



Global Beatles Day

It was in the year 1960, on a foggy island found Nor-Norwest of Spain that music history changed forever. Four young proto-gods came together to form what would be one of the most influential rock bands to ever come out of England, if not the entire world. We're speaking, of course, of the Beatles. Paul McCartney, George Harrison, John Lennon, and Ringo Starr. These four boys came together to change the world, one song at a time. Global Beatles Day is a yearly holiday that takes place to celebrate and honour the ideals of The Beatles. The day is celebrated with a number of events around the world and music that celebrates harmony and peace.

#ENVIRONMENT

They Aren't Recyclable

Think twice before throwing that in the bin.



We've all probably been guilty of this recycling no-no at least once, discarding a disposable coffee cup or food take-out container in our bin. While you may be thinking you're doing your part to help, your optimistic recycling may actually be hurting the process. Depending on where you live, there are some items that simply aren't recyclable, including varieties of paper, glass and plastic. Here's a list of items that generally are not recyclable, along with suggestions on how you can dispose or reuse them.

**Aerosol Cans** Sure, they're metal. But since spray cans also contain propellants and chemicals, most municipal systems treat them as hazardous material.

**Batteries** These are generally handled separately from both regular trash and curbside recycling. **Brightly Dyed Paper** Strong paper dyes work just like that red sock in your white laundry.

**Ceramics and Pottery** This includes things such as coffee mugs. You may be able to use these in the garden.

**Diapers** It is not commercially feasible to reclaim the paper and plastic in disposable diapers.

**Juice Boxes and Other Coated Cardboard Drink Containers** Some manufacturers have begun producing recyclable containers. The rest are not suitable for reprocessing including many disposable coffee cups from your local coffee shop.



**Medical Waste** Syringes, tubing, scalpels and other biohazards should be disposed as such. **Napkins and Paper Towels** Discouraged because of what they may have absorbed. Consider composting. **Plastic Bags and Plastic Wrap** If possible, clean and reuse the bags.

**Takeout Containers** Plastic containers that contained food can't be recycled unless they are thoroughly rinsed out. Oily residue left on the containers makes them unrecyclable.

**Tires** Many states require separate disposal of tires (and collect a fee at the point of sale for that purpose). **Tyvek Shipping Envelopes** These are the kind used by the post office and overnight delivery companies.



Did the US wipe out Iran's nuclear programme?

Darya Dolzikova, Senior Research Fellow at London's Royal United Services Institute for Defence and Security Studies, points out that 'If Fordow was indeed seriously damaged in the latest round of strikes, which remains unclear, that would certainly be a significant blow to Iran's ability to produce fissile material for a nuclear weapon. The Fordow Fuel Enrichment Plant (FFEP) has been key to Iran's nuclear programme, enriching uranium to 60%, more efficiently than at Natanz. Further attacks on Natanz and Isfahan, depending on the nature and extent of the damage, would have also helped set the program back further.' However, questions remain as to where Iran may be storing its already enriched stocks of HEU, as these will have almost certainly been moved to hardened and undisclosed locations, out of the way of potential Israeli or US strikes.



#IRAN

Would there be radioactive materials detected outside Natanz, Isfahan and Fordow if the attacks were successful?

So far, the IAEA reports no such leaks. And it appears that Iran had moved the enriched uranium stockpiles in the days before the bombings. The United States has said that the target of its bombings was the facilities, so, they understand they are not getting at the nuclear material.

Reportedly, the B-2s dropped 14 GBU-57s on buried uranium-enrichment sites at Natanz and especially Fordow, which Trump described as the 'primary' target.

The Tomahawks struck Isfahan, a complex of facilities where Iran supposedly converts uranium metal into a gaseous compound and makes centrifuges to enrich the gas and store highly enriched uranium (HEU) for making bombs.

It may be noted that when uranium is mined, it is composed of two types of isotopes, Uranium-238 and Uranium-235.

Uranium-238 makes up about 99.3% of the material, while Uranium-235 makes up .7%. Uranium-235 is key to making nuclear weapons, but since there are such small amounts of it in the material's natural state, scientists increase the percentage of Uranium-235 in the material and separate it from Uranium-238. This is what is known as enriching uranium.

One only needs uranium to be enriched to about 3% to 5% for power plants (civilian use), but above 90% of this is needed for making nuclear weapons.

There are concerns that Iran could start making nuclear weapons grew, with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) suspecting that Iran has accumulated more than 400 kg (880 pounds) of uranium enriched to 60%, adequate for making ten bombs.

The IAEA reported on May 31 that Iran is in breach of the 2015 Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action it signed with several major countries, stating that it would not surpass the 3.67% uranium enrichment level limit.

It may also be noted that Iran has accumulated more than 400 kg (880 pounds) of uranium enriched to 60%, more efficiently than at Natanz. Further attacks on Natanz and Isfahan, depending on the nature and extent of the damage, would have also helped set the program back further.

However, questions remain as to where Iran may be storing



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standard concrete, and repeatedly striking the same spot allows them to strike deeper. This was exactly what the Americans did by using B-2s and MOPs.

President Trump has claimed that all of Iran's nuclear infrastructure has been 'obliterated.'

But experts have doubts. Reportedly, General Dan Caine, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, has been noticeably far less bullish in immediate assessments of the result of Saturday's raids than the President or Defense Secretary Pete Hegseth.

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its already enriched stocks of HEU, as these will have almost certainly been moved to hardened and undisclosed locations, out of the way of potential Israeli or US strikes.

It is also unclear what secret facilities may exist inside Iran that Tehran could use for continued centrifuge production, enrichment, and weapons-relevant activities.

There is also currently no information on the state of the facility at Kolang Gaz La, not far from Natanz, which has been under construction inside a mountainside, reportedly deeper than the FFEP."

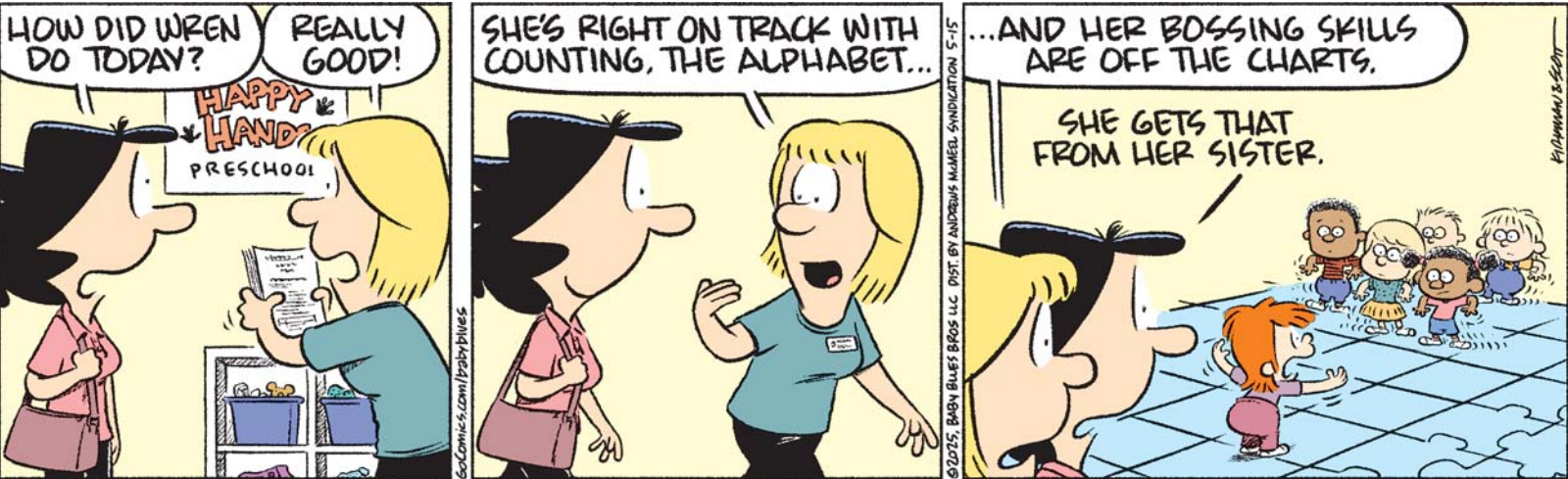
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Incidentally, on June 12, Mohammad Eslami, the head of

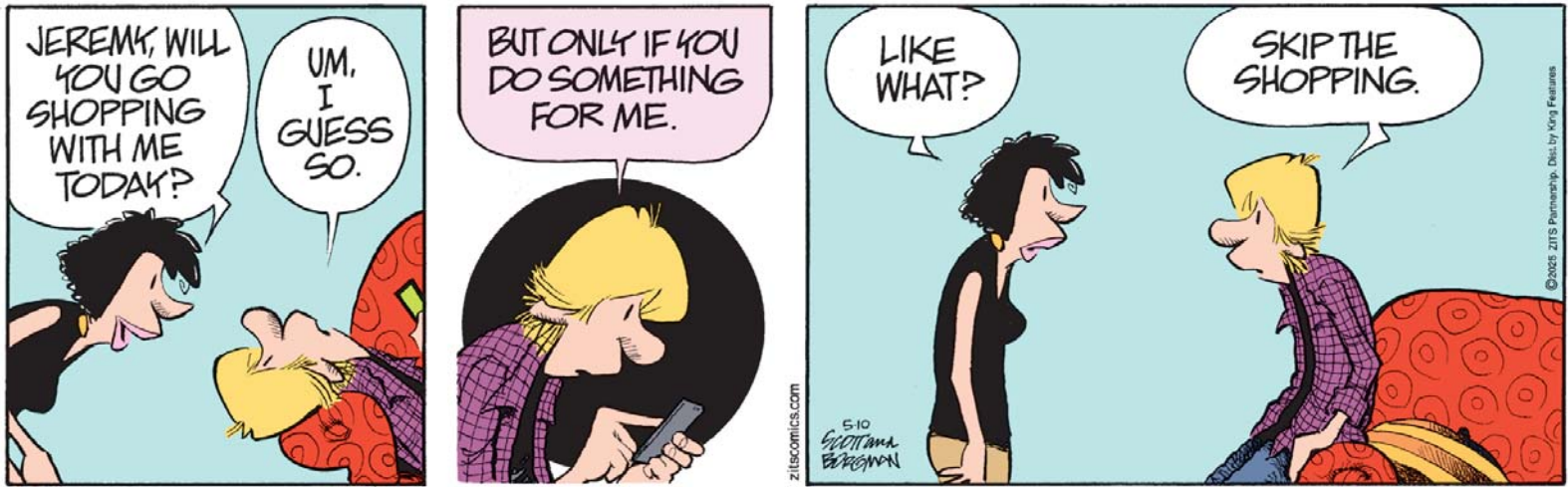


By Rick Kirkman & Jerry Scott

BABY BLUES



ZITS



By Jerry Scott & Jim Borgman

#WILD

Why Coyotes and Badgers Hunt Together

The two predators were photographed collaborating in Colorado, a fascinating example of interspecies teamwork.

Competition and cooperation aren't mutually exclusive. Just ask a coyote or a badger. Both are crafty carnivores, and since they often hunt the same prey in the same prairies, it would make sense for them to be enemies, or at least to avoid each other. But while they don't always get along, coyotes and badgers also have an ancient arrangement that illustrates why it can be smart for rivals to work together.

An example of that partnership unfolded on a Northern Colorado prairie, near the National Black-footed Ferret Conservation Center. And it was captured in photos, both by a wildlife camera trap and sharp-eyed photographers.

A field camera caught this amazing shot, which shows the coyote and badger trotting across the landscape with a prairie dog looking on in the foreground. While capturing such good photos of a hunt like this is relatively rare, the phenomenon is well-documented. It



was familiar to many Native Americans long before Europeans reached the continent, and scientists have studied it for decades. Cross-species collaboration has been reported across much of Canada, the United States, and Mexico, typically with one badger hunting alongside one coyote. A

study published in the journal *Mammalogy* reports that researchers at the National Elk Refuge in Wyoming found that 90% of all coyote-badger hunts featured one of each animal, while about 10% involved one badger with two coyotes. Just 1% saw a lone badger join a coyote trio.

A Mutually Beneficial Partnership

But why would these predators work together at all? When one of them finally catches something, they aren't known to share the spoils. So, what's the point?

Working together helps each species pursue prey more effectively. The point, apparently, is to improve the likelihood that at least one of the hunters will snag some prey. Even if one ends up empty-handed, the partnership seems to pay off for both species in the long run.

Each member of the hunting party has a distinct set of skills.



Coyotes are nimble and quick, so they excel at chasing prey across an open prairie. Badgers are slow and awkward runners by comparison, but they're better diggers than coyotes, having evolved to pursue small animals in underground burrow systems. So, when hunting prairie dogs or ground squirrels on their own, badgers usually dig them up, while coyotes chase and pounce. The rodents, therefore, use different strategies depending on which predator is after them. They often escape a digging badger by leaving their burrows to flee aboveground and evade coyotes by running to their burrows.

"Coyotes with badgers consumed prey at higher rates and had an expanded habitat base and lower locomotion costs," according to the authors of the National Elk Refuge study. "Badgers with coyotes spent more time below ground and active, and probably had decreased locomotion and excavation costs. Overall, prey vulnerability appeared to increase when both carnivores hunted in partnership."



Not Always Partners

Badgers and coyotes aren't always friendly, though. While most of their interactions appear to be mutually beneficial or neutral, Ecology Online notes that they sometimes prey on each other. The two species have developed 'a sort of open relationship,' according to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), since they tend to collaborate in warmer months and then drift apart as winter sets in.

"In the winter, the badger can dig up hibernating prey as it sleeps in its burrow," the FWS explains. "It has no need for the fleet-footed coyote." Not at the time, anyway. But winter eventually turns to spring, and these two hunters may start to need each other again. And, just as they have for thousands of years, they'll make peace, embrace their differences, and return to work.