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2007 May

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Vol.1 No. 3

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**The top thirty-six high
schools in America**

Inside on page 10



myVocabulary

Ascertain

To find out definitely.

Last year a team was sent out to ascertain the source of the river.

Gentry

Wellborn high-class people.

The car that Susan drove was not fit for gentry.

Proponent

Advocate. Adherent.

The man was a fierce proponent of naming Joe Smith to lead the ski team.

Contemplate

To observe thoughtfully, consider thoroughly.

The people had to contemplate many factors before picking a person to hold the sign.

Austere

Stern or severe in disposition appearance.

The captain was an austere man.

Fractious

Unruly, quarrelsome.

After a few weeks on the high seas the tourist were becoming quite disturbed.

Raucous

Harsh or rough-sounding.

Raucous talk filled the air around the club.

Piedmont

Area along or near the base of a mountain range.

Just pass the coastal plain, the piedmont was cut by the numerous small streams

Mercenary

Motivated solely by monetary or material gain.

John wanted to become a mercenary for glory and wealth.

Middling

Mediocre, ordinary.

The pilot middling skills almost caused the airplane to crash.

Chafe

To become annoyed, irritated.

He chafed at the company's new list of rules.

myLaw

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA AS REVISED IN 1968 AND SUBSEQUENTLY AMENDED

We, the people of the State of Florida, being grateful to Almighty God for our constitutional liberty, in order to secure its benefits, perfect our government, insure domestic tranquility, maintain public order, and guarantee equal civil and political rights to all, do ordain and establish this constitution.

[ARTICLE I](#) DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

[ARTICLE II](#) GENERAL PROVISIONS

[ARTICLE III](#) LEGISLATURE

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[ARTICLE VI](#) SUFFRAGE AND ELECTIONS

[ARTICLE VII](#) FINANCE AND TAXATION

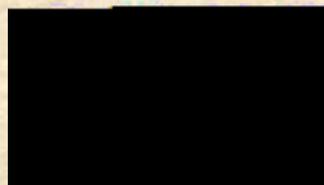
[ARTICLE VIII](#) LOCAL GOVERNMENT

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**CONSTITUTION
OF THE
STATE OF FLORIDA
AS REVISED IN 1968 AND SUBSEQUENTLY AMENDED**

ARTICLE I

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

- SECTION 1. Political power.
- SECTION 2. Basic rights.
- SECTION 3. Religious freedom.
- SECTION 4. Freedom of speech and press.
- SECTION 5. Right to assemble.
- SECTION 6. Right to work.
- SECTION 7. Military power.
- SECTION 8. Right to bear arms.
- SECTION 9. Due process.
- SECTION 10. Prohibited laws.
- SECTION 11. Imprisonment for debt.
- SECTION 12. Searches and seizures.
- SECTION 13. Habeas corpus.
- SECTION 14. Pretrial release and detention.
- SECTION 15. Prosecution for crime; offenses committed by children.
- SECTION 16. Rights of accused and of victims.
- SECTION 17. Excessive punishments.
- SECTION 18. Administrative penalties.
- SECTION 19. Costs.
- SECTION 20. Treason.
- SECTION 21. Access to courts.
- SECTION 22. Trial by jury.
- SECTION 23. Right of privacy.
- SECTION 24. Access to public records and meetings.
- SECTION 25. Taxpayers' Bill of Rights.
- SECTION 26. Claimant's right to fair compensation.





ARTICLE I

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

SECTION 1. Political power.--All political power is inherent in the people. The enunciation herein of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or impair others retained by the people.

SECTION 2. Basic rights.--All natural persons, female and male alike, are equal before the law and have inalienable rights, among which are the right to enjoy and defend life and liberty, to pursue happiness, to be rewarded for industry, and to acquire, possess and protect property; except that the ownership, inheritance, disposition and possession of real property by aliens ineligible for citizenship may be regulated or prohibited by law. No person shall be deprived of any right because of race, religion, national origin, or physical disability.

History.--Am. S.J.R. 917, 1974; adopted 1974; Am. proposed by Constitution Revision Commission, Revision No. 9, 1998, filed with the Secretary of State May 5, 1998; adopted 1998.

SECTION 3. Religious freedom.--There shall be no law respecting the establishment of religion or prohibiting or penalizing the free exercise thereof. Religious freedom shall not justify practices inconsistent with public morals, peace or safety. No revenue of the state or any political subdivision or agency thereof shall ever be taken from the public treasury directly or indirectly in aid of any church, sect, or religious denomination or in aid of any sectarian institution.

SECTION 4. Freedom of speech and press.--Every person may speak, write and publish sentiments on all subjects but shall be responsible for the abuse of that right. No law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In all criminal prosecutions and civil actions for defamation the truth may be given in evidence. If the matter charged as defamatory is true and was published with good motives, the party shall be acquitted or exonerated.

History.--Am. proposed by Constitution Revision Commission, Revision No. 13, 1998, filed with the Secretary of State May 5, 1998; adopted 1998.

SECTION 5. Right to assemble.--The people shall have the right peaceably to assemble, to instruct their representatives, and to petition for redress of grievances.

myLaw

ARTICLE I

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

SECTION 6. Right to work.--The right of persons to work shall not be denied or abridged on account of membership or non-membership in any labor union or labor organization. The right of employees, by and through a labor organization, to bargain collectively shall not be denied or abridged. Public employees shall not have the right to strike.

SECTION 7. Military power.--The military power shall be subordinate to the civil.

SECTION 8. Right to bear arms.--

(a) The right of the people to keep and bear arms in defense of themselves and of the lawful authority of the state shall not be infringed, except that the manner of bearing arms may be regulated by law.

(b) There shall be a mandatory period of three days, excluding weekends and legal holidays, between the purchase and delivery at retail of any handgun. For the purposes of this section, "purchase" means the transfer of money or other valuable consideration to the retailer, and "handgun" means a firearm capable of being carried and used by one hand, such as a pistol or revolver. Holders of a concealed weapon permit as prescribed in Florida law shall not be subject to the provisions of this paragraph.

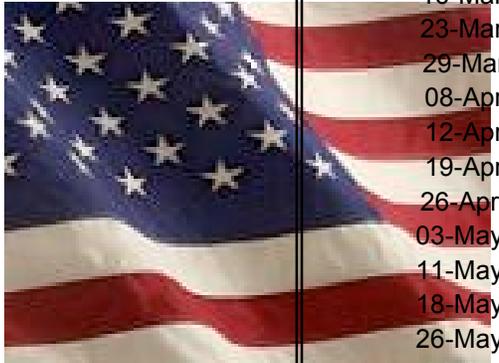
(c) The legislature shall enact legislation implementing subsection (b) of this section, effective no later than December 31, 1991, which shall provide that anyone violating the provisions of subsection (b) shall be guilty of a felony.

(d) This restriction shall not apply to a trade in of another handgun.

History.--Am. C.S. for S.J.R. 43, 1989; adopted 1990.

SECTION 9. Due process.--No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law, or be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense, or be compelled in any criminal matter to be a witness against oneself.

WAR IN IRAQ



Period	Wounded- Returned to Duty	Wounded
03-20-2003 thru 04-01-2003	115	426
04-02-2004 thru 01-02-2005	4565	4875
01-03-2005 thru 12-20-2005	3946	2228
12-21-2005 thru 04-Jan-06	114	35
12-21-2005 thru 04-Jan-06	121	53
05-Jan-06 thru 11-Jan-06	65	26
12-Jan-06 thru 18-Jan-06	35	17
19-Jan-06 thru 25-Jan-06	42	34
26-Jan-06 thru 01-Feb-06	34	24
02-Feb-06 thru 08-Feb-06	24	23
09-Feb-06 thru 15-Feb-06	60	29
16-Feb-06 thru 23-Feb-06	40	42
24-Feb-06 thru 01-Mar-06	54	28
02-Mar-06 thru 08-Mar-06	44	54
09-Mar-06 thru 15-Mar-06	67	53
16-Mar-06 thru 22-Mar-06	96	49
23-Mar-06 thru 28-Mar-06	86	26
29-Mar-06 thru 07-Apr-06	60	28
08-Apr-06 thru 11-Apr-06	37	43
12-Apr-06 thru 18-Apr-06	58	41
19-Apr-06 thru 25-Apr-06	76	38
26-Apr-06 thru 02-May-06	55	57
03-May-06 thru 10-May-06	64	45
11-May-06 thru 17-May-06	42	63
18-May-06 thru 25-May-06	54	42
26-May-06 thru 31-May-06	28	42
01-Jun-06 thru 07-Jun-06	52	50
08-Jun-06 thru 14-Jun-06	69	65
15-Jun-06 thru 21-Jun-06	75	7
22-Jun-06 thru 28-Jun-06	72	52
29-Jun-06 thru 05-Jul-06	66	24
06-Jul-06 thru 11-Jul-06	44	44
12-Jul-06 thru 18-Jul-06	81	33
19-Jul-06 thru 26-Jul-06	57	112
27-Jul-06 thru 02-Aug-06	99	16
03-Aug-06 thru 09-Aug-06	64	51
10-Aug-06 thru 16-Aug-06	78	46
17-Aug-06 thru 24-Aug-06	62	36
25-Aug-06 thru 30-Aug-06	95	69
31-Aug-06 thru 07-Sep-06	101	71
08-Sep-06 thru 14-Sep-06	72	96
15-Sep-06 thru 19-Sep-06	137	72
20-Sep-06 thru 27-Sep-06	90	56
28-Sep-06 thru 04-Oct-06	153	66
05-Oct-06 thru 11-Oct-06	128	80
12-Oct-06 thru 18-Oct-06	80	111

WAR IN IRAQ



Period	Wounded-Returned to Duty	Wounded
19-Oct-06 thru 25-Oct-06	120	60
26-Oct-06 thru 31-Oct-06	19	134
01-Nov-06 thru 07-Nov-06	70	83
08-Nov-06 thru 15-Nov-06	49	57
16-Nov-06 thru 22-Nov-06	0	100
23-Nov-06 thru 29-Nov-06	273	-130
30-Nov-06 thru 05-Dec-06	93	43
06-Dec-06 thru 12-Dec-06	90	82
13-Dec-06 thru 19-Dec-06	94	78
20-Dec-06 thru 27-Dec-06	107	57
28-Dec-06 thru 10-Jan-07	71	49
11-Jan-07 thru 17-Jan-07	90	27
18-Jan-07 thru 24-Jan-07	103	60
25-Jan-07 thru 31-Jan-07	101	64
01-Feb-07 thru 07-Feb-07	83	55
08-Feb-07 thru 14-Feb-07	61	52
15-Feb-07 thru 21-Feb-07	87	60
22-Feb-07 thru 28-Feb-07	82	26
01-Mar-07 thru 08-Mar-07	47	92
09-Mar-07 thru 14-Mar-07	60	58
15-Mar-07 thru 21-Mar-07	58	87
22-Mar-07 thru 28-Mar-07	58	69
29-Mar-07 thru 04-Apr-07	72	90
05-Apr-07 thru 11-Apr-07	70	99
12-Apr-07 thru 18-Apr-07	85	34
19-Apr-07 thru 24-Apr-07	122	26
Total	13822	11090

Military Fatalities: By Time Period

Period	US	UK	Other*	Total
6	269	17	2	288
5	933	32	20	985
4	715	13	18	746
3	580	25	27	632
2	718	27	58	803
1	140	33	0	173
Total	3355	147	125	3627

* See next page for time period



WAR IN IRAQ

Period 1: March 20, 2003 through May 1, 2003 (the end of major combat).

Period 2: May 2, 2003 through June 28, 2004 (sovereignty turned over of to Iraq).

Period 3: June 29, 2004 (the day after the official turnover of sovereignty to Iraq) through January 30, 2005 (Iraq Elections).

Period 4: January 31, 2005 (the day after Iraq Elections) through December 14, 2005 (Iraq General Elections).

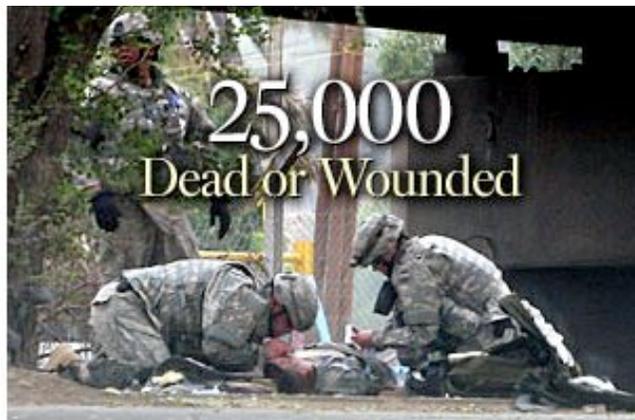
Period 5: December 15, 2005 (the day after Iraq General Elections) through January 31, 2007.

Period 6: February 1, 2007 (The surge or troop escalation) through today's date.

IRAQ: U.S. DEATHS BY ETHNICITY

RACE/ETHNICITY	Army	AirForce	Marine	Navy	Total	Percentage
Indian or Alaska Native	21	0	14	1	36	1.09%
Asian	32	0	7	5	44	1.33%
Black	270	5	37	6	318	9.65%
Hispanic	216	3	130	10	359	10.89%
Multiple races,	35	1	20	0	56	1.70%
Pacific Islander	28	0	5	0	33	1%
White	1672	22	701	55	2450	74.33%
Total	2274	31	914	77	3296	

Last update from the DoD: 2007-04-14



Florida Schools Ranked Among the Best

According to
Newsweek

Rank	School	Location	State	Index	Subs.%	Eand E%
1	Talented & Gifted	Dallas	Texas	14.128	33	100
2	Jefferson County IBS**	Irondale	Ala.	9.914	4	50
3	BASIS Charter	Tucson	Ariz.	9.909	n/a	100
4	City Honors**	Buffalo	N.Y.	8.14	25	
5	Stanton College Prep**	Jacksonville	Fla.	7.973	7	90.4
6	Eastside**	Gainesville	Fla.	7.535	48	48
7	Suncoast Community**	Riviera Beach	Fla.	7.532	37	
8	Science/Engineering Magnet	Dallas	Texas	6.275	47	78.3
9	International Academy*	Bloomfield Hills North	Mich.	6.127	0	
10	Academic Magnet	Charleston	S.C.	5.833	8.4	100
11	Science Academy of South Texas	Mercedes	Texas	5.776	41.5	62.9
12	North Hills School**	Irving	Texas	5.66	9	26.5
13	H-B Woodlawn	Arlington	Va.	5.575	14	82.7
14	Eastern Sierra Academy	Bridgeport	Calif.	5.5	30	50
15	Richard Montgomery**	Rockville	Md.	5.409	12	60.2
16	Myers Park**	Charlotte	N.C.	5.047	20.7	41.3
17	Classen School of Advanced Studies**	Oklahoma City	Okla.	4.803	28	
18	Highland Park	Dallas	Texas	4.735	0	70.6
19	Clarke County**	Berryville	Va.	4.633	14	69
20	Little Rock Central	Little Rock	Ark.	4.626	35	28.6
21	Hillsborough**	Tampa	Fla.	4.596	49.5	35.1
22	San Diego High School of Inter Studies*	San Diego	Calif.	4.576	47	
23	John Miller-Great Neck North	Great Neck	N.Y.	4.533	9.2	62
24	Wilson Magnet**	Rochester	N.Y.	4.522	66	
25	Atlantic Community**	Delray Beach	Fla.	4.52	35	36.7
26	Lowell	San Francisco	Calif.	4.462	31	90.8
27	Jericho	Jericho	N.Y.	4.45	1.5	98.9
28	Paxon School for Advanced Studies**	Jacksonville	Fla.	4.442	13	68
29	Coral Reef**	Miami	Fla.	4.401	31.3	
30	Lincoln Park**	Chicago	Ill.	4.338	50.1	86.3
31	Great Neck South	Great Neck	N.Y.	4.321	8.9	70.2
32	South Side**	Rockville Centre	N.Y.	4.202	12	
33	Dreyfoos School of the Arts	W Palm Beach	Fla.	4.186	7	69.3
34	Bethesda-Chevy Chase**	Bethesda Cold Spg	Md.	4.179	8	69.2
35	Cold Spring Harbor	Harbor	N.Y.	4.165	< 1	77.1
36	Southside**	Greenville	S.C.	4.136	53	15.8

*Gave just IB tests.

**Gave both IB and AP tests. AP and IB participation are indicators of a school's efforts to get students to excel and prepare for college.

Subs. Lunch % is the percentage of students receiving federally subsidized meals. **E and E** % stands for equity and excellence percentage: the portion of all graduating seniors at a school that had at least one passing grade on one AP or IB test.



myChess

Chess is a recreational and competitive game for two players. Sometimes called **Western Chess** or **International Chess** to distinguish it from its predecessors and other chess variants, the current form of the game emerged in Southern Europe in the second half of the 15th century after evolving from similar, much older games of Indian origin.

Today, chess is one of the world's most popular games, played by an estimated 605 million people worldwide in clubs, online, by correspondence (mail and e-mail), in tournaments (amateur and professional) and informally. Aspects of art and science are found in chess composition and theory. Chess is also advocated as a way of enhancing mental prowess.

The game is played on a square chequered chessboard. At the start, each player ("white" and "black") controls sixteen pieces: one king, one queen, two rooks, two knights, two bishops, and eight pawns. The object of the game is to checkmate the opponent's king, whereby the king is under immediate attack (in "check") and there is no way to remove it from attack on the next move. Theoreticians have developed extensive chess strategies and tactics since the game's inception.

The tradition of organized competitive chess started in the 16th century. The first official World Chess Champion, Wilhelm Steinitz, claimed his title in 1886; Vladimir Kramnik, today, is the 14th Champion in this lineage. There are also biennial world team events called Chess Olympiads. Since the 20th century, two international organizations, the World Chess Federation and the International Correspondence Chess Federation have organized and overseen the top chess competitions and international titles.

One of the goals of early computer scientists was to create a chess-playing machine, and today's chess is deeply influenced by the abilities of current chess programs. In 1997, a match between Garry Kasparov, then World Champion, and IBM's Deep Blue chess program proved for the first time that computers are able to beat even the strongest human players. The popularity of online chess coincided with the growth of the Internet, which started in the mid 1990s.



Reigning World Champion
Vladimir Kramnik

mySpanish



1	one	uno	first	primero
2	two	dos	second	segundo
3	three	tres	third	tercero
4	four	cuatro	fourth	cuarto
5	five	cinco	fifth	quinto
6	six	scis	sixth	sexto
7	seven	siete	seventh	septimo
8	eight	ocho	eight	octavo
9	nine	nueve	ninth	noveno
10	ten	diez	tenth	decimo
20	twenty	veinte	twentieth	vigesimo
50	fifty	cincuenta	fifieth	quincuagesimo

Hello	hola
Good Bye	adios
Time	tiempo
Name	nombre
Sunday	domingo
Monday	lunes
Tuesday	martes
Wednesday	miercoles
Thursday	jueves
Friday	viernes
Saturday	sabado





Dow: The bull is on the run

A bull market is a prolonged period of time when prices are rising in a financial market faster than their historical average.

A bear market is a prolonged period of time when prices are falling.

Primary market trends

Bull market

A bull market tends to be associated with increasing investor confidence, motivating investors to buy in anticipation of further capital gains. The longest and most famous bull market was in the 1990s when the U.S. and many other global financial markets grew at their fastest pace ever [1].

In describing financial market behavior, the largest group of market participants is often referred to, metaphorically, as a *herd*. This is especially relevant to participants in bull markets since bulls are herding animals. A bull market is also described as a *bull run*. Dow Theory attempts to describe the character of these market movements.

Bear market

A bear market tends to be accompanied by widespread pessimism. Investors anticipating further losses are motivated to sell, with negative sentiment feeding on itself in a vicious circle. The most famous bear market in history was 1930 to 1932, marking the start of the Great Depression [2].

Prices fluctuate constantly on the open market; a bear market is not a simple decline, but a substantial drop in the prices of a range of issues over a defined period of time. By one common definition, a bear market is marked by a price decline of 20% or more in a key stock market index from a recent peak over at least a two-month period. However, no consensual definition of a bear market exists to clearly differentiate a primary market trend from a secondary market trend.

Secondary market trends

A secondary trend is a temporary change in price within a primary trend. These usually last a few weeks to a few months. A temporary decrease during a bull market is called a correction; a temporary increase during a bear market is called a bear market rally.

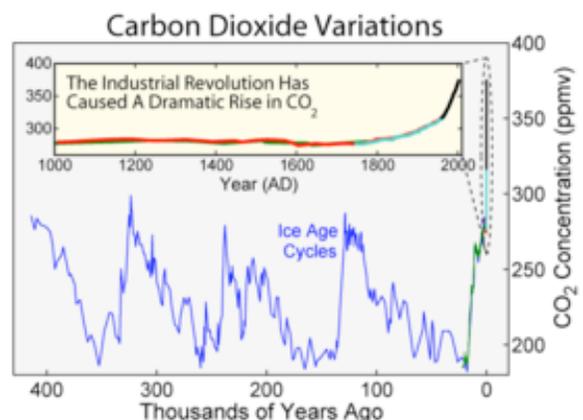
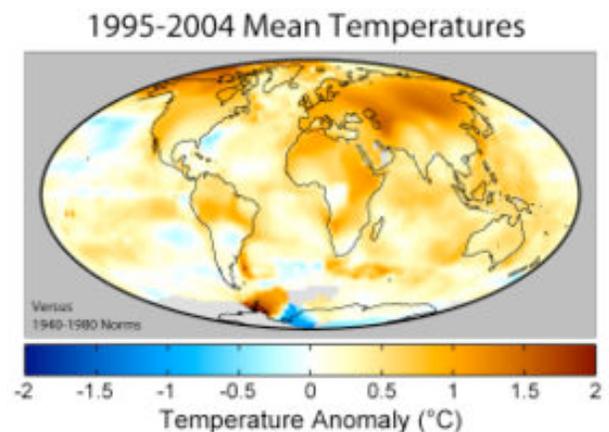
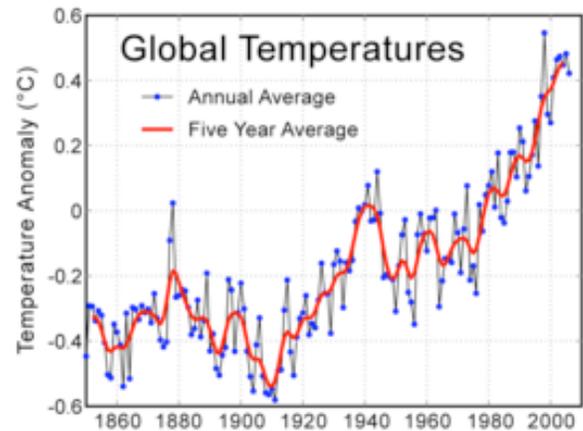
Whether a change is a correction or rally can be determined only with hindsight. When trends begin to appear, market analysts debate whether it is a correction/rally or a new bull/bear market, but it is difficult to tell. A correction sometimes foreshadows a bear market.

Paint the World Green

Global warming is the increase in the average temperature of the Earth's near-surface air and oceans in recent decades and its projected continuation.

Global average air temperature near the Earth's surface rose 0.74 ± 0.18 °C (1.3 ± 0.32 °F) during the past century. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) concludes, "most of the observed increase in globally averaged temperatures since the mid-20th century is very likely due to the observed increase in anthropogenic greenhouse gas concentrations," which leads to warming of the surface and lower atmosphere by increasing the greenhouse effect. Natural phenomena such as solar variation combined with volcanoes have probably had a small warming effect from pre-industrial times to 1950, but a cooling effect since 1950. The basic conclusions have been endorsed by at least 30 scientific societies and academies of science, including all of the national academies of science of the major industrialized countries. The American Association of Petroleum Geologists is the only scientific society that rejects these conclusions, and a few individual scientists also disagree with parts of them.

Climate models referenced by the IPCC project that global surface temperatures are likely to increase by 1.1 to 6.4 °C (2.0 to 11.5 °F) between 1990 and 2100. The range of values reflects the use of differing scenarios of future greenhouse gas emissions and results of models with differences in climate sensitivity. Although most studies focus on the period up to 2100, warming and sea level rise are expected to continue for more than a millennium even if greenhouse gas levels are stabilized. This reflects the large heat capacity of the oceans.

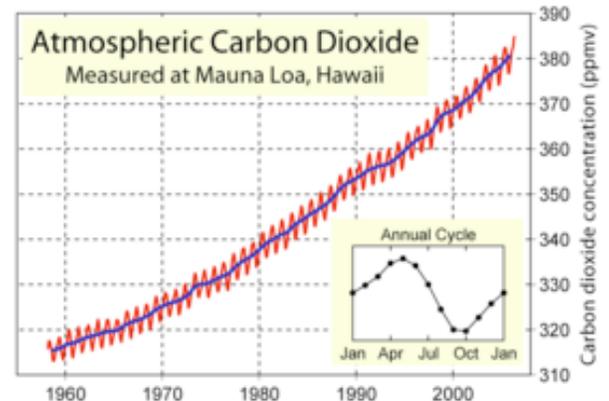


Greenhouse gases in atmosphere

The greenhouse effect was discovered by Joseph Fourier in 1824 and was first investigated quantitatively by Svante Arrhenius in 1896. It is the process by which absorption and emission of infrared radiation by atmospheric gases warms a planet's atmosphere and surface.

Greenhouse gases create a natural greenhouse effect, without which, mean temperatures on Earth would be an estimated 30 °C (54 °F) lower, so that Earth would be uninhabitable. Thus scientists do not "believe in" or "oppose" the greenhouse effect as such; rather, the debate concerns the net effect of the addition of greenhouse gases, while allowing for associated positive and negative feedback mechanisms.

On Earth, the major natural greenhouse gases are water vapor, which causes about 36–70% of the greenhouse effect (not including clouds); carbon dioxide (CO₂), which causes 9–26%; methane (CH₄), which causes 4–9%; and ozone, which causes 3–7%. The atmospheric concentrations of CO₂ and CH₄ have increased by 31% and 149% respectively above pre-industrial levels since 1750. These levels are considerably higher than at any time during the last 650,000 years, the period for which reliable data has been extracted from ice cores. From less direct geological evidence it is believed that CO₂ values this high were last attained 20 million years ago. "About three-quarters of the anthropogenic [man-made] emissions of CO₂ to the atmosphere during the past 20 years are due to fossil fuel burning. The rest of the anthropogenic emissions are predominantly due to land-use change, especially deforestation."



The present atmospheric concentration of CO₂ is about 383 parts per million (ppm) by volume. Future CO₂ levels are expected to rise due to ongoing burning of fossil fuels and land-use change. The rate of rise will depend on uncertain economic, sociological, technological, natural developments, but may be ultimately limited by the availability of fossil fuels. The IPCC Special Report on Emissions Scenarios gives a wide range of future CO₂ scenarios, ranging from 541 to 970 ppm by the year 2100. Fossil fuel reserves are sufficient to reach this level and continue emissions past 2100, if coal, tar sands or methane clathrates are extensively used.

Positive feedback effects such as the expected release of CH₄ from the melting of permafrost peat bogs in Siberia (possibly up to 70,000 million tonnes) may lead to significant additional sources of greenhouse gas emissions not included in climate models cited by the IPCC.

1 tonne is defined as 1000 kilograms or 1 megagram.