

Chapter 1 : Mitochondrial Eve - Wikipedia

Neil Gaiman "Fairy tales are more than true: not because they tell us that dragons exist, but because they tell us that dragons can be beaten." *Fairy tales are more than true: not because they tell us that dragons exist, but because they tell us that dragons can be beaten.*

Neither was this interview. I pitched Hilleman some curveballs on everything from genre to point of view to pacing to structure and he took them like a literary champ. What was so captivating for you about Pat Crowe and his saga? And at what point did you decide that you wanted to be the one to illuminate Crowe for modern readers? What captivated me the most was the notion of turning a kidnapping story upside down. No matter the medium—be it film, television, literature, or real news—you hardly ever find yourself rooting for the kidnapper. I never have, to be certain. Yet, in my research, I immediately fell in love with Pat Crowe. The story itself was an enormous challenge: Plot must come from your characters and your characters must be built through the quality of your prose. Where it all started for me, though, was the setting: Being born and raised in the city and a huge fan of its often dark history, I knew I wanted to write about its past. Inauthentic first person style has made me do everything from drop a book to throw it across the room: My question to you, then, is how do you write in the first person style convincingly? It was originally told from an omniscient third-person point of view. Not just because of the voice, but also the limited scope. You can only show the story through one set of eyes. That being said, I put a lot of myself into Pat Crowe. His voice, to a large degree, is my own. The only way I was able to interject so much of myself into his character is because I was at a point in my life where his pain keenly resonated with my own. *World, Chase Me Down* begins at the end. We meet Pat Crowe as an old man, recounting his tale, and the story jumps around a fair bit from there. What was behind the decision to play around with the chronological structure? The structure, like the point of view, also changed in revision. I had to make massive cuts to a rather large manuscript, and the only way to do that and keep the plot moving forward in every scene was to rearrange the narrative blueprint. As a historical novelist, the tale is more important than the truth. I reminded myself of that a lot: Tell a good story, damn you, first and foremost. That being said, I stayed true to the three main aspects of the actual history: How do you keep a hard edge to the story, and keep the reader turning the pages, while still writing in a highly stylized, descriptive and, yes, poetic, way? How do you balance plot and language, two elements that are often at odds with one another, and make it appear effortless? On the other hand, a lot of people can write very pretty sentences. But very few can string all those pretty sentences together into a story that keeps readers riveted. It takes a tremendous amount of practice. If it seems effortless on the finished page, it was anything but to create those pages. What were your go-to sources for accurately crafting the backdrop of *World, Chase Me Down*? And what is the research process like for you? My research process was an absolute joy. I never really thought of it as research, but discovery. I was discovering something new about Omaha and the country during this time period almost every single day. In that respect, I fancied myself as a sleuth. I enjoy research almost as much as I enjoy writing. I found a lot of my material in old newspapers. Back then radio was still twenty years away, so everyone relied on the printed press. Not just for news, but for entertainment and advertisements—everything. The cover of your novel is so striking and clearly sets it in the Western genre, but I found *World, Chase Me Down* a little hard to peg as far as genre goes and this is a compliment! Where would you shelve your book at the local library? It certainly has Western tropes, but it also bends the genre and hardly ever settles for its more traditional conventions. I also put a great deal of energy into crafting prose that would place the novel squarely in the category of Literature with a capital L. In the end, it will probably be shelved as a Western and I can certainly live with that.

Chapter 2 : Quote by Neil Gaiman: "Fairy tales are more than true: not because they

The cult film The Exorcist terrified the world more than 40 years ago, but the movie about the demonic possession of a year-old girl, held more truth than we realised.. It is a story that.

Early research[edit] Early research using molecular clock methods was done during the late s to early s. Cann and Wesley M. Brown found that mutation in human mtDNA was unexpectedly fast, at 0. Kung respectively, was available. After more than 40 revisions of the draft, the manuscript was submitted to Nature in late or early [14] and published on 1 January The published conclusion was that all current human mtDNA originated from a single population from Africa, at the time dated to between , and , years ago. The accompanying research news in Nature had the title "Out of the garden of Eden. In Krings et al. Although the original research did have analytical limitations, the estimate on the age of the mt-MRCA has proven robust. A estimate dated Mitochondrial Eve to about kya within the reserved estimate of the original research and Out of Africa II to about 95 kya. Genetic genealogy matrilineal , Mitochondrial DNA , and Human mitochondrial molecular clock Through random drift or selection the female-lineage will trace back to a single female, such as Mitochondrial Eve. In this example over five generations colors represent extinct matrilineal lines and black the matrilineal line descended from mtDNA MRCA. Without a DNA sample, it is not possible to reconstruct the complete genetic makeup genome of any individual who died very long ago. Branches are identified by one or more unique markers which give a mitochondrial "DNA signature" or " haplotype " e. Scientists sort mitochondrial DNA results into more or less related groups, with more or less recent common ancestors. This leads to the construction of a DNA family tree where the branches are in biological terms clades , and the common ancestors such as Mitochondrial Eve sit at branching points in this tree. Major branches are said to define a haplogroup e. CRS belongs to haplogroup H , and large branches containing several haplogroups are called "macro-haplogroups". Simplified Human mitochondrial phylogeny The mitochondrial clade which Mitochondrial Eve defines is the species Homo sapiens sapiens itself, or at least the current population or " chronospecies " as it exists today. In principle, earlier Eves can also be defined going beyond the species, for example one who is ancestral to both modern humanity and Neanderthals , or, further back, an "Eve" ancestral to all members of genus Homo and chimpanzees in genus Pan. The variation of mitochondrial DNA between different people can be used to estimate the time back to a common ancestor, such as Mitochondrial Eve. This works because, along any particular line of descent, mitochondrial DNA accumulates mutations at the rate of approximately one every 3, years per nucleotide. At the same time some branches, including even very old ones, come to an end, when the last family in a distinct branch has no daughters. Mitochondrial Eve is the most recent common matrilineal ancestor for all modern humans. Whenever one of the two most ancient branch lines dies out, the MRCA will move to a more recent female ancestor, always the most recent mother to have more than one daughter with living maternal line descendants alive today. The number of mutations that can be found distinguishing modern people is determined by two criteria: By looking at the number of mutations which have been accumulated in different branches of this family tree, and looking at which geographical regions have the widest range of least related branches, the region where Eve lived can be proposed. Popular reception and misconceptions[edit] Newsweek reported on Mitochondrial Eve based on the Cann et al. The edition sold a record number of copies. At first, the announcement of a "mitochondrial Eve" was even greeted with endorsement from young earth creationists , who viewed the theory as a validation of the biblical creation story. In River Out of Eden , Richard Dawkins discussed human ancestry in the context of a "river of genes", including an explanation of the concept of Mitochondrial Eve. That is, not only can our knowledge of when and where Mitochondrial Eve lived change due to new discoveries, but the actual mitochondrial Eve can change. The mitochondrial Eve can change, when a mother-daughter line comes to an end by chance. It follows from the definition of Mitochondrial Eve that she had at least two daughters who both have unbroken female lineages that have survived to the present day. When the mitochondrial lineages of daughters of mitochondrial Eve die out, then the title of "Mitochondrial Eve" shifts forward from the remaining daughter through her matrilineal descendants, until the first descendant is reached who had two or

more daughters who together have all living humans as their matrilineal descendants. Once a lineage has died out it is irretrievably lost and this mechanism can thus only shift the title of "Mitochondrial Eve" forward in time. Because mtDNA mapping of humans is very incomplete, the discovery of living mtDNA lines which predate our current concept of "Mitochondrial Eve" could result in the title moving to an earlier woman. This happened to her male counterpart, "Y-chromosomal Adam," when older Y lines from Africa were discovered. Not necessarily a contemporary of "Y-chromosomal Adam"[edit] Sometimes mitochondrial Eve is assumed to have lived at the same time as Y-chromosomal Adam from whom all living people are descended patrilineally , and perhaps even met and mated with him. Even if this were true, which is currently regarded as highly unlikely, this would only be a coincidence. Like mitochondrial "Eve", Y-chromosomal "Adam" probably lived in Africa. Most recent common ancestor Mitochondrial Eve is the most recent common matrilineal ancestor, not the most recent common ancestor. An approximate sequence from newest to oldest can list various important points in the ancestry of modern human populations: Monte Carlo simulations suggest the MRCA was born surprisingly recently, perhaps even within the last 5, years, even for people born on different continents. Just a few thousand years before the most recent single ancestor shared by all living humans was the time at which all humans who were then alive either left no descendants alive today or were common ancestors of all humans alive today. In other words, "each present-day human has exactly the same set of genealogical ancestors" alive at the "identical ancestors point" in time. This is far more recent than when Mitochondrial Eve lived.

Chapter 3 : On Fiction Quotes (79 quotes)

Truth is more horrific than fiction in the POW tale 'As Good as Dead,' which Stephen L. Moore will discuss in Allen.

A campaign poster for Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin in President Donald Trump is known for tooting his own horn. There must be something wrong, please recheck that poll! I beat our Honest Abe. His approval rating within his own party has ranged from 84 percent to 90 percent since mid April. The ratings for approval among Republicans "are moving in a narrow range," said Karlyn Bowman, a polling analyst with the American Enterprise Institute. For that matter, no Democrat had a higher rating with Democrats than Trump did with Republicans. But the way Trump phrased his tweet was problematic. One concern involves polling at the time of Honest Abe "to be precise, the lack thereof. The other involves higher approval ratings of recent Republican presidents. Sunshine Hillygus, a Duke University political scientist, has written. The idea of scientific polling came into its own after a disastrous poll by Literary Digest, a popular magazine. This lack of scientific rigor led the poll to incorrectly call the presidential election, opening the door to survey methods championed by George Gallup and others. Early polls by Gallup determined the demographic makeup of the electorate, then assigned survey-takers to visit far-flung locales in order to personally interview respondents with certain demographic characteristics. Today, reputable pollsters use a better system: The assumption is that a truly random sample will reproduce the whole nation in microcosm to within a few percentage points of accuracy the familiar "margin of error". Modern polling has its critics, and the industry has had to adapt its methods to account for factors such as the growing use of cell phones. One newer type of poll is based on online "panels" of voters designed to mirror the demographics of the electorate. Despite its imperfections, scientific polling remains the best tool available. And Lincoln never faced it. So how does that 85 percent rating compare with his Republican predecessors? We looked at Gallup historical data for Republican presidents going back to Eisenhower. We used the equivalent period after the inauguration of Gerald Ford, who unlike the others was not sworn in on Jan.

Chapter 4 : The True Stories Behind Classic Fairy Tales | HuffPost

Truth is not more than a fact, simply because a fact is the truth about something. A fact is basically defined as being something that is in existence or is based on an actual occurrence. Answered.

Click to play Tap to play The video will start in 8 Cancel Play now Get daily news updates directly to your inbox Subscribe Thank you for subscribing We have more newsletters Show me See our privacy notice Could not subscribe, try again later Invalid Email The cult film The Exorcist terrified the world more than 40 years ago, but the movie about the demonic possession of a year-old girl, held more truth than we realised. We have William Peter Blatty to thank for bringing the tale to the masses. In 1971, the author sat reading the Washington Post when he saw an article about a Maryland boy, named as Roland Doe to protect his identity. The story grabbed his attention, so much so that he went on to write his novel, which in turn became the cult movie we all know and love. The Exorcist is now a TV show Image: It all began with a year-old boy, a bookish child born to a German American Protestant family. Family friends described the family as normal but that all changed in the summer of 1951. The article Blatty saw on Roland Doe A friend was in their house when the boy was sitting in a chair and then quickly, without any warning, he was thrown from it and landed multiple feet away. It was the first time that someone outside the family had witnessed the weird incidents. Things started to go wrong at school. He was seen as a troublemaker. A fellow student explained what happened: She claims to have heard something scratching the mattress until it fell to the floor. The family, at their wits end and sure Roland was possessed by his dead aunt, turned to a Lutheran pastor who, when he realised how bad things were, recommended they contact a Catholic priest. A local priest was sent but Roland screamed at him in Latin: Disturbed and shaken by what he had seen, the priest applied to the Church to carry out an exorcism. Tests were held, as the Church requires mental and physical evaluations to be done before exorcism can take place. The priests in the movie are based on real life clergymen Image: Press Association The boy was taken to Georgetown University Hospital, a Jesuit run institution, where he could be cared for. Rumours abounded, including that the priests wore rubber clothing under their cassocks as the boy kept urinating on them. Attempts to exorcise him began in earnest. In the middle of the first try, Roland broke free of his restraints and slashed one of the priests with a bedspring on the arm, maiming him for life. After the fourth night, words were written in printed form. These letters were clear but seemed to have been scratched on the body by claws. Read More Best horror movies to watch for Halloween including Friday 13th, The Shining and Carrie Running away to St Louis Public record shows Roland stayed at the hospital under his real name and that medical and psychiatric evaluations took place all coming back normal. Desperate, his parents decided to have him baptised but on the way to the church, Roland turned on his uncle, who was driving, screaming: PA Witnesses claimed that Roland thrashed about as the priest tried to carry out the relatively short service. When asked "Do you renounce the devil and all his works? Not long after Roland was checked out, the family moved to St Louis. The possession was far from over. In his new home, the strange goings continued. In one instance, a comb shot across the room striking the candles. Fruit flew across the room and a kitchen table overturned, milk and food went flying from the counters. Roland began to spin furiously in his chair. The desperate parents called in a priest file pic Image: Getty The family called upon another priest, Fr William Bowdern, 52, who found Roland in a terrible state. He recoiled from anything religious, spoke in a deep guttural voice, and lashed out. He was moved to a psychiatric ward in the Catholic-run Alexian Brothers Hospital.

Chapter 5 : Is the Bible a fairy tale?

"The Handmaid's Tale" is more powerful, and more meaningful, as a study in suffering and victimization than as a tale of #Resistance.

It is simply not true. Actually, it is just a fairy tale for adults based on ancient pagan religious philosophy that hundreds of millions of people around the world choose to believe with blind faith. When asked to produce evidence for the theory of evolution, most adults in the western world come up totally blank. This kind of anti-intellectualism even runs rampant on our college campuses. If you doubt this, just go to a college campus some time and start asking students why they believe in evolution. Very few of them will actually be able to give you any real reasons why they believe it. But is what our priest class telling us actually true? And since then the missing evidence has still not materialized. They so badly want to believe that it is true that they will go to extraordinary lengths to defend their fairy tale. In this day and age, it is imperative that we all learn to think for ourselves. Do your own research and come to your own conclusions. The following are 44 reasons why evolution is just a fairy tale for adults

1 If the theory of evolution was true, we should have discovered millions upon millions of transitional fossils that show the development of one species into another species. Instead, we have zero. But, as by this theory, innumerable transitional forms must have existed, why do we not find them embedded in countless numbers in the crust of the earth? If I knew of any, fossil or living, I would certainly have included them. I will lay it on the line there is not one such fossil for which one could make a watertight argument. But instead there are none. Instead, that is precisely what we find. Needless to say this appearance of sudden planting has delighted creationists. Both schools of thought Punctuationists and Gradualists despise so-called scientific creationists equally, and both agree that the major gaps are real, that they are true imperfections in the fossil record. The only alternative explanation of the sudden appearance of so many complex animal types in the Cambrian era is divine creation and both reject this alternative. In other words, nobody has ever observed one kind of creature turn into another kind of creature. The entire theory of evolution is based on blind faith. Gould of Harvard University has admitted that the record shows that species do not change. And yet this remarkable stasis has generally been ignored as no data. It is actually a deeply pagan religious philosophy that can be traced back for thousands of years. But instead, we find it in everything that we dig up even dinosaur bones. In each case, with contamination eliminated, the result has been in the thousands of years, i. These results encouraged the rest of the RATE team to investigate C further, building on the literature reviews of creationist M. This effectively limits the age of all buried biota to less than at most , years. Not to mention the other things that would also be necessary for the first cell. As well as that, virtually all the amino acids must have the opposite orientation. And every one must be without error. It would be 1 chance in , or 1 chance in ,! This is a question that evolutionists do not have an answer for. It turns out that they were only off by 70 million years. But it still exists today. This is so laughable it is amazing that there are any people out there that still believe this stuff. The truth is that the human brain is amazingly complex. The following is how a PBS documentary described the complexity of the human brain: How can we account for this? This would also make life impossible. Lyall Watson make the following statement? The remarkable fact is that all of the physical evidence we have for human evolution can still be placed, with room to spare, inside a single coffin! No evolutionary process has ever been shown to be able to create new biological information. This simply is not true at all. The fossil layers are not found in the ground in the nice neat clean order that evolutionists illustrate them to be in their textbooks. There is not one place on the surface of the earth where you may dig straight down and pass through the fossil layers in the order shown in the textbooks. The neat order of one layer upon another does not exist in nature. This makes absolutely no sense and is beyond ridiculous. The following is from an NBC News report about one of these discoveries. For more than a century, the study of dinosaurs has been limited to fossilized bones. Now, researchers have recovered 70 million-year-old soft tissue, including what may be blood vessels and cells, from a Tyrannosaurus rex. How in the world did that process possibly evolve? A single strand of DNA is thousands of times thinner than a strand of human hair. One pinhead of DNA could hold enough information to fill a stack of books stretching from the

earth to the moon times. Although DNA is wound into tight coils, your cells can quickly access, copy, and translate the information stored in DNA. DNA even has a built-in proofreader and spell-checker that ensure precise copying. Only about one mistake slips through for every 10 billion nucleotides that are copied. All you need is one. Fossil evidence shows that people buried their dead, often with artefactsâ€”cremation was not practised until relatively recent times in evolutionary thinking. If there were just one million people alive during that time, with an average generation time of 25 years, they should have buried 4 billion bodies, and many artefacts. If there were 10 million people, it would mean 40 billion bodies buried in the earth. If the evolutionary timescale were correct, then we would expect the skeletons of the buried bodies to be largely still present after , years, because many ordinary bones claimed to be much older have been found. However, even if the bodies had disintegrated, lots of artefacts should still be found. And of course the human body is far more complex than a or an iPhone. Richard Lewontin of Harvard once made the following comment regarding this harsh realityâ€” We take the side of science in spite of the patent absurdity of some of its constructs,. Moreover, that materialism is absolute, for we cannot allow a Divine Foot in the door. Virtually every major discovery has put deep cracks in the conventional wisdom and forced scientists to concoct new theories, amid furious debate. Posterity will marvel that so very flimsy and dubious an hypothesis could be accepted with the incredible credulity that it has. Do you have that much blind faith? For years, I have been looking for someone that can explain to me the very best evidence for the theory of evolution in a systematic way. Perhaps you believe that you are up to the challenge.

Chapter 6 : Is the Ramayana more like a fairy tale than the truth

As a historical novelist, the tale is more important than the truth. I reminded myself of that a lot: This isn't nonfiction. Tell a good story, damn you, first and foremost.

Is the Bible a fairy tale? The charge that the Bible is nothing more than a fairy tale or a book of nice stories is not new. The Bible is undoubtedly the most impactful book the world has ever known, transforming innumerable lives. Why, then, would the question whether or not the Bible is a fairy tale be a legitimate one in the hearts of many around the world? Many, in fact, have made the ultimate sacrifice so that others may simply hold in their hands a copy of its pages. Nevertheless, there has never been a book that has been as viciously attacked as the Bible. The Bible has been banned, burned, mocked, ridiculed and defamed. Many have been put to death for simply possessing a Bible. But still the idea that the Bible is a fairy tale persists. When children are taught that our ancestors crawled out of the ocean eons ago, have we not relegated creation and Adam and Eve to fairy tale status? In fact, when many in the church, in order to placate the academic world, allow for a reinterpretation of the book of Genesis to accommodate modern evolutionary thought, the message sent to the world is that the Bible, apparently, means something other than what its simple, ordinary words convey. When the supernatural events of the Bible are dubbed as allegory by naturalists, it is understandable how those who have never studied the Bible can be confused as to its truth. However, the Bible is most assuredly not a fairy tale. Its human authors wrote from God as they were carried along by the Holy Spirit 2 Peter 1: A righteous God would never inspire error. Time and again, the historicity of the Bible has been confirmed by biology, geology, and astronomy. And although the Bible may not always agree with naturalistic hypotheses, it is not in conflict with any true, established scientific facts. The Bible is without doubt the best documented book from the ancient world, with more than 24, whole or partial biblical manuscripts in existence. No other document of antiquity has nearly as much evidence to confirm its reliability. We see the psalmist, for example, telling of the crucifixion of Jesus Christ nearly a thousand years before it occurred Psalm 22 , and hundreds of years before crucifixion was even invented! Simply put, it would be impossible for human beings to have seen so far into the future with such precision and accuracy hundreds of times. Indeed, it would be completely illogical to believe these proven prophecies are anything other than the work of God. Incidentally, and amazingly, probability experts tell us the mathematical odds of just forty-eight prophecies regarding one person i. Christ coming true as foretold are one in ten to the th power! But the greatest proof that the Bible is not a fairy tale is the countless number of lives that have been transformed by the truths contained in its pages. Used by the Spirit of God, the holy truths of the Bible have turned millions of sinners into saints. Drug addicts have been cured by it, homosexuals set free by it, derelicts and deadbeats transformed by it, hardened criminals reformed by it, sinners rebuked by it, and hate turned to love by it. In light of the foregoing, the greater question, then, is how could someone not believe in these convincing, God-breathed, error-free, life-transforming truths? Unfortunately, the answer is actually an easy one. God has said that if we do not open our hearts to Him, He will not open our eyes to the truth. Jesus promised the Holy Spirit would teach us John And the truth of God is found in the Word of God John Thus, to those who believe, these sacred words are life itself, but, to those without the Spirit, the Bible is nothing but foolishness 1 Corinthians 2:

Chapter 7 : Tall tale - Wikipedia

For more than a century, the study of dinosaurs has been limited to fossilized bones. Now, researchers have recovered 70 million-year-old soft tissue, including what may be blood vessels and cells, from a Tyrannosaurus rex.

His partner was too traditional, too closed-minded. This was a moot point “ she would simply never do that. Polyamory is usually described as ethical non-monogamy “ that is, non-monogamy with the consent and knowledge of all involved. But, of course, there are infinitesimal interpretations of that. Which actions need consent? What exactly do we want or need to know? Is poly something you are, or something you do? I think the actions we perform over time become our identities. According to this theory of identity, everyone has the potential to be monogamous or polyamorous. Certainly “ whether because of life experience, biological drive or a combination of both “ some people are more drawn to polyamory than others. Serial monogamy characterised my early romantic life, as it does for many people. However, around that time, I also had a period of polyamory. I had no word for it but, for a while, I was dating two people, who were aware of each other and who seemed content to date me anyway. I lacked the tools I needed to communicate and behave in loving, respectful ways; to do poly right. And, unsurprisingly, I made a balls of everything. Like monogamy, poly needs work. But, perhaps unlike monogamy, it also helps to have some theory. If it takes so much communication to get right and if, having achieved something that works for you and the people you love, you have to deal with constant judgment by others, well, why bother? And I know that when I talk about the potential benefits of poly, people can perceive it as an attack on monogamy: We have stepfamilies; gay families; single parent families; and “ less common than any of these, but certainly on the rise “ poly families. After my brief and unintentional period of poly as a teen, I returned to serial monogamy, endeavouring to make each relationship I embarked upon the relationship, experiencing all the exciting, loved-up highs and all the weepy, heartbroken lows. Also, in two instances, relationships began when I was asked to be monogamous. Near the end of my time in London, and coming out of a catastrophically awful breakup, I decided to stay single for as long as possible. I talked about this with one of the aforesaid great people. Thankfully, I moved to Montreal, Canada: Montreal offered me real-life models of poly relationships: At the risk of sounding disgustingly smitten, my love life is pretty dreamy right now. Even better, I could build this love without ending another very important relationship. And since there are as many types of poly as there are poly people, I asked five friends if they would let me share their stories, too. They have a child. So they became monogamish. Over the course of a decade and a half, Dylan has experimented sexually all of twice, while Layla found that knowing she could have other loves meant she was less inclined to. In her early relationships, Sage was cheated on. She has two partners and many close friends. A parent to three small children, Yuli split with her ex just over a year ago, though things had been rocky for a while. Her new relationship has given her not just a new love, but also a poly family. She tells me about trying to throw a brunch for the Z in its entirety, only to find herself exhausted after a difficult night with the kids. Helen, Sam and Bea arrived, told her to sit down, cooked, served, cleaned and took the children to the park. Yuli feels supported as a mother, a lover and a friend, and she sees in Helen and Sam a model of how well poly relationships can work. The convert Kelly met Rowan at a dance party and asked her on a date. On the date, Rowan explained that she was polyamorous and asked if Kelly might be open to it. Kelly was hesitant, but she really liked Rowan. She read some poly literature and they talked about it a lot. But, soon, Kelly and Rowan were all wrapped up in buzzy new relationship energy and only had eyes for each other. When they finally got around to having crushes on other people, they communicated well, but Kelly was still nervous. Kelly knew Rowan had a crush on someone, but asked her to wait until she came back before allowing something new to develop. Rowan agreed but, a few months in, tried to renegotiate this boundary, confusing and upsetting Kelly. My poly relationship is less co-dependent than past relationships “ we both have our own friends and social lives Now that the pair are back in the same city, their relationship is a little shaken from the distance and the poly issues it raised. Rowan and her crush are developing a relationship, and Kelly has also started dating someone new. Kelly was surprised to find that Rowan, the more experienced poly partner, is feeling a

lot of insecurity. Does Kelly think long-distance and poly might be a recipe for disaster? When we met again, the passion was just as intense. But this time, it was me who laid down the ultimatum: So, painfully, I broke it off. I never stopped loving him and when we met again, the passion was just as intense. As a kinkster, she wants to attend play parties and remain part of the community.

"A good story is always more dazzling than a broken piece of truth." • Diane Setterfield, *The Thirteenth Tale* tags: books, fiction, on-fiction, stories, writing.

Share20 Shares 52K Fairy tales of the past were often full of macabre and gruesome twists and endings. These days, companies like Disney have sanitized them for a modern audience that is clearly deemed unable to cope, and so we see happy endings everywhere. This list looks at some of the common endings we are familiar with and explains the original gruesome origins. A man arrives dressed in clothes of pie a patchwork of colors and offers to rid the town of the vermin. The villagers agree to pay a vast sum of money if the piper can do it and he does. He plays music on his pipe which draws all the rats out of the town. In most modern variants, the piper draws the children to a cave out of the town and when the townsfolk finally agree to pay up, he sends them back. Some modern scholars say that there are connotations of pedophilia in this fairy tale. Read the disturbing origins of hundreds of fairy tales with the original masters. But in fact, the original French version by Charles Perrault of the tale was not quite so nice. In this version, the little girl is a well bred young lady who is given false instructions by the wolf when she asks the way to her grandmothers. Foolishly riding hood takes the advice of the wolf and ends up being eaten. And here the story ends. There is no woodsman and just a fat wolf and a dead Red Riding Hood. The moral to this story is to not take advice from strangers. They marry in a wonderful wedding attended by humans and merpeople. But, in the very first version by Hans Christian Andersen, the mermaid sees the Prince marry a princess and she despairs. She is offered a knife with which to stab the prince to death, but rather than do that she jumps into the sea and dies by turning to froth. Hans Christian Andersen modified the ending slightly to make it more pleasant. Oh in the Grimm version, the tale ends with the Queen being forced to dance to death in red hot iron shoes! She sleeps for one hundred years when a prince finally arrives, kisses her, and awakens her. They fall in love, marry, and surprise surprise live happily ever after. But alas, the original tale is not so sweet in fact, you have to read this to believe it. In the original, the young woman is put to sleep because of a prophesy, rather than a curse. After nine months she gives birth to two children while she is still asleep. One of the children sucks her finger which removes the piece of flax which was keeping her asleep. She wakes up to find herself raped and the mother of two kids. In the original tale, Rumpelstiltskin spins straw into gold for a young girl who faces death unless she is able to perform the feat. In return, he asks for her first born child. Rumpelstiltskin tells her that he will let her off the bargain if she can guess his name. She overhears him singing his name by a fire and so she guesses it correctly. Rumpelstiltskin, furious, runs away, never to be seen again. But in the updated version, things are a little messier. Rumpelstiltskin is so angry that he drives his right foot deep into the ground. He then grabs his left leg and rips himself in half. Needless to say this kills him. She sneaks inside and eats their food, sits in their chairs, and finally falls asleep on the bed of the littlest bear. When the bears return home they find her asleep she awakens and escapes out the window in terror. The original tale which actually only dates to has two possible variations. In the first, the bears find Goldilocks and rip her apart and eat her. In the second, Goldilocks is actually an old hag who like the sanitized version jumps out of a window when the bears wake her up. The children end up enslaved for a time as the witch prepares them for eating. They figure their way out and throw the witch in a fire and escape. In an earlier French version of this tale called *The Lost Children*, instead of a witch we have a devil. While she is lying down the kids slash her throat and escape. In the new version, a poor man is offered wealth by the devil if he gives him whatever is standing behind his mill. The poor man thinks it is an apple tree and agrees but it is actually his daughter. She agrees and the father does the deed. Now that is not particularly nice, but it is slightly worse in some of the earlier variants in which the young girl chops off her own arms in order to make herself ugly to her brother who is trying to rape her. The story was very similar to the modern one with the exception of the glass slippers and pumpkin coach. But, lurking behind the pretty tale is a more sinister variation by the Grimm brothers:

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The Tale captures what it's like to teeter on the brink of adolescence and it manages to respect both its young protagonist's agency and her older self's sense of justice. The result is an extraordinary exploration of sexual abuse, shaped by the ambiguities of memory and maturity.

Author The True Stories Behind Classic Fairy Tales Numerous fairy tales, and the legends behind them, are actually watered-down versions of uncomfortable historical events. Children subconsciously recall their messages as they grow older, and are forced to cope with real injustices and contradictions in their lives. Some fairy tales are based on legends that incorporated a spiritual belief of the culture in which they originated, and were meant to emulate truth. Numerous fairy tales, and the legends behind them, are actually watered-down versions of uncomfortable historical events. Their horrific origins, which often involve rape, incest, torture, cannibalism and other hideous occurrences, are brimming with sophisticated and brutal morality. Their images cannot be dispelled easily and their lessons are more powerful than the present-day, innocuous fables they resemble. These brothers, determined to preserve the Germanic oral story telling that was vanishing, poured over the folklore of the region. Their first collection of stories was based on actual, gruesome events. However, they had to provide lighter interpretations of these factual incidents in order to sell books. Consequently they paid attention to previously printed fairytales, particularly those of Charles Perrault. As early as the 17th century, this Frenchman who is thought to be the father of fairy tales, created some of the most imaginative and delightful stories ever told. His confabulations of a pumpkin carriage and Fairy Godmother in Cinderella, for example, are magnificently enchanting. His original Cinderella, based on a true story, contains violent elements as well, since the wicked stepsisters butcher their own feet while trying to get into the slipper that the Prince had found. Perrault based his fairy tale on two accounts of dark depravity in Brittany, France. The earlier of the two accounts dealt with a savage, 6th century ruler. The second detailed the acts of a nobleman, named Gilles de Rais, who tortured, mutilated, raped and murdered hundreds of innocent children. My book explores the life and crimes of this tragic, historic figure. The almost barbaric episodes that follow are just a smattering of fairy tales, as we know them today, derived from spoken legends which were based on facts. The morals these stories convey are far more important than the events themselves, the circumstances of which are often forgotten. These cautionary tales, where good conquers evil, the wicked get punished, the righteous live happily ever after, offer hope that one can do something positive about changing oneself and the world. Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs The fairy tale is based on the tragic life of Margarete von Waldeck, a 16th century Bavarian noblewoman. Margarete grew up in Bad Wildungen, where her brother used small children to work his copper mine. Severely deformed because of the physical labor mining required, they were despairingly referred to as dwarfs. The poison apple is also rooted in fact; an old man would offer tainted fruits to the workers, and other children he believed stole from him. His father, the king of Spain, opposing the romance, dispatched Spanish agents to murder Margarete. They surreptitiously poisoned her. Rapunzel Rapunzel draws upon an early Christian story. In the third century A. Accordingly he locked her in a tower when he traveled. There is no mention how hair became important, but she converted to Christianity, praying so loudly when the merchant left, her devotions reverberated throughout town. The merchant, informed of her actions, dragged her before the Roman pro-consul who insisted the father behead her or forfeit his fortune if she should refuse to give up her newfound religion. The father decapitated her but was killed by a lightning strike soon after. Bluebeard Perrault wove his story around Conomor the Cursed, the Breton chief who had been forewarned he would be slain by his own son. As soon as one of his wives became pregnant, he murdered her. After he left the military he became a notorious serial killer of children. At his shocking trial, he described in detail how he had preyed upon and tortured innocent children. Perrault drew upon these facts to conjure up his own nightmarish character. Hansel and Gretel The tale of Hansel and Gretel could have been told to keep children from wandering off. But during the great famine of A. Seeking relief, some desperate parents deserted their children and slaughtered their draft animals. Or Hansel and Gretel might have stumbled upon the home of the successful baker, Katharina Schraderin. In the s, she concocted such a

scrumptious ginger bread cookie that a jealous male baker accused her of being a witch. After being driven from town, a posse of angry neighbors hunted her down, brought her back to her home, and burned her to death in her own oven. Whiting, trying to keep the abbey, bribed the King by offering him twelve Catholic manorial estates. To thwart potential thieves, he hid the deeds to the estates in a pie crust. But the seventy-nine-year-old Bishop, convicted of treason for serving Rome, was drawn, quartered and hung at Glastonbury Tor overlooking the town. The Pied Piper of Hamelin In , a pied piper had offered to get rid of the numerous rats in the Germanic village of Hamelin, as long as the town elders gave him a considerable amount of money upon the completion of this task. After he disposed of the rats, the elders reneged on their promise. Furious, the piper enticed the children of the village to follow him. Presumably children would peacefully convert Moslems to Christianity after the Mediterranean rolled back, allowing their safe passage to Jerusalem. The Sea did not oblige, and many children starved to death waiting for the miracle to occur. Her unusual looks made her a treasured commodity, and her master showered her with gifts, including a pair of golden shoes. He insisted she become one of his wives. While not his principal, revered partner, born of royal blood, she would still perform ceremonial functions and Did her new found status offer her perpetual happiness? Valerie Ogden is the author of Bluebeard: