves, Dr. Post a hydrogeologist at Flinders University in Adelaide, South Australia has a warning: “We should use them carefully – once gone, they won't replenish until the sea level drops again, which is not likely to happen in a very long time.”



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THE HIDDEN HELMET

Aidan Sweeney

~ Staff Reporter

You're riding your bike down a hill, faster than you have ever gone before. Then, you start wobbling. You're going too fast – so fast that you fall! But in a split second, an air bag deploys over your head and you're spared from years of pain.

The Hövding, an invisible bike helmet with air bag technology and an amazing protection rate, could save many lives. This new kind of helmet is like a scarf worn around your neck, until it deploys. It may sound unbelievable but the Hövding can protect you three times as much as one of the best bike helmets on the market. But before you jump up to get one, you should know that the Swedish-invented Hövding is \$600 and not yet sold in the U.S.

When a rider puts on the Hövding, they first have to turn it on by clipping together the safety pin and then they're off! The biker rides down the street and up and down hills, reassured that if there is a crash, the Hövding will detect it. When it does, the Hövding will deploy around the rider's head. The helmet's spectacular month-long battery life, amazingly fast sensors and pumps all work at the same time while the black box records the data. With this technology, you would be pretty unstoppable. "The Hövding did save me when I had an accident 2 years ago," says Terese Alstin, one of its two female engineers.

One of the most complex parts of the Hövding is the data. The engineers get their data from stunt bikers performing tricks, professional cyclists faking accidents, and crash

test dummies flying off the hoods of cars. But because they get their data this way, it means that you can't use the Hövding for stunt biking, snow boarding, skiing etc. Doing these activities would make the air bags deploy. Also, because adults did the testing for the data, people under 15 can't use it. People under 15 have different movement patterns than adults, so if you are under 15, it might not deploy.

The first bike helmet, designed in the 1880's, was a pith helmet that was about as protective as a watermelon dropped from the Empire State Building. Pith is a material found in the middle of branches and the trunk of a tree. It is also in some other plants and fact, is a pretty crushable material. The second version of the bike helmet was a padded ring of leather with a strap, which wasn't much of an improvement. This soon evolved into the hairnet, which was practically the same thing just some extra padded leather forming a net. These early bike helmets had a lot of problems, but the Hövding has problems of its own.

The Hövding is amazing, but nothing's perfect. Although it may be safe, there are certain situations where a conventional bike helmet would be better. With the Hövding, if you get whacked off your bike by a low branch, you won't really be protected from the branch – but it would be like landing on a bunch of soft pillows for the fall. Things can still fall on your head as well. To top all that, you can only use the Hövding in a crash one time.

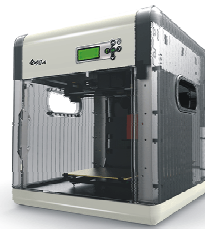
But not everything is bad. More coverage is one of the biggest safety features of the Hövding. Its coverage is far superior to the traditional bike helmets because it covers almost all your face! The air bag will wrap around your head in less than a second, covering your ears. It can also absorb impacts over three times better than a regular bike helmet and there have been no cases of this product not working.

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Wouldn't it be nice not to wear a helmet when biking? You'd be able to feel the wind flying past your face and over your head. And without a helmet, you also won't get helmet hair. Well in about a year, you can do this while still being protected by the Hövding's air bag technology. The Hövding will also make a pretty good scarf for the winter.

The Hövding beat every other helmet on the market in the three main tests that measure g-forces. One is an impact test where a weighted helmet is dropped from 1.5 meters at 20 kilometers per hour. Another test measures g-forces for the entire crash. The last test measures a potential fatal injury versus a walk-off injury. Compared to a traditional bike helmet, the Hövding scored three times better on the first test, over five times better on the second test, and for the last test, scored almost zero percent fatality rate compared to over 35% for a traditional bike helmet. Tom Harvey, owner of Wooden Wheels bike shop in Newark, lost an employee to a head trauma. His worker was commuting home by bike when a car hit him. He had a helmet on but still died. People like him would have a better chance of surviving a crash like that with the Hövding.



3D PRINT YOUR LIFE

Basil Barnett

~ Staff Reporter

A heart, prosthetic hands, hearing aids, spaghetti, wrenches, cars, and airplanes. What else can you make with 3D printing? 3D printers.

3D printing has been among us for a very long time. It just hasn't been in our homes until now. Many of the assembly lines you see in factories have a giant arm. That giant arm is a 3D printer.

3D printers used to be really high priced and some still are. Some companies sell them for \$3 million. However, when the patent expired, companies like Reprap made 3D printers that only cost \$500. They're so low-priced because you just buy all the parts and put them together yourself.

For a long time, people haven't known about 3D printing. However, once their price went down, a lot more people knew about it and liked it enough to buy one and manufacture things from their home.

There are various things that 3D printers can make. 3D printers might be able to make fully-edible food like spaghetti. They are also being used for medical uses like hearts, prosthetic hands, and hearing aids. "I moved into school this year and we didn't have shower hooks in our bathroom, so I printed some on the printer," says Austin Crouse, college student and owner of a 3D printer. But there are limitations to what you can make. You can't make large objects because lower layers cool before the upper ones which causes warping. You also can't have overhang or else the plastic will just go straight to the bottom of the printer.

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3D printers are really great, but they don't work alone. They need software if you want them to know what to make. Austin Crouse uses Repetier. 3D printers work in a really interesting way. You design an object in Autodesk or OpenSCAD, then a program called Slic3r slices the design into layers to be printed on top of each other.

When you see a 3D printer, it's most likely using plastic. But there are several materials used for different printers. Some printers use alloys of chrome and titanium. Those printers are laser printers, which carve pieces of metal.

3D printing is changing society. People can use it to protect themselves, heal themselves, house themselves, do things more efficiently, and make things more affordable.

People have made working guns to express the right to bear arms. An example is the Liberator. It's just a simple pistol that breaks whenever it shoots. But it can go through metal detectors and this could be a concern for security.

3D printing is also being used for medical objects. There are companies making fake hearts, so when stem cells are inserted into the heart, it might just take a few days or weeks to be a real heart, eliminating the need for organ donation. 3D printing could also reduce the need for animal subjects in medical research.

But what if you can't afford a house? Well, people are using 3D printing in conjunction with G.I.S. (Geographic Information Systems) to make houses structurally perfect for the location. This experimental technology called 'Contour Crafting' may help make buildings that can withstand earthquakes.

3D printers are able to make things better, faster, and cheaper. With laser printers, people have made molds for several things that you can find in your home. One item that was

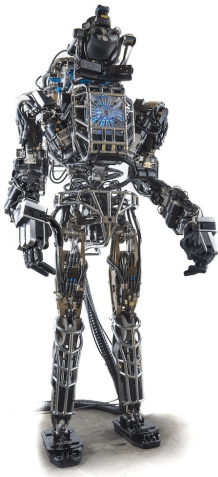
made is a metal mold for a plastic cup. When you break a glass, you can just get the mold and make a plastic one. The military is rumored to use 3D printing for re-supplying parts for fighter jets aboard carriers and in the combat theater. Since it costs so much to send things that weigh a lot into space, NASA and Singularity University are planning to use 3D printers for future space missions.

Products may become more affordable in the future. Since 3D printers are cheaper and the plastic is also cheap, almost every product will be more affordable. With 3D printers on space missions, NASA won't have to buy more materials because the silica, which is commonly found on the surface of the moon, might be compatible with 3D printers.

A lot of people have concerns about 3D printing. When you have a 3D printer and you want to modify a gun to make it fully automatic, you can just 3D print it! Counterfeits can also be made from 3D printers, such as fake bills, coins, and even tickets.

3D printing is an entirely new world. There are hundreds of thousands of things to 3D print. In the future we, might be able to just print a robot or a computer. The only limit might be your imagination.





HOLDING UP THE EARTH

Ethan Inglis

~ Staff Reporter

You get out of a taxi and go into the building you work in. You climb the stairs when all of the sudden, the ground starts to shake. You see

furniture slide across the floor and parts of the building begin to fall down. You run down the stairs toward the exit, but part of the ceiling falls on your leg. There's screaming all around and smoke fills your lungs. That's when you pass out. The earthquake stops.

An hour or two later, you wake up and hear a noise. At first, you think it might just be a bird, but then again, birds don't sounds like the machine from "Terminator." You see a hand reach down and lift the chunk of ceiling off your leg. As soon as it is removed, you notice your leg is broken but also that this savior of yours, is anything but ordinary. His hand is long, skinny, and metallic. His chest has a built-in computer and his head looks like binoculars with a helmet on. You know this is not your usual hero. This is the Atlas Robot.

Standing six feet tall and weighing 330 pounds, the Atlas Robot is designed to search and rescue in disasters from earthquakes to nuclear radiation. Founded by Boston Dynamics, Atlas can do most of the things humans can including: getting in a car, driving it, and getting out. That is where the project is right now. Gill Pratt, a program manager for Boston Dynamics, compares the Atlas Robot to a small child. He said that a one-year-old child can barely walk. All this means that they have a long way to go.

The way the Atlas Robot works is that it has four hydraulically-actuated limbs; its right leg and arm and its left leg and arm. A hydraulic actuator includes a cylinder or a fluid motor that uses power to facilitate mechanical operation. Atlas was made out of aircraft aluminum and titanium. In other words, it's very hard to damage. It is controlled by an on-board computer and is powered from an off-board electric power supply via a flexible tether, which just looks like a wire.

In the DARPA's Robotics Challenge last year, Atlas performed a series of tasks that might happen in natural disasters. The tasks included: walking on rough terrain, climbing a ladder, driving a car, working a fire hose, locating and closing a leaking valve, moving debris out from the way of a door, opening a door, and if the door doesn't work, making a hole in the wall to walk through.

Why does this matter? Why can't we just have humans do the job? Well, if you sent a human into a burning building, the human might burn to death and fail to save the other human. But if you sent the Atlas Robot to go into a burning building, it would not burn up and it can't die.

Marc Raibert is the founder of Boston Dynamics. He started it because he wanted to help people with the robots he would create. Boston Dynamics has made lots of robots, in addition to Atlas. There's Big Dog, which helps the military carry heavy objects so that soldiers don't get tired carrying it themselves. They also made LS3, which does the same as Big Dog. Cheetah scans the surroundings of a building that fell to look for survivors. All of them help people.

When Boston Dynamics releases Atlas, the government will use them save humans. Atlas will be called up in all kinds of disasters. Soon it will be normal for Atlas to be around. In the year 2055, there may be more robots like

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Atlas. When we watch the news, they may talk about how robots once again saved the lives of humans as if it were normal for them to be around. Maybe there would be a guard for each neighborhood, each town, and store. It might remind you of 1984's, "Terminator" where robots try to take over the world. But remember, these robots aren't trying to kill us, they're here to help us.



THE NEW WALK

Priscilla Jones
~ Staff Reporter

Over 100 people should not be walking today in Israel and

Europe. They now have a key to walk again and have freedom. The Rewalk is a mobile walking device for paraplegics. It's like wearing moving leg braces with a backpack and straps from the wearer's legs up to the lower chest for support. Lofstrands are also used, which are custom crutches. Dr. Amit Goffer is an Israeli entrepreneur who invented the Rewalk. Astonishingly, he is paralyzed too.

When you move in the Rewalk, you have straps to support you when you walk. The Rewalk forces you to flex your leg but in a smooth way so it does not hurt as much. After a while, you get used to it. You might not walk like a human, but it's better than being in a wheelchair for life. Lofstrands are also used for support since it would be too hard without them. What makes Lofstrands special is that they are adjustable and can be used from a three year-old to a 99 year-old person. Users need crutches because they need to balance while using the Rewalk, which means it's only

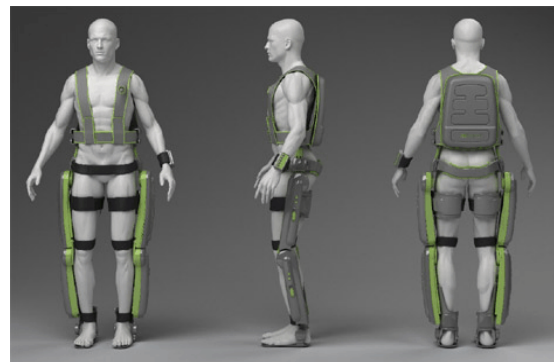
suitable for people who have control of their shoulders and hands.

Many people around the world are deeply depressed about being paralyzed. Amit Goffer offers them a way forward. He made the Rewalk to change people's lives – even though he's paralyzed from the neck down and can't use his own invention. "For more than 2,000 years, the wheelchair has been the only mobility solution offered to patients with paralysis below the waist down and now at Moss Rehab, the dream of walking again is becoming a reality for them," says Goffer.

One downside to the Rewalk is that it costs \$52,000, which is very expensive. It's also not available in most countries. Another downside is the Rewalk weighs 33 pounds, which is heavy to some people.

The Rewalk is only being sold in Israel and Europe near Amit Goffer's homeland. Amit Goffer and his team would like to turn it loose so everyone can use it. They will be able to release the Rewalk in different countries soon. After several years of clinical trials in Israel and the United States, the unit will go on sale in Israel and Europe in January.

From the invention of the wheelchair to Rewalk, entrepreneurs like Amit Goffer can make a difference in people's lives. Over 100 paraplegics are walking today in Israel and Europe. Could there be a Rewalk for your whole body invented next? From country to country, city to city, and person to person, the Rewalk may one day become a device used worldwide.





AS CLEAR AS A SKYSCRAPER

Esther Greenblatt
~ Staff Reporter

Imagine walking out of an airport and seeing a tall building that is almost invisible. As you get closer to the crystal-looking building, it appears camouflaged. The blue sky is reflected onto the skyscraper's surface. All you can do is stare at it's slim, enchanting structure.

Soon, there will be a 1,476-foot tall skyscraper that architects will make 'invisible.' It will be near Seoul, South Korea, right next to Incheon International Airport. Tower Infinity is on an island so when people cross the bridge or take a flight they will see a beautiful skyscraper. GDS Architects will use cameras to capture what is behind the skyscraper so it will blend in with the objects all around it. Inside the skyscraper will be a movie theater, museums, an observation deck and other attractions. GDS Architects has been planning Tower Infinity since 2007 and soon it will be done.

GDS has an interesting way of making the invisible skyscraper invisible. It will achieve invisibility by having a LED facade system and a series of cameras aligned across the building. The cameras will snap pictures which will reflect on the "skin" of the building so it will blend in with the scene all around it. GDS wanted to make Tower Infinity wider than other skyscrapers. "Instead of making it a stick, we decided to make it a larger volume," says GDS Director Scott Callihan. It will become almost invisible in the day and will glow in different colors on the ground level at night. The tower

will not be *completely* invisible but you won't be able to see it very well. This project is difficult and different from GDS's other structures. One difficulty is "coming up with an efficient structural system to make it stand and resist the wind forces," says Callihan.

The term skyscraper was first used in the 1880's but the first tall buildings were hundreds of years before that. Engineers started with iron and steel and made a 10-story-tall home insurance building, which was the first tall building supported by a steel skeleton. The first passenger elevator was built in a department store in Manhattan, New York. Now, the tallest building in the world is Burj Khalifa, located in Dubai, United Arab Emirates. The building is 2,624 feet tall. It is followed by the 2,132-foot tall Shanghai Tower in Shanghai, China.

There will be many different things inside of Tower Infinity. The skyscraper will hold the third-highest observation deck in the world, a museum, a water park, a roller coaster, a 4D movie theater, a cultural center, parking, as well as being surrounded by several other small buildings at the bottom. There will also be landscape gardens outside of Tower Infinity.

Other architects have tried to impress people by building the tallest building. "We really tried not to play that game of trying to be the tallest," says Callihan. GDS has come up with a new and fresh way to impress people, not by being the tallest, not by being the most interesting shape, but by being invisible.

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THE FLOATING FILTER

Ryan Herman
~ Staff Reporter

It was a hot summer day and Archie Lee Coates IV, Dong-Ping Wong, and Jeff Franklin were dripping with sweat and needed to swim in icy-cool water. But where's a nice place to swim in New York City? The river water there is so dirty you actually have to leave the city to go swimming in fresh water. This is how the idea of the Plus Pool was born.

The Plus Pool is designed to filter water in the East River of New York City. Instead of moving, it stays in one place so it cleans two million of gallons water every day. The 35-foot pool will also provide a place for New Yorkers to swim. It is hoped to be built by the summer of 2016.

The Plus Pool is a pool in the shape of a plus and it is one huge filter. The pool will make the water more attractive to river goers and it appeals to environmentalists because the pool will actually be cleaning the river bit by bit. The idea of putting a filter in the walls of the pool is a key idea. The filters will be in the sides of the pool and river water will flow through and get filtered. Four different filter combinations will be tested this summer. Water samples will also be collected. They will test 19 different aspects for ten weeks under the guidance of researchers from Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory at Columbia University. One of the things they really want to make sure of is that the pool can filter bacteria from human waste.

The shape of the Plus Pool is neat, when you learn why they picked it. Two of the Plus Pool's sides will be shallow and sloped

down for kids and people who can't swim too well. The long end-to-end part of the pool can be used for people who want to swim laps and will be very deep. The plus shape makes sure that the pool can be used by everybody!

The people who came up with the Plus Pool need a lot more money to launch the project. After the old Plus Pool campaign closed, the buzz died down and the founders realized that they needed more money. They need \$15 million by 2016 when they hope to build the pool. It would be just in time for the 2016 summer Olympics so people can enjoy the cool water. Through the fund-raising website Kickstarter, they raised \$273,000. Another way they're trying raise money is to sell tiles that can be individually designed or dedicated with a name on it. These tiles would be built into the pool and you would earn a "First Dip." The First Dip is a card that will allow you to swim before everyone else. Go to:

<http://www.pluspool.org/> to buy a tile and help the pool become free to the public!

Dong-Ping Wong, one of the original people to come up with idea, is only "85-90 percent sure that they've figured out which permits they'll need at the city, state, and federal levels." There are a lot of permits that are needed to start the pool – maybe hundreds. The team must also prove that parking a floating pool in the water and blocking the sun from all life underneath of the Plus Pool will not be killing the animals and plants underneath it.

A large and important milestone in getting the Plus Pool closer to going in the water is being able to buy the necessary materials to build the Plus Pool. Obviously, this is the biggest issue because if they can't get enough money to build, it will never be able to be built. They must also prove that the filters will work and that it will not harm the river's habitat.

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If the Plus Pool does finally become a reality, it could become really popular. The mayor of Sydney, Australia has already said he wants dibs on the second Plus Pool. Susan Love, Resource Planner for DNREC also sees the potential: "One Plus Pool will probably not have a huge impact on that amount of water. I think it is a new technology that really could have a big impact later on. Kind of like the internet, it could grow over time and become a huge invention."





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Sports



SHOULD YOU LET YOUR KID PLAY TACKLE FOOTBALL?

Nicole McGhee
~ Staff Reporter

Austin Knox is a quarterback who plays for a team of 10 and 11 year-olds in Texas. In one game, he was handing off the ball to a backup runner and had a head-to-head collision with a linebacker. The helmets crashed into each other like fireworks exploding on the 4th of July. "So we took him to the sidelines to see if he had a concussion and he took off his pads and didn't play for the rest of the day," said his dad Alan Knox. A doctor at the game determined that he may have had a concussion. Later, a specialist confirmed that he had a mild concussion and that Austin couldn't play for two weeks. Alan made it three.

Repeat concussions are one reason that more and more parents are not signing their kids up for tackle football. The NFL-funded USA Football lost around 200,000 players around the ages of 6-14 in 2011. Pop Warner has lost 23,612 players since 2010.

Some people don't know what a concussion is or what to do. A concussion is when the head gets a blow, jolt or bump. That means the brain rapidly moves back and forth in the skull. The brain really is bouncing around and twisting inside the skull. That sudden movement causes it to stretch and damages the cells, which creates a chemical change to the brain.

It is a little tough to diagnose a concussion. Here are some of its symptoms: mild or moderate headache, dizziness, loss of balance, drowsiness vomiting or nausea, a change of mood, trouble remembering things,

ringing in ears, short-term loss of newly-learned skills (like potty training) or a change in sleeping patterns.

Some signs of a concussion are more dangerous: one of the pupils is bigger than the other, drowsiness or cannot be awakened, a headache that gets worse, weakness or numbness, slurred talking, or cannot recognize other people or places. In these cases, call 911 or take the player to the emergency room. If someone has any of these symptoms, the doctor will make sure that there is nothing more serious like bleeding in the brain. The player cannot play or watch TV. They can only rest until the doctor says they can return to normal activities.

Are there ways to make tackle football any safer? One way might be with the new tackling technique called "Heads Up Tackling." Heads Up Tackling is when you tackle with your knuckles up and your elbows down. You're opening your hips to get the power and you are moving your head up and away. It's safer because with the old way, you're tackling with your head. NFL Commissioner Roger Goodell says he wants to teach Heads Up Tackling to the nation's kids.

Another way tackle football can be safer is if you have properly fitting gear. There are a lot of inventors trying to make the helmet safer. UCLA professor Vijay Gupta has created a two-millimeter-thick polymer to decrease the risk of concussions. "If I cut down the level of force with my material, that's going to help concussion reduction," Gupta said. One person has created a padded sock that can slip over the typical helmet. Ray McEwen is one of the people in charge of Sanford Stadium at the University of Georgia. "If you put a kid in the right equipment, teach him proper techniques, and play him against kids who are the same age

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and weight, it's a pretty safe sport," said McEwen. Studies show that football has had 50% fewer injuries than riding a bike and 74% fewer than skateboarding.

There are lots of reasons why parents may not sign up their kids for football. Kids necks are not as strong when they are younger than 14 years-old. At a young age, the neck is like that of a bobble head doll.

Another problem is injuries can be downplayed. When a player gets hit, a lot of coaches say "he only took a ding." Dr. Alexander K. Powers, a neurosurgeon from Wake Forest Baptist Health said, "You can't see a concussion as easily as a broken bone or a bruise."

Another reason parents are concerned is there are some long-term effects from concussions like headaches, dizziness and problems thinking straight. There are also other permanent physical injuries many like broken bones and torn ligaments.

What will tackle football for children be like in 50 years? Could the player's helmets be even more protective around their necks? Will the quarterback be more protected? Will teaching "Heads Up Tackling" to all the nation's kids work? Will there be rule changes like having the linemen squat sumo style? Chris Nowinski, Co-Founder and Executive Director of Sports Legacy Institute, a non-profit organization dedicated to solving the concussion crisis in sports, made a prediction: "The reality is you're going to need about 20 fixes that reduce risk by about a couple of percentage points each. There's still going to be a football. There's still going to be four downs. There's still going to be eleven guys on the field and touchdowns. Other than that, everything's in play."



THERE'S A GIRL IN THE BOY'S LOCKER ROOM

Ixel Dakin

~ Staff Reporter

Instead of playing baseball, the Chicago Cubs were dodging bombs, bullets, and land mines. In World War II, all the baseball players went to war with the rest of the men. This meant no baseball and bad business for Phillip K. Wrigley, owner of the Cubs and a chewing gum factory. What would happen without baseball? No team equals no profit. Desperate Phillip tried to scrape up the men that hadn't been sent to war. Sadly, they lacked in talent. Luckily, the ladies stepped up to plate.

Women would have shown up earlier, but girls and sports were never said in the same sentence. Quietly, girls were backed into the darkest corners when it came to athletics. Now, they have stepped out of the shadows and into the spotlight. WNBA star Sheryl Swoopes even has a shoe named after her. Girls have gotten so good that they even want to play on boys teams. There have been court cases about co-ed teams and whether the opposite sexes should play together. Through all the arguments and facts and papers there is one question behind it all – are you for or against?

Some girls never even get a chance to play a sport. "The reason? Socialization and training. It's the old stereotype of parents encouraging sports in their sons but not their daughters," says Dr. Marj Snyder, Associative Executive Director of the Women's Sports

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Foundation. Another problem is girls can't play on a female team if there isn't one. For instance, there aren't enough female hockey players for one team, let alone a whole league. It's almost like asking a girl to play against no one, or to go try figure skating. In some sports, without a team, you just can't play.

If a girl is on a boys team, often it's because she is better than the girls she would have played with and isn't being challenged by them. "Someone who's the best player in a league as a nine year-old is going to develop bad habits and not learn the game as well as they should be if they're not playing with people of her own ability, even if they're all boys," says Andy Rogovin, a Boston lawyer who spent more than 10 years coaching high school track and basketball. So they play on boy's teams to be challenged. Then it seems even though a girl might be better than everyone on the team, she has to prove herself to be treated like a normal player.

When some boys think of girls, they see petty girls who love pink, hate dirt, and are to afraid to break a nail. But is that what girls always turn out to be? Often there are plenty of girls who instead break the stereotype. These girls are referred to as tomboys. Life can be tough for these girls. Sarah Pollicove, a 10 year-old who used to play co-ed sports knows what this is like. "A lot of the boys can't accept that girls are as good as they are. They'd compliment a boy for doing something but if a girl did the same thing even better, they wouldn't say anything." They laugh when you make mistakes, even if they make the same mistakes. If you beat them, they just walk away. Other times, the boys get laughed at. So many times you'll hear a boy say to his friend 'you got beat by a girl.' "I don't think there are any girls who have had their friends say to them you got beat by a boy," says Rogovin. Apparently, this is not as appalling.

Boys are normally more athletic than girls. Boys tend to be huskier, stronger, and taller. This can be a problem in contact sports. "It's too dangerous," says mother Patricia Green. "That is why there is boy's baseball and girl's softball. I wouldn't want my 90-pound daughter being tackled or pinned down by a 200-pound boy. It has nothing to do with the mentality of the persons, but the physical aspect of those partaking." But that doesn't mean girls aren't strong, tall, and fast too. If a girl can't play a sport with boys because she's not as big, it's like saying a guy can't sew, cook, or be a stay-home dad.

Boys aren't the only ones who have advantages in contact sports. Sometimes the boys actually get the short end of the stick. In sports like ice hockey and lacrosse, often a referee will call a boy for *legally* hitting a girl. But when a girl *illegally* hits a boy, that's fine to the referee. It's almost as if refs don't care that a girl is doing something illegal because she's a girl. This is not fair to the player who got hit nor the girl who is hitting. They are being cheated because of their gender. Does this mean that boys can't hit girls? That they have to watch them go, and hope that somehow, they will magically mess up? That wouldn't be fair, it wouldn't be right. But that is what some boys do, just so that they won't get penalized.

Deciding to play on a boy's team can be tough for girls. "In coed teams it isn't unusual, for boys to ignore the girls," says Sarah Pollicove, a 10 year-old who used to play on a coed team but isn't in a rush to play there again. Girls who are super dedicated will continue to play on a boy's team so that they can become better than before – even if it seems like they are on an island. "I decided I wanted to play and I felt I could deal with it," says Hayley Wickenheiser, a member of the Canadian women's hockey team, who won her fourth world championship earlier this year.

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Many men believe women should play on their teams too. It's not just females. "Women may be different for obvious reasons, but does that stop them from getting down and dirty on the turf? If men are the only athletes, then who would women cheer on, and let inspire them?" says a 19 year-old male from Vancouver, Washington.

If girls can play on all-guy teams, some say boys should be able to play on all-girl teams. In Massachusetts, a boy won an all-girls swimming competition with a time that wouldn't have even qualified for the boy's swimming competition. One exception to boys playing on girls teams would be if they are interested in sports that are not presented to them. An example is volleyball. However, if there was a boy's volleyball team available to boys, that would be the better and most-preferred option. Otherwise, boys might completely take over in the world of athleticism yet again. "When equal treatment creates fundamentally unequal and unfair competition, should gender-blind equality trump fairness?" asks jurist Alan Boynton. As a community, we must decide whether equality is the fairest way to go. When it comes to athletic equality for women, will our society go for gold – or just settle for silver?



PHILLIES MID-SEASON REPORT

Ethan Inglis

The Phillies have a 1-0 lead. The pitcher lifts up his leg, ready to pitch – BUT WAIT! There goes Cliff Lee to second. The pitcher could have walked to the base to get him out. Cliff was out by a mile! At least Chase Utley wouldn't make a mistake like th- WAIT WHAT!?!? What the heck Chase! In the bottom of the 8th, down three runs with no reason to bunt. But oh no, you feel the urge to bunt the ball. Why Chase? It's not just these players, it's the whole team. Wake up Phillies, wake up.

Though these scenes might be fictional, the Phillies are parked in last place and they feel real. They're trying to snake their way up to fourth place to catch the New York Mets. Despite this, the Phillies are better than last year. A short win streak and some luck could have them tied in first with the Atlanta Braves. What we've seen so far this season is actually enlightening given preseason predictions and I think they have a good chance of winning in the East division.



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Entertainment



VIDEO GAME REVIEW:

GOAT SIMULATOR

Basil Barnett

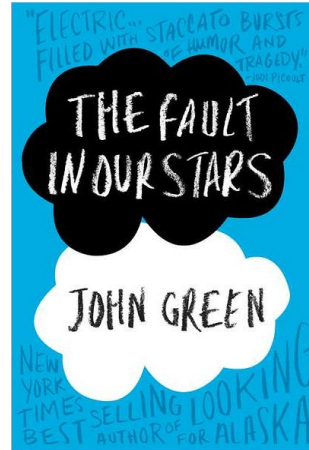
Goat Simulator is a game by Coffee Stain Studios where you are a goat. In this game you can get points for various things like licking and head-butting things.

There are also secrets like the pentagram. When you drag five ragdolls to it, you become the Demon Goat. What this does is when you use your special, it makes things come towards you. And if you don't know what a ragdoll is, it's a character model where all of the body parts are separate physics objects that are connected. When you jump onto a throne at a certain place, you can become the Goat Queen. You summon ragdolled peasants to guard you.

There is a small chance that when you "bah," you will hear human screams. At first, I thought that it was another Demon Goat, but it's just a random chance. There are occasional glitches. I got launched out of the world a few times.

My favorite thing to do is try to lick cars. The most rewarding thing you can do is collect the trophies. When you collect all of the trophies, you get a "Steam" achievement. And if you don't know what Steam is, some games are on Steam, a gaming site. If you want to get these games, go to store.steampowered.com.

I give this game a 9/10. It gives you a good laugh but it has some small downsides like falling out of the world. I got a bit mad about that.



BOOK REVIEW:

THE FAULT IN OUR STARS

Jasmine Middaugh

This tragic and humorous story about young love is another one of John Green's great books. Hazel,

is 16 year-old girl who is living her everyday life with Thyroid cancer. She stumbles upon great and also heartbreaking experiences throughout the story. While at her Cancer Kid Support Group, she meets a charming 17 year-old named Augustus Waters, who she quickly takes an interest in. Throughout the book the two become closer and closer in their relationship. You learn more about their personalities and questions are revealed that weren't clear before. This was a book that I could not put down. There are a lot of shocking plot twists and grabbing characters that you can't stop reading about. I recommend this book to anyone who likes a funny or grabbing story. The movie will be coming out on June 6.





OBITUARIES

DORA'S FINAL FRONTIER

Aidan Sweeney



Dora died on May 26th. She was lost in the jungle with no food or water or her map to show her the way out. She couldn't get back to civilization in time so she died of thirst. Earlier that day, Swiper had stolen the map from her because she forgot to say "Swiper! No swiping!" Swiper is now in jail awaiting trial to see if he is guilty of Dora's death. The funeral will be held on July 16th in the jungle near where she died. P.S. Remember to bring a map.



BARBIE BITES THE DUST

Emily Moore



Barbie died on May 21st. According to Ken, she had been obsessed with finding the perfect outfit for a party at her friend's house. She was captivated by a choker necklace in Raquelle's shop. Her friends said that she was having a blast at the party but did not feel so good when she came home. She was found laying on her bed choked to death.

Ken was interviewed but he was found innocent even though he was furious when he found out that Barbie had spent all her money on the choker necklace. Police investigated Barbie's friend's house and her friends were thoroughly questioned. "I swear! All I did was drive her home in her limo!" said Teresa. "Okay, I admit it. I borrowed her jewelry - except for the choker. It looked too small for her!" cried Nikki. Police found no evidence that her friends were involved in the crime and they are no longer suspects. Police have concluded that Barbie simply bought the wrong size necklace, which led to her death.



DIPSY'S DIP OF DEATH

Bethany Duff



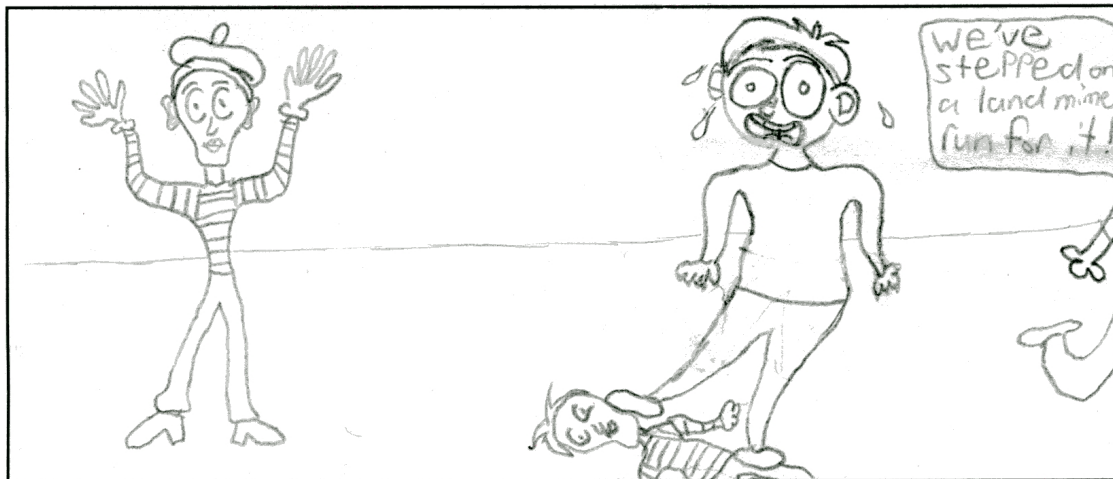
COOKIE MONSTER CRUMBLES

Tommy McCarty

Dipsy, the green Teletubby died on May 29th. He was taking a bath at the time but forgot a very important rule: electronics and water don't mix well. Dipsy had been watching the TV that was resting on his stomach right before his bath and didn't want to stop in the middle of the show. Thinking it would cause no harm, Dipsy watched his tele in the tub. When Po (the red Teletubby) found him an hour later, Dipsy was fried as crisp as "tubby toast." When asked about it, Po said "It looked like an alien was in the tub. Dipsy never looked like an alien before." The remaining three Teletubbies came to the conclusion that Dipsy must have been electrocuted through his stomach. To make sure nothing like this ever happened again, all baths were banned from Tubbieland. The result stunk as you might imagine. Dipsy's funeral will be held on June 15 and you can watch it on your TV. Dipsy will be greatly missed.

Many of you have probably heard of drug addicts that take serious drugs such crack cocaine but there is another addictive drug.....cookies. Some of you may think this is crazy, but your wrong. On November 10, 1969 some sort of blue furry animal known as Cookie Monster brought this drug to life. Cookie Monster felt he couldn't fit into his neighborhood so he filled his sadness with this drug. The side effects this drug has are deadly. As you take a bite, the sugary chemicals break up into the blood stream and travel throughout the body causing obesity and diabetes. As the months passed for Cookie Monster, addiction wasn't the only side effect to the drug. His social life suffered too. His neighbors like Oscar and Elmo thought he was wasting his life and needed help. It got so bad Cookie Monster couldn't stand two minutes without a cookie.

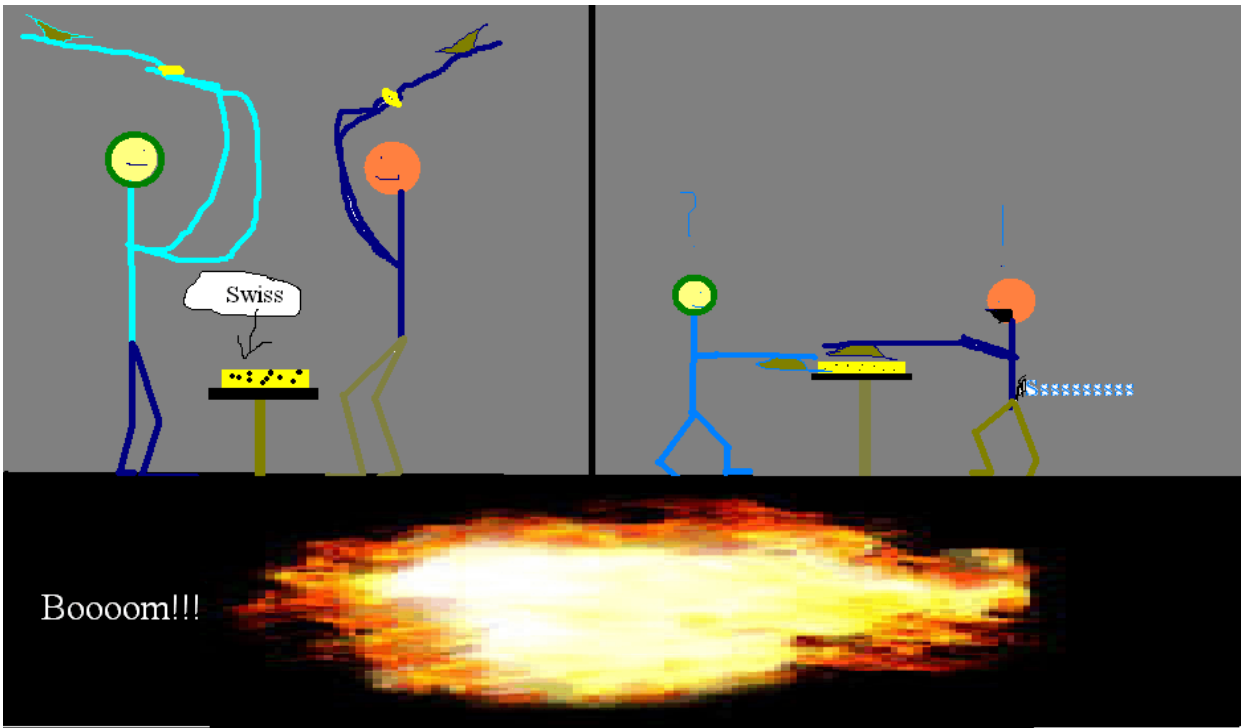
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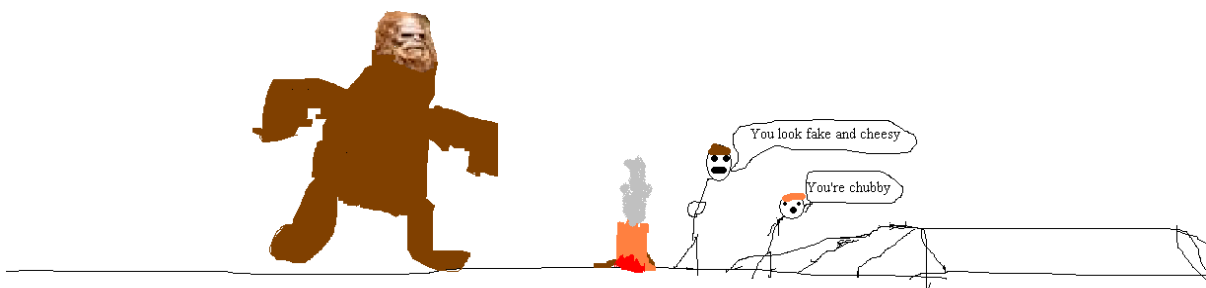
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COMICS



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HELLO MY NAME IS FAT TUESDAY. I AM A YOUNG, MALE DOMESTIC SHORTHAIK CAT. MY FUR IS GRAY - BLUE AND I AM UP TO DATE WITH SHOTS. I AM HANDSOME AND I LOVE ATTENTION. I WAS ABANDONED BUT THANKFULLY DHA TOOK ME IN. PLEASE ADOPT ME! YOU CAN FIND ME AT THE DELAWARE HUMANE ASSOCIATION, 701 A STREET WILMINGTON, DE 19801, OR AT ADOPTAPET.COM.

ABOUT NCCL SCHOOL'S WRITING PROGRAM:

Above all else, writing is communication. If we think of what constitutes good writing, we think of a writer who has reached us with an idea or feeling, clearly, uniquely, expressively. The chief goal of the writing program at NCCL is to nurture a child's ability to communicate and develop his ideas in this way.

Many of us remember writing experiences in school where we handed in a piece of writing that the teacher saw for the first time, graded, made a few comments on, and handed back. What did we learn about writing? Probably, that writing is only an assignment and that the audience is often just the teacher.

At NCCL, we spend hours each week working with children throughout the crafting process. We listen, consult, ask questions, and praise children on their writing in one-on-one conferences. Kids share their writing with each other. We want children to become intimate with the process of writing as well as being proud of a finished product that will be shared with and read by a community.

We start by looking at writers who've reached us. What do we like about this passage or poem? How did the writer get her idea or feeling across so well? We point children's attention to subjects, words, styles, techniques, and elements that inspire us as writers across genres.

We give children the opportunity to write in many genres at NCCL. This allows children to experiment and find strengths as well as appreciate the breadth of writing. Projects include: poetry, journal writing, stories, letters, reports, family history, ABC books, personal narrative, newspaper writing, essays, historical fiction, and vignettes. Since the beginning of the school, we've found it essential to give children the freedom of choice within these genres. What they write needs to be important and meaningful to them. How can you learn to invest yourself in and cultivate a piece of writing when you're not even interested in the subject you're writing about?

Writing for an audience adds to this sense of purpose. We begin with each other. Group 1 (K, 1st, and 2nd grade) students share their writing with classmates in a special "author's chair" and as the kids get older, they gradually learn how to support each other as a community of writers by offering constructive feedback and praise. The idea is that we're all part of this together and that we can learn from each other.

Ultimately, our audience is larger than the classroom. Sometimes our writing appears on the walls and hallways of our school. Often we go further, submitting work for publication or producing our own newspaper that we deliver to area businesses such as local barber shops and take-out food restaurants. Unlike many other subject areas, writing offers this big payoff and we relish it. More than any other part of the process, publishing allows kids to see themselves as writers and feel a sense of accomplishment.

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There are times of course when we need to bring children's attention to the nuts and bolts of writing. When not done well, functions of writing like spelling, capitalization, punctuation, sentence structure, and organization can interfere with communication. We approach each of these functions at a developmentally appropriate level. In Group 1, kids are often using invented spelling and learning to put spaces between words. They're just getting comfortable with these basic elements.

In Group 2 (3rd and 4th grade), kids are learning to become more regular with spelling, capitalization and punctuation and are learning beginning paragraphing. They continue to smooth out these areas in Group 3 (5th and 6th grade) and begin to tackle organization, learning to see the whole rather than just the parts of their

writing. All of these elements continue as the children move into Group 4 (7th and 8th grade). They also learn more nuanced functions like the use of semi-colons.

By the time a child reaches Group 4, we want him to see himself as a writer with the habits of mind of a writer. We know if we encourage his strengths and support his struggles, he'll improve while he's with us. In the end though, we want him to become patient, flexible, thoughtful, and to challenge himself because these habits are what will allow him to grow in his writing abilities beyond NCCL. We encourage these habits of mind to help children develop into good writers, but of course, we nurture children in this way across all of our studies at NCCL.

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