☆ Are you an artist (New Jersey)

poor richards almanac
works and days
money management
natural cures

Keeps face warm.

Owen

All you would have to do is cut that string and it's a giant eye hole.

Robert Franklin Bennett

It is too small for adult head.

Nolan sousley

Personal life

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

"Personal Life" redirects here. For The Thermals album, see Personal Life (album).

Personal life is the course of an individual's life, especially when viewed as the sum of personal choices contributing to one's personal identity.[1]

Contents [hide]

HISTORY[EDIT]

Humans traditionally lived in family-based social structures and artificial shelters.[citation needed]

In the past, before modern technology largely alleviated issues of economic scarcity in industrialised countries, most people spent a large portion of their time attempting to provide their basic survival needs, including water, food, and protection from the weather.[2] Humans needed survival skills for the sake of both themselves and their community; food needed to be harvested and shelters needed to be maintained.[3] There was little privacy in a community, and people identified one another according to their social role.[4] Jobs were assigned out of necessity rather than personal choice.[5]

○

Furthermore, individuals in many ancient cultures primarily viewed their self-existence under the aspect of a larger social whole, often one with mythological underpinnings which placed the individual in relation to the cosmos.[6] People in such cultures found their identity not through their individual choices—indeed, they may not have been able to conceive a choice which was purely individual.

Such individuals, if asked to describe themselves, would speak of the collective of which they were part: the tribe, the Church, the nation.[7] Even in the 21st century, survival issues dominate in many countries and societies. For example, the continents of Africa and Asia are still largely mired in poverty and third-world conditions, without technology, secure shelter, or reliable food sources. In such places, the concepts of a "personal life", "self-actualization", "personal fulfillment", or "privacy" are largely unaffordable luxuries.[8][need quotation to verify]

The English philosopher John Locke (1632-1704) figures among the pioneers in discussing the concept of individual rights. In the 17th century he promoted the natural rights of the individual to life, liberty, and property, and included the pursuit of happiness as one of the individual's goals. think for yourself

The room often reflects many aspects of one's personal life.

your things

Increasingly, leisure time is spent on computer games.

SOCIOLOGY[EDIT]

The notion of a personal life, as now understood, is in part a creation of modern Western society. People in the United States, especially, place a high value on privacy. Since the colonial period, Americans have been noted for their individualism and their pursuit of self-definition.[9] Indeed, the United States Declaration of Independence and the Constitution explicitly raise the pursuit of happiness and the expectation of privacy to the level of rights.


A pill box presented to a technician at ICI in 1936 made from the first pound of polyethylene

In modern times, many people have come to think of their personal lives as separate from their work.[10] Work and recreation are distinct; one is either on the job or not, and the transition is abrupt. Employees have certain hours they are bound to work, and work during recreational time is rare. This may be related to the continuing specialization of jobs and the demand for increased efficiency, both at work and at home. The common phrase "Work hard, play hard" illustrates this mindset. There is a growing trend, however, toward living more holistically and minimizing such rigid distinctions between work and play, in order to achieve an "appropriate" work–life balance.

The concept of personal life also tends to be associated with the way individuals dress, the food they eat, their schooling and further education as well as their hobbies, leisure activities, and cultural interests. Increasingly, in the developed world, a person's daily life is also influenced by their leisure use of consumer electronics such as televisions, computers and the Internet, mobile phones and digital cameras.[11]
Other factors affecting personal life are an individual's health, personal relationships, pets as well as his home and personal possessions.

LEISURE ACTIVITIES

The way in which individuals make use of their spare time also plays an important role in defining their personal lives. In general, leisure activities can be categorised as either passive, in cases when no real effort is required, or active, when substantial physical or mental energy is needed.[12]

Passive activities include watching television, listening to music, watching sports activities or going to the cinema. The individual simply relaxes without any special effort.
Active activities may be more or less intensive ranging from walking, through jogging and cycling to sports such as tennis or football. Playing chess or undertaking creative writing might also be considered as demanding as these require a fair amount of mental effort.
Based on 2007 data, a US survey on use of leisure time found that the daily use of leisure time by individuals over 15 averaged 4.9 hours. Of this, more than half (2.6 hours) went on watching TV while only 19 minutes involved active participation in sports and exercise.[13]
Privacy[edit]

Privacy has been understood as entailing two different concepts; namely informational privacy and decisional privacy. The former concerns the right to be left alone in respect of the most intimate details of one's personal life and is a more accepted doctrine than the latter

SONIC.EXE
DARKEST STRUGGLES

Written by GuardianMobius

Edited by Hazard-the-Porgoyle

SheyGrell

Sandvich33

ClockworkCreeper

Reboot of *Sonic.exe* by J.C.-the-Hyena

Inspired by Sonic.exe Version 5 (Fan Game) by MY5TCrimson

And An Ordinary Sonic ROM Hack by Cinossu

Substrate (aquarium)
From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Gravel in a freshwater aquarium.
The substrate of an aquarium refers to the material used on the tank bottom. It can affect water chemistry, filtration, and the well-being of the aquarium's inhabitants, and is also an important part of the aquarium's aesthetic appeal. The appropriate substrate depends on the type of aquarium; the most important parameter is whether the aquarium contains fresh water or saltwater.

Considerations[edit]
Substrates are added to most aquaria principally for the increase in beneficial bacteria this provides. However, substrates can also have a variety of direct effects on water quality by releasing substances into the water, absorbing substances from the water, or reacting chemically with substances from other sources. Substrates can also have indirect effects on a system's health; dark-colored substrates, for example, are considered by some to be better for fish, as the fish display more colorfully by comparison, and are less likely to behave timidly.[1][2]
Apart from all other considerations, substrates are frequently chosen for their aesthetic qualities.
Some substrates are used to alter water chemistry. Crushed coral and coral sand both contain calcium carbonate, which will raise the carbonate hardness and buffer the pH. Peat may be used in some aquaria to mimic some soft water habitats.
Substrate may also be used as part of a biological filtration system. Beneficial bacteria colonize all aquarium surfaces that are exposed to aerated water, including the substrate. Because the numerous particles have a high surface area, substrates are often employed in biological filtration. Some common types of filtration involving the substrate include the undergravel filter and the deep sand bed.
Planted tanks require a substrate that will remain loose enough for plant roots to penetrate it. The substrate should be chemically inert and free of sharp edges. Fine gravel (1–2 mm) is preferred by some aquarists because coarser substrates allow debris to settle within the gaps between grains, which is particularly difficult to clean in a planted aquarium. Sloping the substrate so it is most shallow in front accommodates larger plants with correspondingly larger root systems in the back. The substrate for plants should be at least 5 cm (2 in) deep. Often, a lower layer of richer substrate such as potting soil, peat, vermiculite, or certain types of clay are used as a source of iron and trace elements for plant roots.[3][4]
In breeding tanks for egg-scattering species, a layer of marbles is sometimes used as a substrate, allowing the eggs to fall into the gaps between the marbles where the parents cannot eat them.[5] Quarantine tanks (sometimes called hospital tanks) often use no substrate at all. This assists in keeping the aquarium as clean as possible as well as monitoring of fish excrements.[6]
Fish of the species Pelvicachromis taeniatus were shown to be able to recognize olfactory traces left behind by substrate, even in clear water; highlighting that the presence of substrate is important for fish kept in tanks. This method is beneficial to increase fish activity drastically in empty tanks.[7]
Types of substrate[edit]
For freshwater aquaria, gravel is the most common substrate. To prevent damage to fish, gravel should not be sharp. Aquarium gravel can be as coarse as pea-sized or as fine as 1–2 mm.[1] It is available in a number of colors, and may be naturally colored or dyed, and may have a polymer seal to ensure it does not affect water chemistry.[1] Gravel sold specifically for use in aquaria is chemically inert. It is commonly composed of quartz or other lime-free minerals.[4] If the gravel is rough or sharp, it is not suitable for bottom-dwelling fish that like to sift the substrate or dig.[1] When growing aquatic plants, the Cation Exchange Capacity[8] (CEC) is also an important thing to consider when choosing a substrate. CEC is the ability to absorb positively charged nutrient ions (so high CEC is good). This means the substrate will hold nutrients and make them available for the plant roots. It doesn’t indicate the amount of nutrients the substrate contains.
Shell grit, crushed limestone, crushed marble, crushed coral skeletons, coral sand, and oolitic aragonite substrates are possible choices. Because calcium carbonate, the primary component of these substrates, increases water hardness and pH, these are used most often for hard water species, such as those for African rift lake cichlids or for saltwater fish and invertebrates. Some invertebrates such as mollusks or stony corals also use the calcium and strontium released. Calcium carbonate substrates are poorly suited to aquaria housing most other freshwater aquarium fish, particularly river species, which are adapted to soft water.[4]
Peat, or decomposed plant matter, is used most commonly in soft water or blackwater river[9] systems, such as those mimicking the Amazon River[10] basin. In addition to being soft in texture and therefore suitable for demersal (bottom-dwelling) species such as Corydoras catfish, peat is reported to have a number of other beneficial functions in freshwater aquaria. It softens water by acting as an ion exchanger, it contains substances good for plants and for the reproductive health of fishes, and can even prevent algae growth and kill microorganisms. Peat often stains the water yellow or brown due to the leaching of tannins.[4]

Magnet therapy

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This article is about static magnetic fields in alternative medicine. For medical uses of electromagnetism, see Electro

Magnet therapy, **magnetic therapy**, or **magnotherapy** is a pseudoscientific alternative medicine practice involving the use of static magnetic fields. Practitioners claim that subjecting certain parts of the body to magnetostatic fields produced by permanent magnets has beneficial health effects. These physical and biological claims are unproven and no effects on health or healing have been established.[1][2][3][4] Although hemoglobin, the blood protein that carries oxygen, is weakly diamagnetic (when oxygenated) or paramagnetic (when deoxygenated) the magnets used in magnetic therapy are many orders of magnitude too weak to have any measurable effect on blood flow.[5]

Tau

Greek alphabet

Αα	Alpha	Νν	Nu
Ββ	Beta	Ξξ	Xi
Γγ	Gamma	Οο	Omicron
Δδ	Delta	Ππ	Pi
Εε	Epsilon	Ρρ	Rho
Ζζ	Zeta	Σσς	Sigma
Ηη	Eta	Ττ	Tau
Θθ	Theta	Υυ	Upsilon
Ιι	Iota	Φφ	Phi
Κκ	Kappa	Χχ	Chi
Λλ	Lambda	Ψψ	Psi
Μμ	Mu	Ωω	Omega

Tau (uppercase T, lowercase τ; Greek: ταυ [taf]) is the 19th letter of the Greek alphabet. In the system of Greek numerals it has a value of 300.

The name in English is pronounced /taʊ/ or /tɔː/,[1] but in modern Greek it is [taf]. This is because the pronunciation of the combination of Greek letters αυ has changed from ancient to modern times from one of [au] to either [av] or [af], depending on what follows (see Greek orthography).

Tau was derived from the Phoenician letter taw Phoenician taw. svg. Letters that arose from tau include Roman T and Cyrillic Te (Т, т).

The letter occupies the Unicode slots U+03C4 (lowercase) and U+03A4 (uppercase). In HTML, they can be produced with named entities (τ and Τ), decimal references (τ and Τ), or hexadecimal references (τ and Τ).

The lower-case letter τ is used as a symbol for:
specific tax amount.

TAU (spacecraft), proposed spacecraft

The expressed period of the freerunning rhythm of an animal, i.e., the length of the daily cycle of an animal when kept in constant light or constant dark-

The dose interval in pharmacokinetics

The core variable in General Tau Theory

Tau (protein) in biochemistry is a protein associated with microtubules and is implicated in neurodegenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's disease, some forms of Frontotemporal lobar degeneration, and Chronic traumatic encephalopathy

Mathematics[edit]
divisor function in number theory, also denoted d or σ0

golden ratio (1.618...), although φ (phi) is more common.

Kendall tau rank correlation coefficient in statistics

Stopping time in stochastic processes

Tau (2π) (6.283...), the name for the ratio constant of a circle's circumference to radius

Tau-function in number theory.

Torsion of a curve in differential geometry

The prefix of many stars, via the Bayer stellar designation system. (Tau Ceti is such a star)

Proper time in relativity
Shear stress in continuum mechanics

The lifetime of a spontaneous emission process
tau lepton, an elementary particle in particle physics

Tau in astronomy is a measure of optical depth, or how much sunlight cannot penetrate the atmosphere

In the physical sciences, tau is sometimes used as time variable, to avoid confusing t as temperature
time constant of any device, such as an RC circuit
Torque, the rotational force in mechanics

The symbol for tortuosity in hydrogeology

In ancient times, Tau was used as a symbol for life and/or resurrection, whereas the eighth letter of the Greek alphabet, theta, was considered the symbol of death.

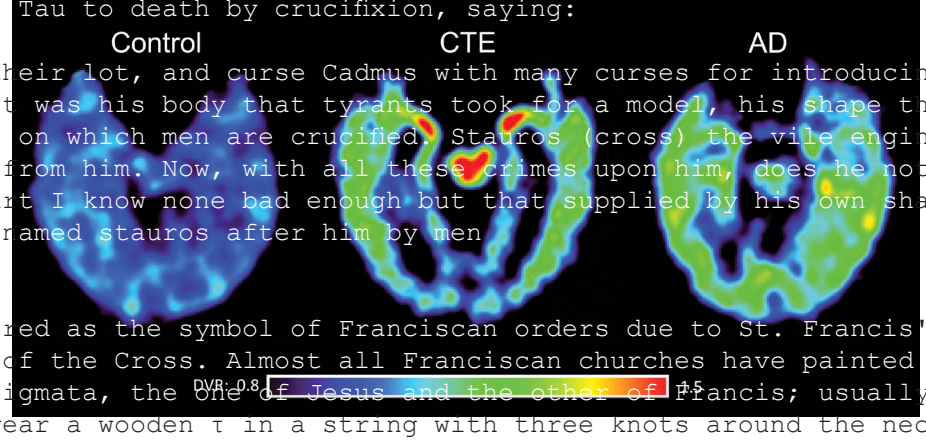
In Biblical times, the Taw was put on men to distinguish those who lamented sin, although newer versions of the Bible have replaced the ancient term "Taw" with "mark" (Ezekiel 9:4) or "signature" (Job 31:35).

Its original sound value is a voiceless alveolar plosive, IPA /t/

The symbolism of the cross was connected not only to the letter chi but also to tau, the equivalent of the last letter in the Phoenician and Old Hebrew alphabets, and which was originally cruciform in shape; see Cross of Tau

An essay written around 160 AD, attributed to Lucian, a mock legal prosecution called The Consonants at Law — Sigma v. Tau in the Court of Seven Vowels contains a reference to the cross attribution. Sigma petitions

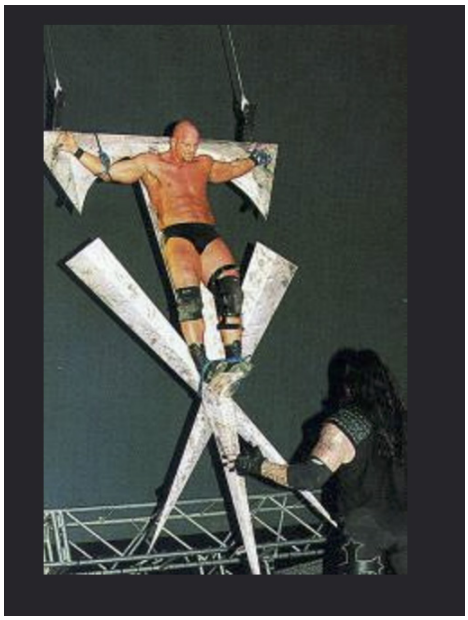
the court to sentence Tau to death by crucifixion, saying:



Men weep, and bewail their lot, and curse Cadmus with many curses for introducing Tau into the family of letters; they say it was his body that tyrants took for a model, his shape that they imitated, when they set up structures on which men are crucified. Stauros (cross) the vile engine is called, and it derives its vile name from him. Now, with all these crimes upon him, does he not deserve death, nay, many deaths? For my part I know none bad enough but that supplied by his own shape — that shape which he gave to the gibbet named stauros after him by men

Tau is usually considered as the symbol of Franciscan orders due to St. Francis' love for it, symbol of the redemption and of the Cross. Almost all Franciscan churches have painted a tau with two crossing arms, both with stigmata, the one of Jesus and the other of Francis; usually members of the Secular Franciscan Order wear a wooden T in a string with three knots around the neck

T



Gríðr

In Norse mythology, Gríðr (Old Norse "greed"[1] or "greed, vehemence, violence, impetuosity"[2]) is a female jötunn who, aware of Loki's plans to have Thor killed at the hands of the giant Geirröd, helped Thor by supplying him with a number of magical gifts which included a pair of iron gloves, and a staff known as Gríðarvölr. These items saved Thor's life. She is also the mother of the god Víðarr by Odin.

Gríðr is referenced in the poem Þórsdrápa and in Snorri Sturluson's Skáldskaparmál. She or a someone of the same name appears as a witch in Illuga saga Gríðarfóstra.

Server [edit]

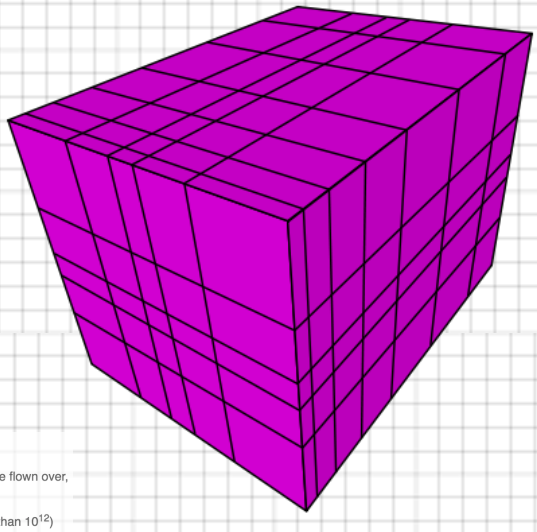
Each full region (an area of 256×256 meters) in the *Second Life* "grid" runs on a single dedicated core of a multi-core server. Homestead regions share 3 region core and Openspace Regions share 4 regions per core, running proprietary software on Debian Linux. These servers run scripts in the region, as well as providi communication between avatars and objects present in the region.

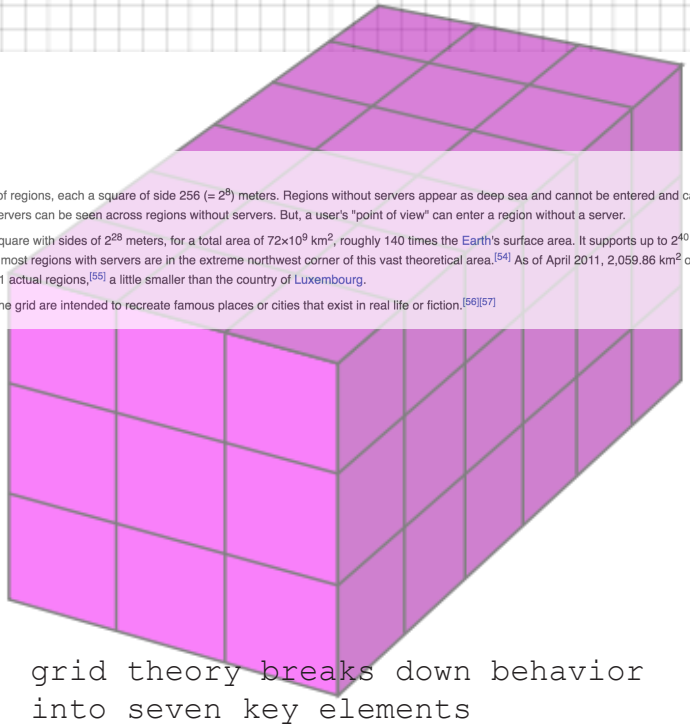
Every item in the *Second Life* universe is referred to as an *asset*. This includes the shapes of the 3D objects known as *primitives*, the digital images referred to a *textures* that decorate primitives, digitized audio clips, avatar shape and appearance, avatar skin textures, LSL scripts, information written on notecards, and so Each asset is referenced with a universally unique identifier or *UUID*.[65]

Assets are stored on Isilon Systems storage clusters,[66] comprising all data that has ever been created by anyone who has been in the *Second Life* world. Infrequently used assets are offloaded to S3 bulk storage.[67] As of December 2007, the total storage was estimated to consume 100 terabytes of server capacit The asset servers function independently of the region simulators, though the region simulators request object data from the asset servers when a new object lo into the simulator.[*citation needed*]

Each server instance runs a physics simulation to manage the collisions and interactions of all objects in that region. Objects can be nonphysical and non-movin actively physical and movable. Complex shapes may be linked together in groups of up to 256 separate primitives. Additionally, each player's avatar is treated a physical object so that it may interact with physical objects in the world. As of 9 July 2014, *Second Life* simulators use the *Havok 2011.2* physics engine for all in world dynamics.[69] This engine is capable of simulating thousands of physical objects at once.[70]

Linden Lab pursues the use of open standards technologies, and uses free and open source software such as Apache, MySQL, Squid and Linux.[71] The plan is move everything to open standards by standardizing the *Second Life* protocol. Cory Ondrejka, former CTO[72] of *Second Life*, stated in 2006 that a while after everything has been standardized, both the client and the server will be released as free and open source software.[73]





Grids [edit]

The grid is made of regions, each a square of side 256 (= 2^8) meters. Regions without servers appear as deep sea and cannot be entered and cannot be flown over, but regions with servers can be seen across regions without servers. But, a user's "point of view" can enter a region without a server.

The full grid is a square with sides of 2^{28} meters, for a total area of 72×10^9 km^2, roughly 140 times the Earth's surface area. It supports up to 2^{40} (more than 10^{12}) regions. But all or most regions with servers are in the extreme northwest corner of this vast theoretical area.[54] As of April 2011, 2,059.86 km^2 of this area was allocated to 31,431 actual regions,[55] a little smaller than the country of Luxembourg.

Some regions of the grid are intended to recreate famous places or cities that exist in real life or fiction.[56][57]

In the context of a spatial index, a grid (a.k.a. "mesh", also "global grid" if it covers the entire surface of the globe) is a regular tessellation of a manifold or 2-D surface that divides it into a series of contiguous cells, which can then be assigned unique identifiers and used for spatial indexing purposes. A wide variety of such grids have been proposed or are currently in use, including grids based on "square" or "rectangular" cells, triangular grids or meshes, hexagonal grids and grids based on diamond-shaped cells.

grid theory breaks down behavior into seven key elements

Element	Description
Initiative	Taking action, driving and supporting
Inquiry	Questioning, researching and verifying understanding
Advocacy	Expressing convictions and championing ideas
Decision making	Evaluating resources, choices and consequences
Conflict resolution	Confronting and resolving disagreements
Resilience	Dealing with problems, setbacks and failures
Critique	Delivering objective, candid feedback

Hegel draws a distinction between man's relation to the world and animals' relation to the world as two different forms of eating. Animals have a negative relation to the object because they simply swallow it. Human negativity, however, is reflected: man does not in fact devour the object, but rather incorporates it abstractly, and thereby creates the inner space that is the subject. It is a variation on the old humanist song and dance.

I have become increasingly interested in the philosophical border between man and animal, which also becomes an examination of the traditional boundary between culture and nature. I have chosen to tackle this issue via the thinkers who seem to have questioned the self-sufficiency of humanism most deeply: Heidegger and Lévinas. Despite their critique of a traditional concept of the subject, they remain humanists by insisting on an absolute distinction between humans and animals. The establishment of man's privileged position requires the sacrifice and devouring of animals. Not even Lévinas is willing to sacrifice the sacrifice....The biblical commandment "Thou shalt not kill" applies to humans, but leaves out animals. Our culture rests on a structure of sacrifice. We are all mixed up in an eating of flesh —real or symbolic. - J.D.

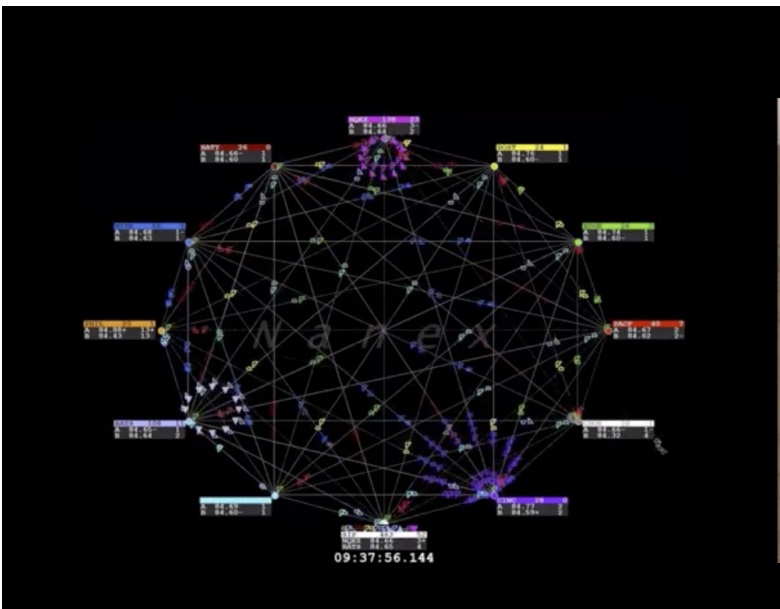
The May 6, 2010, Flash Crash[1] also known as The Crash of 2:45, the 2010 Flash Crash or simply the Flash Crash, was a United States trillion-dollar[2] stock market crash, which started at 2:32 p.m. EDT and lasted for approximately 36 minutes.[3]:1 Stock indexes, such as the S&P 500, Dow Jones Industrial Average and Nasdaq Composite, collapsed and rebounded very rapidly.[3] The Dow Jones Industrial Average had its biggest intraday point drop (from the opening) up to that point,[3] plunging 998.5 points (about 9%), most within minutes, only to recover a large part of the loss.[4][5] It was also the second-largest intraday point swing(difference between intraday high and intraday low) up to that point, at 1,010.14 points.[3][4][6][7] The prices of stocks, stock index futures, options and exchange-traded fund (ETFs) were volatile, thus trading volume spiked.[3]:3 A CFTC 2014 report described it as one of the most turbulent periods in the history of financial markets.[3]:1

According to a December 6, 2015 article in the Wall Street Journal, new regulations put in place following the 2010 Flash Crash—when "bids on dozens of ETFs (and other stocks) fell as low as a penny a share[8]—proved to be inadequate to protect investors in the August 24, 2015 flash crash, "when the price of many ETFs appeared to come unhinged from their underlying value."—ETFs were put under greater scrutiny by regulators and investors.[8] Analysts at Morningstar claim that,[8]

On April 21, 2015, nearly five years after the incident, the U.S. Department of Justice laid "22 criminal counts, including fraud and market manipulation" [9] against Navinder Singh Sarao, a trader. Among the charges included was the use of spoofing algorithms; just prior to the Flash Crash, he placed thousands of E-mini S&P 500 stock index futures contracts which he planned on canceling later.[9] These orders amounting to about "$200 million worth of bets that the market would fall" were "replaced or modified 19,000 times" before they were canceled.[9] Spoofing, layering, and front running are now banned.[2]

The Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) investigation concluded that Sarao "was at least significantly responsible for the order imbalances" in the derivatives market which affected stock markets and exacerbated the flash crash.[9] Sarao began his alleged market manipulation in 2009 with commercially available trading software whose code he modified "so he could rapidly place and cancel orders automatically."[9] Traders Magazine journalist, John Bates, argued that blaming a 36-year-old small-time trader who worked from his parents' modest stucco house in suburban west London[9] for sparking a trillion-dollar stock market crash is a little bit like blaming lightning for starting a fire" and that the investigation was lengthened because regulators used "bicycles to try and catch Ferraris." Furthermore, he concluded that by April 2015, traders can still manipulate and impact markets in spite of regulators and banks' new, improved monitoring of automated trade systems.[2]

As recently as May 2014, a CFTC report concluded that high-frequency traders "did not cause the Flash Crash, but contributed to it by demanding immediacy ahead of other market participants."[3]:1



the end zone

americas game: the missing rings
nfl films presents
first on the field
nfl gameday
nfl scoreboard
inside the nfl
around the league
nfl classics
a football life
nfl weekly countdown
thursday night football
path to the draft
america's game: the super bowl champions
undrafted
live wire
coachspeak
in their own words
put up your dukes
NFL A.M.
film session
football america
playbook
six days to sunday
point after
live from the rookie symposium
nfln special hof
NFL matchup
tackle my ride
thursday night kickoff
hall of fame game
NFL scouting combine
NFL Cheerleader Playoffs
good morning football
star spangled sundays
live from the super bowl
team cam
nfl redzone replay
monday night countdown
super bowl classics
the top 100 nfl greatest players
live from the owners meeting
NFL game of the week

nfl top 10
nfl follies
NFL gameday first
path to the draft
sound FX
NFL fantasy live
nfl total access
the coaches show
starting 11
run to the playoffs
inside mini camp
saturday night football
pro football hall of fame induction ceremony
run to the playoffs
nfl network NOW
the timeline
making the squad
nfl live
greatest 4th quarters
who is...?
NFL greatest games
NFL europa
NFL insiders
monday night football
NFL gameday overtime
NFL primetime
TNF gameday
up to the minute
NFL total access
TNF postgame
sunday NFL countdown
NFL preseason
sounds of the game
monday night football
live from the pro bowl
NFL draft
nfl replay
inside training camp
NFL hq
nfl picks
fantasy and friends
Madden NFL America

the end zone

SO MAKE YOUR SCULPTURE
MAKE ME THINK OF FLYING, TOO.

miniature version of
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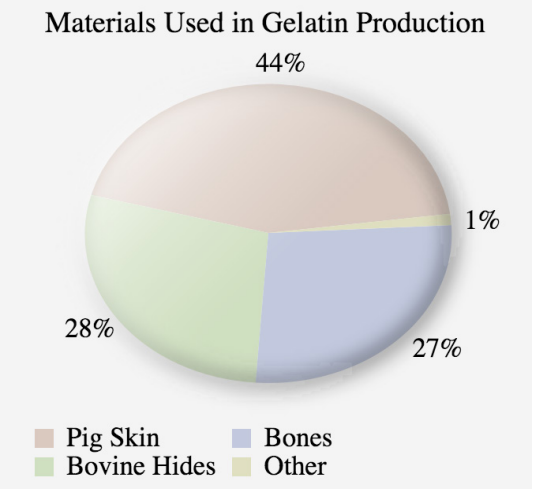
16" Multicolor P7 Beach Balls



This is a miniature version of the Giant Size Multicolor Beach Balls (see below) in Red, Yellow, Light Blue, Green, Orange and White alternating six panels with Orange end circles. Nicely produced and slightly larger than most beach balls of its size by a half inch or so. This 16-Inch Deflated Size Beach Ball stands about 12 1/2 inches tall when fully inflated.

Current Inventory: 1340

Inflated Diameter: 12.5in / 31cm
Beach Balls are measured Deflated end to end. Inflated Diameter is how wide the beach ball should be if fully inflated.

Beach Catalog: 1668

Regular Price: $1.78

Hot Summer Sale!

$1.48 each

Quantity 1 Order

CLICK ON BEACH BALLS TO VIEW | RETURN TO MAIN IMAGE

Yellowcake (also called ura-
nia) is a type of uranium con-
centrate pow- der obtained from
leach solu- tions, in an inter-
mediate step in the processing of
uranium ores. It is a step in
the process- ing of uranium
after it has been mined, before
fuel fabrica- tion or enrich-
ment. Yellow- cake concentrates
are prepared by various extraction
and refining methods, depending
on the types of ores. Typically,
yellowcakes are obtained through
the milling and chemical processing
of uranium ore forming a coarse
powder that has a pungent odor, is
insoluble in water, and contains
about 80% ura- nium oxide, which
melts at approximately 2880 °C.

The urani- um in yellowcake
is almost ex- clusively (99%+)
U-238, with very low radioac-
tivity. U-238 has an extremely
long half- life, over 4 bil-
lion years, meaning that it emits radiation at a slow rate. This stage of processing is be-
fore the more radioactive U-235
is concen- trated, so by defi-
nition, this stage of uranium
has the same radioactivity as
it did in na- ture when it was
underground, as the proportions
of isotopes are at their native
percentage concentration. De-
spite its long radioactive half-
life, it has a shorter biological
half-life, 15 days.[3] Yellowcake
is as radio- logically harmless
as natural potassium-carrying
minerals or thorium-oxide man-
tles used in Paraffin fuel lan-
terns.[4]

Egyptian pharaoh Tutankhamun had a club foot and a cleft palate, and it is likely that he needed a cane to walk

Club foot or clubfoot, also called Congenital Talipes Equinovarus (CTEV), is a congenital deformity involving one foot or both.[1] The affected foot appears to have been rotated internally at the ankle. Without treatment, people with club feet often appear to walk on their ankles or on the sides of their feet. However, with treatment, the vast majority of patients recover completely during early childhood and are able to walk and participate in athletics just as well as patients born without CTEV.

It is a relatively common birth defect, occurring in about one in every 1,000 live births. Approximately half of people with clubfoot have it affect both feet, which is called bilateral club foot. In most cases it is an isolated disorder of the limbs. It occurs in males twice as frequently as in females.

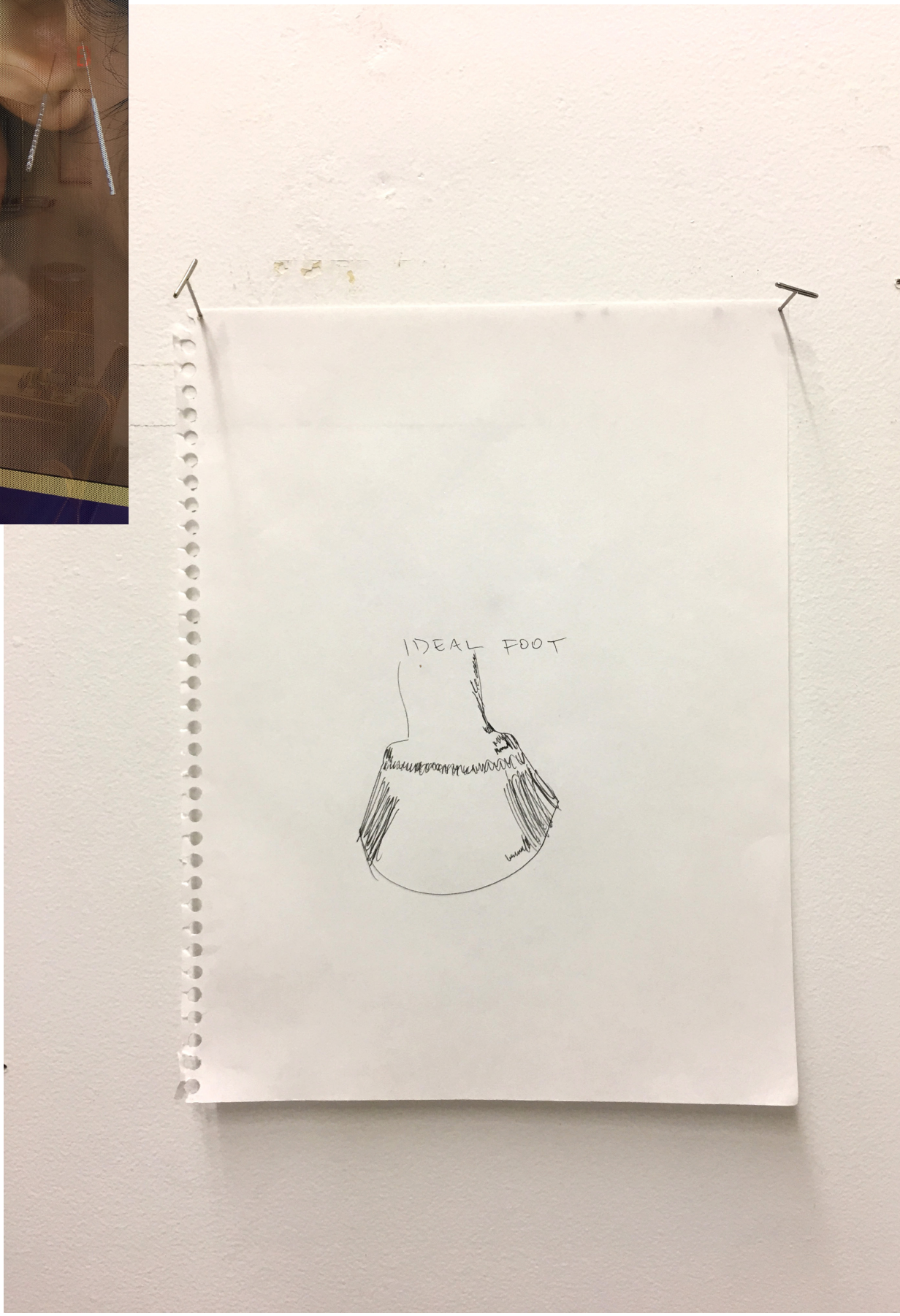
A condition of the same name appears in some non-human animals, particularly horses, though in that particular case it is more akin to stepping en pointe than sideways.[2]

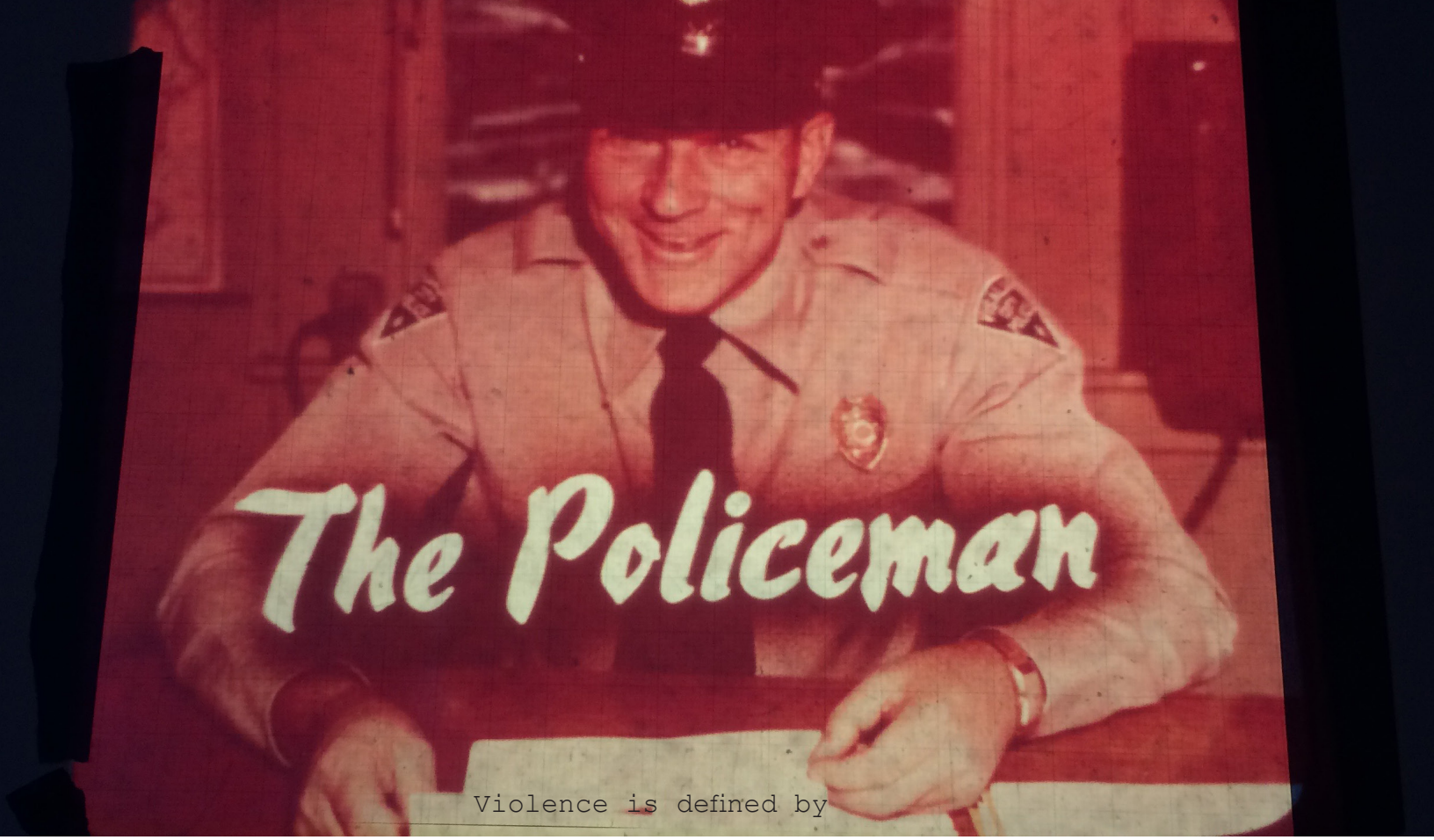
NFL Cornerback Charles Woodson was born with severely clubbed feet and went on to win the Heisman Award at the University of Michigan, played in Super Bowl XXXVII with the Oakland Raiders and won Super Bowl XLV with the Green Bay Packers.

The figure-skater Kristi Yamaguchi was born with a clubfoot, and went on to win gold medals at both the 1992 Winter Olympics and World Championships. The soccer star Mia Hamm was born with the condition and won Gold twice with Team USA in the 1996 Olympics and in the 2004 Olympics. Baseball pitcher Larry Sherry, the 1959 World Series MVP, was born with club feet,[16] as was pitcher Jim Mecir, and both enjoyed long and successful careers. In fact, it was suggested in the book Moneyball that Mecir's club foot contributed to his success on the mound; it caused him to adopt a strange delivery that "put an especially violent spin" on his screwball, his specialty pitch. The San Francisco Giants held the record as the team with the all-time highest number of players with clubbed feet as of July 2010,[citation needed] and Freddy Sanchez, one of its infielders, cites his ability to overcome the defect as a reason for his success.[17]

Tom Dempsey of the New Orleans Saints, born with a right club foot and no toes (this was his kicking foot), kicked an NFL record 63-yard (58 m) field goal. This kick became famous as the longest NFL field goal in history. Former NFL quarterback Troy Aikman beat being born with a clubfoot to enjoy a productive Hall of Fame career with 3 Super Bowl Rings in Super Bowl XXVII, Super Bowl XXVIII, and Super Bowl XXX.[18] Despite a club foot, Michael Houser, goaltender for the London Knights of the Ontario Hockey League, won the Red Tilson Trophy as the most outstanding player in the OHL in 2011-2012. He was signed by the National Hockey League's Florida Panthers in July, 2012.[19]

National Socialist and government official in Poland, Austria and Netherlands, Arthur Seyss-Inquart, lived his life walking with a clubfoot, and was still limping on it when he arrived at the gallows and was hanged as the last condemned prisoner at The Nuremberg Trials on October 16, 1946.[20] Nazi Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels had a deformity caused by a botched operation for the bacterial infection osteomyelitis, which some mistook for clubfoot.[21]


IDEAL FOOT

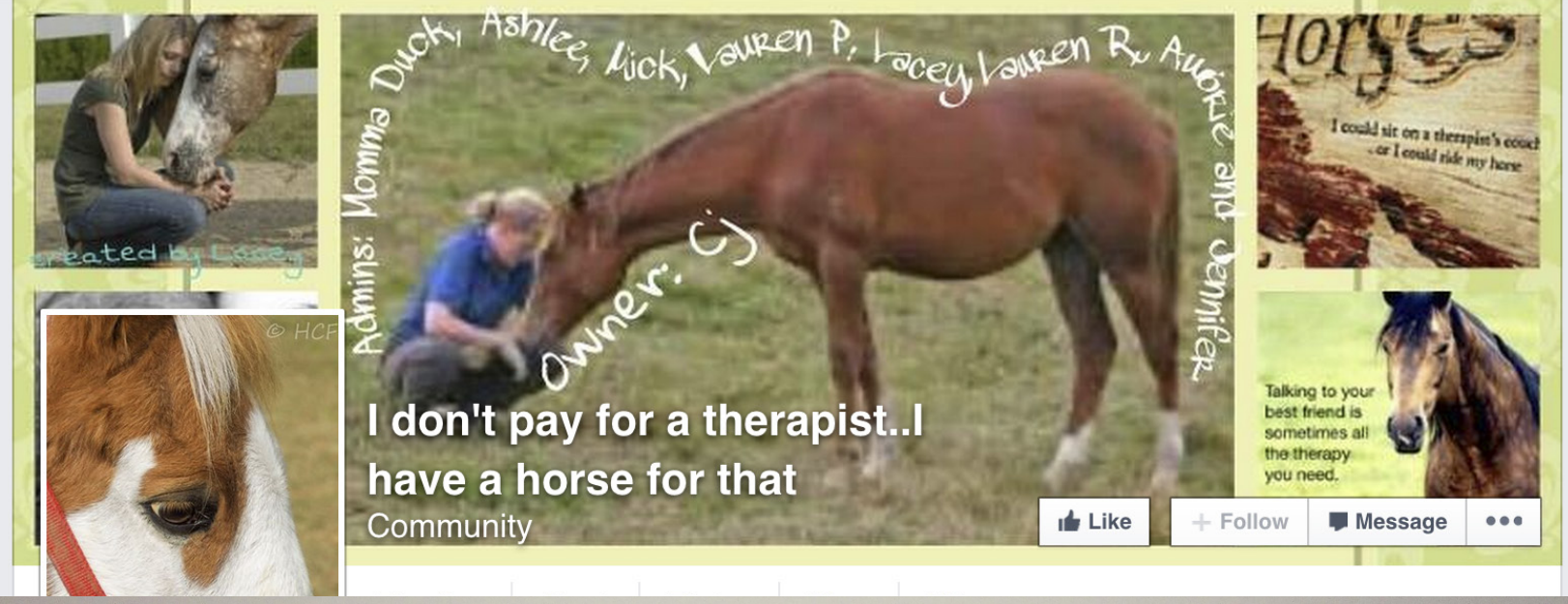


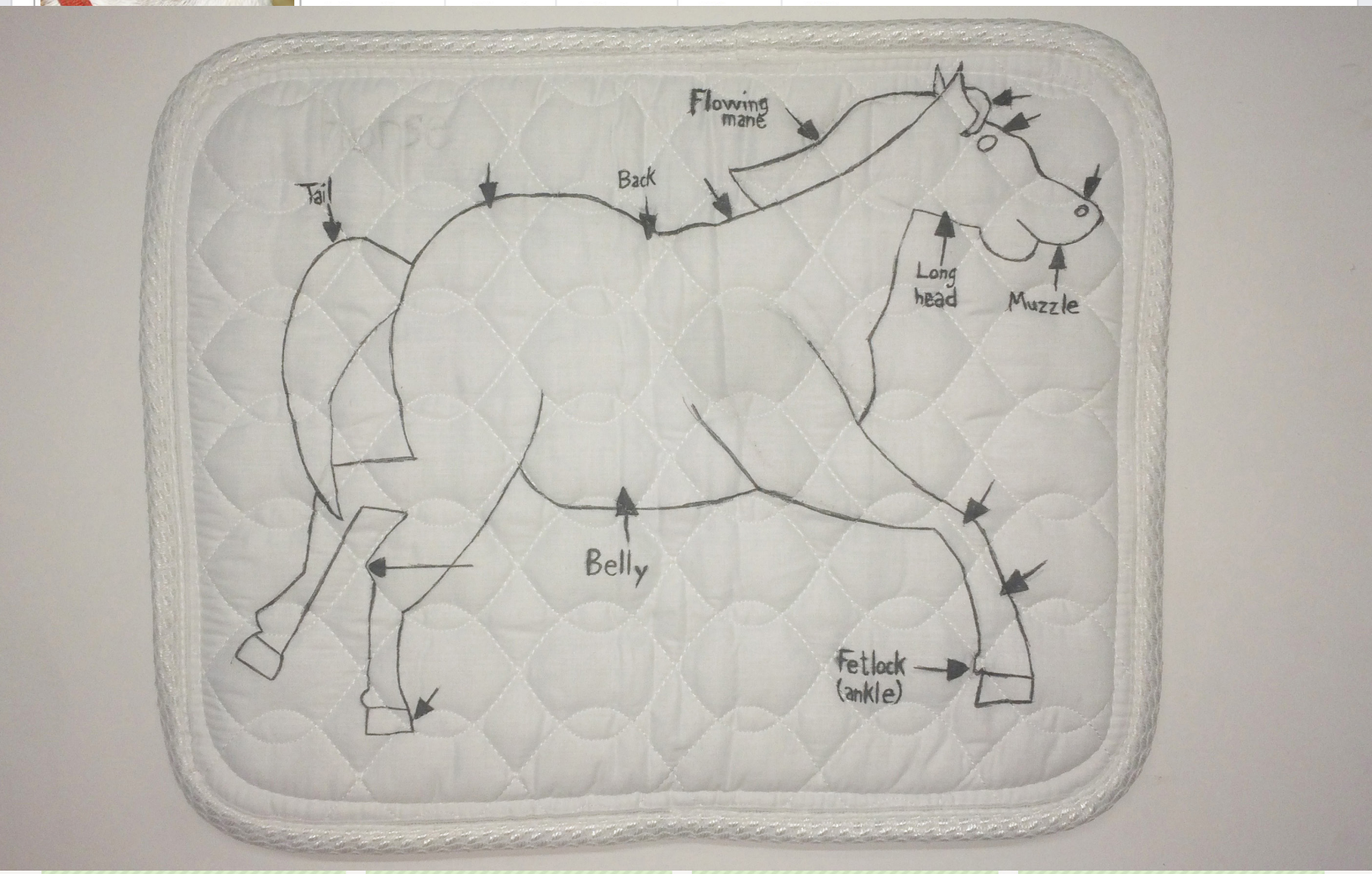
Violence is defined by the World Health Organization as "the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community, which either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, maldevelopment, or deprivation", although the group acknowledges that the inclusion of "the use of power" in its definition expands on the conventional meaning of the word.[2] This definition involves intentionality with the committing of the act itself, irrespective of the outcome it produces. However, generally, anything that is excited in an injurious or damaging way may be described as violent even if not meant to be violence (by a person and against a person).

Violence often has lifelong consequences for physical and mental health and social functioning and can slow economic and social development.

Ben Krefta
Just now ·

I stand behind you in line at the store with a smile on my face...and a gun under my shirt and you are none the wiser, yet you are safer for having me next to you. I won't shoot you. My gun won't pull it's own trigger. It is securely holstered with the trigger covered. It can't just go off. However, rest assured that if a lunatic walks into the grocery store and pulls out a rifle, I will draw my pistol and protect myself and my family and therefore protect you and your family. I may get shot before I can pull the trigger...but, I won't die in a helpless blubbering heap on the floor begging for my life or my child's life. No, if I die it will be in a pile of spent shell casings. I won't be that victim. I choose not to be. As for you, I don't ask you to carry a gun. If you are not comfortable, then please don't. But I would like to keep my right to choose to not be a helpless victim. There is evil in the world and if evil has a gun, I want one too...
Copy and paste if you believe this too....



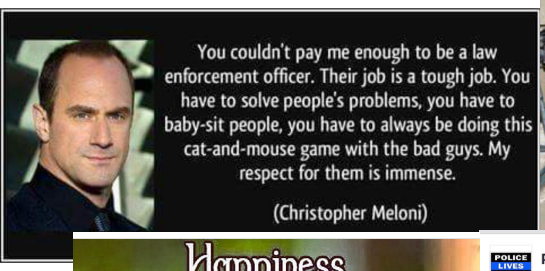


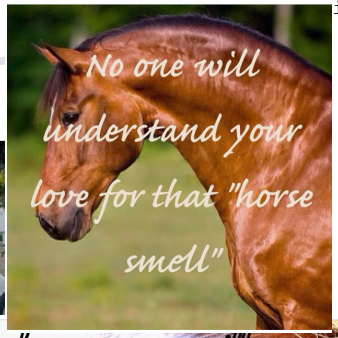
Can you tell us about **fruit leather?**	Can you tell us about **tobacco tests?**	Can you tell us about **horses?**	Can you tell us about **heat rashes?**
Yes / No	Yes / No	Yes / No	Yes / No

two kinds of writing into one (not necessarily new) that excels at mobilizing a poor image with a decontextualized text.

Police Lives Matter
10 hrs ·

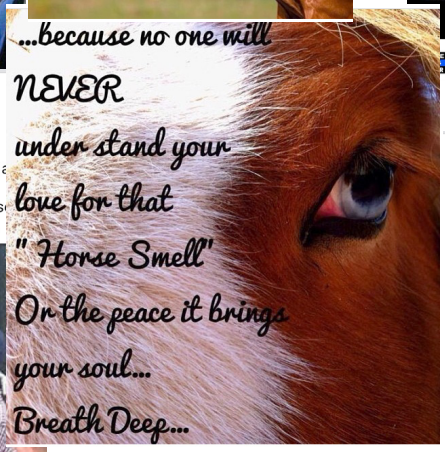
Here's a wise actor who played a TV cop for years. He clearly know the difference between the TV Police, and The Real Police. GO BLUE!!!





Police Lives Matter
17 hrs ·

A Queen's Guard pointed his bayonet-tipped rifle at a member of the public outside Buckingham Palace when a argument erupted with a police officer, it has emerged. The soldier left his post to intervene when the man refus to stop shouting at the officer outside the palace gates.



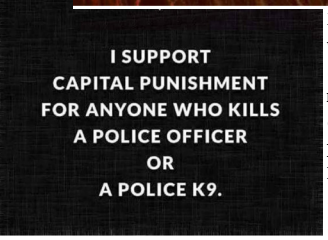
Police Lives Matter
100% YES
Timeline Photos · Nov 20 ·
View Full Size · More Options

Police Lives Matter
November 25 at 8:00am ·

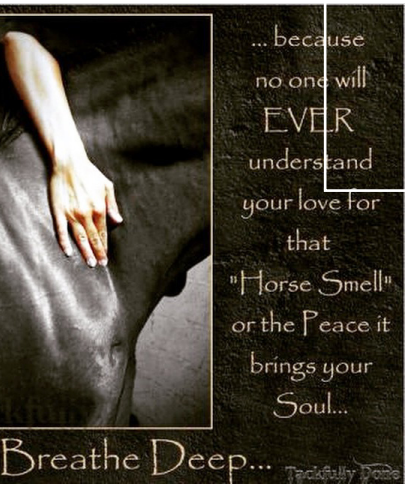
There are many blue tears flowing today and for the next several days. Please type "I'm sorry" if you feel the tears as well.

TEARS OF A COP

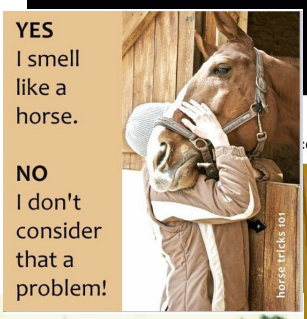
I have been where you fear to be.
I have seen what you fear to see.
I have done what you fear to do.
All these things I've done for you.
I am the one you lean upon.
The one you cast your scorn upon.
The one you bring your troubles to,
All these people I've been for you.
The one you ask to stand apart.
The one you feel should have no heart.
The one you call the officer in blue.
But I am human, just like you.
And through the years I've come to see
That I am not what you ask of me.
So take this badge and take this gun.
Will you take it?
Will anyone?
And when you watch a person die,
And hear a battered baby cry.
Then so you think that you can be
All those things you ask of me?



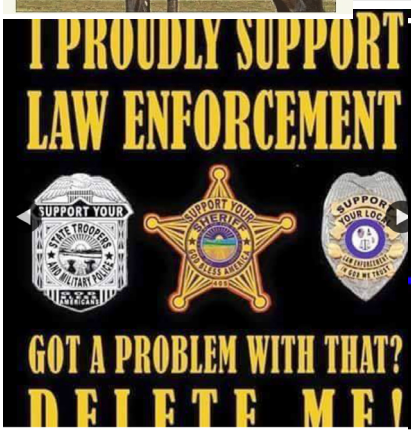
Hieroglyphic writing is symbolic, multi-focal, and polysemous. Most often inscribed on stone, Egyptians considered the use of papyrus and ink as constituting an entirely different kind of writing. Pictorial forms made writing a physically difficult activity and relegated it primarily to moments of monumental inscription. These scenes of writing were particularly challenging, and belonged to the stone, commemorative and monumental. horse content is earnest, and harmless. police content is violent, and disturbing. Most content likely falls somewhere in between. both are best conveyed with poetic text and found images. What they are is less important than how they are used, which is as a beacon - a waypoint in space. They also possess noise, which disrupts their transmission to anyone outside of the imagined communities they are aimed at. Despite the proliferation of memes as the most direct form of communication - advertising tools and hate speech (it is inevitable) - they still have a cryptographic function. They are also, obviously, interpolative and ideological. For a meme to be for you, it must be grokked. Consider these things against the backdrop of their monumental inscription site, the server. Rather than possessing the quality of a mystic transmission, like a radiowave, these things are inscribed somewhere, climate controlled and hermetic. Provided one has the resources (time), one can trace even trace the "original".



Police Lives Matter
Yesterday at 7:51am ·
I HAVE YOUR BACK

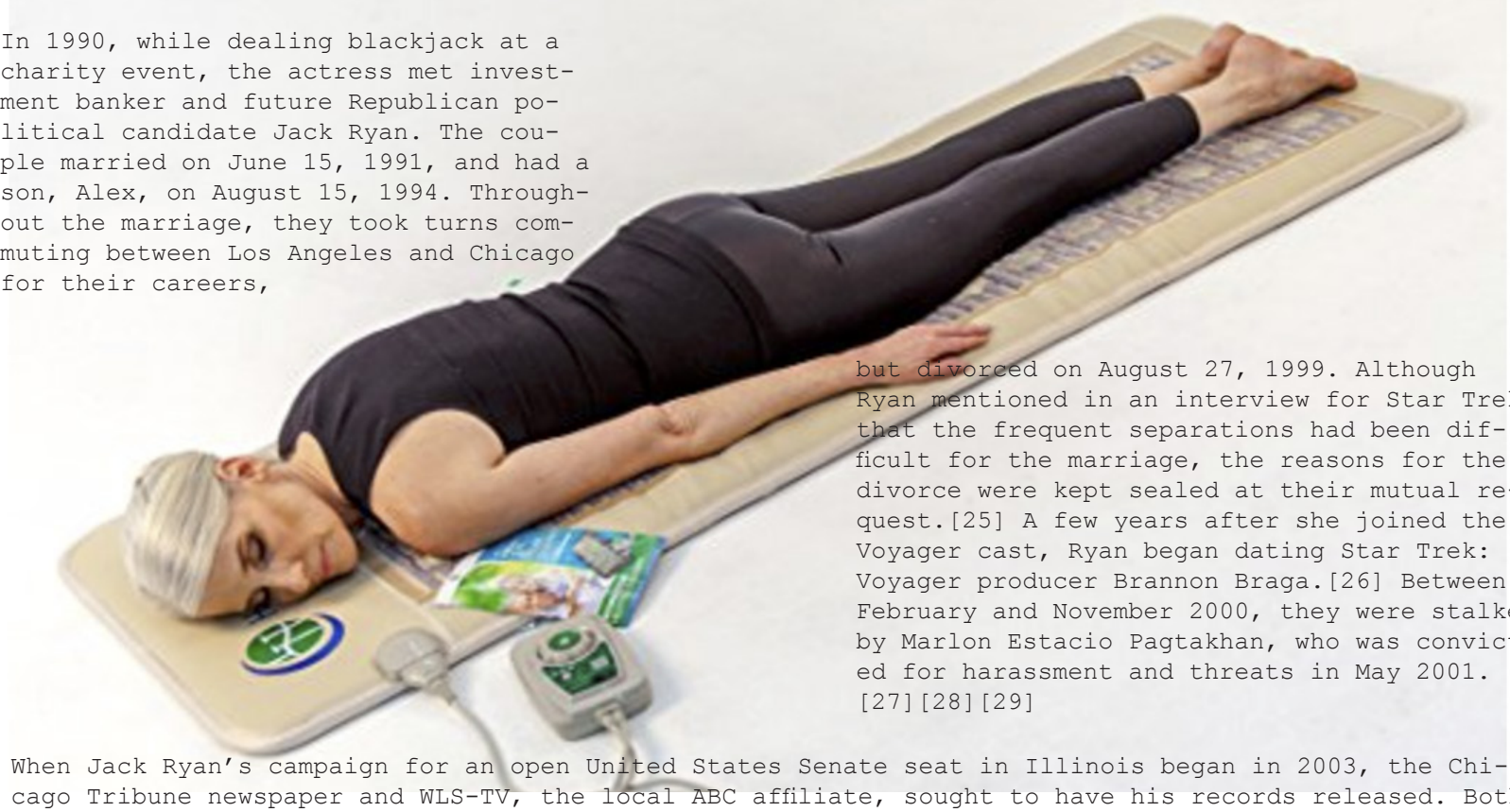


Police Supporter



delete me

In 1990, while dealing blackjack at a charity event, the actress met investment banker and future Republican political candidate Jack Ryan. The couple married on June 15, 1991, and had a son, Alex, on August 15, 1994. Throughout the marriage, they took turns commuting between Los Angeles and Chicago for their careers,



but divorced on August 27, 1999. Although Ryan mentioned in an interview for Star Trek that the frequent separations had been difficult for the marriage, the reasons for the divorce were kept sealed at their mutual request.[25] A few years after she joined the Voyager cast, Ryan began dating Star Trek: Voyager producer Brannon Braga.[26] Between February and November 2000, they were stalked by Marlon Estacio Pagtakhan, who was convicted for harassment and threats in May 2001.[27][28][29]

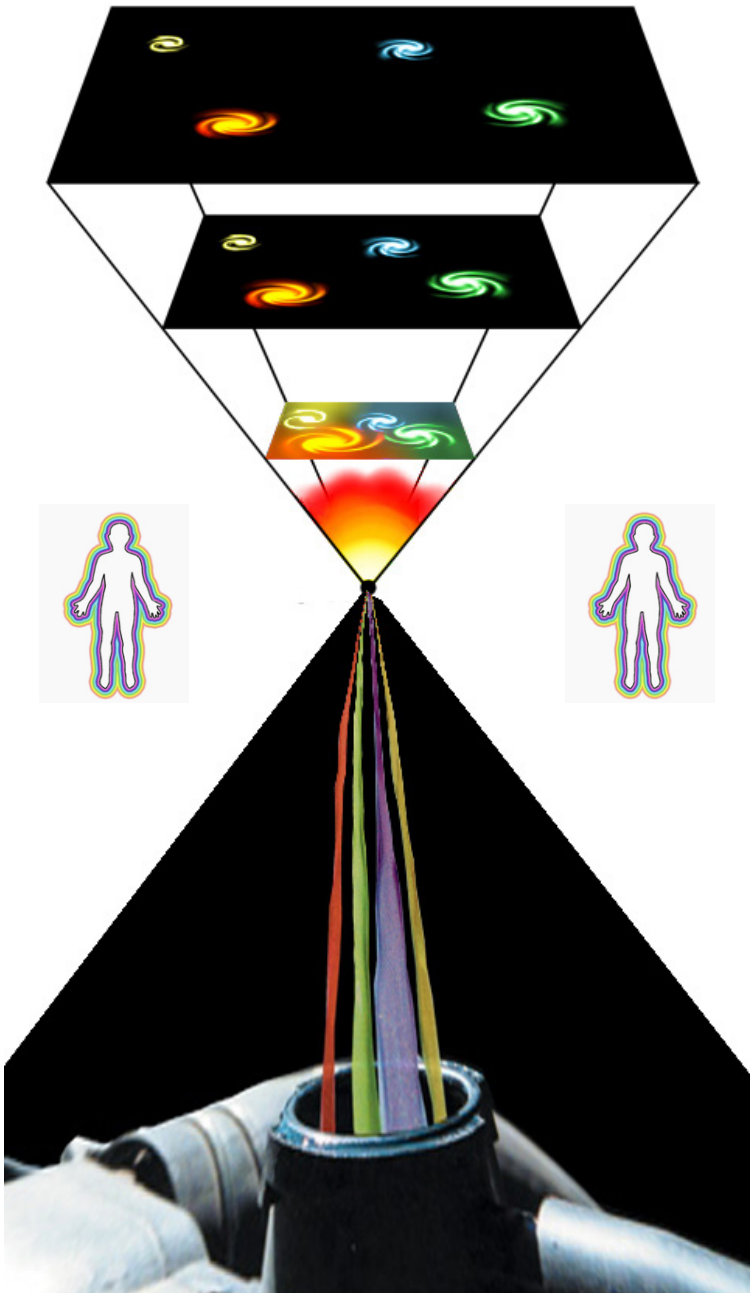
When Jack Ryan's campaign for an open United States Senate seat in Illinois began in 2003, the Chicago Tribune newspaper and WLS-TV, the local ABC affiliate, sought to have his records released. Both Jeri and Jack agreed to make their divorce, but not custody, records public, saying their release could be harmful to their son.[30]

On June 18, 2004, Los Angeles Superior Court Judge Robert Schnider agreed to release the custody files.[31] The decision generated much controversy because it went against both parents' direct request and reversed the decision to seal the papers in the best interest of the child. It was revealed that six years earlier, Jeri had accused Jack Ryan of asking her to perform sexual acts with him in public,[32] and in sex clubs in New York, New Orleans, and Paris.[30][33] Jeri described one as "a bizarre club with cages, whips, and other apparatus hanging from the ceiling."[34] Jack denied these allegations. Although Jeri only made a brief statement,[35] and she refused to comment on the matter during the campaign, the document disclosure led Jack to withdraw his candidacy;[36][37] his main opponent, Barack Obama, then won the 2004 United States Senate election in Illinois.[38]

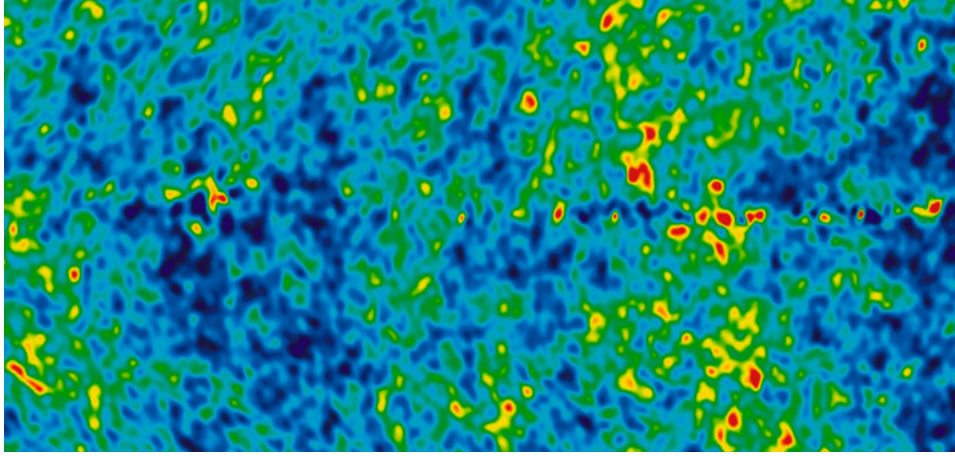
Technology [edit]

- JADE (cypher machine), a Japanese cipher-machine of the early 1940s
- Jade (DSSSL processor), a processor for the Document Style Semantics and Specification Language (DSSSL)
- JADE (particle detector), a particle detector at DESY, Hamburg
- JADE (planning system) (Joint Assistant for Development and Execution), an automated planning system of the U.S. military
- JADE (programming language), an object-oriented platform developed by the Jade Software Corporation
- Java Agent Development Framework
- JADE, algorithm for ICA by JF Cardoso
- Jade, an implementation of DSSSL style language by James Clark
- Jade engine, video-game software developed by Ubisoft
- Jade, a HTML template engine; see Comparison of web template engines
- Jovian Auroral Distributions Experiment, an instrument suite on the Juno Jupiter orbiter

most plastics were invented by accident



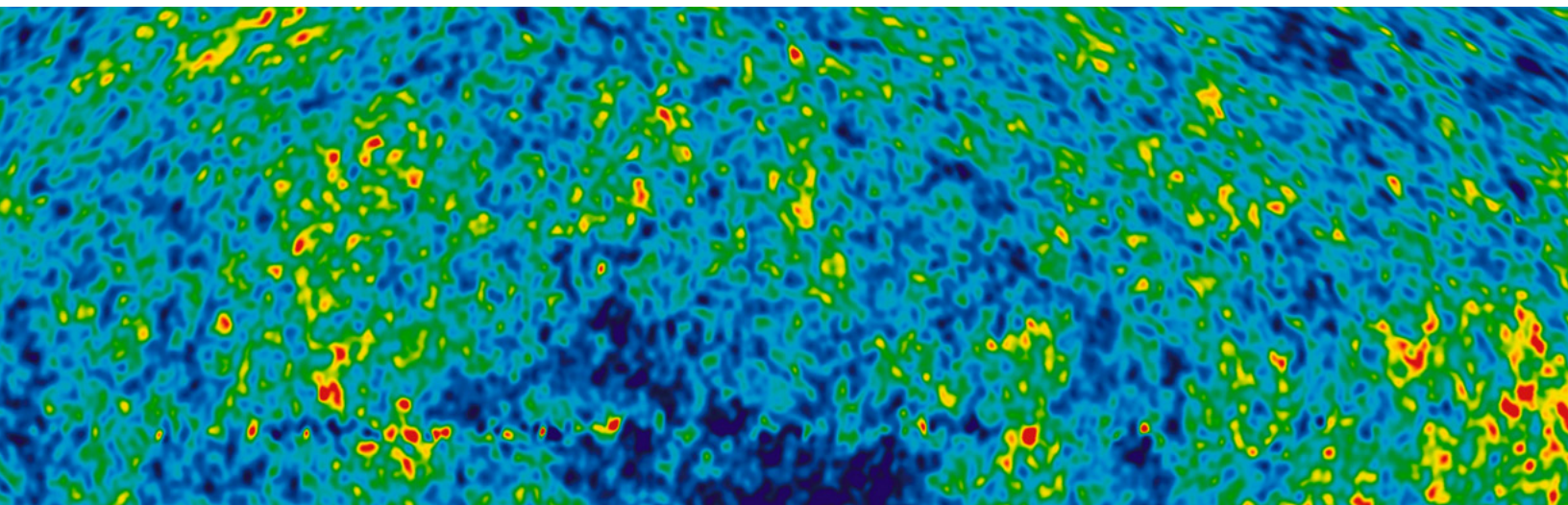
Ultimate fate of the universe



"End of the Universe" redirects here. For the physical location, see Shape of the universe.

The ultimate fate of the Universe is a topic in physical cosmology. Many possible fates are predicted by rival scientific hypotheses, including futures of both finite and infinite duration.
Once the notion that the Universe started with a rapid inflation nicknamed the Big Bang became accepted by the majority of scientists,[1] the ultimate fate of the Universe became a valid cosmological question, one depending upon the physical properties of the mass/energy in the Universe, its average density, and the rate of expansion. There is a growing consensus among cosmologists that the Universe is flat and will continue to expand forever.[2] [3] The ultimate fate of the Universe is dependent on the shape of the Universe and what role dark energy will play as the Universe ages.

★	7.59 billion	The Earth and Moon are very likely destroyed by falling into the Sun, just before the Sun reaches the tip of its red giant phase and its maximum radius of 256 times the present day value.[70][e] Before the final collision, the Moon possibly spirals below Earth's Roche limit, breaking into a ring of debris, most of which falls to the Earth's surface.[71]



Theories about the end of the universe[edit]

The fate of the universe is determined by the density of the universe. The preponderance of evidence to date, based on measurements of the rate of expansion and the mass density, favors a universe that will continue to expand indefinitely, resulting in the "big freeze" scenario below.[8] However, observations are not conclusive, and alternative models are still possible.[9]

Big Freeze or heat death[edit]

Main articles: Future of an expanding universe and Heat death of the universe

The Big Freeze is a scenario under which continued expansion results in a universe that asymptotically approaches absolute zero temperature.[10] This scenario in combination with the Big Rip scenario is currently gaining ground as the most important hypothesis.[11] It could, in the absence of dark energy, occur only under a flat or hyperbolic geometry. With a positive cosmological constant, it could also occur in a closed universe. In this scenario, stars are expected to form normally for 1012 to 1014 (1–100 trillion) years, but eventually the supply of gas needed for star formation will be exhausted. As existing stars run out of fuel and cease to shine, the universe will slowly and inexorably grow darker. Eventually black holes will dominate the universe, which themselves will disappear over time as they emit Hawking radiation.[12] A related scenario is heat death, which states that the universe goes to a state of maximum entropy in which everything is evenly distributed, and there are no gradients—which are needed to sustain information processing, one form of which is life. The heat death scenario is compatible with any of the three spatial models, but requires that the universe reach an eventual temperature minimum.[13] Random quantum fluctuations or quantum tunneling can produce another Big Bang in {\displaystyle 10^{10^{56}}} $10^{10^{56}}$ years.[14][dubious – discuss] Over an infinite time there would be a spontaneous entropy decrease by Poincaré recurrence theorem, thermal fluctuations[15][16] and Fluctuation theorem.[17][18]

Big Rip[edit]

Main article: Big Rip

In the special case of phantom dark energy, which has even more negative pressure than a simple cosmological constant, the density of dark energy increases with time, causing the rate of acceleration to increase, leading to a steady increase in the Hubble constant. As a result, all material objects in the universe, starting with galaxies and eventually (in a finite time) all forms, no matter how small, will disintegrate into unbound elementary particles and radiation, ripped apart by the phantom energy force and shooting apart from each other. The end state of the universe is a singularity, as the dark energy density and expansion rate becomes infinite.

Big Crunch[edit]

The Big Crunch. The vertical axis can be considered as either plus or minus time.

Main article: Big Crunch

The Big Crunch hypothesis is a symmetric view of the ultimate fate of the universe. Just as the Big Bang started a cosmological expansion, this theory assumes that the average density of the universe is enough to stop its expansion and begin contracting. The end result is unknown; a simple estimation would have all the matter and space-time in the universe collapse into a dimensionless singularity, but at these scales unknown quantum effects need to be considered (see Quantum gravity). Recent evidence suggests that this scenario is not likely but it has not been ruled out as measurements are only available over a short period of time and could reverse in the future.[11]

This scenario allows the Big Bang to occur immediately after the Big Crunch of a preceding universe. If this happens repeatedly, it creates a cyclic model, which is also known as an oscillatory universe. The universe could then consist of an infinite sequence of finite universes, with each finite universe ending with a Big Crunch that is also the Big Bang of the next universe. Theoretically, the cyclic universe could not be reconciled with the second law of thermodynamics: entropy would build up from oscillation to oscillation and cause heat death. Current evidence also indicates the universe is not closed. This has caused cosmologists to abandon the oscillating universe model. A somewhat similar idea is embraced by the cyclic model, but this idea evades heat death because of an expansion of the branes that dilutes entropy accumulated in the previous cycle[citation needed].

Big Bounce[edit]

Main article: Big Bounce

The Big Bounce is a theorized scientific model related to the beginning of the known universe. It derives from the oscillatory universe or cyclic repetition interpretation of the Big Bang where the first cosmological event was the result of the collapse of a previous universe.

According to one version of the Big Bang theory of cosmology, in the beginning the universe was infinitely dense. Such a description seems to be at odds with everything else in physics, and especially quantum mechanics and its uncertainty principle.[citation needed] It is not surprising, therefore, that quantum mechanics has given rise to an alternative version of the Big Bang theory. Also, if the universe is closed, this theory would predict that once this universe collapses it will spawn another universe in an event similar to the Big Bang after a universal singularity is reached or a repulsive quantum force causes re-expansion.

In simple terms, this theory states that the universe will continuously repeat the cycle of a Big Bang, followed up with a Big Crunch.

False vacuum[edit]

Main article: False vacuum

In order to best understand the false vacuum collapse theory, one must first understand the Higgs field which permeates the universe. Much like an electromagnetic field it varies in strength, based upon its potential. A true vacuum exists so long as the universe exists in its lowest energy state, in which case the false vacuum theory is irrelevant. However, if the vacuum is not in its lowest energy state (a false vacuum), it could tunnel into a lower energy state.[19] This is called the vacuum metastability event. This has the potential to fundamentally alter our universe; in more audacious scenarios even the various physical constants could have different values, severely affecting the foundations of matter, energy, and spacetime. It is also possible that all structures will be destroyed instantaneously, without any forewarning.[20] Studies of a particle similar to the Higgs boson support the theory of a false vacuum collapse billions of years from now.[21]

According to the many-worlds interpretation of quantum mechanics, the universe will not end this way. Instead, each time a quantum event happens that causes the universe to decay from a false vacuum to a true vacuum state, the universe splits into several new worlds. In some of the new worlds the universe decays; in some others the universe continues as before.

Cosmic uncertainty[edit]

Each possibility described so far is based on a very simple form for the dark energy equation of state. But as the name is meant to imply, very little is actually currently known about the actual physics of the dark energy. If the theory of inflation is true, the universe went through an episode dominated by a different form of dark energy in the first moments of the Big Bang; but inflation ended, indicating an equation of state far more complex than those assumed so far for present-day dark energy. It is possible that the dark energy equation of state could change again resulting in an event that would have consequences which are extremely difficult to predict or parametrize. As the nature of dark energy and dark matter remain enigmatic, even hypothetical, the possibilities surrounding their coming role in the universe are currently unknown.

Observational constraints on theories[edit]

Choosing among these rival scenarios is done by 'weighing' the universe, for example, measuring the relative contributions of matter, radiation, dark matter and dark energy to the critical density. More concretely, competing scenarios are evaluated against data on galaxy clustering and distant supernovae, and on the anisotropies in the Cosmic Microwave Background.