



## SAGE SPARKLES FOR KIDS

### ACTIVITIES NEWS

Our first **Jewels for Joy** Activity was a big success!

We've had an awesome two days distributing jewelry to Early Education Centers in the Valley. (See Front Page.) We gave out over 300 pieces to students to gift to their mothers for Mother's Day. We distributed 100 pieces of jewelry collected from SAGE members to 100 children at the Vanalden Early Education Center in Tarzana. Thanks to all of our very **ACTIVE** members for their contributions and service.



### CALL FOR SAGE MUSICIANS AND SINGERS

If you play an instrument or like to sing, please join us for a new group dedicated to enjoying playing and singing together. See Page 2.

## Proposed SAGE Activity Group

Dale Cipra ([dcipra@socal.rr.com](mailto:dcipra@socal.rr.com))



**Working Title:** Guitar, Ukulele, Banjo, Bass, Keyboard, Harmonica, Fiddle, and Mandolin Players and Singing Group.

**Charter:** Provide an environment for musicians and beginning instrument learners to get together, share musical interests, and create music and song together. Musical genres could include but not be limited to jazz, blues, rhythm and blues, folk, folk rock, rock and roll, classic 1960s rock, bluegrass, country, and popular music.

**Benefits to Members:** Engaging in music has cognitive benefits such as memory stimulation and increased cognitive function. Music also has been shown to have stress and anxiety relief and mood enhancement benefits. Social benefits include providing opportunities for making new friends and strengthening existing relationships for those with common interests. Physical benefits include motor skills improvement that can improve senior physical dexterity and possibly provide temporary pain relief by temporarily distracting from discomfort.

**Meeting Location:** To be determined based upon group members' wishes.

Respectfully submitted, and open to suggestions,

If you are interested and want to know more, please contact:

Dale Cipra      voice and text: 747-202-8444)

## WORDS, WORDS, WORDS

WORDS about “deductive reasoning”

**deduction** is generally defined as “the deriving of a conclusion by reasoning.” Its specific meaning in **logic** is “**inference** in which the conclusion about particulars follows necessarily from general or universal **premises**.” Simply put, deduction—or the process of **deducing**—is the formation of a conclusion based on generally accepted statements or facts. It occurs when you are planning out trips, for instance. Say you have a 10 o'clock appointment with the dentist and you know that it takes 30 minutes to drive from your house to the dentist's. From those two facts, you deduce that you will have to leave your house at 9:30, at the latest, to be at the dentist's on time.

Deductive reasoning always follows necessarily from general or universal premises. If a sandwich is defined as “two or more slices of bread or a split roll having a filling in between,” and a hot dog is defined as “a frankfurter; especially : a frankfurter heated and served in a long split roll” then one must deduce that **any hot dog served in a split roll is a sandwich**.

### **inductive** Reasoning

Whereas in deduction the truth of the conclusion is guaranteed by the truth of the statements or facts considered (the hot dog is served in a split roll and a split roll with a filling in the middle is a sandwich), induction is a method of reasoning involving an element of **probability**. In logic, *induction* refers specifically to “inference of a generalized conclusion from particular instances.” In other words, it means forming a generalization based on what is known or observed. For example, at lunch you observe 4 of your 6 coworkers ordering the same sandwich. From your observation, you then **induce** that the sandwich is probably good—and you decide to try it yourself. Induction is at play here since your reasoning is based on an observation of a small group, as opposed to universal premises.

### **abductive** Reasoning

The third method of reasoning, *abduction*, is defined as “a **syllogism** in which the major premise is evident but the minor premise and therefore the conclusion only probable.” Basically, it involves forming a conclusion from the information that is known. A familiar example of abduction is a detective's identification of a criminal by piecing together evidence at a crime scene. In an everyday scenario, you may be puzzled by a half-eaten sandwich on the kitchen counter. Abduction will lead you to the best explanation. Your reasoning might be that your teenage son made the sandwich and then saw that he was late for work. In a rush, he put the sandwich on the counter and left.

If you have trouble differentiating *deduction*, *induction*, and *abduction*, thinking about their roots might help. All three words are based on Latin *ducere*, meaning “to lead.” The prefix **de-** means “from,” and deduction derives *from* generally accepted statements or facts. The prefix **in-** means “to” or “toward,” and induction leads you *to* a generalization. The prefix **ab-** means “away,” and you take *away* the best explanation in abduction.

**syllogism** noun | SIL-uh-jiz-um

*Sylogism* refers to a formal argument in logic that is formed by two statements and a conclusion which must be true if the two statements are true. An example of a syllogism is “All men are mortal; no gods are mortal; therefore no men are gods.”

**anodyne** adjective | [ˌɑnəˈdaɪn]

not likely to cause offence or disagreement and somewhat dull

**Goldilocks** adjective | GOHL-dee-lahks

*Goldilocks* describes something that has or produces an optimal balance usually between two extremes. In astronomy, it specifically designates an area of planetary orbit neither too hot nor too cold to support life

The couple, undecided between country and city living, took the *Goldilocks* option and moved to a bustling college town surrounded by nature .

**taphonomy** ta·phon·o·my noun [təˈfɒnɒmə]

deived from the Greek words "taphos" (burial) and "nomos" (law), is primarily concerned with what happens to biological materials after death. It encompasses the transformation processes that affect preservation, including decay, fossilization, and the various environmental and cultural factors that influence these processes.

Importance in Archaeology

In archaeology, taphonomy is essential for interpreting the journey of remains and artifacts into the geological record. It helps archaeologists understand how natural and cultural processes shape archaeological sites over time. This includes recognizing how environmental factors like weathering and soil chemistry and human activities such as construction or agriculture can alter the context and preservation of materials.

**nettle** verb | NET-ul

To nettle someone is to make them angry or annoyed.

**immiserate** verb | [ɪˈmɪzəreɪt]

to cause to become poor or impoverished:

“The colonial policy immiserated the populace.”

**paean** noun | PEE-un

Paean is a literary word that refers to a song of praise, joy or victory. It can also be used as a synonym of tribute for a work that praises or honors the subject.

“Her retirement party featured many paeans to her long years of service.”

**enjoin** verb | en-JOIN

Requiring or prohibiting.

To enjoin a person is to direct or order them to something or to prohibit in a legal context.

**Sfumato Sfumato** English: | [sfoo-MAH-tohtoh](#), Italian: [\[sfuˈmaːto\]](#); lit. 'smoked off', i.e. 'blurred') is a painting technique for softening the transition between colours, mimicking an area beyond what the human eye is focusing on, or the out-of-focus plane. It is one of the [canonical painting modes of the Renaissance](#). [Leonardo da Vinci](#) was the most prominent practitioner of sfumato, based on his research in optics and human vision, and his experimentation with the [camera obscura](#). He introduced it and implemented it in many of his works, including the [Virgin of the Rocks](#) and in his famous painting of the [Mona Lisa](#). He described sfumato as "without lines or borders, in the manner of smoke".<sup>[1]</sup> noun English: [/sfuˈmɑːto/ sfoo-MAH-toh](#), Italian: [\[sfuˈmaːto\]](#); lit. 'smoked off', i.e. 'blurred') is a painting technique for softening the transition between colours, mimicking an area beyond what the human eye is focusing on, or the out-of-focus plane. It is one of the [canonical painting modes of the Renaissance](#). [Leonardo da Vinci](#) was the most prominent practitioner of sfumato, based on his research in optics and human vision, and his experimentation with the [camera obscura](#). He introduced it and implemented it in many of his works, including the [Virgin of the Rocks](#) and in his famous painting of the [Mona Lisa](#). He described sfumato as "without lines or borders, in the manner of smoke".

**polycule** noun | PAH-li-kyool

A group of people in a polyamorous relationship forming a romantic or emotional bond.

**nugatory** adjective | NUH-guh-tor-ee

Something described as nugatory is of little or no consequence.

“For all of her busywork, the effect on the group is nugatory.”

**orthography** noun | or-THAH-gruh-fee

Orthography refers to the way in which the words of a language are spelled, or to the art of writing words with the proper letters according to standard usage. An indicator of education, awareness of or sensitivity to cultural norms.

## Ode to a Bird (of Paradise)

By

David McClave

No matter how long I stare at you, Bird,  
You're never going to take Flight.  
Yet like my three redwoods beyond the fence,  
You're still reaching for the sky.  
True birds, hummingbirds, land



Fleetingly on your faux beaks.  
I guess just to keep you company,  
For you've no nectar at this point for them.

No matter how long you silently stare at me,  
I too am never going to take flight.

Where once I did, I no longer reach for the sky.  
I think the sky is instead reaching for me.  
And for a little time more, I trust her reach  
Exceeds her grasp.

Northridge, California  
October 23, 2020

