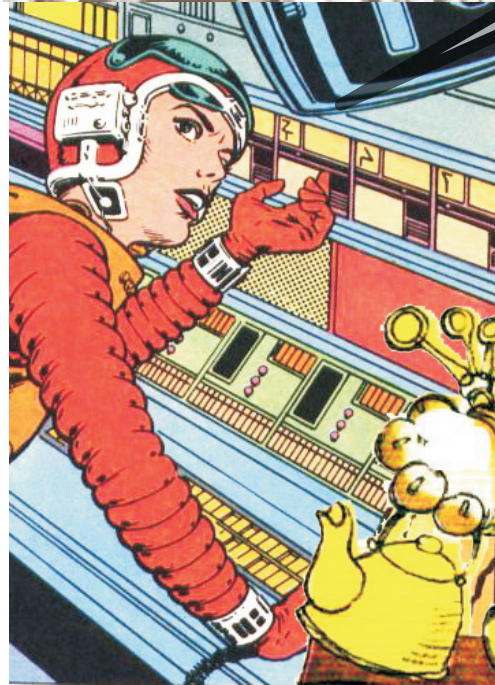



Moving about in a cistern twity



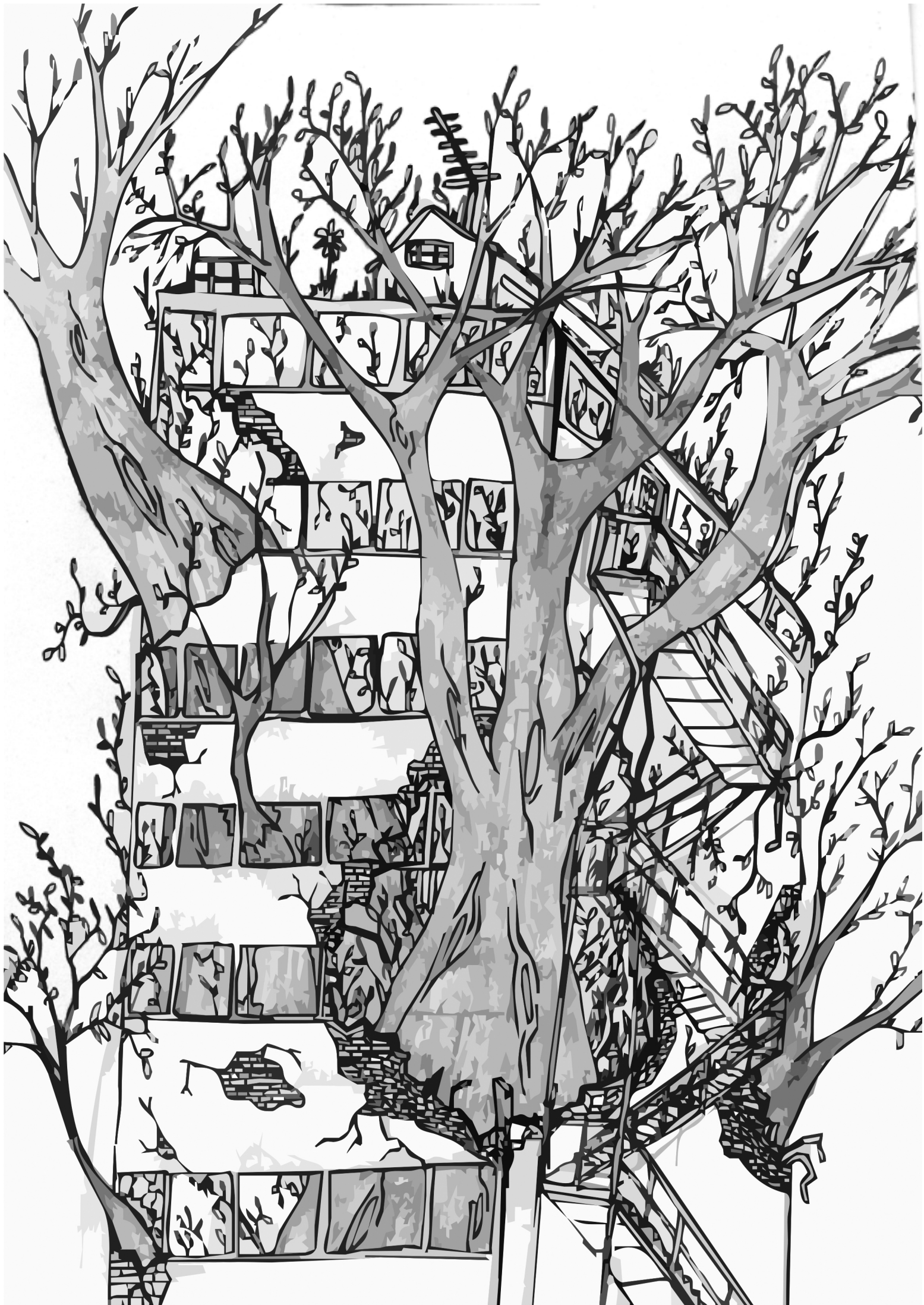


in most of the world
for most of history
people had to make
the things they used
in their everyday lives



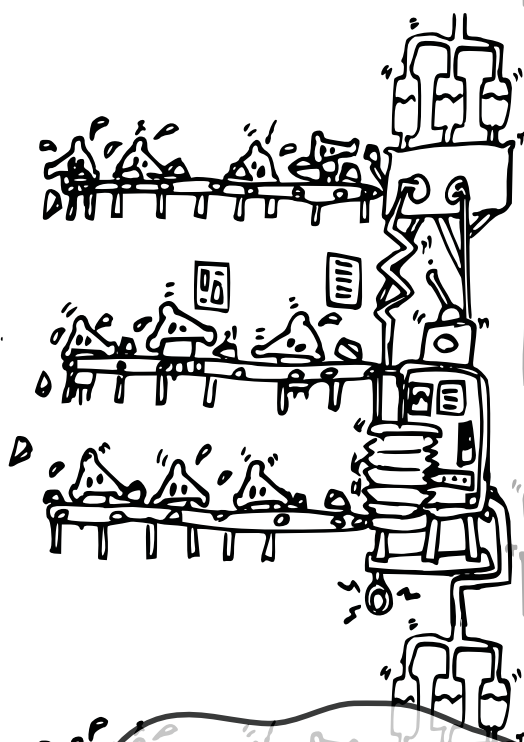
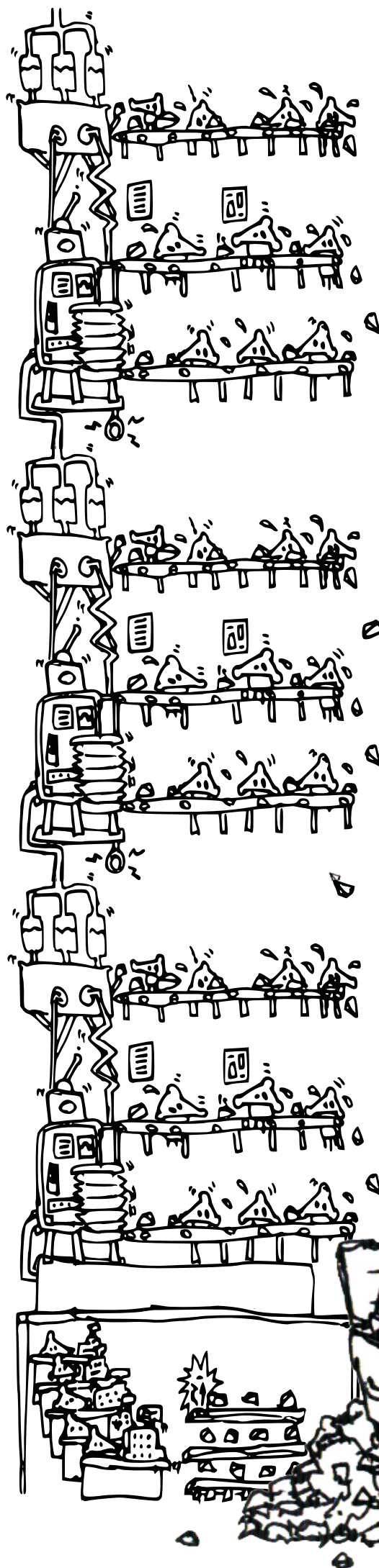


by a wierd fluke
we were born into
a time and place
where everything we needed
had already been produced
several times over



and so we lived
in a lush but twisted dreamworld






Like confused mice
on a mountain of cheese
watching everyone else
run round like headless chickens
then rush to the shops to buy cheese







we lived in all the spaces
they were too busy to notice
we danced after theyd gone to bed
and feasted on their crumbs

Give in, Ais,
and join us!



if theres a problem, i can see it from up here
and change the design accordingly. i can accurately
predict the outcome of my actions, even though they
will effect things i have never seen and people i will
never meet

"Make it Yourself"



I can see only whats
around me, only the
things I can reach and
touch and change myself.

the world contains only the places
I can travel the people I meet the
things I touch.

I can change the world and
make it the way I like it



One of the most studied social insects is the ant. As for the other social insects, such as the bee or termite, there are at least two scales in the system: at the level of the individual ant, the behaviour is simple (though sometimes apparently random) while at the level of the colony one sees cooperative phenomena which is self-organised. That is, without a preconceived global plan or internal supervision, ants are able to construct elaborate nests and forage for food apparently using only simple local interactions among individuals. In the experiment described in Ref.[11], two identical food sources were placed equidistant from an ant nest. The food supplies were constantly replenished so that they remained the same. The distribution of ants between the two sources was then analysed and compared with theory. It was known that when an ant finds food, it lays a chemical (pheromone) trail back to the nest. That trail can be used by the same ant or others to guide them back to the food source. Thus ants leaving the nest are likely to follow the trails created by earlier ants, leading to self-reinforcement. Thus theoretically one would expect that the long term behaviour of the foraging ants would be largely determined by the actions of the first few, implying that the proportion of ants visiting the two food sources would remain stable. However in reality the proportion of ants visiting the two sites fluctuates, showing not only expected small variations but also occasional large and rapid swings. A better theoretical model to explain the ant's behaviour is the following [11]: An ant leaving the nest follows one of three rules,

1. It can revisit the food source it last encountered,
2. It can be recruited by a returning ant to visit the other source,
3. It can act independently and visit the other source.

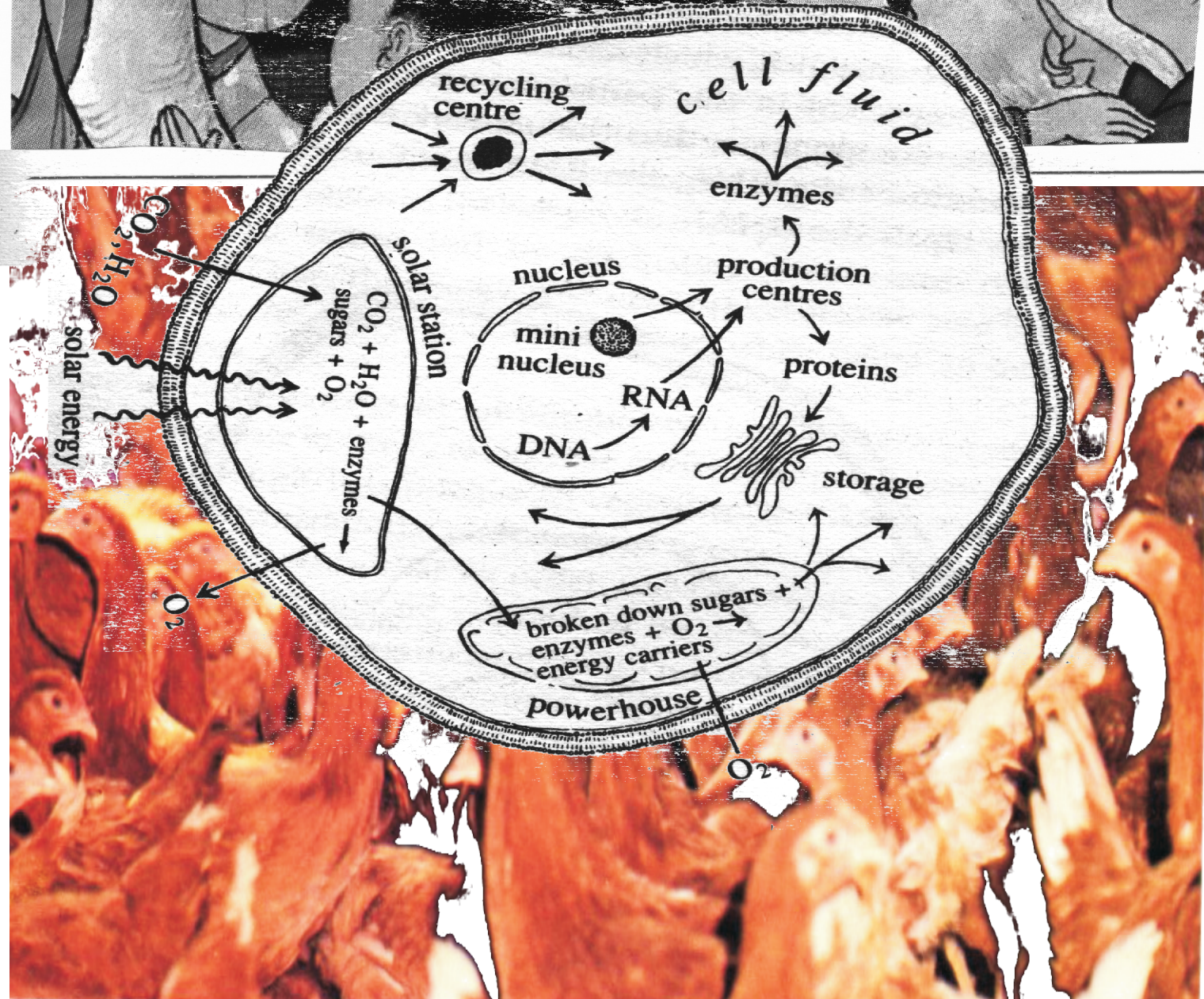
Thus the model acknowledges an element of randomness in the behaviour of the ants. In actuality this randomness is an asset as it enables the colony to adapt to changing situations, for example in exploiting new food sources that might become available. In other words, the ant colony processes its options in *parallel*, continually making decisions. Furthermore there is also *redundancy* in the system as many ants perform the same tasks, thus providing a backup of their activities if the need arises. The redundancy is one of the key features of the colony. Ormerod (see Refs. [11, 12]) uses the three rules to explain the observed behaviour of ants but also of





in the natural world, high level organisation is brought about by many low level interactions

cell-membrane



Loner dies in 'litter maze'

A LONER is believed to have died of thirst after becoming trapped in a labyrinth of tunnels built from rubbish in his home. Gordon Stewart got lost in the intricate maze – made from carrier bags, boxes, old furniture and other junk – and died

of dehydration, according to police. Neighbours described the 74-year-old, from Broughton in Buckinghamshire, as an eccentric who lived alone 'in his own world'. Police are not treating Mr Stewart's death as suspicious.



[illegible]

Manager StainbkRLoc

From: Internal Comms
Sent: 08 July 2008 12:26
Subject: ACTION - remove and destroy, Sainsbury's Strong Dry Cider 3ltr UPDATE (STORE SPECIFIC Sherburn depot stores)

immediate action - remove and destroy

Queries to Michael Luck, 0845 603 6296 Option 1, Option 3, Option 2

SKU: 1067286
dept n°/sub-category: 351
commodity n°: 714
pack size: 4
product description: Sainsbury's Strong Dry Cider 3ltr
specific date codes: 19/03/09
supplier code: 40061 (D0061) (Do not use this to identify product)
reason: Quality Fault (Poor Taste)

claim no: 466

This Red Alert was originally issued on Thursday 3rd July, but Sherburn depot have been issuing affected stock up to and including deliveries made on Tuesday 8th July. Please re-check your stocks. Sorry for any inconvenience this may have caused.

actions (RSS stores)

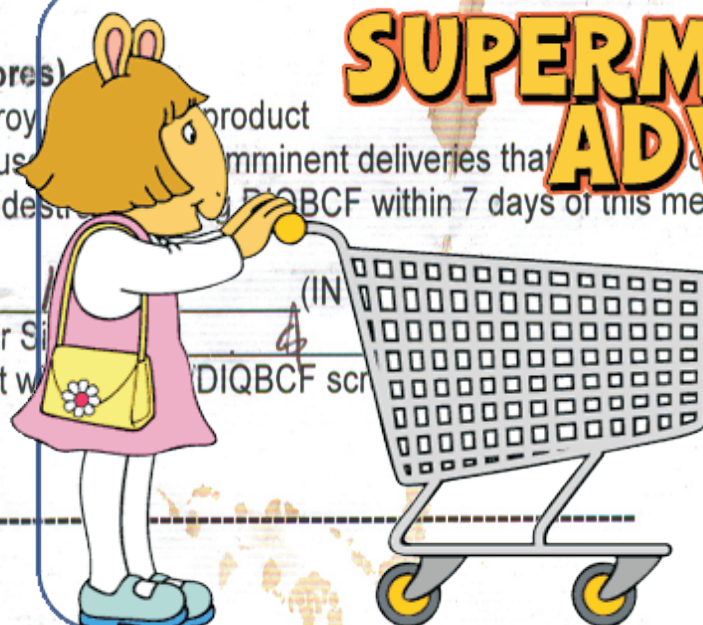
1. remove and destroy the above product
2. check commodity enquiry screen for any imminent deliveries that may need to be destroyed
3. claim for product destroyed using the 'product withdrawals' function within 7 days of this message

actions (SABRE stores)

1. remove and destroy the above product
2. check REVORD/us for any imminent deliveries that may need to be destroyed
3. claim for product destroyed using the 'product withdrawals' function within 7 days of this message

Quantity Removed (IN)
Department Manager S
Entered onto product w DIQBCF scr

July 08



SUPERMARKET ADVENTURE

START

Sometimes when a seahorse wants to move, it does not bother to swim; it just attaches itself to a piece of floating seaweed and drifts with the current.

