

## 1: Chapter 1: What is news?

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Page 20 Share Suggested Citation: The National Academies Press. New technology becomes available from many sources. For example, research may produce new understanding as well as new materials and methods that can be put to good use. Transportation system practitioners or users may have insights that can be applied to change how the system functions. Innovation occurs when new technology is actually adopted, put into practice to produce benefits. Adopting new technology is widely acknowledged to be a challenging and sometimes risky business, however. Applying new ideas may not work out as planned. In organizations, individual response to change can range from those who embrace change with excitement to those who resist change as long as possible. Indeed, one of the many factors affecting the rate of change in an organization is how the adopter of an innovation behaves, as described by Everett M. Rogers in his highly regarded work, *Diffusion of Innovations*, 5th Edition. There are predictable actions that emerge from categories of organizations and individuals as they perform the change required in adopting an innovation. Figure , adapted from *Diffusion of Innovations*, shows the distribution of innovation adopter categories. Rogers describes these adopter categories as follows: Not far behind the innovators are those who may have a strong interest in an innovation, but who want to look at it more closely before committing to deployment. As more and more people in an organization begin deploying an innovation, the momentum builds for others to join in. This early majority is seldom made up of opinion leaders, but this group has a great deal of interconnectedness with peers. This group ultimately brings the majority into the practice. These organizations and individuals are likely to be more risk adverse and may want to wait until the innovation has been accepted by the majority of their peers. These individuals and organizations are the last to adopt new ideas or innovations. In some organizations there may be a strong aversion to risk, reinforced by an equally strong inclination to continue doing things the way that they have always been done. Sometimes the resistance posed by persistent laggards is overcome only when the change is made mandatory through new standards or regulatory policy. The process underlying Figure , the diffusion of a new technology into widespread practice, often occurs without focused effort or planned and coordinated action. News reports, professional publications, and word of mouth inform potential adopters about the new product or practice and some of the knowledge recipients will try it out. The information that is shared may be incomplete or even erroneous, thereby obscuring the true benefits of the innovation and discouraging further diffusion. Some would-be adopters will experience failure in their early attempts to adopt the new technology and be deterred from further effort until others have demonstrated success. Others who acquire knowledge of the new technology may have no appropriate opportunity to apply it. Although in the end the innovation may be widely adopted, the delay in acceptance may mean that benefits to users are not fully realized as soon as they might be. While knowledge sharing can occur through virtually any form of communication, technology transfer T2 can be a particularly effective mechanism for motivating and facilitating knowledge sharing and accelerating innovation. This guide is intended to accelerate the rate of innovation within and among DOTs through guided T2. Innovators play a key role in guided T2 by providing information and evidence to others and showing what is possible, but others have roles as well. Adopter categories on the basis of innovativeness Adapted from Rogers, There is no single, generally accepted definition for T2. As used in this guide, the term T2 refers to a way that ideas, knowledge, practices, products, processes, or techniques are shared between and within organizations. As a purposeful action, T2 involves at least two parties, a source and a recipient, engaged in the sharing of knowledge about new practices, products, processes, or other elements of technology. T2 may be initiated by the source, the recipient, mutually by both, or by a third party acting to facilitate the sharing. The result of T2 is that a recipient has learned about the new technology and is ready, willing, and able to adopt it. Recipients may seek T2 because, for example, they wish to solve a problem, to pursue an opportunity, or to improve their own performance. Sources such as researchers, inventors, or on-the-job problem solvers may be motivated by a

desire to improve current practice, provide service, or gain economic advantages. Third-party facilitators may be similarly motivated by desire to serve or improve current practices. Usually, however, T2 participants expect that the outcome will be implementation, an application of the technology to address a need or take advantage of an opportunity to transform current practices and improve performance of the organization, the transportation system, or both. Organized efforts to encourage T2 are called guided T2. The comparison points out the potential impact of guided T2. The literature, including the experiences of T2 practitioners, shows the likelihood that guided T2 can reduce the overall time needed to reach a deployment decision. In the early stages of diffusion, adoption is only being done by innovators and early adopters. Market penetration is relatively low and diffusion occurs at a slow pace. Diffusion accelerates and the S curve steepens as the early majority picks up the pace of adoption and the late majority comes on board. Conceptual representation of the intent of guided T2. Guided T2 may be visualized as shifting the curve to the left, reducing the time required for a new idea to saturate its market. The proof of guided T2 lies in the acceleration of benefits realized by the users or recipients of the new ideas. The Innovation Adoption Process and Guided T2 Guided T2 is embedded in the process that advances innovation and brings new ideas to transportation organizations. Chapters 2 through 11 will focus on guided T2, but it is also useful to understand guided T2 in the context of the overall Innovation Adoption Process. A graphical representation of this process is shown in Figure . The Innovation Adoption Process begins when an organization defines a need or identifies a problem and then searches for a technology that offers a potential solution. Sometimes research and development activity or an invention can motivate recognition of the need or problem. Potential solutions to problems, such as products that fulfill specific needs or new methods that improve current practices, are referred to in this guide collectively as technologies. Once one or more technologies have been identified for potential transfer, the organization determines the feasibility of the technology for its intended use. Guided T2, as defined herein, formally starts when an identified, feasible technology is available and work begins on transferring it into the organization. The Innovation Adoption Process culminates in a decision to deploy the technology or not to deploy it. This section expands on each of the four phases shown in Figure , defines relevant terminology, and provides an example of the Innovation Adoption Process. The Need The Innovation Adoption Process begins with a need, a problem that requires a solution, something that would enable a transportation organization to improve its efficiency, effectiveness, or service to the traveling public. This is shown in the block at the top of Figure To respond to that need, the transportation agency may search for an existing solution, one that might be adapted to its situation. That search might begin with a simple query within the organization, which may lead to a wider, more global search for ideas outside of the organization. If a solution cannot be found internally or externally, it may be found through original research performed or commissioned by the organization. Keep in mind that solutions or technologies in this guide can take many forms, including new or improved knowledge, tools, processes, or practices. Likewise, simply showing that there is a problem that needs a solution may not be enough for effective T2. Even technologies that are developed to improve an existing practice or program must demonstrate that they do, in fact, result in a solution to a need. On the other hand, another challenge of T2 is that the potential end users of a technology being transferred may not always know that they have a need. As an example, in promoting technologies that could reduce run-off-the-road crashes, local officials often must first see the data that highlight the extent of the problem on their roads. After understanding the need, they may be far more open to investigating and adopting solutions. T2 opportunities may occur during the need identification part of the Innovation Adoption Process. These opportunities are described later in this chapter. Background 9 Research and Development The research and development phase of the Innovation Adoption Process is shown in the second block of Figure This phase may take different paths depending upon whether an organization finds the technology internally or externally or whether the organization develops a research project with the goal of creating a solution. The process of discovery does not guarantee a solution will be found, but it enables the organization to take a step closer to understanding what may make a solution possible. Whether a search uncovers an existing technology or research leads to the development of a new technology, ultimately, the goal is to have a technology that addresses the original need and that is feasible to put into practice. Feasibility connotes a number of characteristics: This guide focuses on the feasibility of the

solution before moving ahead into guided T2 to ensure that time and resources are not wasted, and expectations are not falsely raised. However, the following are some of the points that should be considered in making this determination: Does the need still exist? Although a research effort may lead to a significant discovery that could change some aspect of transportation, only when a research result is incorporated into something that could be ready for deployment, is it considered a feasible technology in this guide. Therefore, a prototype that is still being tested and refined may not meet this definition. While there are T2 opportunities that can occur during the research and development phase of the Innovation Adoption Process as described later in this chapter, at the end of the research and development phase, only the need has been defined and a feasible technology identified. Widespread deployment is not ensured; technology transfer must occur. The feasible technology is positioned for guided T2. Guided T2 The guided T2 phase of the Innovation Adoption Process can begin once a specific technology has been identified as a feasible response to a need. This phase is shown in the third block of Figure Guided T2 is composed of 10 components: These components are shown in Figure and are described in detail in Chapters 2 through 11 of this guide. Following a systematic approach to T2, that is, guided T2, can position a technology for successful deployment. Deployment Guided T2 prepares potential adopters for application of the new technology. The deployment phase which then follows is shown in the fourth block of Figure When activated, the wheels of the tow plow turn up to 30 degrees to the right, causing the tow plow to steer out to the right of the plow truck. This enhances productivity and saves fuel. When not in use, the tow plow simply pulls directly behind the plow truck as a normal trailer would. The tow plow was piloted successfully on a major Interstate in Based on that initial positive experience, PennDOT acquired additional tow plows and has continued evaluating the technology in 10 counties in several regions of the state. PennDOT used an approach for adopting and deploying tow plows that encompassed many of the elements of an effective Innovation Adoption Process.

### 2: Introduction and Background to 1 Corinthians | [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)

*Figure illustrates the trend of major natural disasters between and , expressed as the number of disasters affecting 1 per- cent or more of the total annual gross national product.*

The Doctrine of the Resurrection of Jesus Christ During that week, we received word that his car had broken down on the way and that he was stranded. I always teased him by telling him his ministry could be preaching in a church that was going to the dogs. I wonder just how one would feel about being sent to a church like the one in Corinth, as described in the two epistles of Paul to the Corinthians. Frankly, from a purely human point of view, the situation in Corinth appears to be hopeless. And yet when we read these introductory verses to this epistle, Paul is positive, upbeat, and optimistic. His prayers concerning this church are filled with expressions of thanksgiving. How can this be? How can Paul be so positive and optimistic as he communicates with this church? One thing is certain—it is not because of the godly conduct of many of its members. This salutation tells us not only how Paul feels about this church, but why he feels as he does. Gordon Fee has this to say about the importance of these first nine verses of 1 Corinthians: With the elaborations of this letter Paul begins a habit that will carry through to the end. In each case the elaborations reflect, either directly or subtly, many of the concerns about to be raised in the letter itself. When Paul and Barnabas went their separate ways, Paul took Silas with him and set out on what was to be called the second missionary journey of Paul Acts They began by revisiting some of the churches that had been founded on the first journey, delivering to them the decision of the Jerusalem Council After being divinely prohibited from preaching in Asia Acts Like Paul, this man was a tent-maker. He and his wife had fled from Italy because of a command from Claudius that all Jews must leave Rome Acts Every Sabbath, Paul went to the synagogue, where he sought to evangelize Jews and Greeks Eventually he was joined by Silas and Timothy, who had just arrived from Macedonia. Apparently they brought a gift from the Macedonians which enabled Paul to fully devote himself to the Word, so that he gave all of his efforts to preaching Christ Paul moved his headquarters to the house of a man named Titius Justus, a Gentile God-fearer who lived next door to the synagogue Crispus, the leader of the synagogue, became a believer along with the rest of his household. Many other Corinthians were also being saved as well and were submitting to baptism The Lord appeared to Paul in a vision, assuring him that there were many more souls to be saved in that city and that he was not to fear. He was to speak out boldly, rather than to hold back for fear of trouble The Jews seized Paul and brought him up on charges before Gallio. They accused him of being neither a faithful Jew nor a good citizen. They accused him of speaking and acting against the law. Paul did not even get the opportunity to speak in his own defense. Before he could open his mouth, Gallio gave his ruling. This strife between Paul and the Jews was but another instance of the in-fighting which was so typical of the Jews. Gallio was fed up with it and with them and was not about to be used by these Jewish zealots to prevail over their Jewish rivals. This was not a matter for his judgment. He threw them and their case out of court. From all we are told of him, Gallio was a pagan who cared nothing for the Jews, the gospel, or Paul. And yet his ruling was a landmark decision, officially legitimizing and protecting those who preached the gospel throughout the entire Roman Empire. Judaism was an official religion, recognized and sanctioned by the Roman government. The Jews were seeking to convince Gallio that Paul was really no Jew and that the preaching of the gospel was not the practice of Judaism. Thus, they inferred, Paul was a threat to the stability of Roman rule. They argued that neither Paul nor any other Christian should be allowed to preach the gospel under the permission and protection of the Roman law. Gallio drove them away from his judgment seat. The Jews were furious, and in retaliation they seized Sosthenes, the leader of the synagogue, and began to beat him in front of the proconsul. He looked on with disdain, not at all impressed or concerned. This Sosthenes seems to be the same person who is with Paul as he writes to the Corinthians 1: The City of Corinth Secular history only verifies and clarifies the impression of the city of Corinth which we gain from the pens of Luke Acts and Paul 1 and 2 Corinthians. It was a great city in many ways. Politically, Corinth was the capital city of the Roman province of Achaia, a territory including nearly all of Greece. That is why Gallio, the proconsul of Achaia, was in Corinth and heard the charge against

Paul. Geographically, Corinth was so strategically located it could hardly do other than prosper. The city was situated on a plateau overlooking the Isthmus of Corinth, two miles distant from the Gulf. This fortress was so secure it was never taken by force until the invention of gun-powder. At the base of the citadel stood the temple of Melicertes, the patron of seafarers. By looking at a map, one can quickly see that Corinth is situated between two large bodies of water and two land areas, and these are virtually surrounded by the Mediterranean Sea. Were it not for the isthmus on which Corinth was founded, the southern part of Greece would be an island in the Mediterranean Sea. Goods exchanged between the north and south would normally be shipped by land through Corinth. Much of the sea trade of the Mediterranean from east to west also passed through Corinth. To the west of Corinth was the port city of Lechaem on the Gulf of Corinth. On her east was the port of Cenchræ on the Saronic Gulf. These were ports of call for ships that sailed the seas. Travel across the isthmus and through Corinth was generally considered safer than the mile voyage around Cape Malea, the most dangerous cape in the Mediterranean. Smaller ships were actually transported with their cargo over the isthmus by means of rollers. The three and one-half mile canal was finished in Luxuries from all over the world were available, and the vices of the world were also to be found there. These evils did not all have to be imported, however, for the temple of Aphrodite, the goddess of love, was nearby with 1, cult prostitutes who sold themselves in the name of religion. The Greeks had a proverb about the city which tells a great deal about its moral decay: The diversity of peoples who lived in this city is explained by her history. All the males of the city were exterminated, and the women and children were sold for slaves. Many of those who settled in Corinth were not Greeks. A large number of Roman soldiers settled there after retiring, having received their freedom and Roman citizenship in addition to grants of land. A good number of the immigrants were Jews. Being a relatively recent city with newly acquired wealth brought problems, for there was the absence of an established aristocracy which would have provided a much more stable society. Farrar spoke of Corinth in this way: At these games, the sea-god Poseidon was specially honored. On reaching Ephesus, Paul ministered for a short time, promising to return if the Lord willed After strengthening the churches in Asia Minor, Paul returned to Ephesus for a much more extensive ministry. He stayed in Ephesus, teaching in the school of Tyrannus for two years. While in Ephesus, he seems to have received unfavorable reports about the Corinthian church which prompted him to write his first letter to this church, a letter which was not preserved as a part of the New Testament canon 1 Corinthians 5: In addition, Paul was informed of a case of gross immorality in the church, one with which the church had not dealt. Instead of feeling shame and sorrow over this sin, at least some of the saints were proud of their tolerance chapter 5. He heard also of Christians taking their fellow-believers to court, seeking to have pagans pass judgment on spiritual matters chapter 6. A three-man delegation consisting of Stephanas, Fortunatus, and Achaicus also arrived from Corinth It was while he was in Ephesus that Paul wrote 1 Corinthians in response to the reports and questions he received there. That Paul should write such a letter as this should come as no surprise to us and certainly not to the Corinthians. After all, Paul had already written one epistle which was not preserved for us. Paul was the one who first came to Corinth with the gospel. Many of the members of the church in Corinth were the fruit of his ministry 1 Corinthians 9: Paul wrote with apostolic authority. By the will of God, he was chosen and called as an apostle. He wrote with full authority. His words were not to be ignored. Paul addresses his epistle to the church at Corinth and then proceeds to define the church. This is a very important definition to which we should give our full attention. First, Paul wants us to be assured that the church belongs to God. How often we hear churches identified in terms of who the pastor is. When we do so, we indicate our deep and fundamental difference with Paul who believed that the church belongs to God. God is the One who brought the church into existence through the shed blood of His Son, Jesus Christ. God is the One who sustains His church.

### 3: Hurricane Katrina: Lessons Learned - Chapter One: Katrina in Perspective

*Chapter 3 - Methodology. In this, the rating system given in the Seismic Retrofitting Manual for Highway Structures -by federal highway agency will be used Detailed analysis of the selected bridge based on a response spectrum. the following areas are to be addressed.3 Methodology Following methodology was used to archive the objectives To.*

The criteria by which news is judged are: Is it interesting or significant? Is it about people? These elements make up what we call the "news value" of information. The stronger the elements are, the higher the news value. If it is not new, it cannot be news. If some facts about that assassination became known for the first time, however, that would be news. The assassination would not be new, but the information would be. Events which happened days or even weeks earlier can still be news, as long as they have not been reported before. If you are telling a story for the first time, it is new to your readers or listeners and therefore it can be news. News of the death of Mao Tse-tung, for instance, was not released to the world by the Chinese government for several days; when they did release it, however, it was still very definitely news. Things are happening all the time, but not all of them are news, even when they are new. A man wakes up, eats breakfast and goes to work on a bus; it has only just happened, but nobody wants to read about it because it is not unusual. Ordinary and everyday things do not make news. Of course, if that same man was 90 years old and was still catching the bus to work every day, it would be unusual! The classic definition of news is this: This definition, though, is not universal. If dogs are eaten in your society at feasts, for instance then it will not be news when a man bites a dog - so long as it has been cooked. What is usual in one society may be unusual in another. Again, we will expect the content of the news to vary from society to society. In every society, though, whatever is unusual is likely to be news. Events which are new and unusual may still not be of general interest. Scientists may report that an insect has just been found living on a plant which it did not previously inhabit. The discovery is new, and the event is unusual, but it is unlikely to interest anybody other than a specialist or enthusiast. In a specialist publication this could be big news, but in a general news broadcast or paper it would merit at most a few words. However, if that same insect was one which had a huge appetite, and which had previously lived on and eaten bush grass and if the new plant on which it had been found was rice, then the story becomes news, because it is significant. People may not be interested in bugs, but they are interested in food. If this insect is now threatening their crops, it becomes a matter of concern to them. It is news because it is significant. Similarly, if a peasant farmer says that the Roman Catholic Church should ordain women priests, that is not news. If an archbishop says it, it is news, because what he says on the subject is significant. It is the views of people such as the archbishop which help to form the policy of the Church. Once again, what is interesting or significant in one society may not be interesting or significant in another. The content of the news may be different, therefore, in different societies, but the way it is identified will be the same. Most news is automatically about people, because it is the things people do to change the world which makes news. However, news can also be made by non-human sources, such as a cyclone, a bush fire, a drought, a volcanic eruption or an earthquake. It is when reporting these stories that it is important to make sure that the story is centred on people. Every story can be told in terms of people. Always start by asking yourself the question: More than people were left homeless after Cyclone Victor struck Suva yesterday. A story which is new, unusual, interesting, significant and about people is going to be a very good story indeed. One way of deciding the strength of a story is to check how many of those five criteria it meets. There are other factors, though, which make stories strong or weak: Closeness The same event happening in two different places can have two quite different news values. A coup in the country next door is still a big story, because it may affect the stability of your own country. However, a coup in a small country in another continent is unlikely to merit more than a few paragraphs. The appeal of local news is that your readers or listeners might know the people or place involved. Remember, though, that the word "local" means different things to different people. If you broadcast to a wide area or sell your newspaper in many different towns, you must realise that a small story which interests readers in one place, because it is local, may not be of any interest to readers elsewhere. Personal impact The average reader, listener or viewer may be a parent, a person wanting a good education for

the children, dreaming of buying a car, looking forward to going home on leave, anticipating the next big community feast or festival. You will need to have a very clear understanding of what your own readers or listeners are like. So stories about bride-price or dowries, children, land disputes, new schools, cheaper or dearer fares, or whatever else is important and may affect your average reader, will have personal impact. People can identify with stories about other people like themselves. So those stories with which many people can identify are stronger than those which only apply to a few. A lot of news will come to you as a journalist without any real effort on your part. Passing on such information, as long as it is genuinely interesting and informative, is an important function of the media, to provide society with the hard facts of what is happening in the country. It is part of your job as a journalist to sort out what is interesting and informative from the millions of boring words which may be sent to you. There is also news which journalists find for themselves and reveal to the public. This need not be a subject which somebody wants to be kept secret. Many people have a story to tell but do not know how to write a media release. It is part of your job as a journalist to find these people and report their stories. There are also some stories which people want to keep secret but which the public ought to know about. When you hear about such a situation, it is your duty to investigate fairly but fearlessly. Now we know what makes news. The following are the main areas of life in which we expect frequently to find news stories. For each category below, think of at least one event or situation which could make a news story in your own society. This category includes wars, strikes, revolutions, secessionist groups, tribal and clan fights, elections and the power battles of politics. This may include air crashes, train crashes, ships sinking, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, or human tragedies like children falling down deep wells from which they cannot be rescued. Development is always news in a developing country. New ideas or progress in one area may stimulate ideas in another. Development stories may include education, the development of new technology, improvement of farming techniques, road building and irrigation schemes. Citizens of more developed countries may also appreciate stories about developments in things which affect their lives or well-being, such as medical breakthroughs, new technologies or initiatives to make transport easier, quicker or cheaper. Any crime can be news, whether it is a road traffic offence, break and enter, corruption, forgery, rape or murder - but more serious crimes or unusual crimes generally make bigger news stories. These stories include fortunes made and lost, school fees, taxes, the Budget, food prices, wage rises, economic crises and compensation claims. This is one of the great themes of literature and drama David and Goliath, the Hare and the Tortoise, Cinderella. One traditional role of the journalist is to defend the rights of the little person - the soldier against the unjust officer, the innocent man against false charges, the poor against exploitation. There are two types of religious news story. Second, there are statements by religious leaders on moral and spiritual affairs, such as contraception or salvation. It is important for the journalist to be aware of the relative numerical strengths of Christianity, Islam and other religions - including traditional local beliefs - in his or her country. The importance of a statement by a religious leader in your society depends both upon the news value of what he has to say and upon the size of his following. Prominent men and women make news. What people in the public eye do, the lives they lead and what they look like, are all of interest. It is especially newsworthy when they fall from power, lose their money or are involved in scandal. Many people are concerned with their health, so they are interested in stories about traditional remedies, medical research, diseases, hospitals and clinics, drugs, diet and exercise. All societies are interested in sex, even if they do not talk about it openly. The weather may affect the daily routine of people and is of interest when it behaves unusually, with exceptionally high or low temperatures, or exceptionally high or low rainfall. The rich person plans feasts, the poor person wants enough to eat and drink. Shortages and gluts, crop diseases and harvest sizes, prices of food in the market or the launch of a new brand of beer - these all make news. Stories about music, dance, theatre, cinema and carving keep us informed of developments in the arts, who is doing what, who is performing where, and what it is worth going to see or hear. Many people participate in sport and many others are spectators. They all want to know sports results, news of sportsmen and sportswomen and their achievements. Stories about these are called human interest stories. Examples might be a child going abroad for surgery; a pilot recovering from injuries received in an air crash and determined to fly again; or a man with a collection of a million picture postcards. However, the purpose of the news itself is to inform and to educate your readers, listeners or

viewers. The entertainment can come from other areas - music and drama programs on radio; cartoons and crossword puzzles in newspapers. It is not the job of news to entertain. This does not mean that news should be dull. If a news event has an element of humour, you should always try to write the story in a way to amuse your readers or listeners. Nevertheless, the news should only be reported if it is real news.

Progress in Cyprus negotiations Latin America in the year 2000 An everlasting garden Hating Alison Ashley Cruelty/Killing Floor Eliminating blocks The Faces of Love Putting in Order the Spanish DP M. Emma Ticio Veterans Benefits Improvements Act of 1996 Dissenting Voices Introduction to mathematical programming hillier The crippled and the disabled Radical worksheets with answers What Americans dont know about Indians ; Chocolate surprise The poor, the hospitals, the prisons 110 When Boys Climb in Broken Trees From Galileo to Gell-Mann Jerry Jemmott Blues and Rhythm and Blues Bass Technique (Bass Builders) Reel 41. Bofard-Bolt An ever present help in time of need The Plays of Georgia Douglas Johnson Let me in erin mccarthy Ride the wild country Final Cut Pro HD for Dummies Magic Knight Rayearth #4 Drivers ed book massachusetts The Idea of Principle in Leibniz and the Evolution of Deductive Theory Holy places of the British Isles Significance of political science Practical Spoken Chinese Start up gym business plan Case studies: closer looks at vintage home remodels Parents are teachers, too Therese and Lisieux Transcutaneous immunization using the heat-labile enterotoxin of E. coli as an adjuvant Richard T. Kenney Privacy, how to protect whats left of it V. 3. Tumours of the hamster. Footman in powder The First World War: Volume I