Chapter 1 : Drug and Alcohol Abuse - Technology and Media have an Effect on Use

The emergence and gradual dominance of technology in our lives has left us all spellbound. Be it classroom, workplace or simply our homes, modern technology has gripped every aspect of our lives.

A manipulation has been defined as "intentional or willful conduct designed to deceive or defraud investors by controlling or artificially affecting the price of securities. In addition, their failure to disclose that market prices are being manipulated not only constitutes an element of a scheme to defraud, but is also a material omission of fact in the offer and sale of securities. Although the record contains limited evidence regarding other market makers in Borealis, there is sufficient evidence to show that HJM was not alone in entering quotations in the stock that were substantially above the IPO price. After purchasing well over 2 million shares in the IPO, customers bought more than , additional shares on the first two days of aftermarket trading. Although it had suffered losses prior to the IPO, Borealis was an active business, with a promising product in a potentially lucrative business software sector. The evidence indicates that customer interest in the stock was due in significant part to the sales efforts of HJM personnel, who were highly enthusiastic about the Company. The evidence further indicates that customer interest was not limited to retail investors, but also extended to institutional customers who purchased a total of more than, Borealis shares in the IPO and aftermarket. Such large sales to institutional customers are evidence that Borealis appealed to investors who were presumably more sophisticated than the typical retail investor and that the Firm was willing to place large amounts of Borealis stock with customers whose accounts they could neither track nor control. The stock also traded in considerable volume during this period. Such continued investor interest further supports the conclusion that the initial price rise following the IPO was not the product of manipulation. We agree that the record as a whole does not establish a basis for a finding of manipulation. The Division asserts that the law judge found that HJM dominated and controlled the market for Borealis stock during "virtually the entire five-day manipulative period. The law judge also found that HJM controlled "a good bit of the floating supply [of the stock] and was attempting to control more of it. Moreover, we have held that the fact that a dealer dominated and controlled a market does not necessarily mean that the dealer manipulated that market. In any event, whether HJM dominated and controlled the market for Borealis, the evidence does not establish that the Firm used its market position to set prices arbitrarily. According to the Division, HJM marketed the stock, at the direction of Setteducati and others, in a way that created high customer demand and discouraged customer resales into the aftermarket. We discuss each in turn. According to the Division, Borealis was allocated in early June , prior to the receipt by the Firm of indications of interest from its customers. The Chicago and San Francisco branch offices, which received allocations of , and , shares, respectively, were known within the Firm as being effective at supporting the market for new issues. The salespersons in these two offices were highly enthusiastic about the Borealis offering and likely to be effective at marketing it. The Chicago and San Francisco offices together eventually sold a total of 1,, shares in the IPO and aftermarket. Based on the evidence, we cannot find that the allocations to these offices served anything other than legitimate sales marketing objectives. That office, which was allocated , shares, ultimately sold a total of , Borealis shares in the IPO and aftermarket, mostly to institutional customers. Another customer testified that he tried to sell Borealis stock when the price started to fall but was told by his salesman that the stock could not be traded for an unspecified "holding period" following the IPO. Such practices can constitute violations of the antifraud provisions of the securities laws and justify the imposition of severe sanctions. One customer testified that his salesperson contacted him one week after the IPO and suggested that the customer sell his shares. In addition, the law judge found the testimony of these employees to be, for the most part, not credible. One employee, Timothy Bartelt, who had met Setteducati once or twice during his two years with the Firm, testified that Setteducati told him that, at HJM, "We do deals. Rather, Setteducati asserted that such behavior simply reflected his strong ambition to build up the Firm. According to a former HJM official who testified generally regarding penalty bids: Although the penalty bid does not preclude the owner from selling, it does result in a commission reversal for the broker who initially sold the stock to the account. The Division concedes that

penalty bids are not inherently manipulative and can be a legitimate device to discourage flipping. As support, the Division presented the testimony of Professor Ritter. Ritter also identified what he considered to be certain unusual features of the Borealis market, which he asserted supported his conclusion that it had been manipulated. We, too, are perplexed by the fact that, despite heavy demand, there was such little movement in quotations for Borealis during much of the trading period at issue. Nevertheless, we are uncomfortable on the basis of this record, with the various evidentiary gaps identified earlier, 56 concluding that a manipulation occurred based on the static nature of the spread. Ritter stated that, in performing his analysis of Borealis trading, he sought to compare it with trading in other contemporaneous IPOs that, inhis view, "were not likely to be manipulated. Conversely, he considered firms that did not participate in the Goldman IPO as having a "low" reputation. Although Ritter claimed that his methodology was not "subjective," he justified his selection of the Goldman, Sachs IPO selling group on his opinion that "[a]ll of the large, reputable brokers were in the syndicate. Colby testified that he "could not understand why" the Firm paid its salespersons incentive compensation to sell Borealis stock when the stock was, as he understood, a "hot issue," i. Colby also stated that he could not explain why there was so much interest in the stock at HJM when other dealers were "predominantly sellers" of the stock during the early aftermarket, i. The features of the Borealis aftermarket identified by Colby, while possibly unusual, do not establish the existence of a manipulation. It is unclear, for example, whether HJM routinely provided incentives to its employees to support new offerings it underwrote, or whether its decision to do so here constituted a deviation from its regular practice orwith industry practices generally. We also note that, notwithstanding these apparent differences in attitude that developed after the start of aftermarket trading, interest in Borealis was by no means limited to HJM. An appropriate order will issue.

Chapter 2 : Monitoring Technology Misuse & Abuse -- THE Journal

Monitoring Technology Misuse & Abuse. 08/01/04; A Five-Step Plan for Creating a Digital Citizenship Program in Your School. Over the last two years, it has become evident that a behavior pattern of misuse and abuse with respect to technology is beginning to emerge in our society.

Over the last two years, it has become evident that a behavior pattern of misuse and abuse with respect to technology is beginning to emerge in our society. This outbreak of technology misuse and abuse is documented in continual news coverage on TV, in newspapers and on the Internet â€" both inside and outside of schools. The endless list of misuse and abuse includes hacking into school servers, using e-mail to intimidate or threaten students, illegally downloading music, plagiarizing information from the Internet, using cellular phones during class time, accessing pornographic Web sites, and playing video games during class. Therefore, if you are using technology in your district, you must begin to deal with digital citizenship in a significant way. Five-Step Program One of the first steps in dealing with digital citizenship is awareness â€" determining whether digital citizenship is a significant issue within your school district. Digital citizenship can be defined as the norms of behavior with regard to technology use. Therefore, the Digital Citizenship Audit is a quick way for your administrators and teachers to determine if their technology is being properly used, misused or abused. Start creating your own program by following these five steps: Complete the Digital Citizenship Audit see chart below. Analyze your results using the scoring guides see Page Have your technology leadership team discuss the following questions after they have completed the audit: Is there a significant problem? If there is a significant problem, how aware are teachers, students, board members and community members? Engage stakeholders in a discussion of your audit findings and extend the discussion to include the following questions: How do I use technology? How does my technology behavior impact others? What courtesy do I extend to others when I am using technology? Do I act responsible when using technology? Do I act in a way to keep myself safe when using technology? Design a digital citizenship program in your school or district that deals with the appropriate technology behavior. Have your technology leadership team focus on the following questions as they design the program: Where should digital citizenship be taught in our curriculum? Who should teach digital citizenship? What kinds of staff development opportunities do we need to provide administrators, teachers, staff and stakeholders as a prerequisite to effectively implement a digital citizenship program? Technology-infused teaching and learning has become a necessary part of the educational environment. However, that digital landscape is being littered with examples of poor and unacceptable forms of digital citizenship. Digital citizenship programs require awareness, critical analysis and well-conceived strategies in order to help eliminate this waste. Technology leaders must raise their expectations for technology-infused teaching and learning. It is time to focus equally on the effective use of technology as well as the appropriate use of technology. We cannot afford one without the other if we expect to produce productive citizens in the 21st century. Individual Horizontal Score Total the points for each individual category horizontally. This score provides a general picture of the relevancy of the specific digital citizenship issue. Somewhat Important or Extremely Important â€" You have concerns about digital citizenship issues and are either working on solutions or would like to begin. Neither Important nor Unimportant â€" You are not aware of digital citizenship issues or your school is not using technology. Extremely Unimportant â€" Digital citizenship is either unimportant or you have already solved problems of technology misuse and abuse in your school. Holistic Vertical Score For the holistic score, total points in each of the vertical columns, then add up the number of points in the bottom right square. This score provides a picture of the general level of problems that you are experiencing with digital citizenship. Remember, a high score is not completely bad news; it just means that you have a high level of technology use in your school. It also means that digital citizenship is not being practiced by students. This score shows that use of technology is high in your district. Unfortunately, technology misuse and abuse are also very high. This shows that technology use is fairly high. It also shows that technology misuse and abuse is relatively high. You are in the middle of the road. Either your school is not using a great deal of technology or you are unaware of the issues

related to digital citizenship. If you have minimal problems with technology misuse and abuse, you are either not a technology-infused school or your digital citizenship problems are negligible. BBC News, 24 May. Computers, Ethics and Society, 2nd ed. Do You Download Music? Code and Other Laws of Cyberspace. Meeting the Special Needs of All Students, 4th ed. Windows on the Future: Education in the Age of Technology. Play It Cyber Safe. Virtual School Distributed Learning Community. Webcams in Schools Raise Privacy Issue.

Chapter 3 : The Misuse of Technology in Society

The Use and Abuse of Technology in the Classroom This article was also posted on the kinderchat blog. More and more primary teachers now have access to technology in their classroom.

Career advancements, and even Nobel Prizes, are strongly linked to the formulation of a model with competitive advantages over those generated by colleagues. This applies to the academic arena, corporate consultancy, and in the worlds of governmental and intergovernmental expertise. The challenge of developing coping strategies is not confined to governments, corporations or other collectivities, at whatever level of society. Strategic thinking is common to both collectivities and individuals Theobald, The "ordinary person", in fact every individual of whatever social class, tends to be attentive, whether consciously or unconsciously, to the development of coping strategies. Authors, gurus, lecture circuits and talk shows do much to purvey particular coping strategies. They are a subject of bar and cocktail discussion. Many, like diets, have their moment of being in fashion and then continue to appeal to smaller constituencies. Diets, namely methods of coping with physical health, do in fact provide a useful metaphor for understanding the sociology of coping strategies. This article is not concerned with how any particular coping strategy is advocated and used. Of greater interest is the emergence of a sense that no single coping strategy can be relied upon under all circumstances. From this perspective a person, or a corporate body, needs to be able to draw upon a variety of such strategies -- switching between them as circumstances demand. The difficulty is that this posture is effectively sensitive to a higher level of complexity. Communicating and comprehending the set of strategic options then becomes a significant challenge. The tendency is to describe such strategies, whether individually or as a set, in metaphoric terms. When described in this way, the conceptual framework can be marketed as a proprietary product. Society is faced with a situation in which access to insights on the best ways of coping, and especially the means through which they are described and disseminated, are increasingly restricted to those who are willing or able to pay. Coping strategies are increasingly subject to copyright as intellectual property. As growth opportunities are developed and consolidated in the tertiary sector, such constraints on the use of coping strategies could prove increasingly incapacitating for society. This article follows from work on governance through metaphor UIA, and on the identification of some 8, strategies employed by international organizations UIA, Definition of coping According to Erica Frydenberg and Ramon Lewis a , the notion of "coping" as developed by psychologists has acquired a variety of meanings which are often used interchangeably with such concepts as mastery, defence and adaptation. The working definition used in their study is that developed by Richard Lazarus and colleagues: The definitions recognize both the stressful aspects of emotion and the possibility of potential fulfillment or gratification. Individual coping strategies A measure of coping for adolescents, named the Adolescent Coping Checklist, has been developed by Frydenberg and Lewis. This is effectively a modified version of one developed for adults by Folkman and Lazarus , also on the basis of survey data, and named the Ways of Coping Checklist. The revised version has 66 items, each with a four-point Likert scale response format. It is a measure of a process during a problem- and emotion-focused encounter. Frydenberg and Lewis stress that no strategy is considered as inherently better or worse than any other. The 66 original items were developed to 80 and subjected to 5- and 9-factor groupings by Frydenberg and Lewis , b leading subsequently c to the production of 18 scales of adolescent coping: Enlist social support for management of the problem Focus on solving the problem by learning systematically about it Hard work and achievement of ambitions Worry about the future and its personal implications Invest in intimate relationships and close friends Seek and improve relationships with others with sensitivity to their opinion Wishful thinking, hoping for positive outcomes Not coping with the problem including development of psychosomatic symptoms Tension reduction through various forms of release Stimulating and organizing collective social action Consciously ignoring the problem, accepting that there is no way of dealing with it Self-blame, accepting responsibility for the problem Withdrawal from others, ensuring they are unaware of the problem Reliance on spiritual support, including prayer and spiritual advice Focus on the positive Seek relaxing diversions and cultivate leisure activities Physical recreation and sport. Removal of the problem

through personal endeavour with a minimal use of others Use of others as a resource and support , usually within a problem-focused orientation Use of a range of emotion-focused strategies associated with a feeling of not coping although it permits accomodation to the problem. Each of these in turn warrants detailed examination, as they clearly represent both functional effective and dysfunctional non-productive coping responses. Using the 18 scales, the authors are able to produce profiles of coping for individuals giving rise to the notion of a "coping repertoire". It remains to be determined exactly what mix of strategies constitutes a healthy, as opposed to an unhealthy, repertoire. As some of the gender- based differences in profiles appear to suggest, it may prove simplistic to stigmatize certain non-problem-oriented strategies as inappropriate in any healthy repertoire a. Coping strategies of personality types Much effort in vocational guidance and human resource development is concerned with determining the kinds of coping skills which people have in order better to match them to a career. In this sense, particular coping strategies and preferences may be assumed to be natural to particular personality types. Conversely, personality types my be usefully defined by the preferred copy strategy profile. The skills may of course be over- or underdeveloped. Some examples from this perspective are: The HBDI survey can define, identify, and statistically measure preferences and distinctions in the major thinking styles attributed to the four quadrants of the two top brains: It gives rise to profiles with respect to the following: Logical, analyzer, mathematical, technical, problem solver. Controlled, conservative, planner, organizational, administrative. Interpersonal, emotional, musical, spiritual, talker. Imaginative, synthesizer, artisitic, holistic, conceptualizer. The resulting profile is presented on a graph based on concentric circles divided into quadrants. Different occupations are associated with standard profiles. The methodology is used to develop creativity in corporate environments Herrmann, Harvard educator Howard Gardner has identified seven recognizable and different ways of processing information which he calls multiple intelligences. Ability to use language, auditory skills. Ability to think logically, sequentially, and numerically. Ability to visualize and manipulate images mentally. Ability to hear, appreciate, and play music. Physical ability, namely athletic or fine-motor coordination. Ability to relate successfully to people. Ability to be self- motivated or inner-directed. Gardner, Gardner stresses that different forms of intelligence may be more readily accepted in different cultures. This is presumably also the case for sub-cultures within any culture. Geert Hofstede , on the basis of extensive surveys within a large multinational corporation, explored differences in thinking and social action that exist between members of 40 different modern nations. He isolated four main dimensions on which country cultures differ with respect to work-related values: Acceptance of human inequality, especially in hierarchical authority structures. Tolerance for uncertainty in the face of choices and rules. Relationship between the individual and the collectivity which prevails in a given society. Extent to which biological differences between the sexes have implications for social activities. An extensive survey of epistemological data has been grouped by J O Harvey into four "systems". High absolutism, closedness of beliefs, high evaluativeness, high positive depedence on representatives of institutional authority, high idenitifcation with social roles and status position, high conventionality, high ethnocentrism. Deep feelings of uncertainty, distrust of authority, rehjection of socially approved guidelines to action accompanied by lack of alternative referents, psychological vacuum, rebellion against social presecriptions, avoidance of dependency on God and tradition. Manipulation of people through dependency upon them, fairly high skills in effecting desired outcomes in the world through the techniques of having others do it, some autonomous internal standards especially in social sphere, some positive ties to the prevailing social norms. High perceived self-worth despite momentary frustrations and deviation from the normative, highly differentiated and integrated cognitive structure, flexible, creative and relative in thought and action, internal standards that are independent of external criteria, in some cases coinciding with social definitions and in other cases not. These epistemological systems have been compared by Magoroh Maruyama with his four epistemological mindscapes The two authors agree on three types and differ on the nature of the fourth. Philosopher W T Jones has explored the axes of bias which pre-determine the pattern of debates, especially those through which academics "cope" with controversial issues. He identified the following axes on which discussants can be profiled and which govern their interventions: Preference for fluidity, muddle, chaos versus preference for system, structure, conceptual clarity. Preference for stasis versus preference for

movement, for explanation in genetic and process terms. Preference for wholeness, unity versus preference for discreteness, plurality, diversity. Sharp focus vs Soft focus: Prefrence for clear direct experience versus a preference for threshold experiences which are felt to be saturated with more meaning than is immediately present. This world vs Other world: Preference for belief in the spatio-temporal world as self-explanatory versus preference for belief that it is not self-explanatory and can only be comprehended uin the light of other factors and frames of reference. Preference for chance, freedom, accident versus preference for explanations subject to laws and definable processes. It is currently promoted by the Association of Psychological Type and disseminated in popular versions Kroeger and Thuesen, It distinguishes 16 personality types based on the 16 combinations of the four pairs of Jungian types: Extraverted or Introverted E or I Sensing or Intuitive S or N Thinking or Feeling T or F Judging or Perceiving J or P According to Jungian theory, people are born with genetic predispositions towards a selection of these alternatives which are subsequently influenced by environment, especially in childhood. Each type may be considered to have a certain preferred mode of coping with the environment. For example the coping of an "ISTJ" type can be caricatured by the phrase "does what should be done". Eidetics This system of organizational development and motivational research has been articulated by Henry Evering in the light of medical, psychological and living systems research. Systems geometric models are used to guide the application of the methodology Evering et al. Organizations use eidetics information to increase their marketplace momentum by attuning collective motivations throughout the organization. Information exchange is seen as a key variable of organizational growth. Satisfying emotional, perceptual and other psychological needs are often as important as rational needs in achieving this goal. Evering uses the 8 surfaces colour-coded of an octahedron to portray the integration of human motivations in 3-D, and to relate these to strategic core essentials, to corporate culture and to the corresponding marketing mixes Corporate coping "recipes" It may be argued that the social sciences have generated many sets equivalent to those given above as examples. Indeed it is almost an obligation of any self-respecting social scientist to make their professional mark in this way. The corporate world acknowledges such initiatives with diffidence, if at all. Aspiring consultants have far greater impact if only in terms of book sales to aspiring managers if they can wrap their insights in metaphoric terms -- and preferably in even more intriguingly comprehensible metaphoric terms than their predecessors. Thus the reviewer of a successful management text, Strategy of the Dolphin, by Dudley Lynch and Paul Kordis comments: A blend of the latest findings in psychology, physics, sociology and business strategy" Executive Challenge. A recent English translation, bearing the subtitle The Real Art of Japanese Management , claims that the book is required reading in all Japanese management schools. It makes very extensive use of metaphor to develop understanding of subtle strategies for coping with an opponent under different conditions.

Chapter 4 : Upconversion Nanoparticles: Design, Nanochemistry, and Applications in Theranostics

Introduction Theranostics is a concept of integrating imaging and therapy into a single platform for use in the next generation of personalized medicine to meet the challenges in modern health care. Intraoperative visualization of diseased areas is important for precision surgery, as the location of the tumor may change after presurgical imaging and during resection. The delivered entities can be small molecule chemotherapeutics such as cisplatin, doxorubicin, and paclitaxel , biologics such as protein drugs and antibodies , gene products DNA, siRNA, and miRNA , nanotherapeutic agents, and even cells. Incorporation of therapeutic functions into molecular imaging contrasts plays a pivotal role in developing theranostic agents. It has become the dominant method revolutionizing medical diagnostics, bioassays, DNA sequencing, and genomics. However, the imperfect optical properties of conventional PL imaging agents and the challenge in incorporation of therapeutic functions onto them have severely limited their abilities for use in theranostics. These conventional PL imaging agents when excited in such spectral range have a number of limitations: In addition, there is also a serious concern about the toxicity of heavy metal-based QDs for bioimaging, as they contain toxic elements e. Lanthanide-doped upconversion nanoparticles UCNPs are a promising new generation of imaging agents for bioimaging. This process is different from nonlinear multiphoton absorption in organic dyes and QDs, which involves simultaneous absorption of two or more photons through virtual states. UCNPs have multiple attributes that make them well-suited for use in theranostics comprised of imaging, drug delivery, and therapy. Their unique frequency conversion capability is usually unavailable for existing endogenous and exogenous fluorophores, thus providing UCNPs numerous distinctive characteristics for medical diagnostics and therapy. For bioimaging, some of the advantages are virtually zero autofluorescence background to improve signal-to-noise ratio, large anti-Stokes shifts allowing us to easily separate the PL from the excitation wavelength, narrow emission bandwidths allowing ease of multiplexed imaging, and high resistance to photobleaching making it suitable for long-term repetitive imaging. In addition, UCNPs are nonblinking, less light scattering, and allow for deep tissue penetration because of excitation being in the NIR region that is within the optical transparency window. Indeed, significant advances in theranostic UCNPs have recently been made by the use of nanochemistry that allows for nanocontrol of their optical properties to enhance upconversion at a selected wavelength, 36 surface modification for phase transfer, 65 and surface coupling chemistry for ligands that target biomarkers. In section 1 , we introduce the basic concepts of UC that are utilized in sections 2 and 3. Sections 2 and 3 describe recent advances in controlling optical properties needed to achieve high UC efficiency and tunabilty of output colors, respectively. Sections 4 and 5 are dedicated to nanochemistry for controlled synthesis and surface engineering of UCNPs. Sections 6 â€" 8 summarize recent advances in theranostic applications of UCNPs in biosensing and bioassays, high contrast bioimaging, and drug delivery and therapy, respectively. Finally, section 9 concludes the overall current status, challenges, and future perspectives.

Chapter 5 : An overview of some of the tests in the MIL-STD G -- GCN

EDITORIAL Technology: Use and Abuse? Gerald M. Torkelson If a technology of instruction does not improve the quality of life for learners, then the surface.

Sure, it means it can take more punishment than an everyday laptop or phone, but in which ways? An object that withstands the cold might not also be good at taking impact, for example. It was introduced in to provide a series of tests to simulate how materiel would hold up to environmental stress during its operational lifetime. It details 28 different testing methods that cover everything from temperature to fungal infestation to gunfire. Here are eight tests used to determine a computing device is rugged. Procedure I storage exposes the device to high temperatures while it is turned off, and its purpose is to test the durability of the physical materials that make up the device. Procedure II operation is concerned with how the device puts up with heat while having it turned on and used. Procedure II is actually in two parts: Constant exposure tests are usually reserved for devices that are meant to be in continuous proximity to an artificial heat source. The range of temperatures used in an operational cyclical test go from 30 degrees Celsius 86 degrees Fahrenheit to upwards of 49 degrees C degrees F. The temperature needs to cycle from one end to the other a minimum of three times while testing that the device functions at every point in the test. Procedure III tactical-standby to operational gauges how it works under operational temperatures after having been exposed to higher storage temperatures. Procedure I storage is much the same as the high temperature test. Procedure II operation testing involves slowly cooling the device to the low temperature in the appropriate range and leaving it at that temperature for at least two hours, checking visually to see that it is still functioning during that time. Procedure III manipulation investigates the ease with which the device can be set up and disassembled while wearing heavy winter clothing. There are three procedures. Procedure I rain and blowing rain is for devices that will be used outdoors. The water is at least 10 degrees C colder than the device, and wind sends the water droplets at the device for 30 minutes. Procedure III drip is for devices that would be protected from rain, but may still be exposed to some falling water. Procedure I induced storage and transit and natural and cycles involves three hour cycles representing conditions that may occur during storage and transit, and three more that simulate natural environment cycles. Procedure II aggravated exposes the device to more extreme temperature and humidity levels than those found in nature, but for shorter durations. Some testers choose Procedure II for some materiel because it produces results quite a bit more quickly, even though they may not completely reflect what will actually be encountered. To test Procedure I, start with the wind at 8. Then feed the dust at an average concentration of Maintain for at least six hours at standard ambient temperature, rotating the device to eventually expose all sides. Then raise to operating temperature, lower the wind speed, stop the dust, and test for another 6 hours, rotating the device as necessary. The sand concentration will vary widely depending on the target environment â€" the high end simulates being near aircraft, for example. The test is run for 90 minutes for each face the device has, stopping the sand and wind so it can be rotated safely. This test will determine if a device warrants an IP rating with a second number as high as a 7. There is one procedure applicable to electronic devices: Procedure I immersion covers putting any part of the device underwater. The test starts by weighing the device. Then every panel, door or cover that might be opened during use is opened and closed three times each. To test the affects of a temperature differential on the seals, the device can be warmed up to 10 to 27 degrees C above that of the water. Then the device is placed into the water so that its top side is one meter below the surface for 30 minutes. Partial immersion is used in cases where the device is designed to float, but other than the depth, the test is largely the same. Note that the specification does not cover the highest IP rating for liquids â€" 8, which involves depths of more than one meter and longer durations, and would have to be verified independently of this MIL-STD. Generally it is designed to determine if a device can withstand the vibrations it would be exposed to during its lifecycle. What types of procedures a device is exposed to will be determined by what life-phase it is in manufacture, transportation, operational or supplemental and where it is located in a facility, a certain type of vehicle, etc. This calculation puts it into a numbered category that determines specifically which testing procedure will be necessary. Most of the tests

involve using laboratory shakers set to different levels to simulate being on a vehicle or carried by a person. The tests are designed to determine how well a device can put up with general physical abuse while in operation, but not from factors such as nearby explosions these are covered in separate methods. There are eight different procedures to choose from that each use different ways to cause shock or impact, but Procedure IV transit drop is the most often cited. The test was primarily designed for materiel that is loaded or unloaded from a vehicle, or taken off of a shelf, but for mobile devices it could certainly apply to nearly any operational instance. Personal computing devices would fall into the first category, which is for weights of less than pounds and lengths of less than 91 cm 36 inches. The floor of the drop zone is two inches of plywood over concrete, which was determined to be the most common surface a device was likely to land on. Testers drop the device from a height of 4 feet on each of its six faces, 12 edges and eight corners, for a total of 26 drops. They visually inspect for damage and determine whether it still works after each drop. If a manufacturer requests, the 26 drops can be divided among five identical items. Note that many manufacturers, particularly those of larger notebook computers, cite that their products were tested up to a shorter distance. Note also that the method only requires drops from the maximum height, although many testers choose to perform the 26 drops at each foot level up to and including the maximum.

Chapter 6 : Future Coping Strategies: Beyond the constraints of proprietary metaphors

The Business has learned that Kofi Annan, the UN secretary general, has commissioned a study into the outsourcing of the department for General Assembly and Conference Management, the main UN decision-making body whose officials issue about documents a day in six languages.

The Use and Abuse of Technology in the Classroom This article was also posted on the kinderchat blog. More and more primary teachers now have access to technology in their classroom. Whether it is an iPad or an iPod touch, a desktop or a laptop, a growing number of teachers are either being given access to this technology by their school boards or bringing their own devices to class to help students to learn. Because of the multitude of choices and opportunities that technology enables, this is a positive development. I have been concerned, though, by some of the ways that I see technology being used. Technology should not just allow us to do things in a more engaging way; it should allow us to do new things that we thought were not possible. It is those new things that are the real value technology provides. It is not enough to USE technology. You must use it well. Having access to books does not mean that the students in my classroom will learn to read. I need to make careful pedagogical choices and use those books in a way that will gently and purposefully help those children to become independent readers. Very few children can make this leap themselves. Most need a thoughtful teacher to guide them. In the same way, having technology in my classroom does not mean that my students will discover how to use it as a learning tool. I have to carefully select and structure what it is used for so that it becomes truly educational. As with reading books, should not our goal be to develop independent learners? Here are my personal abuse and use lists for the handling of devices in the classroom. Technology Abuses Technology should not be used as simply a digital worksheet. There are many apps and Internet sites available that are simply a technological version of a paper task, forcing students to practice over and over a skill that they may already have mastered. Skills do need to be practiced. I just happen to think that students should spend most of their time using technology for more creative purposes. Technology should not be used as a way to keep students occupied. A small number of computers or devices in a classroom can be an inviting center, whether it is an assigned or a self-chosen one. If you use technology in this way, choose wisely when you decide what the students will do with the technology. There are many, many creative options available. It should not be just to keep students busy while you work with small groups of children. Technology should not be used to do what can be done without it. Drawing a picture on an app or a computer program and labeling it is a worthwhile activity, but why bother if that activity is an end in itself? It may as well have been done on paper. The good news is that there are other, better options for using technology. My heart does a happy dance when I see these. Technology Uses Technology should be for accessing what was inaccessible. Now there are a plethora of materials available online to fill any teaching need I have, limited only by my online search skills. From classroom-ready videos such as those of Mercer Mayer and Dr. Technology should be for doing good things in better ways. For example, hearing books being read aloud is an important part of primary literacy. Long ago, listening to books on a cassette tape became listening to books on a CD. Now, there are online books and apps that do a much better job of this, highlighting the words as they are read aloud. Technology should be for sharing with the world. The environment that our students are growing up in is wired for sharing. The hardware and the software that is available make it easier every day for children to share what they are learning with the world. Even young children can share their learning using drawings , images , blogs , video and digital portfolios. By sharing their artifacts digitally, students invite the involvement and support of their parents , grandparents and anyone who sees their work. Technology should be for connecting. Before the advent of the Internet, classrooms were forced to be isolated learning hives. Now, those hives can all be interconnected as classrooms can easily link with other classrooms and experts to ask questions, compare experiences and learn together. Tools such as Skype , Twitter and blogs make connecting and collaborating with classrooms from anywhere a possibility. Technology should give choices. We are blessed to have a lot of technology in my classroom and my favourite part of that is the choice it gives my students in both their learning style and in sharing what they have learned. When allowed to choose, some

students prefer to read on iPads or computers. Others choose paper books. I think choice is important as we accommodate the variety of needs our learners have. Technology should not just allow us to do traditional in a different way; it should allow us to do things that we thought were not possible.

Chapter 7 : Nanopharmaceuticals - A ReviewMedical Presentation

Since information technology is an integral part of our lives, IT abuse problems are prevalent. Being a responsible user of these resources helps prevent these kinds of problems and minimizes the possibility that you'll be the victim of such abuse.

Ted Flynn has written "Hope of the Wicked: The Master Plan to Rule the World", which details many of the agendas of the "globalist community. By Geoff Metcalf Question: Is there a conspiracy to rule the world? In my opinion it is not a conspiracy. When you defuse this question, the rest just seems to fall into place. Do you say it is not a conspiracy because it is out in the open for everyone to see? The answer is yes and no. What are you -- a politician? My favorite color is plaid. I live in Washington, D. As I said, once you deal with your first question, things fall more neatly into place. Let me just note this is a big book -- over pages. There is no way we can or want to cover everything in the book. However, I do want to give our readers an overview of what you do include. But when you understand the general overview, everything falls more neatly into place. The word conspiracy in Latin is "conspirae" and that means to "breathe together. Then there are cartels -- like OPEC -- where you see what they can do with oil so that they can control and set the price. Then you get into the concept of what is a conspiracy and you look at things that are easier to understand when you see that it is a shared system or ideology. There are people who share the same ideals. There were not people really conspiring on a ballot level, but what we saw were some people wanting to push an agenda forward as the way they saw the world should work. Not unlike the Chinese and their plans for hegemony? Everybody has a bit of an agenda. Now you have people who are maybe on the left who would say the people on the right are "extreme" -- a constitutionalist, a John Birch Society member -- where they will marginalize you for your view. Rather like how we attempt to marginalize those on the left for their socialist-fascist agenda? Actually the extreme left and the extreme right are very, very similar because what they are really after is control. The point of this book is it is not about left or right. Because whether you have a Democrat or a Republican in office, by and large the New World Order will continue to emerge. They each have an agenda and that agenda is about control. It goes back more to human nature. There is little argument among most people that there is some group of controllers, some global collection of folks who are trying to move us in one direction toward one-world government. The names we keep hearing are the Bilderbergers, the Trilateralists, the Council on Foreign Relations -- and a lot of these people are the same people. Can you explain who the players are and who really is trying to orchestrate this globalist agenda? We are now going to another level of an organization -- beyond the Palm Beach voter. There is no doubt when you look at the formation of the Council on Foreign Relations -- which at the turn of the century was a by-product of a group of people in England at something called the Tavistock Institute, which was part of the Royalists Institute of Foreign Affairs. This is a very important connection. They realized it was very important to control America. They had to export and form, in essence, clubs. Rothchild hit the nail on the head. He just said whoever prints the money will control it. Neither left nor right is relevant. And, therefore, it was very good to have balance of power shift left and right, right and left, left and right -- whatever. Now does it make a difference on certain issues? And with Gore we would have had a much more socialistic agenda. We voted for who was put in front of us. Take a look at that. I was really disappointed a few years ago when I was in London. John Coleman is a big proponent of the Committee of as the supreme controllers and he had mentioned to me "The Fabian Society. I went to the London School of Economics. I saw a lot about it. It is a tiny, apparently insignificant nothing that allegedly wields a whole lot of power. I never understood this when I was there but the symbol of the school is a turtle. This is very, very important. The communists believe that the way to change society is through an in-your-face revolution. The socialists believe that is very wrong. They have a great difference of opinion on implementing policy. Therefore they have the thing of the turtle. The old joke or axiom was, "The difference between a communist and a socialist is a communist is a socialist in a hurry. The socialists believe the best way to change a culture, a civilization, a way of thinking, is to infiltrate and begin to move as a member of the aristocracy, as a member of that group and infiltrate from within and use those principles. That was perfected

by a man in Italy named Antonio Gramsci. The concept of infiltrating and changing from within is the socialist mentality to get where you want to go. That infiltrating of societies is really kind of a prelude to the application of incrementalism, right? Inch-by-inch, everything is a cinch. There is an agenda here because there is a way of thinking. If we were to go to a very, very elite level -- which would be the spiritual level because all physical law is subordinate to that -- when Christ was being tempted Satan himself came to visit him and he said, "All of the power in the world is mine to give you. But there is spiritual reality. I find that many of the believing people can really grab this material. Because they understand the principle that we are spiritual beings. If you take a look at: Is there a God? I believe the answer is yes. What is His form of government? Throughout the world His form of government is the Church -- through good people. Is there a Satan? I think the answer is yes. All of the different entities -- that I do not believe are satanic by any stretch -- have an agenda that is not necessarily that of God. Right now, they are talking about a global tax, a global court -- they are trying to put together a global army -- none of that stuff is coincidental. If you look at the charter of the United Nations -- and you had a lobotomy -- you would say, "Gee that looks really great. I went into Czechoslovakia and I said, "Oh my God! How did they buy this lie? They were Fourth-World nations the way they lived -- no toilets or indoor plumbing -- it was unbelievable the way they were living in parts of Ukraine and Russia. It looked good on paper. This is what the United Nations is -- they are selling the people of the world a bill of goods. We have been sold a bill of goods so strenuously, so stridently, so perfectly -- we are dealing here on a level of unadulterated genius. Ted, can you talk briefly to the symbiotic connection between the "New-Age" movement, environmentalism, and the Gaia religion thing they are peddling? They are all tied in. And you see things year after year and you begin to put things together. Several years ago, my daughter had a thesis that they had to deliver at the school she was at. But if you take the U. Declaration of Independence -- in which they list all the grievances the founders had against King George and make a parallel list of the grievances we have against our federal government -- you find yourself scratching your head and asking, "When are they going to ride? Civilizations go in cycles. There is a lot of research here. This book has 1, footnotes and several thousand total quotes. This is really where the world leaders -- the prime ministers, the secretaries of treasury, the secretaries of state of the world -- really want to bring the world. The heads of government, philanthropy, business, on a global basis, wish to bring it -- and this is in their words. Well, it is insurmountable because this is going to run a path and if there is one single point in the book that is probably the most fascinating, it is really the part that you just addressed about the New-Age movement. The point about Germany is that New Age, environmentalism, and, in essence, Gaia, is that civilization began to do what is right in their own eyes. Slow down a tad. The earth as mother goddess.

Chapter 8 : The Use and Abuse of Technology in the Classroom â€" Primary Preoccupation

Cyber abuse between intimate partners is common and devastating - there needs to be a greater focus on holding perpetrators to account. Technology-facilitated abuse: the new breed of domestic.

Bawa R, et al. Nanopharmaceuticals â€" patenting issues and FDA regulatory challenges. The SciTech Lawyer ; 5 2: Nanoparticle-based therapeutics in humans: Camptothecins and topoisomerase I: Targeting the genome beyond topoisomerase I with camptothecins and novel anticancer drugs: Curr Med Chem Anticancer Agents ; 4: Nanoparticle-based model delivery system to guide the rational design of gene delivery to the liver. In vitro and in vivo uptake results. Bioconjug Chem ; Nanoparticles for systemic medicines and imaging agents. Effect of peglyation on pharmaceuticals. Nature Review on Drug Discovery ; 2: Breunig M et al. Eur J Pharm Biopharm ; Tosi G et al. Expert Opinion on Drug Delivery ; 5: Zhang Y et al. Organ-specific gene expression in the rhesus monkey eye following intravenous non-viral gene transfer. Mol Vis ; 9: The pinpoint promise of nanoparticle-based drug delivery and molecular diagnosis. Biomolecular Engineering ; Matsumura Y, Maeda H. A new concept of macromolecular therapies in cancer chemotherapy: Cancer Research ; 6: Development and characterization of protein-loaded poly-lactide-coglycolide nanosphers. Eur J Pharm Biophar ; Nanosuspensions in drug delivery. Nat Rev Drug Discovery ; 3 9: J Pharm Pharmaco ; 56 7: Am Pharm Rev ; 5: Pure drug nanoparticles for the formulation of poorly soluble drugs. New Drugs ; 3: Nanosuspensions as particulate drug formulations in therapy: Adv Drug Deliv Rev ; 47 1: Eur J Pharm Sci ; 18 2: Nanocrystal technology, drug delivery and clinical applications. Int J Nanomed ; 3 3: Liversidge GG et al. Surface Modified Drug Nanoparticles. Particle size reduction for improvement of oral bioavailability of hydrophobic drugs: Int J Pharm ; 1: Liversidge GG, Conzentino P. Drug particle size reduction for decreasing gastric irritancy and enhancing absorption of naproxen in rats. Int J Pharm ; 2:

Chapter 9 : Analysis of Output Variances: A Forensic Accounting Approach

Technology and Media and Its Effect on Drug and Alcohol Abuse April 13, By Best Drug Rehabiitation 1 Comment When addressing the problem of drug and alcohol abuse in this country it is important to study what actions may contribute to the problem, and what actions may help reduce or eliminate the problem.

Copyright Infringement and Plagiarism: How People Misuse the Internet The invention of the personal computer started with a revolution in the s. Small start up companies, which were basically nerds in basements putting together computers, slowly started to run the word. With the help of venture capital and competition, companies like Apple, Microsoft and IBM were started and names such as Steve Jobs and Bill Gates started to become household names. With this invention of the computer, came the inevitable invention of the internet. The internet slowly evolved over the years from becoming something that businesses used to connect to a household necessity. Now the internet is something most people use on a daily basis. In fact, according to a techcrunch. There are three main misuses of the internet that are most relevant today: The first of these, copyright infringement on the internet. The mass attention towards online copyright infringement started in when Napster, an online company for pirating music, faced several court cases. However, pirating music did not stop with this court case. The movie industry also faces this problem. Plagiarism is another misuse of technology that is found through the internet. Along with that, most college professors also include a section on plagiarism in their syllabi. However, now with the internet plagiarism is easier and easier to get away with. There are websites that specifically sell papers to college students, with cost correlated with the grade it guarantees to earn you. Because of easy internet access at most colleges, these websites are easy to find and easy to use, thus making the plagiarism problem worse. I did not include any links to these sites because I did not want to encourage plagiarism. The third recent misuse of the internet is cyber-bullying. Megan Meier was 13 when she began receiving messages from a boy. When these messages turned mean, she committed suicide. It eventually was discovered that the boy had never existed and the myspace profile was in fact created by the mother of one of her classmates, who was aware that Megan was on antidepressants. Several other cyber-bullying cases have been in the news over the last few years and the results of cyber-bullying are never good.