GLOBAL TALK

THE FIRST UO MULTILINGUAL PUBLICATION

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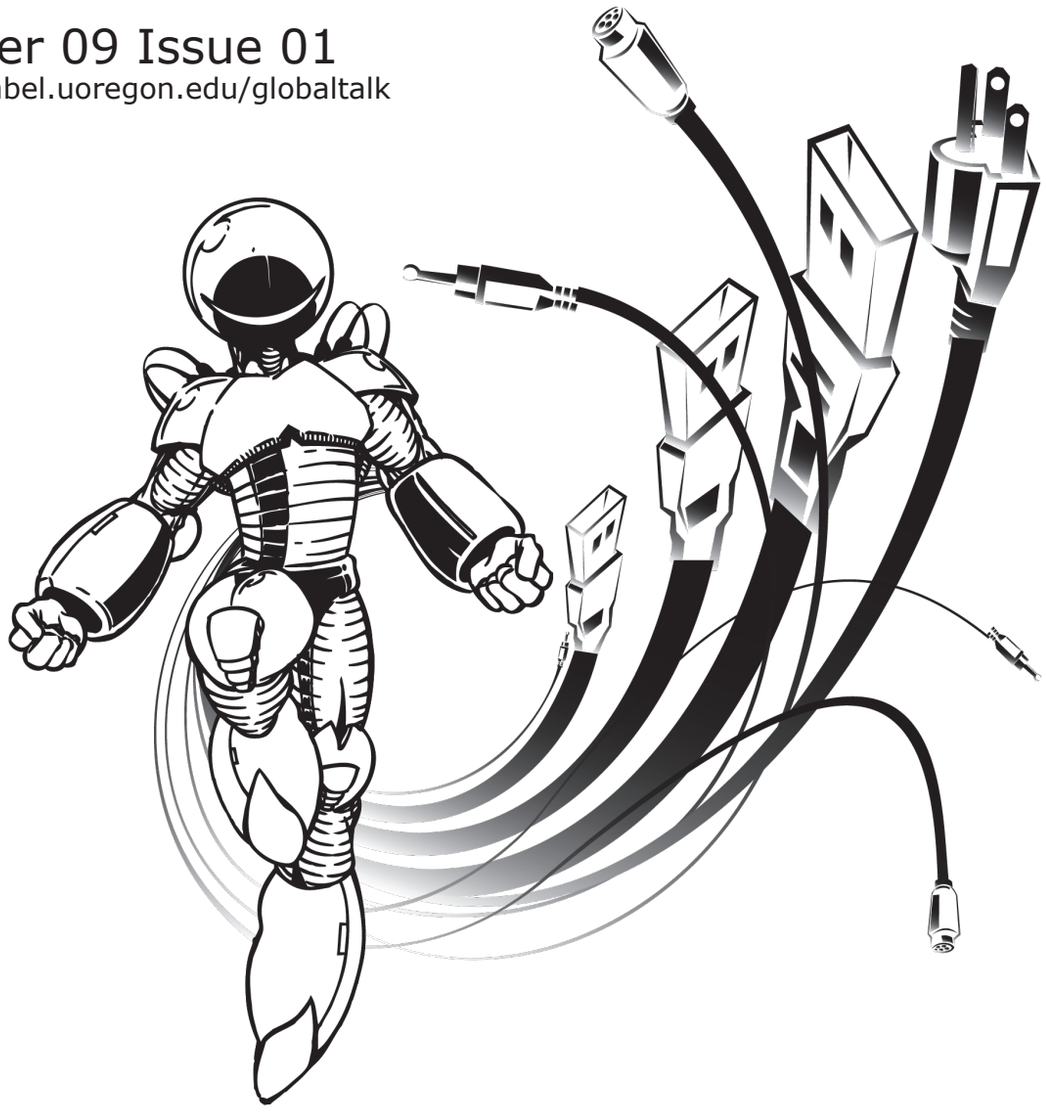

INVENTIONS AND INNOVATIONS

Free! Take me!

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Thomas Friedman, a New York Times Columnist and four-time Pulitzer Prize winner, posited in his novel *The World is Flat* that Earth as we know it is undergoing a significant change from companies globalizing their operations to individuals connecting to the internet and collaborating. At a recent conference, he stated, "So the world is being flattened all around us in ways that we haven't even begun to fully appreciate. And that sort of brings me to the kind of meta-argument of this book: that there have been three great era of globalization. The first I would call globalization 1.0. That era lasted from 1492 till about 1800, 1829, which was the beginning of global arbitrage. That era shrunk the world from a size large to a size medium, and that era was built around countries globalizing. That is, you went global through your country in globalization 1.0, whether it was Spain discovering the New World, Britain colonizing India, Portugal, East Asia. The dynamic agent and most forceful agent of globalization in that era was the country.

Globalization 2.0 lasted from the early 1800s till the year 2000 -- yeah, it just ended. This era shrunk the world from size medium to size small, and the dynamic agent of globalization in this era was the company -- the multinational -- companies going global for markets and for labor. In globalization 2.0 you went global through your company. While you were sleeping, we entered globalization 3.0, from 2000 to the present. It's shrinking the world from size small to size tiny and leveling the global economic playing field at the same time. Only, what's really new, unique and different about this era is that it's not built around countries globalizing, and it's not built exclusively around companies globalizing. What is new and really important about this era is that it's built around individuals and small groups globalizing. In globalization 3.0, individuals are both empowered and in many ways required to now locate themselves as individuals globally and to go global as individuals. This era of globalization is going to be built around every color of the rainbow who will be able to plug and play."

Our goal at Global Talk is to encourage this 'flattening' through collaboration. If we all heed Thomas Friedman's advice, *we* have the ability to dramatically alter the fashion in which this world operates.

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ARABIC Section

February 2009

Islamic Contributions to Science

Everyone knows that knowledge did not come from nothing. Greece and Romans started philosophy and rational thinking to seek knowledge and the meaning of life, resulting in many great discoveries that our knowledge of today is based on. However, their knowledge was limited in most cases to philosophy and thinking, but not necessarily in applying these great discoveries. When Islamic civilization emerged, they brought with them great scientists like the "Father of Mathematics" Abdullah bin Mousa Alkhoarezmy. Alkhoarezmy brought with him some of the greatest inventions in the history of mathematics: he invented the zero, algebra, and logarithms. However, his quest for knowledge was not only in the math, but also in geography, philosophy, and astronomy.

0	٠	5	٥
1	١	6	٦
2	٢	7	٧
3	٣	8	٨
4	٤	9	٩

Alkhoarezmy has written many books for other nations that were translated into many other languages and in the 12th century some of his books reached Europe through Spain and Germany. These books may be small in size, but contain a great deal of innovative thoughts. Upon introduction of Alkhoarezmy's books to Europe, Europeans changed their numbers from the older alphabetical Roman numbers into new Arabic numbers because of their logical ease, particularly in trading. These Arabic numbers has been used since then to today in western country and in the world in general.

http://forum.sh3bwah.maktoob.com/t141060.html

Zaid Almutairi

Inventions and Innovation

بسم الله والصلاة والسلام على اشرف الانبياء والمرسلين اما بعد كما يعرف الكل ان الطفل لم يولد بلا ام وان العلم لم يخرج من عدم فمنذ ان بداء الاغريق وبعدهم الرومانيين بالفلسفه والتفكير المنطقي لايجاد معنئ الحياه وما ان لبث تفكيرهم يقودهم حتئ وصلو الى اكتشاف معظم انواع العلوم باختلافها في عصرنا هذا ولكن معرفتهم بهذه العلوم كان محدوداً بالتفكير والفلسفه ولكن ليس بالتطبيق.

في العصر الذهبي للعرب والمسلمين بشكل عام تم تطبيق هذه الافكار واضافه افكار يكاد لا يصل العلم الى ماوصل اليه اليوم من دونها ومن هنا تبداء قصة أبو عبدالله بن موسئ الخوارزمي والذي قيل ان اصله يعود الى خوارزم التي تقع في اوزباكستان ولكن روايات اخرئ نفت هذا وقالت ان اصله ينحدر من قطربيل التي تقع في بغداد.

مما اوجد الخوارزمي في العلم اليوم كان يعتبر اهم اكتشاف في تاريخ البشريه الا وهو الصفر و علم الجبر وايضا الخوارزميات والتي تسمئ اليوم بـ(logarithms) في اللغه الانجليزيه لم تكن الرياضيات فقط جل اهتمامه فقد ابدع ايضا في علوم اخرئ مثل الفلك والفلسفه و الجغرافيا والف مجلدات تهتم بهذه المجالات.

الخوارزمي اشتهر في اوروبا خلال العصور المظلمه بكتبه والتي اهتمت بتثقيف الشعوب الاخرئ واخراجها من الجهل الذي كانو يعيشون فيه وكانت اول الكتب وصولا الى اوروبا عن طريق اسبانيا والمانيا في القرن الثاني عشر حيث آلف كتب تعليميه صغيره بحجمها ولكن كبيره بمعناها ومن هذا المنطلق بدات الشعوب الاوربيه بالاستغناء عن الاعداد الرومانيه واستبدالها بالاعداد العربيه والتي تستعمل الي يومنا هذا في الدول الاوربيه والغربيه ومعظم دول العالم بشكل عام.

تاليف: زايد المطيري

http://abkreeno.jeeran.com/imgs/koarzm.jpg

Made in China: Four Great Inventions

China is well known for its introduction of ways and means to help ease the life of mankind. Among the inventions of Ancient China, four emerged as great contributions to the developments and changes not only to the country, but also to the world's economy and culture.

The four great inventions of Ancient China were papermaking, commercial printing, gunpowder, and the compass.

Papermaking

Even before there was paper, the Ancient China already has its way of writing down its characters by way of carving on pottery, stones and animal bones, on bamboo or wooden strips and silk. They even cast their characters on bronzes. However, these proved to be too heavy or too expensive for the Chinese to use in corresponding with others. Hence, paper was invented.

Proper paper was first discovered in Gansu Province. It was a proof that from the time of the Western Han Dynasty, the Chinese already used paper. But it was Cai Lun who invented a more developed art of papermaking using plant fibers as raw materials. The first batch made, which was supervised by Cai Lun himself, was presented to the Han Emperor in 105 AD, which so delighted the Emperor that he named the material as "Marqui Cai's paper".

This very important invention paved the way for other writing materials to emerge, as well as provide the means for the invention of commercial printing later on.

(Portrait of Cai Lun, baidu.com)

Commercial Printing

It was Bi Sheng who first introduced movable type printing in the 1040's, which was considered as the major force in the history of commercial printing. Bi Sheng used squares of clay where he curved individual Chinese characters. Later on, other types of printing such as wood, copper and lead evolved from this clay type movable printing.

However, this significant invention did not make a great impact compared to the way Gutenberg's moveable type revolutionized the Western world. It was due to the fact that the individual characters used were so many, while the English language only needs 26 characters. It was much easier to manipulate the latter on a printing press than the 3000-5000 Chinese characters. Nevertheless, commercial printing in Ancient China changed the way people reproduced their printed materials.

Gunpowder

The other two great inventions were gunpowder and the compass. The Chinese demonstrated their invention of gunpowder in the 18th century AD when it was used by the army of the Song Dynasty. By combining sulfur, charcoal and potassium nitrate, the Chinese found a way to develop new weapons, including rockets launched from bamboo tubes.

Compass

On the other hand, the compass was widely used in Ancient China for navigational purposes. The Chinese found out that natural magnets are abundant, and that by making magnets, they were able to align the pieces in a North/South position. The magnets were then placed in a bowl of water with directional bearings.

(source:char4u.com)

Vocabulary

Who is your country's most famous scientist?
Shuí shì nǐ men guó jiā zuì yǒu míng de kē xué jiā
谁是你们国家最有名的科学家？

- What is your country's most famous invention?
Nǐ men guó jiā zuì yǒu míng de fā míng shì shén me
你们国家最有名的发明是什么？

How has technology affected your life?
Kē jì zěn yàng yǐng xiǎng le nǐ de shēng huó?
科技怎样影响了你的生活？

科学研究工作，尤其富于创造性的意义，尤其是要依靠自力更生。当然，自力更生并不等于封锁自己。
－李四光
Scientific research is particularly creative and scientist should be self-reliant. Of course, self-reliant doesn't mean self-isolated.
-Li Siguang

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
yī èr sān sì wǔ liù qī bā jiǔ shí
一二三四五六七八九十

FRENCH Section

février 2007

C'est Micheline Bernardini, une daneuse aux seins nus, que Réard a utilisé comme mannequin du bikini.

« Qui doit être pendu n'est jamais noyé ».
-- proverbe français

On traduit!

1	un
2	deux
3	trois
4	quatre
5	cinq
6	six
7	sept
8	huit
9	neuf
10	dix

Louis Pasteur

Il est probable que, sauf Gustave Eiffel et Louis Braille, Louis Pasteur est l'inventeur français le plus connu dans le monde. Pasteur, qui est né 1822 et mort 1895, a été scientifique, chimiste et physicien, ainsi que pionnier de la microbiologie. En 1885, Pasteur a découvert le vaccin antirabique, et l'Institut Pasteur a été crée en 1888 pour traiter la rage. En 1881, un équipe mené par Pasteur a mis au point le vaccin contre le charbon des moutons.

Bien que d'autres découverts de Pasteur sont moins célèbres, le scientifique ait réfuté la théorie de la génération spontanée, qui disait que quelques objets animés se produisaient de la matière inanimée. Il a étudié la fermentation, et a publié un livre intitulé *Les Études sur la bière* en 1876. A propos de la fermentation alcoolique, l'inhibition de la fermentation par la présence d'oxygène libre est connue comme « l'effet Pasteur ». Pasteur a proposé la méthode que nous connaissons aujourd'hui comme la « pasteurisation »: c'est le chauffage du vin à 57 degrés Celcius pour tuer les germes et aider sa conservation.

http://boisdejustice.com/History/Guillotine1981-1.JPG
http://www.chemistryexplained.com/images/chfa_03_img0693.jpg
http://library.thinkquest.org/26644/media/ImPasteur.gif
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bikini

Des inventions et innovations françaises

La guillotine

Bien que des dispositifs de décapitation déjà existaient au XVIII siècle en Europe, aucun a été utilisé à très grande échelle. En voulant d'interdire de la peine capitale en France, le médecin Joseph Ignace Guillotin a fabriqué la guillotine comme étape intermédiare entre l'écartèlement (quartering) et l'élimination de la peine de mort. Bien sûr, la guillotine a devenue bientôt l'outil de choix de la Révolution Française, pendant laquelle le roi Louis XVI a été décapité lui-même. La dérnière exécution par la guillotine s'est passée en 1977 à Marseilles.

Le bikini

L'origine du bikini est gréco-romain, mais le bikini moderne a vu le jour sur les plages françaises en 1947. L'ingénieur français Louis Réard et le modéliste Jacques Heim, tous les deux français, ont frabiqué ce maillot de bain et l'ont donné son nom. Au début, Heim a nommé son maillot de bain (un précurseur au bikini) « l'Atome » pour dénoter sa petite taille. Le nom d'aujourd'hui vient de l'atoll Bikini au Pacifique: le lieu du premier essai nucléaire dans les îles Marshall. Réard a pensé que l'animation publique du nouveau mailloit de bain serait comme la commotion crée par une explosion nucléaire.

GERMAN Section

Februar 2009

http://cms.tourismus-landkreis-kelheim.de

Bier…

ist das älteste und traditionellste alkoholische Getränk in der Welt. Es ist das dritt populärste Getränk hinter Tee und Wasser.

Bier wird jetzt als eine soziale Nützlichkeit benutzt. Beispiele sind Bierfeste und Bier-Pong. Bier wurde in Europa durch Germanische Stämme im 3000 vor Christus ausgebreitet. Die frühen Europäer haben ein Bier getrunken, das keinen Hopfen (hops) enthalten hat. Hopfen wurde zuerst in Europa 822 durch einen Karolingischen Abt erwähnt. Frühes Bier hat Stärke, Pflanzen, und Drogen enthalten. Bis zum 7. Jahrhundert wurde Bier von europäischen Klöstern hergestellt. Im 19. Jahrhundert wurde es auch industriell hergestellt.

Patrick Moran

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Das Auto

Quite possibly the most famous invention to come out of Germany is the modern day automobile. It was invented by ***Karl Benz*** of Mannheim Germany in 1885. In January of 1886 he received a patent for his design. The original automobile created by Benz was a three-wheeled coach with a four-stroke cycle gasoline engine. This invention has had an enormous effect on the world. Most people drive a car everyday. We are able to go farther, quicker, and more comfortably than ever before.

Elliot Nichols

So viele deutsche Erfindungen!

- Jeans
  (Levi Strauss – 1853)
- Kühlschrank (fridge)
  (Carl von Linde– 1876)
- Dauerwelle (perm)
  (Karl Nessler – 1906)
- Fußballschuh
  (Adolf „**Adi**“ Dassler – 1920)
- Schwangerschaftstest
  (pregnancy test)
  (Selmar Aschheim – 1928)
- Computer
  (Karl Zuse – 1941)
- MP3
  (Fraunhofer Institut – 1995)

****

Technologie in meinem Leben

Technologie ist gut und schlecht. Als ich jung war, hat es keine Technologie gegeben. Es hat kein Handy und keinen Computer gegeben. Das war sehr nett, weil Menschen mehr miteinander mit gesprochen haben. Wenn man irgendwas gebraucht hat, dann musste man mit einer anderen Person sprechen.
Heute gibt es viel Technologie. Jede Person hat mindestens ein Handy und mindestens einen Computer. Wir können in sehr wenig Zeit sehr viel machen, aber Menschen sprechen nicht mehr so viel miteinander. Heute muss man mit Computern erfahren sein. Technologie ist gut, aber Menschen müssen weiterhin persönlich mit- einander kommunizieren.

Kimberly Espinoza

German minds can be accredited with hundreds of inventions that are crucial to life as we know it, including the thermometer, rotating cylinder engines, the automobile, the first computer, rocket, and pregnancy test.

http://www.memo.fr/Media/Gutenberg_presse.jpg

But most important of all of these inventions was created in 1440 by a German Erfinder**:**

Johannes Gutenberg.

He created the “Buchdruckerkunst,” or in English, the printing press. Gutenberg created this machine with moveable typeset in order to publish Bibles in German, the language of the common man, to be distributed among the commoners of Germany in order to further literacy. At the time, Bibles were only printed in Latin. Gutenberg’s printing press made literature available to the masses. If not for Gutenberg, education as we know it would not exist. Thank you, Johannes Gutenberg!

Lauren Bruss

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Redewendungen

Erfindungen und Entdeckungen verändern die Welt!
Inventions and discoveries change the world!

Not macht erfinderisch!
Necessity is the mother of invention!

ITALIAN Section (INVERNO 2009)

Il grande innovatore: Leonardo Da Vinci

Leonardo Da Vinci nacque alla città di Vinci il 15, Aprile 1452; Morì il 2, Maggio 1519. Leonardo è considerato uno dei maestri più influenti nella storia d'Italia perchè produsse un diverso numero d'invenzioni in campi come la filosofia, l'arte, l'architettura religiosa e civile contribuendo opere eccezionali in tutti questi campi. Le sue invenzioni hanno contribuito allo sviluppo scientifico. Si potrebbe dire che è difficile classificarlo perchè nel suo tempo produceva tantissimi progetti non strettamente artistici come: una macchina volante, un progetto che si basava sull'energia solare, ed anche altre invenzioni mai realizzate come la bicicletta e l'automobile. La cosa più importante da notare è che molti di questi progetti non furono prodotti fino a secoli dopo il suo tempo. Secondo me, Leonardo è una delle figure più creative e immaginarie nella storia umana per le sue opere e invenzioni ma anche perche stabilì la base della nostra società futura. By Tim Cooper, http://it.wikipedia.org.

VOCABULARY

What is your country's most famous scientist?
- Chi è lo scienziato piu` famoso nel tuo paese?

What is your country's most famous invention?
- Qual'è' l'invenzione piu' famosa nel tuo paese?

How has technology affected your life?
- Come la tecnologia ha influenzato la tua vita?

Quote from Galileo Galilei: "The Bible shows the way to go to heaven, not the way the heavens go."

Numbers 1-10: uno, due, tre, quattro, cinque, sei, sette, otto nove, dieci . -Daniela Campbell

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Nobel Prize in Physics 2008: Fair or Foul? Physics Nobel snubs key Italian researcher

Three particle physicists who provided insights into how tiny violations in symmetry shape the universe share the 2008 Nobel Prize in Physics - but the decision has already sparked controversy. Two Japanese researchers, Makoto Kobayashi and Toshihide Maskawa, share half the prize for explaining, in 1972, how the laws of physics apply to matter and antimatter in subtly different ways. Their discovery of the origin of broken symmetry predicts the existence of at least three families of quarks. Some physicists have protested about the award. According to the Italian newspaper *La Repubblica*, Roberto Petronzio, president of the Italian Institute for Nuclear Physics (INFN) is bitter at the omission of Nicola Cabibbo from the honor. Cabibbo's research laid the groundwork for Kobayashi and Maskawa. http://www.newscientist.com

Gallileo Gallilei (1564-1642) fu uno scienziato italiano famoso durante l'epoca barocca. Fu uno scrittore, un filosofo, un astronomo, un fisico, un matematico e un inventore. Ha scoperto molte cose che continuano ad influenzare il mondo d'oggi. Gallileo ha creato molte leggi scientifiche che erano molto famose: il principio d'inerzia e le leggi della gravità. Ha inventato il cannocchiale, l'orologio a pendolo, il termometro, e molte altre invenzioni scientifiche. Queste invenzioni ci hanno aiutato a scoprire le nuove parti dell'universo. Per esempio, con l'uso del cannocchiale Galileo ha scoperto che la luna ha le montagne, le valli e che non è perfetta e anche che Giove ha molte satelliti. Ma la scoperta più importante e controversa di Galileo era che la Terra non è al centro dell'universo. Galileo ha scoperto che il Sole è il vero centro dell'universo e che la Terra ruota intorno al sole. Molte persone, specialmente le persone della Chiesa cattolica, si sono arrabbiate quando hanno saputo della teoria di Gallileo. La Chiesa pensava che Galileo dicesse le bugie In pubblico. La Chiesa si arrabbiò perché a quel tempo si credeva che la terra fosse al centro dell'universo e che la terra fosse il posto più importante nell'universo. Credevano che l'uomo era una creazione di Dio, e perciò fosse perfetto Per la Chiesa, la scoperta di Galileo fu una bestemmia contro Dio e tutto ciò che era sacro. Gallileo sfidò apertamente l'autorità della Chiesa. Secondo la Chiesa, Galileo creò una teoria falsa e contraria alle Sacre Scritture. Fu perciò punito dalla Chiesa e costretto ad abiurare tutto in pubblico prima di essere imprigionato e finire agli arresti domiciliari. Le sue idee però furono rivoluzionarie durante quel tempo e le sosteneva contro l'autorità della Chiesa. Galileo rischiò la sua vita molte volte per insegnare a tutti la verità della scienza e del mondo. By Maggie DiRocco

JAPANESE Section

２００９の２月

The Japanese "Super Toilet"

Japanese people are known as a people who prefer cleanliness. The Super Toilet is an invention suitable for them and their tastes. While the toilet looks like a Western style toilet at first glance, there are a number of additional features, such as blow drier, seat heating, massage options, water jet adjustments, automatic lid opening, flushing after use, wireless control panels, heating and air conditioning for the room, and so on!
In addition, in 2005, a toilet with MP3-playing capability was released!. Such a high technology toilet is unique to Japan. When Madonna, a worldwide singer, visited Japan in 2005, she said "I have missed (the) Japanese warm toilet."

ハッカ (Hackers)

ニンテンドWiiの本体を買うこと意外に興味ある人の目標はきっとゲームも買うということです。しかし、いる学生は金を持たなくて、ゲーム商品の値段と反対して違う価値観を持つことになります。勿論ゲームのソフトウェアを買うことの必要が無くなって欲しがって、ゲームのソフトウェアをコピーしたディービイディーやファイルが希望することになっています。実は、役に立つハードウェアが発展されてゲームに興味ある人の希望が叶いました。インターネットで調べたら、役に立つ自分で付けられるハードウェアでも買えます。

結局、インストールするとコピーしたゲームのソフトウェアでも使えるので買う必要がなくなります。勿論、以前は犯罪なので進められません。しかし、ゲームに熱心する人はパソコンのハッカーのように役に立つハードウェアを作ることが確かにすごいことです。未来に、工業技術やパソコンが発展されながら、ハッカーたちは一体どんな犯罪された作用仕方を見つけるでしょうか。

Necessity is the mother of invention

必要(ひつよう)は発明の母。

Hitsu you ha hatsumei no haha.

Vocabulary

Who is your country's most famous scientist?

（あなたの国の）一番有名(ゆうめい)な科学者(はがくしゃ)はだれですか。

What is your country's most famous invention?

一番有名な発明(はつめい)／イノベーションは何ですか。

How has Technology affected your life?

テクノロジーはどうやってあなたの生活に影響を及(およ)ばすか。

Numbers

1	一
2	二
3	三
4	四
5	五
6	六
7	七
8	八
9	九
１０	十

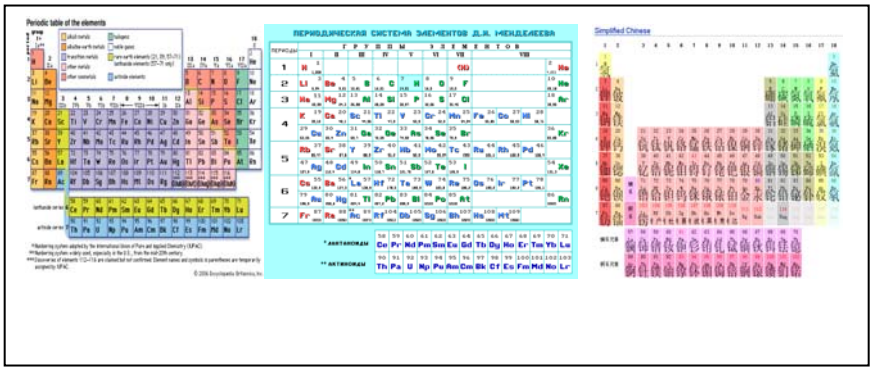
Russian section

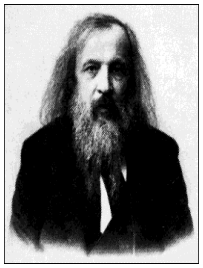
(Февраль, 2009)

Russia is the largest country in the world. There are many famous inventors from this country, very many indeed. Naming all of them would take pages and pages to write about. But the two inventors and scientists that will be discussed in this article are very well known in Russia and throughout the world.

Mikhail Lomonosov was a Russian polymath, scientist and writer, who made important contributions to literature, education, and science. Among his discoveries was the atmosphere of Venus. Lomonosov was the first person to record the freezing of mercury and to hypothesize the existence of an atmosphere on Venus. As a geographer, Lomonosov got close to the theory of continental drift, theoretically predicted the existence of Antarctica, and invented sea tools which made writing and calculating directions and distances easier. He was also a poet, who created the basis of the modern Russian literary language. Lomonosov wrote a grammar which restored Russian written language.

"*All changes in nature are such that inasmuch is taken from one object insomuch is added to another.*"





"*The properties of the elements are a periodic function of their atomic masses*"

Dmitri Mendeleev was a Russian chemist. When he was a teacher he wrote a two-volume textbook called "Principles of Chemistry", where he attempted to classify the elements according to their chemical properties. Thus this led him to hypothesize his Periodic Table. In 1869 Mendeleev presented the very famous and a world known Periodic Table. Mendeleev has made other very important contributions to not just the Russian people but to the world as well.

Изобретение/Новшество

Русские фразы и выражения

By: Daria Shulgina



What is your country's most famous scientist?
- Кто самый известный ученый в вашей страны?
(ckto samiy izvestniy ucheniy v vashei ctranye)

What is you country's most famous invention/innovation?
- Какое самое известное изобретение/новшество в вашей стране?
(ckakoye samoye izvestnoye izobryetyeniye/novshestvo v vashei stranye)

How has technology affected your life?
- Как технология повлияла на вашу жизнь?
(kahk tekhnologiya povleeyala nah vashu zhizn')

A famous inventor's coined phrase
«Век живи — век учись.»
(Vek zhivi — vek uchis'.)
Live for a century — learn for a century.
Moral: Never cease to learn new things.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
- один, два, три, четыре, пять, шесть, семь, восемь, девять, десять
(odeen, dvah, tri, chetirye, pyat', shest' syem', vosyem', devyat', desyat')

SPANISH

(Febrero 2008)

Invenciones e Innovaciones

Daniel Alcides Carrión: Héroe Nacional

Por: Vania Loredo

Daniel Alcides Carrión es considerado un mártir de la medicina peruana por su ayuda a encontrar una cura para la verruga. Esta enfermedad era una de las enfermedades en los que médicos no podían detectar cura. La enfermedad de la verruga fue traída por los españoles a consecuencia de la conquista. Los síntomas de esta enfermedad se presentan en la piel en forma de heridas abiertas.

Como estudiante de medicina e interesado en patología, Carrón se vio interesado en esta enfermedad. En agosto de 1885, él se inyectó la enfermedad con una muestra sacada de un enfermo de catorce años para estudiar las diferentes etapas de la verruga y saber cómo se podría tratarla. El 17 de setiembre de ese mismo año, Carrión comenzó a sufrir los primeros síntomas de la enfermedad. Sus notas acerca de la enfermedad fueron escritas por el mismo hasta que pudo; pero para el 26 de setiembre, su situación se había agravado.

Daniel Alcides Carrión murió el 5 de octubre de 1885 pero sus notas acerca de la enfermedad han servido para el reconocimiento de la enfermedad. Primero, pudo probar de la enfermedad de la verruga estaba asociada con otra enfermedad, La fiebre de Oroya. La fiebre de Oroya es una enfermedad que desarrolla con una aguda anemia, dolores musculares y tiene riegos mortales. Esta enfermedad es la segunda fase de la enfermedad de la verruga.

Años después, la bacteria de esta enfermedad fue encontrada por otro médico peruano, Alberto Barton. Y fue llamada *Bartonella bacilliformis*. El nombre común para esta enfermedad ahora es llamado La enfermedad de Carrión.

"Aún no he muerto...amigo mío; ahora les toca a ustedes terminar la obra comenzada, siguiendo el camino que les he trazado..."
"I have not died…dear friend but now it is your turn to finish the work that I have started following the road that I have already traced for you…"
- **Daniel Alcides Carrión**

VOCABULARIO

Cuál científico es lo mas famoso de tu país?

Cual es la invención mas famoso en tu país?

Cómo ha afectado tu vida la tecnología?

Heridas abiertas: Wart-like skin eruptions

Patología: pathology

Inyectó: injected

Números:
1 - uno, 2 - dos, 3 - tres, 4 - cuatro, 5 - cinco, 6 - seis, 7 - siete, 8 - ocho, 9 - nueve, 10 - diez.

Swahili Section

February 2009

Inventions and Innovations in Tanzania

Tanzania has not achieved much in terms of modern discoveries and innovations. However, in the last 30 years, there have been numerous unrecorded discoveries, especially in electronics and machinery. One technical school was noted to have students who built a simple plane and were forbidden to continue similar inventions. Maybe it's due to prevailing ideology of Socialism. Another example is efforts by Small Industries Development Organization (SIDO) that was established with a mission to promote the development of small scale industries in Tanzania. There are centers in the country that manufacture spare parts, engines and motors for imported machinery. Examples include irrigation pumps, truck spare parts.

On the other hand, there had been solar and basketry ovens used cheaply as alternative energy. Examples are parabolic cookers and boxes. Cooks prefer to cook some food in the slower box and the parabolic for "speed cooking" rice. See picture below:

Furthermore, there's advancement in IT. For the last ten years, Tanzania's federal and local organizations have promoted education relating to modern computer technology. Whether it's just getting students to be computer literate, or enabling adults to run their businesses more efficiently, Tanzania has schools that are helping its population progress into the modern age at a rapid pace. And new computer- related schools are emerging rapidly, bearing fancy names like, ***"Sam's Golden Computer and Secretarial School."***

Internet cafés are also becoming more prevalent; almost one per square block in cities like Dar Es Salaam. And, they are affordable for the average Tanzanian. Half an hour in a nice internet café will set you back about 500 Tanzanian shillings, or 40 US cents.

In addition, University of De Es Salaam is working on a "New Kiswahili Spell Checker", a soft ware called ***Kilinux.*** The Kilinux Team is about to finish the development of a new Kiswahili spell checker that will replace the existing one used in Jambo OpenOffice.org 1.0.3 that was developed using My Spell checking tool. The team is finalizing the collection and verification of valid Kiswahili stems to be used in the language wordlist together with the creation of Kiswahili morphological rules that will be used to create more Kiswahili prefixes/suffixes for the affix file.

Numbers in Kiswahili:

1 = Moja,	2 = Mbili,	3 = Tatu,	4 = Nne,	5 = Tano	6 = Sita	7 = Saba
8 = Nane	9 =Tisa	10 = Kumi				

Invention related terms coined:

- ***SIDO*** (Small Industries Development Organization).
- **Kilinux** (A software designed, underway to spell-check Kiswahili words/phrases).
- **Kapu la Mama** (Mother's basket) used for cooking with relatively less fuel/energy.

SOURCES:

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