

Chapter 1 : Deepcore | Awards | LibraryThing

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Swedin All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, except for the inclusion of brief quotations in a review, without prior permission in writing from the publisher. Science in the contemporary world: S94 2007 06 05 04 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 This book is available on the World Wide Web as an e-book. Box Santa Barbara, California This book is printed on acid-free paper. I want to thank all the scientists and historians who have created the research that this book draws upon. I also want to thank the series editor, William E. My family also supported me with their enthusiasm for science and allowing me too much time squirreled away in my study. Swedin Weber State University This encyclopedia is organized so that approximately half of the entries are biographies of people and the other half cover topics. Alas, I could not include everything. My goals have been both breadth and selected depth. Individual scientists have been selected for inclusion both based on how important their discoveries were and in an attempt to have a broad representation of the different scientific disciplines. Topics are examined in a depth in proportion to how much change has occurred in that scientific area since Few people on Earth were unaffected by that titanic struggle. Old empires ended, ideologies gained fresh power, and science and technology gained a sharp boost. See Nuclear Physics; Physics. The American economy boomed during World War II for many reasons, including a sense of shared purpose, the expansion of military forces that solved unemployment problems, and massive armaments spending that kept factories running at full capacity. Significant scientific and technological innovation occurred during the war, and that innovation, combined with prudent government economic policies, helped fuel the postwar economic boom. Multiple economic studies have found that scientific and technological research lead to greater productivity and economic growth. At the end of the war, the United States dominated the world, its gross national product making up half of the world economy. This enabled Americans to expand their extensive higher education system and to pour money into scientific and technological research. See National Institutes of Health; Universities. The United States became scientifically assertive during the postwar years. Many scientists, especially Jewish scientists from Germany, had fled to the United States and continued their work in their new home. As the war drew to an end, Bush wrote an influential report arguing for continued federal spending to develop new science and technology. See National Science Foundation. The destruction of the war in Europe and Japan retarded the practice of science in those areas for at least a decade after the war. After economic recovery, the practice of science was revitalized in Europe and Japan. The United States, the Soviet Union, the other developed nations in Europe, China, and Japan all engaged in big science projects, mostly related to developing nuclear weapons or nuclear energy. Despite the continuing prestige of the U. See Third World Science. Nevertheless, at the end of the century, women and minorities were not represented in any of the scientific disciplines in proportion to their numbers in the general population, even though more women than men were going to college, and more minorities than ever before were going to college. In physics, only 10 percent of doctorates went to women in , and less than 2 percent went to minorities. Scientific and technological research requires funding. Some funding comes from their own pockets, but most scientists must turn to other resources: The history of science is more than just the work of scientists; it includes the work of science popularizers, attitudes toward science held by the lay public, and the scholarly examination of science. Science popularizers use books, science museums, the media, and education to translate complex scientific concepts for the lay audience. They also try to convey the wonder of science. Science fiction also partially serves this function. Historians, philosophers, and sociologists have also studied the actual practice of science. Feminist scholars have critiqued both the practice and conclusions of science. Science since World War II has been dominated by nine themes: The Cold War The cold war pitted the ideology of democracy and free markets, supported by the United States and its allies, against communism and Marxist economics, supported by the Soviet Union and its allies. The conflict led directly to the hydrogen

bomb in and the continuing nuclear arms race. Both the superpowers poured funding and talent into scientific and technological research, seeking strategic military advantage and each striving to show that its political ideology was best suited to the goal of scientific progress. The launch of Sputnik I, the first artificial satellite, in opened a new frontier in the cold war ideological struggle. Space Exploration Earth is a very small part of the universe. In , only science fiction writers and a few far-sighted scientists recognized the value of artificial satellites or dreamed of sending human explorers beyond the atmosphere. The International Geophysical Year of 1957 provided an opportunity for military ballistic rocket programs in the United States and Soviet Union to turn their attention briefly to placing an artificial satellite in orbit. See International Geophysical Year. The Soviets succeeded first in with Sputnik I, which shocked the Americans and launched a space race, fueled by the ideological competition of the cold war. See National Aeronautics and Space Administration. See Jet Propulsion Laboratory. In response to the Soviets placing the first person in orbit in 1968, the United States created the Apollo project to put the first person on the Moon by the end of the decade. Apollo 11 succeeded in 1969, men walked on the Moon, the highlight of the manned space program. Only twelve astronauts visited the Moon before the Apollo project foundered on budget cuts and the lack of planned sequels that could sufficiently motivate the country to continue the effort. Although the manned space program remained the priority for both superpowers, enough money has been set aside for unmanned spacecraft programs that these ventures have been able to revolutionize planetary astronomy. See Space Exploration and Space Science. The Soviets sent landers or spacecraft to the Moon, Venus, and Mars. See European Space Agency. These spacecraft have discovered that Venus is a hellish place with melting surface temperatures caused by a runaway greenhouse effect. Mars also has numerous craters, along with a massive extinct volcano higher than anything on Earth and a canyon stretching partway around the planet that puts the Grand Canyon in Arizona to shame. The thin atmosphere of Mars has failed to quickly erode these natural wonders, unlike the thick atmosphere of Earth. Although Mars now contains small amounts of water vapor and ice, scientists have found intriguing hints that flowing water once shaped the Martian landscape, raising hopes that while life may not currently exist on Mars, bacterial life might once have existed millions or billions of years in the past. A meteorite recovered from Antarctica shows possible evidence of microfossils from bacteria, but the evidence is hotly contested. The gas planets have been visited by multiple spacecraft, including the twin Voyager spacecraft in the late 1970s and 1980s. The search for possible life has provided a major motivation for all the interplanetary exploration by robotic spacecraft, though no scientist expects to find anything more advanced than bacterial life. Scientists do hope to find evidence of intelligent extraterrestrial life around other stars, and in 1960 they began to search in earnest for radio signals from other stars or galaxies as part of SETI, or the search for extraterrestrial intelligence. See Search for Extraterrestrial Intelligence. So far their efforts have found nothing. The geologist Eugene Shoemaker spent a lifetime identifying meteor impact craters on the surface of Earth and searching the solar system via a telescope for asteroids or comets that might hit Earth. His effort resulted in the discovery of the Shoemaker-Levy 9 comet, which then collided with Jupiter in a spectacular display watched by astronomers from around the world. The father-son team of Luis W. Alvarez and Walter Alvarez, a physicist and a geologist, advanced the theory that an asteroid or large comet had hit Earth 65 million years ago, causing climatic change and the extinction of the dinosaurs. The evidence for this collision is found in a worldwide layer of iridium at the Cretaceous-Tertiary stratigraphic level, a layer of iridium that comes from extraterrestrial sources; the actual crater was later identified in Mexico. See Alvarez, Luis W. In 1908 a comet or asteroid exploded in the air over Tunguska, Siberia, devastating a large expanse of forest. Scientists now realize that catastrophic events happen more often than previously suspected, with dramatic impact on the natural environment. Undersea Exploration Outer space has revealed new wonders, and the oceans, covering two-thirds of the planet, also hide their own wonders, now being revealed. The French naval officer Jacques Cousteau invented the Aqua-Lung in 1925 and opened up the near-surface environment to ready scientific exploration. Cousteau later traveled the world in his research ship, the Calypso, making documentaries while engaged in oceanographic research. See Cousteau, Jacques; Oceanography. In 1953, the bathyscaphe Trieste descended to the deepest point in any of the oceans at the Challenger Deep of the Mariana Trench in the Pacific Ocean. In 1971, the deep-sea submersible Alvin discovered, in the Galapagos Rift near the

Galapagos Islands at about 2, meters, deep-sea hydrothermal vents, geological marvels that sustain a unique new ecology not based on photosynthesis. Some scientists argue that life on Earth first emerged at such sites. The International Geophysical Year also provided an opportunity for oceanographic studies, especially of the role of the oceans in meteorology See International Geophysical Year; Meteorology. Studies of the ocean floor, finding rifts and magnetic patterns in cooled magma, directly led to the theory of plate tectonics. Despite tremendous advances in technology and our growing understanding of the oceans, much beneath the waves remains a mystery. Physics The explosion of the atomic bomb in symbolized the new discoveries of relativity and quantum mechanics. Catapulted to prominence by nuclear weapons, physicists also continued trying to find the fundamental building blocks of matter, as well as reaching out into the farthest regions of space, producing theories about the beginning of time, using computers to create sophisticated models of chaotic systems, and seeking a grand unified theory to explain all physics. There were occasional disappointments, including the failed effort to develop commercial fusion reactors, and the cold fusion debacle of showed that scientists should verify their experimental results and follow the normal process of announcing their breakthroughs at conferences and publishing in peer-reviewed journals. See Cold Fusion; Nuclear Physics. Since World War II, nuclear physicists have used cloud chambers and then particle accelerators to smash particles into ever smaller particles, tracking the subatomic particles that persist briefly before decaying. See Particle Accelerators; Particle Physics. In , the physicist Murray Gell-Mann proposed the property of strangeness to organize the numerous subatomic particles that had been discovered. In , Gell-Mann proposed a new type of fundamental matter, called quarks and anti-quarks, as forming subatomic particles. Quark theory is now part of the standard model that attempts to combine the four basic forces weak nuclear force, strong nuclear force, electromagnetism, and gravity. See Gell-Mann, Murray; Neutrinos.

Chapter 2 : Full text of "Book Your Own Fuckin' Life 3 ()"

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dear. Have you got the nerve to complete this thrilling adventure? Left-click on her picture in the top right corner to start a conversation. Keep pressing the left mouse button until she offers you a hotel room for credits. Return to the map screen. Ryan can store up to 30 items. Here you find a wallet. Take it and open it to get a photo, scrap of paper and a cashcard. Move all the items into the main inventory. Click on Exit to return to the map view. You find a card scanner. Examine it first then Use it. Examine, then use, the keycard to place it in your inventory. Walk to the lift controls, examine them, then use them. The lift now climbs to the floor below the penthouse suite. The panel on the front of the lift controls falls open revealing a green wire. Repeat the knife-wielding process above to cut the wire. The lift is now disabled. Walk to doorstep to enter hotel corridor. Finding your way around DreamWeb is simplicity itself. The magnifying glass is the Zoom Control which toggles the close-up view in the bottom left corner on and off. DreamWeb enables you to examine or use pretty much all the objects on-screen. To do this simply move the cursor over the object you want to examine and click the left mouse button. Left-clicking the mouse button usually selects or moves an object; right-clicking gives you a description. To leave a particular location in map view move the hand cursor to the exit and when a blue arrow appears as shown here press the left-mouse button. Underneath the Zoom Box Inventory is a one-line description of the object immediately underneath the hand cursor. At the back of the lift on the right wall is a handle which you should examine. Use the handle to climb out of the hatch and then on to the lift roof. Use them to get your inventory and select the axe. Use the axe to open the doors. There are two bodyguards, one with a gun, the other by the pool. Quickly attack the guy by the pool with the axe. Then pull your gun on the second. Although you can save the scripts you create. Well if you have.

### Chapter 3 : Amiga Format Issue ( )

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