



2016 - 2017 Academic Junior High Decathlon

**Current Events Individual Subject Test**

**News Articles #3**

**October 24th through November 8, 2016**

## How the government lost its case against the Oregon occupiers



Ammon Bundy, one of the sons of Nevada rancher Cliven Bundy, arrives for a news conference at Malheur National Wildlife Refuge in January. (Rick Bowmer/Associated Press)

by **Matt Pearce** **Contact Reporter**

What happened at the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge earlier this year was no whodunit.

Many of the men and women in the 41-day protest in rural Oregon were filmed and photographed taking over and occupying the facility. Some were even captured there. Some had guns.

At trial in federal court in Portland -- where seven defendants stood accused of weapons charges and conspiracy to intimidate federal workers -- some presented legal theories that experts called wrongheaded and laughable.

All this, in a federal legal system in which the overwhelming majority of defendants charged with a crime are convicted.

Yet if there is a single sentence that sums up the disastrous loss that federal prosecutors experienced in Oregon on Thursday — when all seven defendants were found not guilty — it's the story of Kenneth Medenbach, who was also charged with stealing government property:

Medenbach's attorney, Schindler, was stunned by the verdict. His own client had been arrested while driving around in a U.S. Fish and Wildlife truck. Medenbach, a right-wing activist who had been convicted previously for other protests, had even planned on being found guilty. "My client was arrested in a government truck, and he was acquitted of taking that truck," said defense attorney Matthew Schindler, who still sounded in disbelief Friday morning.



Oregon standoff verdict takes on new meaning in a tense election year

Thursday's acquittal brought celebration among the occupation's right-wing supporters and sent shock waves through the legal profession. Three of the seven defendants chose to represent themselves, and the government's six-week trial had largely been viewed as an easily winnable case.

[Bundy](#)'s attorney, Morgan Philpot, said if his client and fellow protesters believed they were pursuing a legal process, they couldn't have been criminally intending to intimidate federal workers.

When a television reporter first informed Lewis & Clark criminal law professor Tung Yin of the not-guilty verdict, Yin responded, "Wait — what?"

"Look at the indictment and the list of charges," Yin told the Los Angeles Times on Friday, noting that the government's evidence included video footage and social-media posts from occupiers about their armed takeover of the refuge.

“You’ve got these yahoos taking videos of themselves with their guns probably, and they’re clearly on a federal facility by their own admission, so that seemed like proof beyond any doubt of their factual guilt,” Yin said. “That’s why it seemed to me it would be a slam-dunk case.”



Duane Ehmer rides his horse Hellboy at the occupied Malheur National Wildlife Refuge. (Rob Kerr/AFP/Getty Images)

Yet the government’s case was more challenging than it seemed. Defense attorneys in the case say that prosecutors became overconfident, electing not to file lesser charges that would have resulted in easier convictions — and likely little, if any, jail time.

The occupation began in January as a protest against the imprisonment of two Oregon ranchers who had been convicted of setting fire to federal lands.

The leaders, which included brothers Ammon and [Ryan Bundy](#), are far-right land-rights advocates who believe in arcane legal theories that the federal government doesn’t have the constitutional authority to own federal wildlands.

The weeks-long occupation, which was covered widely in the national media and drew protesters from across the U.S., ended after state and federal law enforcement arrested the occupation’s leaders on a nearby highway. One leader, LaVoy Finicum, sped away in a truck, and police shot and killed him after he got out of the vehicle and reached for his gun, officials said.

After the occupation was abandoned, dozens of guns and thousands of rounds of ammunition were found at the refuge. Charges against many of the occupiers soon followed, with almost a dozen people pleading guilty to related charges before trial.

The most significant of the charges against the occupation's leaders was a count of felony conspiracy to intentionally intimidate government workers and prevent them from doing their jobs. The conspiracy count was actually a double-whammy: If the defendants could persuade the jury that no criminal conspiracy had occurred, then they could not be convicted of the accompanying weapons charge — which requires the government to prove the guns had been brought on federal property to commit a crime.

The defendants said they were not trying to intimidate or hurt anyone by occupying the refuge. Ammon Bundy claimed that he was trying to take ownership of the land by way of “adverse possession” — a legal process of gaining ownership of something by occupying it.

That's an unusual legal argument, and one that prosecutors disputed at trial. But ultimately, the jury agreed that the government was unable to prove the intent required to establish criminal conspiracy.

“All 12 jurors felt that this verdict was a statement regarding the various failures of the prosecution to prove 'conspiracy' in the count itself — and not any form of affirmation of the defense's various beliefs, actions or aspirations,” Juror 4 wrote in an email to the Oregonian.

Juror 4 also scolded prosecutors for being overconfident and exuding an “air of triumphalism” and denied critics' claims that jurors were supporting the defendants' actions. “Don't they know that 'not guilty' does not mean innocent?” the juror wrote to the Oregonian. “It was not lost on us that our verdict(s) might inspire future actions that are regrettable, but that sort of thinking was not permitted when considering the charges before us.”

The U.S. attorney's office in Oregon did not respond to interview requests Friday.



## Questions and answers about Pope Francis' visit to Sweden

Published October 30, 2016

Associated Press

STOCKHOLM – Pope Francis is traveling to Sweden to join Lutheran leaders for a joint commemoration of the 500th anniversary of the Protestant Reformation.

The anniversary of monk Martin Luther's challenge to Catholic dogma may not seem like an event to celebrate from the Vatican's perspective, but Francis' participation is part of the Vatican's wider efforts to mend ties with other Christians.

For history's first Jesuit pope, the visit is particularly significant given the Jesuits were founded to defend the Catholic faith from Protestant reformers.

Here are some questions and answers about the pope's visit:

Q: WHAT WAS THE REFORMATION?

A: The Protestant Reformation started in 1517 when German theologian Martin Luther nailed 95 theses on a church door in the town of Wittenberg, denouncing what he saw as abuses of the Catholic Church. Luther objected to the practice of selling indulgences to reduce the punishment for sins and challenged the pope's authority.

Pope Leo X excommunicated Luther, but the church couldn't stop his teachings from spreading throughout northern Europe. Religious wars erupted, including the Thirty Years War in 1618-48, one of Europe's bloodiest conflicts.

Protestantism became one of three major forces in Christianity, together with Roman Catholicism and Orthodoxy. Lutheranism is one of the main Protestant branches.

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Q: WHY WOULD FRANCIS WANT TO COMMEMORATE IT?

A: One of Francis' main priorities as pope has been to promote what he calls a "culture of encounter" in which people of different faiths, especially Christians, walk, talk and pray together.

He joined the spiritual leader of the world's Orthodox Christians to meet with refugees in Lesbos, Greece. He prayed for martyred Catholics and Anglicans in Uganda. And he asked forgiveness for the Catholic Church's persecution of the small evangelical Waldensian Church in Italy.

He says he wants to bring that message of "coming together" to Sweden and its Lutheran Church.

Not all his advisers approve, however.

The Vatican's doctrine czar, German Cardinal Gerhard Mueller, said in a book interview that Catholics have "no reason to celebrate" the anniversary "which brought about the fracture of Western Christianity."

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Q: DO CATHOLICS AND LUTHERANS HAVE GOOD RELATIONS?

A: Following the Reformation, Protestants were denounced as heretics and persecuted in Europe's Catholic countries.

The Lutheran Scandinavian countries, on their part, enacted strict anti-Catholic laws to prevent their former faith from making a comeback. A ban on Catholic convents in Sweden wasn't lifted until 1977.

Dialogue between the Vatican and the Lutherans improved relations in recent decades and led to a landmark 1999 joint declaration on the doctrine of justification concerning God's forgiveness of sins. That had been one of the main stumbling blocks in their relations.

Theological divisions remain, however, and Francis is using the trip to encourage other ways the two churches can work together, particularly on humanitarian initiatives.

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**WHAT ABOUT THE POPE'S OWN HISTORY WITH LUTHERANS?**

A: As rector of a Jesuit seminary in Argentina, the former Jorge Mario Bergoglio gave a 1985 speech in which he tore to shreds the theology and philosophy underlying Luther and Calvin, denouncing the heresy and schism that resulted and which his Jesuit order was founded to fight. He was chastised by Lutheran friends for other "offensive" comments.

He has since changed his tune.

This summer, Francis told reporters Luther was a reformer whose intentions weren't wrong since the Catholic Church of the time was "corrupt, worldly, attached to money and power."

The pope has gone so far with his own reform agenda that conservatives accuse him of "Protestantizing" the Catholic Church.

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**Q: WHAT WILL THE POPE BE DOING IN SWEDEN?**

A: Francis' main event is an ecumenical service Monday with the Lutheran World Federation at the Lund Cathedral to commemorate the Reformation and give thanks for improved relations. Afterward, he travels to nearby Malmo, the largest city in southern Sweden, for another ecumenical event featuring testimonies by refugees as well as the bishop of besieged Aleppo, Syria.

On Tuesday he will preside over Mass in Malmo's soccer stadium in front of more than 15,000 people. A Lutheran delegation plans to attend.

Why Lund, population 80,000? The Lutheran World Federation was founded there in 1947.

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**Q: HOW BIG IS SWEDEN'S CATHOLIC COMMUNITY?**

A: The Catholic Church counts about 113,000 members in Sweden, the most since the Reformation. Most are migrants, though about 100 Swedes convert each year.

Francis originally planned a one-day trip for the Lutheran event and resisted doing anything special for local Catholics to preserve the ecumenical nature of the visit. But after the Catholic community protested, Francis scheduled a second day so he could celebrate a public Mass, even though it meant missing a major feast day in Rome.

The most famous Swedish Catholic is St. Bridget, the 14th century mystic who founded the Bridgettine order. But Sweden's latest saint has particular relevance for the visit: St. Elizabeth Hesselblad, a Lutheran convert to Catholicism who hid Jews in her Rome convent during World War II. Francis canonized her in June.

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Winfield reported from Rome.

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## Judge denies request to allow ‘ballot selfies’

Daily News Article — Posted on November 4, 2016

(Compiled from articles by Christine Mai-Duc at LA Times, Terry Collins at CNET and San Francisco Examiner)

A federal judge has denied the ACLU’s request for California voters to be allowed to take and share “ballot selfies” when they go to the polls Tuesday.

Judge William Alsup of the U.S. District Court of Northern California said he was denying the ACLU’s request because of the “lateness of the request” and to avoid the risk of confusing voters.

“It’s unfair to the voters of California, to people who run polling places and to the secretary of state to jam this down their throats at the last minute,” the judge told ACLU attorneys. He said changing the longstanding law could lead to retraining hundreds of workers at more than 14,000 polling places across California’s 58 counties.

Alsup agreed with the state attorneys, saying there were many “nuanced decisions” about rules for ballot selfies that required thought and could not be made at the last minute.

The issues include whether to allow selfie sticks, whether to allow a voter the time to keep taking photos in hopes of getting the perfect shot, whether to permit a voter to talk while taking a video selfie in a voting booth and whether to allow photos of other voters at the polling place, he said. “This is a half- baked idea. I don’t think you’ve thought this through,” he told Risher during his argument.

“It’s not so simple. Will a voter be allowed to go into a voting booth and use one of those sticks so that the voter makes sure their face is in it? And, then they’re going to check it to make sure it picks up everything,” said Alsup to chuckles in the



courtroom. “Then let’s say they don’t get everything, can they try again? How many times can they keep trying? What if they don’t like the smile on their face? They have to get the face, the smile, the ballot all just right.

The civil rights group filed the suit against Secretary of State Alex Padilla on Monday, saying it was concerned about the “chilling effect” the ban could have on voters’ free speech. A new law signed by Gov. Jerry Brown this year will repeal California’s ban on sharing photos of marked ballots, but it doesn’t take effect until January 1.

“We are disappointed in the court’s ruling,” said Michael Risher, an attorney with the American Civil Liberties Union of Northern California. “Because the election is now six days away, we don’t think there is time to have an appellate court consider the issue.”

“We simply want people to have the right to take pictures of their ballots. It’s not going to delay things at all. It’s a loss for (voters’) First Amendment rights, it’s an incredible contentious election, one that people have a lot of opinions about and they want to show who they voted for,” he said. “We think they have the right to do that.”

He said voters may want to post ballot selfies to show support for particular candidates or issues or to encourage others to vote.

In a statement, Padilla reiterated that Alsup’s ruling means ballot selfies are not authorized for the Nov. 8 election. Voters are still allowed to use their smartphones to do research or look at notes in the voting booth and may still take photos with their “I Voted” stickers, he added.

The current law has been on the books for more than a century and was intended to protect a voter's secret ballot and prevent voter intimidation or vote-buying. It states, "After the ballot is marked, a voter shall not show it to any person in such a way as to reveal its contents."

In recent years, civil rights groups like the ACLU have argued that this is an outdated law that prevents voters from exercising crucial political speech and discourages the use of technology in get-out-the-vote efforts.

Currently, 18 states ban the sharing photos of voter ballots, while 6 other states prohibit taking photos in polling places but allow for photos of mail-in ballots. Judges in Indiana and New Hampshire have ruled against bans on selfies in those states, and a lawsuit challenging New York's ban is pending.

## Background

The secret ballot is a voting method in which a voter's choices in an election or a referendum are anonymous, forestalling attempts to influence the voter by intimidation and potential vote buying. The system is one means of achieving the goal of political privacy.

Secret ballots are used in conjunction with many different voting systems. The most basic form of secret ballot uses blank pieces of paper, upon which each voter writes his or her choice. Without revealing the votes to anyone, the voter would fold the ballot paper and place it in a sealed box, which is emptied later for counting. An aspect of secret voting is the provision of a voting booth to enable the voter to write on the ballot paper without others being able to see what is being written. Today, printed ballot papers are usually provided, with the names of the candidates or questions and respective checkboxes. Provisions are made at

the polling place for the voters to record their preferences in secret. The ballots are designed to eliminate bias and to prevent anyone from linking voter to ballot.

# The Case for and Against Daylight Saving Time

By **Brian Handwerk**

PUBLISHED NOVEMBER 3, 2016

When clocks fall back Sunday, November 6, some will celebrate the "earlier" sunrise while others bemoan evening darkness. Many more will ask: Why exactly are we doing this?

**Daylight Saving Time 101:** Daylight saving time is the practice of setting the clocks forward one hour during the spring and back again in the fall in order to take advantage of natural daylight. It has both benefits and negative consequences.

Days before they head to the polls, most Americans will face something almost as contentious as this year's presidential race: daylight saving time (often called daylight savings time).

The twice-yearly changing of the clocks (spring forward one hour in spring, fall back one hour in fall) boasts a strange and colorful history including death cheaters, draft dodgers, and a 20th-century superpower that forgot to change the clocks for 60 years.

And recent polls confirm that a growing number of people despise it. This year alone, a dozen U.S. states attempted to end the annual ritual.

"I think the principal annoyance is that it's confusing," says Tufts University professor Michael Downing, author of *Spring Forward: The Annual Madness of Daylight Saving Time*.

Yet some interest groups insist that daylight saving time is worth saving.

We've compiled the main arguments for and against DST. Take a look and then tell us which side you're on.

Neil deGrasse Tyson explains the original logic behind daylight saving time and poses the question: Do we really need it anymore?

## **Power Failure**

Ben Franklin, with tongue planted firmly in cheek, floated the idea of daylight saving as a way to save money on candles. ("A penny saved ...")

But what our illustrious Founding Father suggested in jest became government policy centuries later, when countries started changing clocks to save energy and boost industrial production during the First World War.

More daylight in the evenings means less demand for lights and electricity, the theory goes. But studies from Indiana to Australia have shown that to be an outdated rationale. The advent of central heat and air conditioning means that temperature, not lighting, is the primary driver of energy use. A Department of Energy study of 2007's one-month DST extension showed the event did little to lower the power bill.

"I think the cynicism about [DST] has been fueled by the absolute fallacy of the energy savings that we were meant to be accruing," says Downing.

## **Rhythms and Blues**

Scientists have examined DST's impacts on human health, and the conclusions have been mixed. Two studies, conducted in the United States and Sweden, found that heart attack risk increased by up to 25 percent on the Monday after we move the clocks ahead. The same researchers found that the risk dropped by 21 percent when the clocks fall back.

Till Roenneberg, a chronobiologist at Ludwig-Maximilians University in Munich, argues that our bodies' circadian clocks never entirely adjust to the shift in daylight hours. So while more morning light helps jump-start our bodies, the extra evening light leads to a lag.

"The consequence of that is that the majority of the population has drastically decreased productivity, decreased quality of life, increasing susceptibility to illness, and is just plain tired," Roenneberg previously told National Geographic.

### **Scheduling Problems**

Despite the persistent belief that the time change benefits agriculture workers, farmers have often been leaders in the opposition, since it means a shift to schedules for partners like markets and suppliers, and disrupts the habits of livestock unaccustomed to being milked or fed an hour earlier.

In addition, some religious groups—with holy observances based on solar and lunar time—don't like government mandates meddling with the hour hand. And parents of schoolkids often loathe sending their children off in morning darkness. Even TV networks see an annual 10 to 15 percent drop in viewership during the week after DST begins.

### **Daylight Dollars**

Many businesses tend to support DST for a simple reason: money. Extra hours of evening daylight spur summer spending. That's most obvious with outdoor businesses like golf courses, but others also enjoy a boost simply because more people are out instead of hunkered down at home.

"The retail sectors that continue to benefit by it feel that it's good for American business to have more daylight," Downing says. "I think that remains the most compelling argument."

Need proof? The Association for Convenience and Fuel Retailing touts the DST extension among the top accomplishments in its 50 year history, responsible for tens of billions of dollars in increased gas sales since 1986.

Twice a year, we debate whether it still makes sense to set our clocks forward and back for daylight saving time.

Daylight saving time is designed to deliver more sunlight when people are able to enjoy it: in the evening after work and school rather than during the morning rush. But is it appreciated?

In the 1950s and '60s, Gallup did a number of surveys that found people tended to favor DST after living with it for a few years. However, recent polls have been mixed. A 2012 Rasmussen Reports telephone poll of a thousand Americans found 45 percent of them thought DST was “worth the hassle” while 40 percent did not. When a different thousand people were asked the same question in 2014, 48 percent responded that DST wasn't worth it, while only a third of those surveyed thought it was worth the hassle.

One group that doesn't like DST at all is the criminal class. A 2015 report by the Brookings Institution found that, on the first day of DST, robbery rates fall by an average of 7 percent. The most recent statistics reveal that the extension of DST saved \$59 million in social costs by reducing robberies annually, since late-rising criminals don't shift their activity to morning hours even when it's dark.

### **Off the Clock**

Prior to the U.S. Uniform Time Act of 1966, individual cities were left to decide whether to observe DST and to choose the date on which their clocks changed.

Still, the system is plagued by chaos. Most African and Asian nations skip daylight saving time while most North American and European nations observe it—half the planet is out of sync with the other.

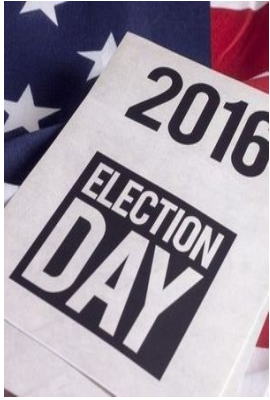
In the U.S., states are free to debate the issue, since the federal government doesn't require them to follow the time change. Hawaii, Arizona (except the Navajo Nation), and a handful of U.S. territories don't bother with DST.

This summer a Massachusetts economic development bill established a commission to look into putting the state permanently in the Atlantic time zone with Canadian provinces New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. If the idea to shorten evenings of winter darkness goes anywhere, it would likely include other states so that New England could change time zones as a region, says health advocate Tom Emswiler, who originally authored the bill.

On the country's other coast, California's state senate killed a bill in August that would have given voters a ballot option to eliminate the observance of daylight saving. Those same voters, or their grandparents, originally approved California DST in 1947.

“This year, as usual, there were more than a dozen states where individual bills were at least in the hopper to either abandon the project altogether, or to go on full-year DST,”  
Downing notes.





## Cyber 'SWAT' teams gird for Election Day trouble

by Elizabeth Weise and Kevin Johnson, USA TODAY 10:25 a.m. EST November 7, 2016

WASHINGTON — Law enforcement officials, government workers and cyber-security professionals are preparing to swoop in, track and hopefully block anyone attempting a cyberattack aimed at destabilizing the U.S. presidential election.

The possibility is slight, with risks lessened by the fractured, mostly non-digital nature of the national voting apparatus. Still, fears, that hackers – perhaps from Russia — could instill doubts about the voting process via attacks on the Internet infrastructure have put the cyber-security community on guard. In a way, they are girding for war, but the fronts are multiple and decentralized. Although many are keeping low profiles, we know about some.

In a way, they are girding for war, but the fronts are multiple and decentralized. Although many are keeping low profiles, we know about some.

- The Department of Homeland Security has been conducting cyber audits of state and local election systems since August, responding to requests from 46 states and 32 local election officials.
- Indiana is setting up an election cyber-war room.
- In Washington, D.C., and on the ground in 26 states, the non-partisan Election Protection coalition will staff hotlines for voters and have an election geek squad ready for questions from jurisdictions.
- The Election Verification Network has assembled an elite "A-Team" of cryptographers, analysts and security experts who will make themselves available to any jurisdictions needing help on Election Day and in the vote counts that follow.

Not surprisingly, many details of these "SWAT" teams' plans are kept under wraps.

"Best practices for cyber security means we don't tell people what they are," said the Pennsylvania secretary of State's press secretary, Wanda Murren.

## HEIGHTENED CONCERN

Federal authorities say the decentralized and antiquated nature of the country's vote tabulation systems would be difficult to penetrate. The worry, instead, is focused on other disruptions.

Two federal officials told USA TODAY there is concern systems unrelated to the country's vote-tabulation system could be targeted to raise anxiety as voters go to the polls Tuesday.

The officials, who are not authorized to comment publicly, said breaches could take the form of what are known as distributed denial of service (DDoS) attacks, similar to last month's rolling operation that knocked a number of popular websites offline for hours.



There was no specific or credible information, however, that such operations are being planned to disrupt the election.

"We have these concerns around every election, but I have to say that I think there is more of a concern this time than I've seen in the past," California Rep. Adam Schiff, the ranking Democrat on the House Intelligence Committee, told CNN.

Of the cyber threat posed by Russia, Schiff said that the Russian government had "prepared the field if they wanted to escalate."

## PREPARING FOR THE WORST, HOPING FOR THE BEST

It's those concerns that have created an unprecedented level of preparation, both by government and civil society groups.

The Department of Homeland Security is working with state and local election officials to protect against cyber vulnerabilities, Secretary of Homeland Security Jeh Johnson said in a recent interview.

The cyber scans found some vulnerabilities, "an open door here or there, which are being addressed after doing these assessments," he said. Some states have received a more in-depth, on-site assessment from Homeland Security. "There are fewer states that have gone to that extent. And I would expect and hope and expect that after the election more would do the same thing," Johnson said.

Pennsylvania is one of the states that took advantage of the federal security check, which found its safety security measures were working well.

In Indiana, a public-private partnership of cyber-security experts from local universities, the state's cyber-security firms and state government and law enforcement has come together to support the state should anything occur. A "war room" will be set up at the security operations center of Rook Security in Indianapolis, where the group's 30 or so members will spend Election Daysaid Rook CEO J.J. Thompson.

"We'll be available in real time, so the fastest possible remediation can take place," he said.

Doug Rapp, an adviser for cybersecurity and national security initiatives for the Indiana Secretary of Commerce, will be among those in the war room on Tuesday. The level of collaboration between the public and private sector on this issue is something that stands out about Indiana, he said.

"It's a collective risk that requires a collective response," he said.

## CRYPTOGRAPHERS AND HACKERS

If all else fails, a rapid-response team composed of some of the best-known names in cyber security, cryptography and computer network security will stand at the ready beginning on Tuesday to assist authorities if cyber issues arise during or after the election. The group is spread out across the country and represents multiple disciplines and some of the top names in the admittedly obscure field of election cyber verification and security.

Among others, the group includes Andrew Appel, a Princeton University computer scientist known for his work on how voting machines can be hacked; Josh Benoloh, a senior cryptographer at Microsoft Research; Harri Hursti, a Finnish computer scientist for whom the "Hursti Hack" of voting machines was named; Walter Mebane, a University of Michigan expert on detecting electoral fraud; Ron Rivest, an MIT professor and the R in RSA, a ground-breaking cryptographic algorithm.

## INFORMATION OUTREACH

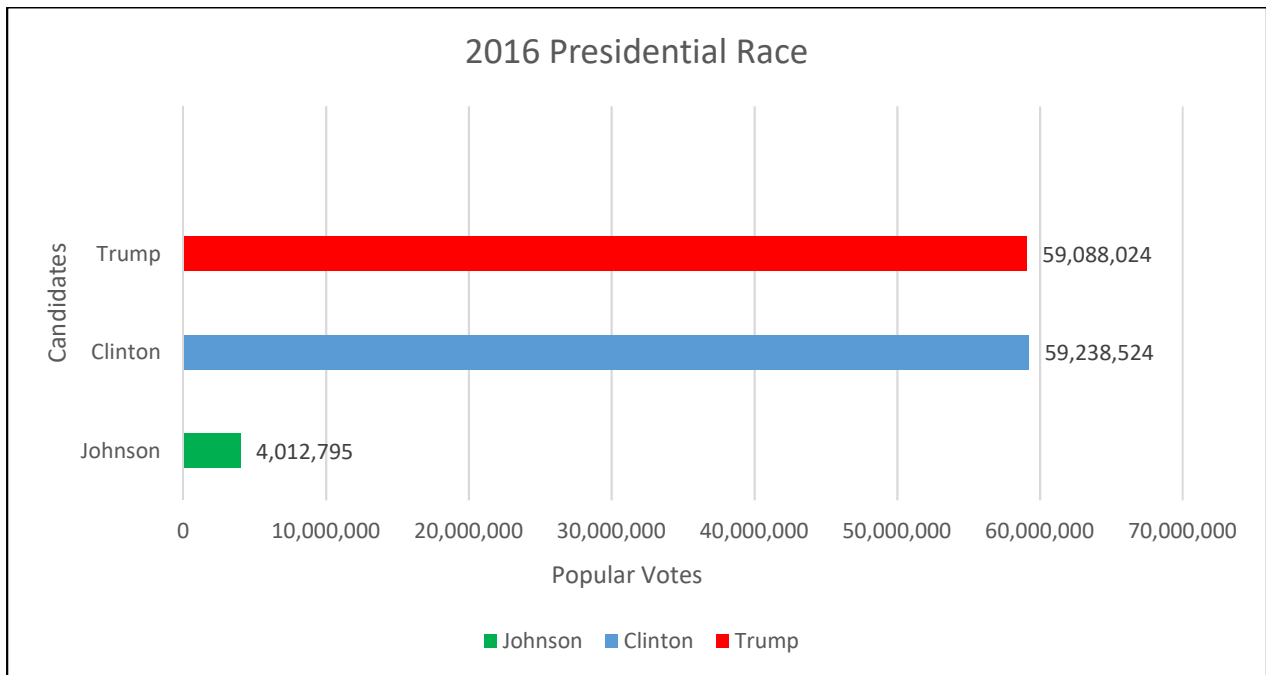
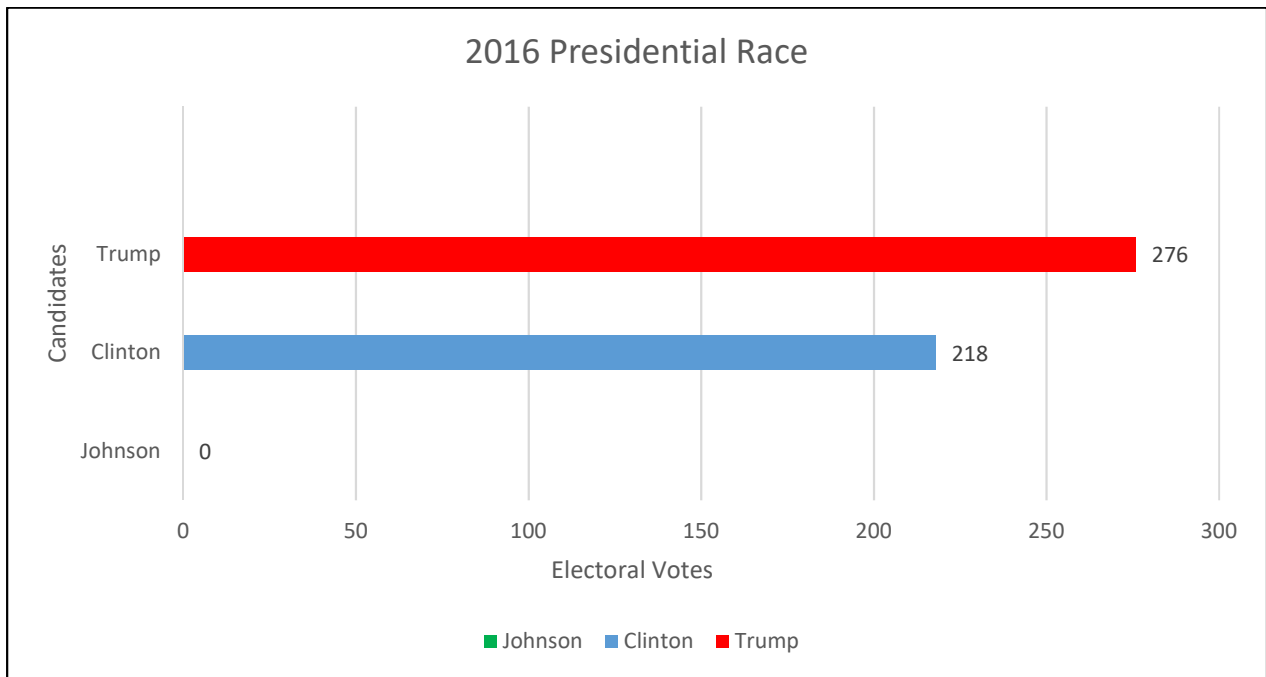
Reaching out to voters, Election Protection, a non-partisan coalition with more than 100 local, state, and national partners, will staff a multilingual hotline, 866-OUR-VOTE, beginning Monday night to track issues and aid voters.

"We feel we're likely to hear very quickly if a cyber problem occurs because we'll be getting calls from around the country," said Marcia Johnson-Blanco, co-director of the Lawyers' Committee's Voting Rights Project, a member of the coalition.

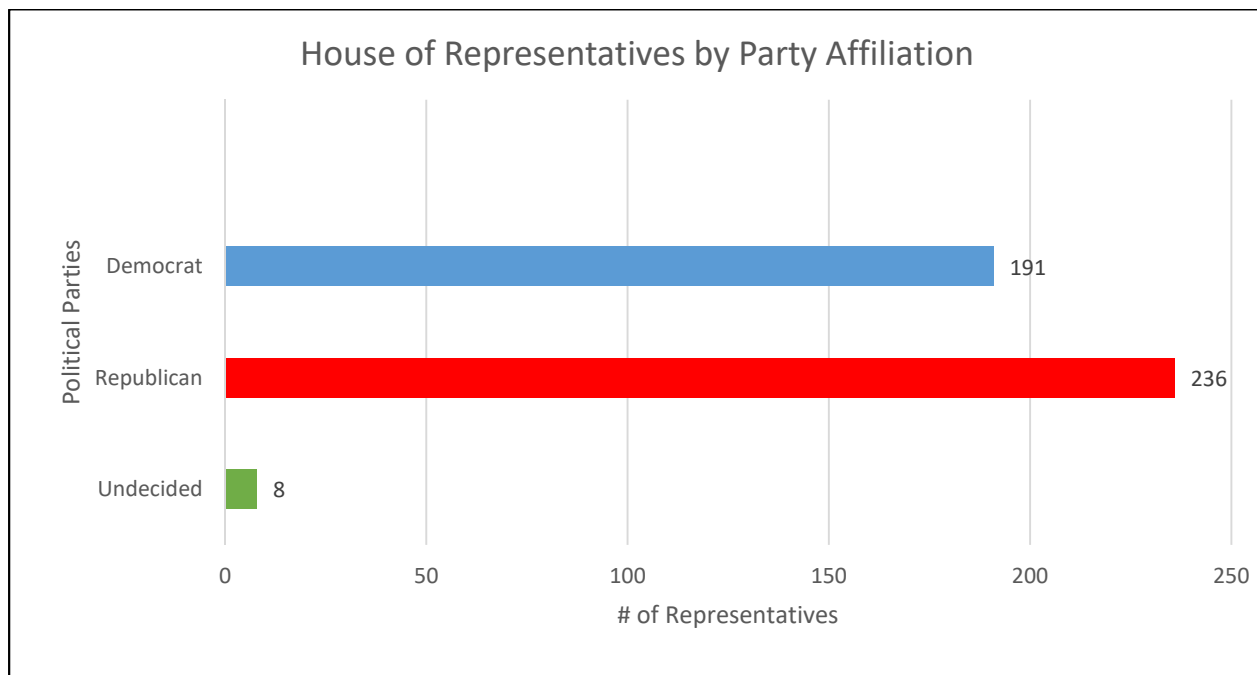
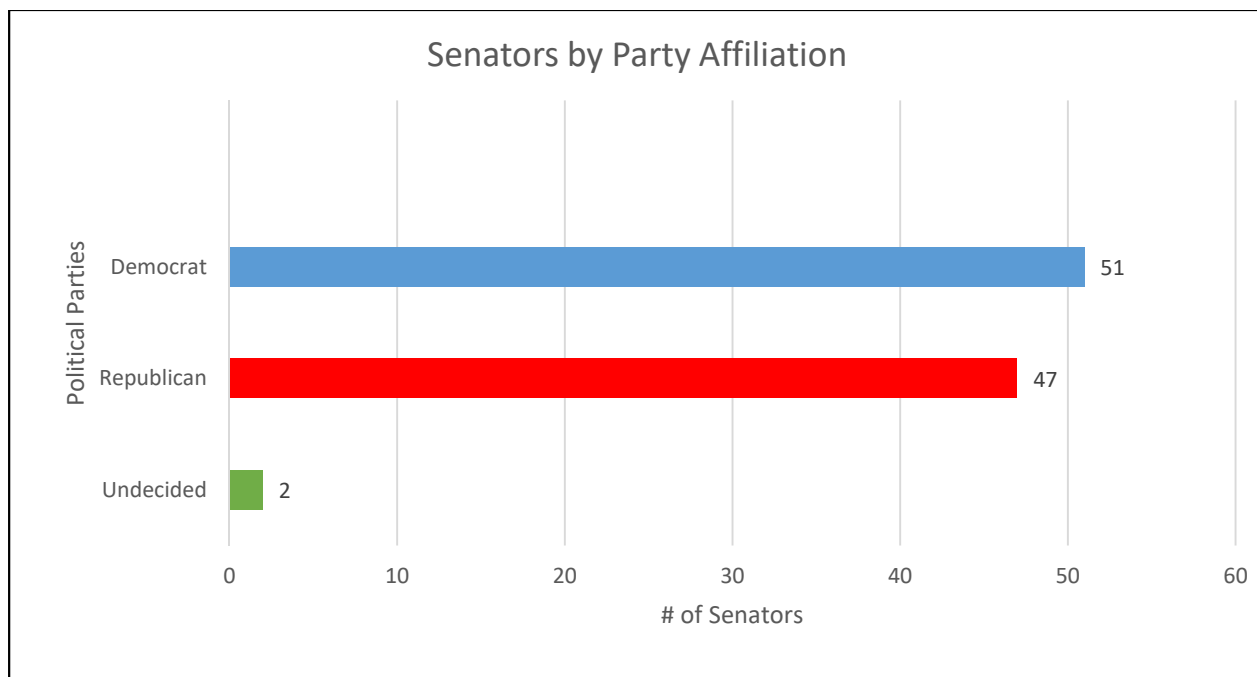
The group will alert officials if calls begin to come from any one area that could potentially indicate a problem. Should Internet access go down making it hard for voters to find their polling places, its hotline will be a source available with information nationally in English, Spanish, multiple Asian languages and Arabian.

# 2016 U.S. Election Results\*

Use the following charts to answer the questions on the review questions worksheet.



**2016 U.S. Election Results\***



\* Election results reported as of 9 a.m. on November 9, 2016

## **North Korean Missile Test**

The article on the North Korean Missile test reported on October 15, 2016 did not include information on the most powerful nuclear test ever conducted. The most powerful nuclear test was conducted by the Soviet Union on October 30, 1961. The Tsar Bomba was the nickname given to the Soviet RDS-220 hydrogen bomb (code name Ivan) that was detonated. The bomb produced a 50 megaton blast, created a mushroom cloud 40 miles high and destroyed all buildings within 34 miles of the blast zone.

## **The Chicago Cubs Win the 2016 World Series**

The Chicago Cubs broke a 108-year curse when they beat the Cleveland Indians to win the 2016 World Series at Progressive Field on November 2, 2016. The Chicago Cubs overcame a 3-1 deficit, tied the series in game 6, and forced a 7<sup>th</sup> game to decide the title. The Cubs beat the Cleveland Indians in extra innings with a score of 8 to 7.

Ben Zobrist, second baseman for the Chicago Cubs, was named Most Valuable Player of the 2016 World Series.

The Chicago Cubs have not won the World Series since 1908. They last appeared in a World Series in 1945. Some fans attribute their 108-year failure to win a title to a curse put on the team during the 1945 World Series by a local bartender, William Sianis, who became upset with the team when he was asked to remove his goat from the stadium at Wrigley Field. William Sianis, in anger, said the Cubs would never again win another World Series.