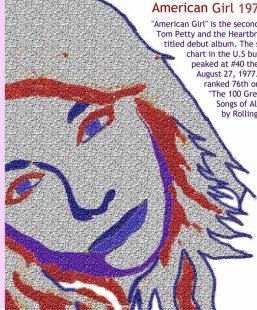


American Girl 1977

"American Girl" is the second single from Tom Petty and the Heartbreakers' self-titled debut album. The single did not chart in the U.S but in the UK it peaked at #40 the week ending August 27, 1977. The song was ranked 76th on the list of "The 100 Greatest Guitar Songs of All Time" by Rolling Stone.



You Don't Know How it Feels 1994

"You Don't Know How It Feels" is a song and the lead single from Tom Petty's 1994 album Wildflowers. It reached number one on the Billboard Hot Mainstream Rock Tracks chart and number 13 on the Billboard Hot 100.



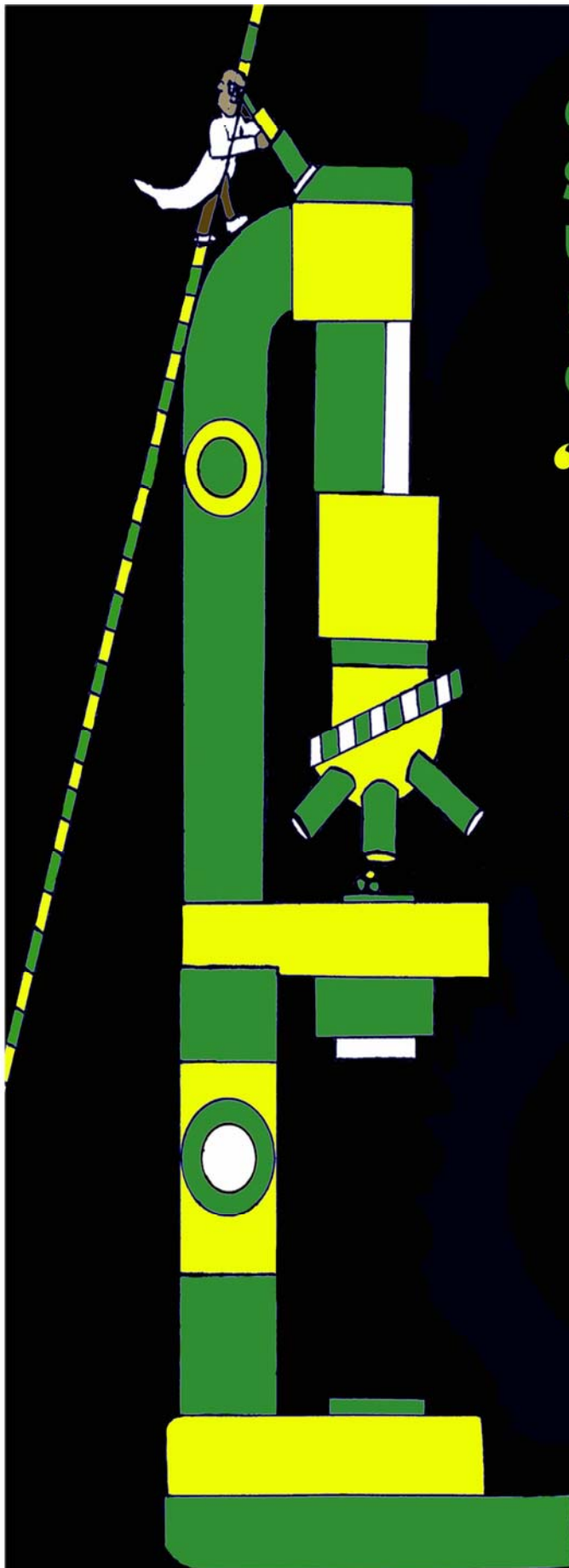
John Clinton

Artist Statement Not Available

	<u>Title</u>	<u>Media</u>	<u>Dimensions</u>
Figure 1:	719 poster	Digital Media	17x11
Figure 2:	CSU microscope	Digital Media	11x17
Figure 3:	Final Microphone	Digital Media	17x11
Figure 4:	GO Pack GO	Digital Media	17x11
Figure 5:	Green Environment	Digital Media	11x17
Figure 6:	Petty Timeline	Digital Media	23x23
Figure 7:	Pop-Up Book	Digital Media	17x11
Figure 8:	Superhero	Digital Media	11x17
Figure 9:	Ty Lawson	Digital Media	17x11
Figure 10:	Web Page	Digital Media	8.5x11



Figure 1: 719 poster.



**Colorado
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**Program Director:
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Figure 2: CSU microscope.



the VOICE in the MACHINE

By ARNIE COOPER

Ever since the Voder, Bell Labs' artificial-voice machine, blurted out a barely intelligible "Good evening, radio audience ..." at the 1939 New York World's Fair, voice engineers have been striving to generate lifelike synthetic speech. Unlike today's automated systems, the Voder needed an operator who knew which keys to press to elicit "speech" that, for all its marvels, sounded like it was coming from a tuba rather than a human being.

Scientists continued refining their synthetic voices through the 1960s. In the 1970s, advances in computers ironically brought human voices back into the mix, with digital recorded speech providing canned audio responses. Researchers began chopping up dialogue into the smallest units of speech, phonemes, and using software programs to re-form those bits into words, phrases, and sentences. Unfortunately, such utterances sounded pretty much the way "re-formed" chicken nuggets taste. Since the mid-1990s, expanding "digital libraries" have allowed for storage of more phonemes that could be split into even smaller units, adding authenticity to the "voice." But even today's state-of-the-art systems, like AT&T's Natural Voices, still don't capture the range of human emotion.

That's exactly what Gershon Silbert, a 61-year-old former concert pianist and the CEO of VivoText, an Israeli start-up he founded in 2008, hopes to achieve. VivoText's text-to-speech engine draws on two pieces of technology: a proprietary voice-sample database that enables the portrayal of "emotion"; and software that Silbert devised to generate virtual-music performances that capture the expressiveness of professional musicians.

Not that Silbert thinks the best text-to-speech platforms used in audio books, video games, and e-mail readers lack expressiveness. "The pitch goes up and down," he told me. "The timing changes. They do have expression; it's just that what they're expressing is sometimes inappropriate and inaccurate, and in many cases not enough."

Most phoneme databases have been created by voice actors who maintained a neutral tone to generate what Silbert calls "okay speech that works." But when generated through these machines, sentences that demand emotion tend to fall flat. Silbert also wants to move beyond the pre-programmed phrase templates of existing technologies and allow a more open-ended sentence structure. To do that, the VivoText software interprets standard text-enhancement markings such as italicized and capped words.

Illustrated by JOHN CLINTON

Figure 3: Final Microphone.

GO PACK GO!!!

The Green Bay Packers Take the 2010 Superbowl

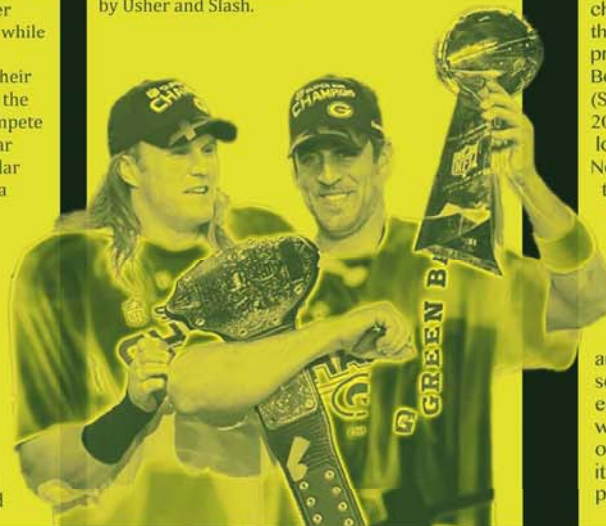
Super Bowl XLV was an American football game between the American Football Conference (AFC) champion Pittsburgh Steelers and the National Football Conference (NFC) champion Green Bay Packers to decide the National Football League (NFL) champion for the 2010 season. The Packers defeated the Steelers by the score of 31–25. The game was played on February 6, 2011, at Cowboys Stadium in Arlington, Texas, the first time the Super Bowl was played in the Dallas–Fort Worth area.

Unlike other matchups, this game featured two title-abundant franchises: coming into the game, the Packers held the most NFL championships with 12 (9 league championships prior to the Super Bowl era and 3 Super Bowl championships), while the Steelers held the most Super Bowl championships with 6. The Packers entered their fifth Super Bowl in team history, and became the first number 6-seeded team in the NFC to compete in the Super Bowl, after posting a 10–6 regular season record. The Steelers finished the regular season with a 12–4 record, and advanced to a league-tying 8th Super Bowl appearance.

Green Bay dominated most of the first half of Super Bowl XLV, jumping to a 21–3 lead before Pittsburgh cut it down to 21–10 just before halftime. Then after the teams exchanged touchdowns, the Steelers pulled within 28–25 midway through the fourth quarter with wide receiver Mike Wallace's 25-yard touchdown reception from quarterback Ben Roethlisberger and a two-point conversion. But the Packers answered with Mason Crosby's 23-yard field goal with 2:07 remaining, and then prevented

the Steelers from scoring on their final drive of the game. Packers quarterback Aaron Rodgers was named Super Bowl MVP, completing 24 of 39 passes for 304 yards and three touchdowns.

The broadcast of Super Bowl XLV on Fox averaged about 111 million viewers, breaking the then-record for the most-watched program in American television history.[1] The game's attendance was 103,219, short of the Super Bowl record 103,985 set in Super Bowl XIV at the Rose Bowl in Pasadena, California. The halftime show featured the American hip hop group The Black Eyed Peas, with additional performances by Usher and Slash.



SUPER BOWL XLV

The Green Bay Packers are an American football team based in Green Bay, Wisconsin. They are members of the North Division of the National Football Conference (NFC) in the National Football League (NFL). Green Bay is the third-oldest franchise in the NFL, having been organized and playing in 1919.[5] The Packers are the only non-profit, community-owned major league professional sports team in the United States.

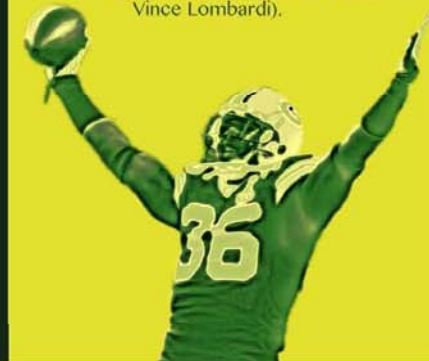
The Green Bay Packers have won 13 league championships (more than any other team in the NFL), including nine NFL championships prior to the Super Bowl era and four Super Bowl victories—in 1967 (Super Bowl I), 1968 (Super Bowl II), 1997 (Super Bowl XXXI) and 2011 (Super Bowl XLV).[6] The Packers have long-standing, bitter rivalries with their NFC North (formerly the NFC Central) opponents, the Chicago Bears, Minnesota Vikings and the Detroit Lions. The Bears-Packers rivalry is one of the oldest rivalries in NFL history, dating back to 1921.

The Green Bay Packers were founded on August 11, 1919[1] by former high-school football rivals Earl "Curly" Lambeau and George Whitney Calhoun.[7] Lambeau solicited funds for uniforms from his employer, the Indian Packing Company. He was given \$500 for uniforms and equipment, on the condition that the team be named for its sponsor. The Green Bay Packers have played in their original city longer than any

other team in the NFL.

On August 27, 1921, the Packers were granted a franchise in the new national pro football league that had been formed the previous year. Financial troubles plagued the team and the franchise was forfeited within the year, before Lambeau found new financial backers and regained the franchise the next year. These backers, known as the "Hungry Five", formed the Green Bay Football Corporation.

League annals show 13 World Championships,[6] the most in the NFL (the next closest team is the Chicago Bears, with nine). The first three were decided by league standing, the next six by the NFL Title Game, and the final four by Super Bowl victories. The Packers are also the only team to win three consecutive NFL titles, having accomplished this twice (1929–30–31 under Lambeau and 1965–66–67 under Vince Lombardi).



12 44 30 80 85 87 76 73 63 70 71 77 79 90 55 50 93 52 38 21 26 36

Figure 4: GO Pack GO.

green environment

powering climate solutions



Figure 5: Green Environment.



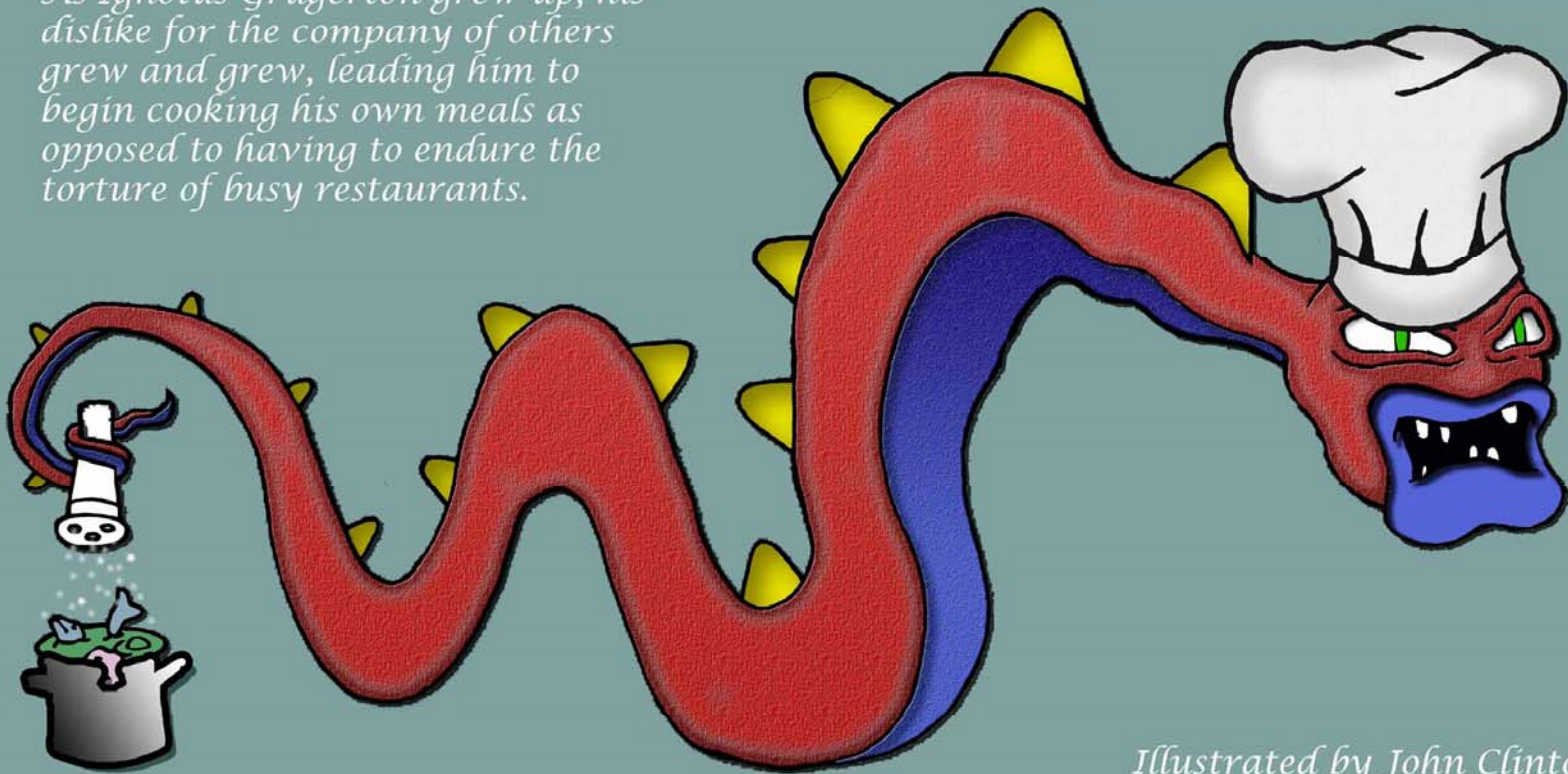
Figure 6: Petty Timeline.

About the Chef

As Ignotus Grugerton grew up, his dislike for the company of others grew and grew, leading him to begin cooking his own meals as opposed to having to endure the torture of busy restaurants.

Meals for Ones

a guide to delicious, quiet meals



Illustrated by John Clinton



Figure 7: Pop-Up Book.

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Figure 8: Superhero.



Figure 9: Ty Lawson.



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Disabled Fundraiser

As the Steel Toe Party becomes more and more involved in the battle against injuries in the workplace, we have begun to help those who have already been injured on the job and realized they were not properly insured.

Luke Gomper's, the party's spokesman, spoke in Morristown, NJ at a fundraiser for those disabled in the workplace without proper coverage. This fundraiser was the first of many that will take place all over the nation.



Fighting the Fire

The state of Colorado was reminded of the importance of blue collar workers in a big way this summer. Local company, Summit Forestry was contracted to help clear out damaged and therefore dangerous trees. When asked briefly about safety precautions, owner Tony Mahon replied, "In a business like this, safety is everything".



First-Aid Kits

In order to promote safety in the workplace, the Steel Toe Party released 100,000 First-Aid kits to the public. The kits contain supplies such as band-aids, neosporin and gauze.

Steel Toe Party ©2003-2012 Observer Omnimedia LLC

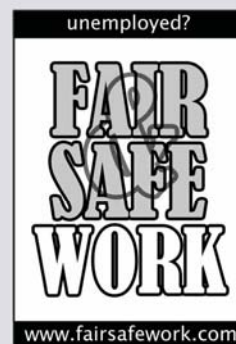


Figure 10: Web Page.