Many Happy Returns!

Birthday: Martin Macko from Slovakia is 18 today. Happy Birthday, Martin!

Martin comes from Spisská Nová Ves, Western Slovakia. He's the youngest of 4 children in the family. He's going to study maths, physics and IT at Comenius University in Bratislava. He is keen on maths and IT but he also loves nature. He is fond of hiking so Martin is lucky as he can go to the mountains whenever he wants to because his hometown is in the neighbourhood of the High Tatra.

What's more, Martin is a member of the winning team at the Quiz on Saturday evening. Congratulations to you and the whole team! ✠

Martin

The editor's notes

In this issue we're continuing to explore the exciting world of languages. This time it is the Indo-European language family with a glance at Germanic languages. ✠

About Germanic Languages

Germanic languages, **a**re a subfamily of the Indo-European family of languages, spoken by about 470 million people in many parts of the world, but chiefly in Europe and the Western Hemisphere. All the modern Germanic languages are closely related; moreover, they become progressively closer grammatically and lexically when traced back to the earliest records. This suggests that they all derive from a still earlier common ancestor, which is traditionally referred to as Proto-Germanic and which is believed to have broken from the other Indo-European languages before 500 B.C. Although no writing in Proto-Germanic has survived, the language has been substantially reconstructed by using the oldest records that exist of the Germanic tongue.

Linguistic Groups

The Germanic languages today are conventionally divided into three linguistic groups: East Germanic, North Germanic, and West Germanic. This division had begun by the 4th cent. A.D. The East Germanic group, to which such dead languages as Burgundian, Gothic, and Vandalic belong, is now extinct. However, the oldest surviving literary text of any Germanic language is in Gothic.

The North Germanic languages, also called Scandinavian languages or Norse, include Danish, Faeroese, Icelandic, Norwegian, and Swedish. They are spoken by about 20 million people, chiefly in Denmark, the Faeroe Islands, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden.

These modern North Germanic languages are all descendants of Old Norse and have several distinctive grammatical features in common. One is the adding of the definite article to the noun as a suffix. Thus *the book* in English is expressed in Swedish as *boken,* book-the (*bok* meaning book and *-en* meaning the). Also distinctive is a method of forming the passive voice by adding *-s* to the end of the verb or, in the case of the present tense, by changing the active ending *-r* to *-s* (*-st* in Icelandic). This is illustrated by the Swedish *jag kaller,* I call; *jag kallas,* I am called; *jag kallade,* I called; *jag kallades,* I was called.

The West Germanic languages are English, Frisian, Dutch, Flemish, Afrikaans, German, and Yiddish. They are spoken as a primary language by about 450 million people throughout the world. Among the dead West Germanic languages are Old Franconian, Old High German, and Old English (or Anglo-Saxon) from which Dutch, German, and English respectively developed.

Common Characteristics

Strong evidence for the unity of all the modern Germanic languages can be found in the phenomenon known as the first Germanic sound shift or consonant shift (also called [Grimm's law](#)), which set the Germanic subfamily apart from the other members of the Indo-European family. Consisting of a regular shifting of consonants in groups, the sound shift had already occurred by the time adequate records of the various Germanic languages began to be made in the 7th to 9th cent. According to Grimm's law, certain consonant sounds found in the ancient Indo-European languages (such as Latin, Greek, and Sanskrit) underwent a change in the Germanic tongue. For example, the sounds *p, d, t,* and *k* in the former became *f, t, th,* and *h* respectively in the latter, as in Latin *pater,* English *father;* Latin *dent,* English *tooth;* and Latin *cornu,* English *horn.*

Before the 8th cent. a second shift of consonants took place in some of the West German dialects. For instance, under certain circumstances, *d* became *t,* and *t* became *ss* or *z,* as in English *bread,* Dutch *brood,* but German *Brot;* English *foot,* Dutch *voet,* but German *Fuss;* and English *ten,* Dutch *tien,* but German *zehn.* The dialects in which this second consonant shift took place were the High German dialects, so called because they were spoken in more mountainous areas. Standard modern German arose from these dialects. The West Germanic dialects not affected by the second shift were the Low German dialects of the lowlands, from which Dutch and English evolved.

Also peculiar to the Germanic languages is the recessive accent, whereby the stress usually falls on the first or root syllable of a word, especially a word of Germanic origin. Another distinctive characteristic shared by the Germanic languages is the umlaut, which is a type of vowel change in the root of a word. It is demonstrated in the pairs *foot* (singular), *feet* (plural) in English; *fot* (singular), *fötter* (plural) in Swedish; and *Kampf* (singular), *Kämpfe* (plural) in German.

All Germanic languages have strong and weak verbs; that is, they form the past tense and past participle either by changing the root vowel in the case of strong verbs (as in English *lie, lay, lain* or *ring, rang, rung;* German *ringen, rang, gerungen*) or by adding as an ending *-d* (or *-t*) or *-ed* in the case of weak verbs (as in English *care, cared, cared* or *look, looked, looked;* German *fragen, fragte, gefragt*). Also typically Germanic is the formation of the genitive singular by the addition of *-s* or *-es.* Examples are English *man, man's;* Swedish *hund, hunds;* German *Lehrer, Lehrers* or *Mann, Mannes.* Moreover, the comparison of adjectives in the Germanic languages follows a parallel pattern, as in English: *rich, richer, richest;* German *reich, reicher, reichst;* and Swedish *rik, rikare, rikast.* Lastly, vocabulary furnished evidence of a common origin for the Germanic languages in that a number of the basic words in these languages are similar in form; however, while word similarity may indicate the same original source for a group of languages, it can also be a sign of borrowing. ✂

We'll continue the introduction of the participating countries.

The Austrian Team …

Austria has been a member of the CEIO for years, but until 2001 we have never taken part at the competition. This time the organizers of the Austrian IOI team decided to send two people who finished 5th and 6th in the national finals to Hungary. Unfortunately, the Austrian Ministry of Education did not like the idea at all, so we decided to pay for our travel expenses ourselves.

Two weeks before the competition, we found out that our team leader would not be able to attend either. We were not discouraged and luckily, the organizer of the CEOI, Péter Hanák told us that we could take part without any team leaders.

We want to thank the German leaders for "adopting us" and translating our tasks.

Everything was organized, but 5 days before the competition, Martin Lederhilger was hospitalized for an appendectomy. Christian Wirth, one of the contestants at the IOI, was kind enough to jump in and take Martin's place. We hope Martin recovers soon. The most important thing for us is being here and we hope that the next time, our ministry will feel that way too. Can Sar & Christian Wirth Austrian Competitors.

Christian Wirth and Can Sar, Contestants
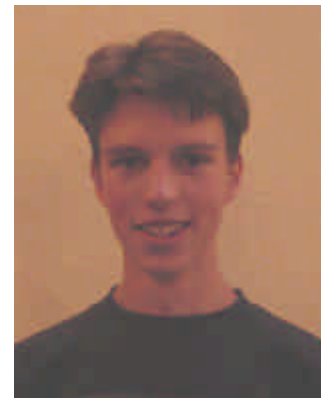
The Austrian contestants and their guide, Beáta Juhász.

The German Team …

In 1997 in Nowy Sacz, Germany participated in a CEOI for the first time. That time, and for two more times, Germany was invited as guest country. We soon found out that CEOI was the best IOI preparation possible. Therefore, in the year 2000 the German Ministry of Education and Research finally gave its permission to Germany becoming a regular member of the group of CEOI countries. CEOI 2000 in Cluj-

Napoca saw Germany participating regularly for the first time. Like every year, the German team for CEOI 2001 (which is almost identical to Germany's IOI team) was recruited from successful participants of our national computer science contest, the "Bundeswettbewerb Informatik" (BWINF, Web: www.bwinf.de). BWINF has an office in Bonn, associated with the German Computer Science Society, "Gesellschaft für Informatik". Since the

BWINF manager is IOI coach and team leader, too, around a dozen students went to Bonn to take part in two short training camps. Seven of them qualified for the final training that regularly takes place at Dagstuhl castle, an informatics seminar center (www.dagstuhl.de).

In both Bonn and Dagstuhl, students learned about the new compilers and IDEs and how to work with them using Windows and Linux. The new IOI software environment was also present at the Baltic Olympiad in Informatics (BOI) 2001 which took place in Sopot, Poland, in June. The German team was happy enough to get invited to take part in BOI as guests, and since CEOI could not be held before IOI this year, BOI 2001 became our final IOI "training camp". And after gathering still more experience at IOI in Tampere, we may be ready to face the hard problems usually given at CEOIs.

In 2003, Germany is supposed to host CEOI. Some funds have already been raised, and the location is almost found. We are looking forward to offering our hospitality to the CEOI community, which we are now a proud part of. ✖

Dr. Wolfgang Pohl, Team leader

Wolfgang Pohl studied computer science in Bonn from 1985 to 1992. His main interests were Artificial Intelligence and Human-Computer Interaction, so that he obviously had to specialise on intelligent user interfaces.

After receiving his diploma, for more than seven years he worked as a research assistant and project manager at University of Konstanz and GMD, the German national research center for computer science. In 1997, Wolfgang received a doctoral degree from University of Essen, his thesis dealing with the application of logical formalisms to user modeling. After two more years at GMD, in spring 1999 he noticed an interesting job offer, and since June 1999 he is full-time responsible manager of Bundeswettbewerb Informatik, the German national computer science contest, as well as coach and leader of the German IOI and CEOI teams. As a private person, Wolfgang has been striving for artistic universality as instrumentalist, singer, and actor, and is a proud father of two 4- and 1-year-old daughters. ✖

Tobias Thierer, Deputy leader

Tobias Thierer was one out of six winners of the 15th German national computer science contest in 1997 and silver medalist at both CEOI and IOI 1999. Since then, Tobias has helped a lot in coaching German teams for computing olympiads in the years 2000 and 2001. CEOI 2001 sees his debut as deputy leader. Since fall 1999, Tobias has been studying "Bioinformatik" (computer science with a focus on biology applications) in Tübingen in southern Germany. In private, he is interested in much more than computers only; currently, the works of Shakespeare and the Bible are among his favourite readings. ✖
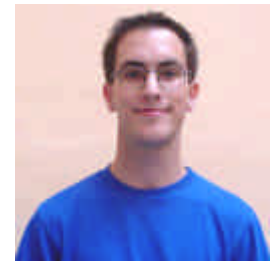
The Dutch Team …

The Netherlands is a small country located at the North Sea. One quarter of the country is located below sea level. The highest mountain has its peak at 321 metres. The country has about 15 millions inhabitants. ✖

Eljakim Schrijvers, Team leader

Eljakim, known to all his friends as Kim, has been a coach for the Dutch Olympic team since 1994.

Kim has two major hobbies: playing underwater hockey, and visiting his friends all over the world. ✖

Weather ¤
3 day forecast

	Today	Wed	Thu
	Sunny	Sunny	Showers
High	**27**	**28**	**29**
Low	**14**	**15**	**15**

The URL:
http://weather.yahoo.com/forecast/Nagykanizsa_HU_c.html
where you can complain about the forecast. :-)

Programme for August 14, 2001

	Contestants		Leaders, observers, guests
7.00	Breakfast at the students' hall of residence	**7.30**	Breakfast at Halász-csárda
8.00–13.00	Competition: 2nd Session	**8.00–9.00**	Translation of Contestants' Questions
11.00		**10.00**	Demonstrating the solutions
12.00		**12.30**	Lunch at Halász-csárda
13.30	Lunch at Halász-csárda		
15.00	A Microsoft Presentation. *Péter Smulovics: Introduces The ".NET Future", the new way for connecting web serviced through the World Wide Web, especially putting stress on ".NET Platform", ".NET Framework", and the programming aspects of "C#" (read: "C-sharp").*		
16.30	Checking the evaluation		
19.00	Dinner at Halászcsárda		
20.00	Leisure Activities	**20.00**	Post-Competition Decision
22.00	The end of the day		

The Menu for Today

Breakfast (short list):
- ? The same as yesterday plus
- ? Fried Bacon

Lunch:
- ? Mushrooms Filled with Sausage Pâté
- ? Fisherman's Soup
- ? Cottage Cheese Pasta or Lasagne
- ? Dobos Cake (Layers of sponge cake with chocolate cream between them and caramel on top)
- ? Fruit
- ? Mineral water

Dinner:
- ? Pork Chops Fried in Breadcrumbs and Grated Potato, Risotto
- ? Salad
- ? Apple Compote

  Mineral water/a glass of beer

Thanks to our Sponsors

Göcsej Village Museum:

The Göcsej Village Museum is situated along the backwater of the Zala, west of the two-towered church. It was opened to the public in 1968 and it's the first open-air ethnographical museum, which displays folk architecture of Göcsej in the last century.

In the collection there are more than 40 buildings; six farmhouses, with all their buildings, a mill, two vineyard cellars, a belfry and several crucifixes. The builders in Göcsej used mainly wood for building and thatch for roofing. Carved and painted pediments made the front of houses ornamented.

Only the mill was built here, all the other edifices were erected between 1965 and 1968.

After being dismantled in various settlements of the county, they were moved to this grassy, woody environment. In the museum almost everything is original. The ethnographers of the museum took great care over presenting ancient tools and objects of work and everyday life in a most lifelike way.

The new curiosities of the museum include ancient Hungarian Khanti, Mansi buildings.

Dancing in the village museum.

Gabriella Aranyos and Martin Macko and the band…

The Göcsej Village Museum is open from 1 April to 31 October between 10am and 6pm. Anyone who wants to take photographs or make a videofilm inside the village, needs to buy an extra, so called „photo-ticket".

Quotes of the Day

Jure

Andrej

" The competition was easier than I expected but that doesn't mean I' m satisfied with the results. I hope to get more points on Tuesday. The cultural programme was quite interesting, although »csárdás« was tiring." (Jure Mercun)

"*Tasks were not too hard and not too easy. I' m quite satisfied with my score after the first competition day. The cultural programme was quite interesting and we have the same kind of music in the north-eastern part of Slovenia, which is very near to Zalaegerszeg.*" (Andrej Košmrlj)

"*I think the most enjoyable thing about Hungary is its music and dances. Although the food seems quite interesting as a vegetarian l sometimes feel a bit depriviliged. Summing these things up, the evening at the Skanzen village was just awesome. As far as tasks are concerned, I guess they just couldn't be any better.*" (Peter Keše)

"*I liked the »Chain problem« since it was possible to get some points also for a bit more naive solution. I hope to get around the same score on the 2nd day. The violinists were really good and the dance gave us an opportunity to stretch also a few other muscles than those in our fingers.*" (Mojca Miklavec)

Peter

Mojca

Funny corner

The Invisible Killer — Ban Dihydrogen Monoxide!

Dihydrogen monoxide (DHMO) is colorless, odorless, tasteless, and kills uncounted thousands of people every year. Most of these deaths are caused by accidental inhalation of DHMO, but the dangers of dihydrogen monoxide do not end there. Prolonged exposure to its solid form causes severe tissue damage. Symptoms of DHMO ingestion can include excessive sweating and urination, and possibly a bloated feeling, nausea, vomiting and body electrolyte imbalance. For those who have become dependent, DHMO withdrawal means certain death.

Dihydrogen monoxide:

- is also known as hydroxl acid, and is the major component of acid rain.
- contributes to the "greenhouse effect."
- may cause severe burns.
- contributes to the erosion of our natural landscape.
- accelerates corrosion and rusting of many metals.
- may cause electrical failures and decreased effectiveness of automobile brakes.
- has been found in excised tumors of terminal cancer patients.

Contamination Is Reaching Epidemic Proportions!

Quantities of dihydrogen monoxide have been found in almost every stream, lake, and reservoir in America today. But the pollution is global, and the contaminant has even been found in Antarctic ice. DHMO has

caused millions of dollars of property damage in the midwest, and recently California.

Despite the danger, dihydrogen monoxide is often used:

- as an industrial solvent and coolant.
- in nuclear power plants.
- in the production of styrofoam.
- as a fire retardant.
- in many forms of cruel animal research.
- in the distribution of pesticides. Even after washing, produce remains contaminated by this chemical.
- as an additive in certain "junk-foods" and other food products.

Companies dump waste DHMO into rivers and the ocean, and nothing can be done to stop them because this practice is still legal. The impact on wildlife is extreme, and we cannot afford to ignore it any longer!

The Horror Must Be Stopped!

The American government has refused to ban the production, distribution, or use of this damaging chemical due to its "importance to the economic health of this nation." In fact, the navy and other military organizations are conducting experiments with DHMO, and designing multi-billion dollar devices to control and utilize it during warfare situations. Hundreds of military research facilities receive tons of it through a highly sophisticated underground distribution network. Many store large quantities for later use.

It's Not Too Late!

Act NOW to prevent further contamination. Find out more about this dangerous chemical. What you don't know can hurt you and others throughout the world.

Some further warnings:

- DHMO is a major constituent of most foods and probably is the basis that eating foods are a major cause of cancer and CHD
- most pathogens (food poisoning organisms) can't grow without the stimulation of DHMO, thus it must have some gene stimulating properties
- increased DHMO contents of dry crisp snacks and cereal products leads to loss of desirable texture and thus loss of consumer acceptance and sales, causing literally millions of dollars of loss to society
- accidental loss of DHMO from coffee and tea cups increases the amount of clothing material needing solvent treatment thereby increasing air and ground pollution with solvent.