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The Impact of Scientific Evidence on the Criminal Trial - Oriola Sallavaci - 2014-02-05

This book explores challenges posed by the use of DNA evidence to the traditional features, procedures and principles of the criminal trial. It examines the limitations of existing theories of criminal trial processes in the face of increasing use of scientific evidence in the court room. The research elucidates the interconnections at trial of three epistemologies, namely legal reasoning, as represented by counsel and trial judge, common sense manifested by the jury and scientific reasoning expounded by the expert witness. Sallavaci argues that while scientific reasoning is part of this hybrid of trial languages and practices, its extended use is producing specifically novel tensions which impact on the traditional criminal trial landscape. Through the lens of DNA evidence, the book investigates how far the use of scientific evidence in the fact finding process poses challenges for the adversarial character of the proceedings and rules of evidence; how it affects the role of the judge, jury and expert witness, as well as the principle of orality and continuity of the trial. In comparing the challenges faced in English common law trials to those of the USA, this book has international scope, and will be of great use and interest to students and researchers of Criminal Law and Practice, Policing, and the role of Forensics in Law.

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Science in the Courts - Carol - 1956

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Scores of talented and dedicated people serve the forensic science community, performing vitally important work. However, they are often constrained by lack of adequate resources, sound policies, and national support. It is clear that change and advancements, both systematic and scientific, are needed in a number of forensic science disciplines to ensure the reliability of work, establish enforceable standards, and promote best practices with consistent application. Strengthening Forensic Science in the United States: A Path Forward provides a detailed plan for addressing these needs and suggests the creation of a new government entity, the National Institute of Forensic Science, to establish and enforce standards within the forensic science community. The benefits of improving and regulating the forensic science disciplines are clear: assisting law enforcement officials, enhancing homeland security, and reducing the risk of wrongful conviction and exoneration. Strengthening Forensic Science in the United States gives a full account of what is needed to advance the forensic science disciplines, including upgrading of systems and organizational structures, better training, widespread adoption of uniform and enforceable best practices, and mandatory certification and accreditation programs. While this book provides an essential call-to-action for congress and policy makers, it also serves as a vital tool for law enforcement agencies, criminal prosecutors and attorneys, and forensic science educators.


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**Forensic Science and the Administration of Justice** - Kevin J. Strom - 2014-04-04

Uniting forensics, law, and social science in meaningful and relevant ways, Forensic Science and the Administration of Justice, by Kevin J. Strom and Matthew J. Hickman, is structured around current research on how forensic evidence is being used and how it is impacting the justice system. This unique book—written by nationally known scholars in the field—including five sections that explore the demand for forensic services, the quality of forensic services, the utility of forensic services, post-conviction forensic issues, and the future role of forensic science in the administration of justice. The authors offer policy-relevant directions for both the criminal justice and forensic fields and demonstrate how the role of the crime laboratory in the American justice system is evolving in concert with technological advances as well as changing demands and competing pressures for laboratory resources.

**Science in the Courts** - Raymond Louis Carol - 1951

**Science for Policy Handbook** - Joint Research Centre European Commission - 2020-07-20

Science for Policy Handbook is aimed at improving the use of science and evidence to increase the impact of knowledge on policy. The print version of the book is based on an open access version, available on Elsevier’s ScienceDirect platform. The Joint Research Centre (JRC) is the European Commission’s science and knowledge service. The JRC’s position as both a respected research organization and a leading practitioner at the science-policy interface puts it in a key position, via the Handbook, to help provide an overview of this interface. The book will put together in one training, awareness-raising and capacity-building resources for researchers and for policymakers. The Handbook will bring scientifically rigorous advice, referenced and evidence-based to the highest possible extent, curated with a practical, user-focused approach. It will build upon JRC’s institutional memory of the lessons learnt in using scientific evidence and advising policymakers. It will be directed to scientists and policymakers. The book is based on a larger body of work in the field of science-policy interaction, conducted by the JRC. Key examples include: Highlights from a political conference ‘EU4Facts’, focused on the interactions of science and policy; Conceptualisation of skills for practitioners at the science-policy interface, needed for effective evidence-informed policymaking Training researchers and policymakers on how to bring science and policy closer together In terms of themes, the Handbook identifies key problems underlying the current ‘post-fact’ context of the policy and political worlds, and proposes various solutions (new types of evidence, scientific methods, skills, etc.). Covers the vital area of science and policy making Includes contributions from leading commentators from the JRC/European Commission Conceptualisation of skills for practitioners at the science-policy interface, needed for effective evidence-informed policymaking.

**Climate Change Litigation** - Joseph Smith - 2006

Within the legal framework, the text adopts an interdisciplinary examination and critical analysis of the existing body of scientific evidence representing the consensus on global warming of climate scientists.

**Forensic Science Evidence** - Donald E. Shelton - 2012

Shelton describes the startling questions that have arisen about the reliability of many forms of scientific evidence which were traditionally regarded as reliable and have been routinely admitted to prove guilt. The exonerations resulting from the development of DNA have exposed the lack of trustworthiness of much of the ‘scientific’ evidence that was used to convict people who turned out to be innocent. The respected and praised 2009 report of the National Academy of Sciences documented the lack of scientific basis in many of these areas. Nevertheless, Shelton discloses that many courts continue to routinely admit such evidence in criminal cases, in spite of the obligation of judges to be the “gatekeepers” of forensic science evidence. He explores reasons for that phenomenon and describes whether and how it might change in the future.

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Becker (criminal justice, Southwest Texas State U.) translates the technical language of forensic science into a guide preparing lawyers and expert testifiers in the practical aspects of direct and cross-examination in the courtroom. The author gives a brief history of expert witnesses and expert testimony, concentrating on particular concepts and testimony involving fingerprints, mental health experts, police experts in criminal trials, police civil liability, blood evidence and spatter, DNA evidence, drugs, and firearms. Becker, thankfully, avoids all mention of the O.J. Simpson trial. Paper edition (unseen), $42.95. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR


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Global Warnings - Christine J. Brittle - 2005

Science in the Court$da Survey of Scientific Evidence and Its Impact upon the Judicial Process - Raymond Louis Carol - 1956

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Professional Issues in Forensic Science - Max M. Hock - 2015-04-15

Professional Issues in Forensic Science will introduce students to various topics they will encounter within the field of Forensic Science. Legal implications within the field will focus on expert witness testimony and procedural rules defined by both legislative statute and court decisions. These decisions affect the collection, analysis, and court admissibility of scientific evidence, such as the Frye and Daubert standards and the Federal Rules of Evidence. Existing and pending Forensic Science legislation will be covered, including laws governing state and national DNA databases. Ethical concerns stemming from the day-to-day balancing of competing priorities encountered by the forensic student will be discussed. Such competing priorities may cause conflicts between good scientific practice and the need to expedite work, meet legal requirements, and satisfy client’s wishes. The role of individual morality in Forensic Science and competing ethical standards between state and defense experts will be addressed. Examinations of ethical guidelines issued by various professional forensic organizations will be conducted. Students will be presented with examples of ethical dilemmas for comment and resolution. The management of crime laboratories will provide discussion on quality assurance/quality control practices and the standards required by the accreditation of laboratories and those proposed by Scientific Working Groups in Forensic Science. The national Academy of Sciences report on Strengthening Forensic Science will be examined to determine the impact of the field. Professional Issues in Forensic Science is a core topic taught in forensic science programs. This volume will be an essential advanced text for academics and an excellent reference for the newly practicing forensic scientist. It will also fit strategically and cluster well with our other forensic science titles addressing professional issues. Introduces readers to various topics they will encounter within the field of Forensic Science Covers legal issues, accreditation and certification, proper analysis, education and training, and management issues Includes a section on professional organizations and groups, both in the U.S. and Internationally Incorporates effective pedagogy, key terms, review questions, discussion question and additional reading suggestions

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Knowledge Brokerage for Sustainable Development - André Martinuzzi - 2017-09-08

The menace of a post-truth era challenges conventional policy-making and science. Instead of fighting an uphill battle against populist solutions, those involved in both policy-making and science have to find innovative ways to collaborate, and make use of the vast amounts of knowledge that are already available. Knowledge brokerage, in this context, is more than a simple question-and-answer game: it is a process of co-creating and re-framing knowledge. In addition, Knowledge Brokerage for Sustainable Development has to deal with trade-offs and ambiguities as well as world-views, cultures and the preferences of stakeholder groups. This book is the first in-depth exploration of how knowledge brokerage has the potential to help manage the challenges of sustainable development across political and scientific systems. It presents a selection of innovative and practical tools to enhance the connectivity of research and policy-making on sustainable development issues. In doing so, this book will be an essential publication in research and policy-making. It supports networking among the developers and users of Knowledge Brokerage systems and will make their experience better known to the different communities involved. The book presents interviews with leading policymakers and researchers such as former EU Commissioner Franz Fischler, Robert-Jan Smits (Director-General of Research and Innovation at the EC), Uwe Schneidewind (President of the Wuppertal Institute), and Leida Rijnhout (European Environmental Bureau). It also provides insights into eleven EU funded projects dealing with different approaches of Knowledge Brokerage for Sustainable Development.

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Policymakers prepare society for the future and this book provides a practical toolkit for preparing pro-active, future-proof scientific policy advice for them. It explains how to make scientific advisory strategies holistic. It also explains how and where biases, which interfere with the proper functioning of the entire science-policy ecosystem, arise and investigates how emotions and other biases affect the understanding and assessment of scientific evidence. The book advocates explorative foresight, systems thinking, interdisciplinarity, bias awareness and the anticipation of undesirable impacts in policy advising, and it offers practical guidance for them. Written in an accessible style, the book offers provocative reflections on how scientific policy advice should be sensitive to more than scientific evidence. It is both an appealing introductory text for everyone interested in science-based policy and a valuable guide for the experienced scientific adviser and policy scholar. “This book is a valuable read for all stakeholders in the scientific advisory ecosystem. Lieve Van Woensel offers concrete methods to bridge the gap between scientific advice and policy making, to assess the possible societal impacts of complex scientific and technological developments, and to support decision-makers’ more strategic understanding of the issues they have to make decisions about. I was privileged to see them prove their value as I worked with Lieve on the pilot project of the Scientific Foresight unit for The European Parliament’s STOA panel.” - Kristel Van der Elst, CEO, The Global Foresight Group; Executive Head, Policy Horizons Canada “A must-read for not only scientific policy advisers, but also those interested in the ethics of scientific advisory processes. Lieve Van Woensel walks readers through a well-structured practical toolkit that bases policy advice on more than scientific evidence by taking into account policies’ potential effects on society and the environment.” - Dr Paul Rübig, Former Member of the European Parliament and former Chair of the Panel for the Future of Science and Technology

Forgiveness and Health - Loren Toussaint - 2015-10-05

This volume collects the state-of-the-art research on forgiveness and mental and physical health and well-being. It focuses specifically on connections between forgiveness and its health and well-being benefits. Forgiveness has been examined from a variety of perspectives, including the moral, ethical and philosophical. Ways in which to become more forgiving and evolutionary theories of revenge and forgiveness have also been investigated and proposed. However, little attention has been paid to the benefits of forgiveness. This volume offers an examination of the theory, methods and research utilized in understanding these connections. It considers trait and state forgiveness, emotional and decisional forgiveness, and interventions to promote forgiveness, all with an eye toward the positive effects of forgiveness for a victim’s health and well-being. Finally, this volume considers key moderators such as gender, race, and age, as well as, explanatory mechanisms that might mediate links between forgiveness and key outcomes.

The Psychology of Science - Stephanie Miriam Anglin - 2016

Although research on motivated reasoning has consistently shown that people’s beliefs bias their evaluation of the quality of belief-relevant evidence (a subjective judgment), few studies have examined whether people are biased in an absolute sense—that is, in how they interpret and recall research findings. Furthermore, theorists argue that people inflate their own self-reported confidence in their author bias because they are motivated to reject their own evidence. Participants expressed awareness of their bias, although awareness varied under different conditions. Belief-inconsistent (vs. consistent) evidence reduced trust in research on the particular topic under investigation. Furthermore, theorists argue that people’s beliefs bias their evaluation of the quality of belief-relevant evidence (a subjective judgment), few studies have examined whether people are biased in an absolute sense—that is, in how they interpret and recall research findings. Furthermore, theorists argue that people are largely unaware of their bias because they quickly rationalize their automatic acceptance or rejection of the information; however, the existing evidence in the literature seems to suggest that people may sometimes possess some awareness of their bias. In six studies, I investigated the extent to which people (1) exhibit bias in evaluating, recalling, and maintaining (vs. changing) their beliefs in response to belief-relevant evidence and (2) are aware of the bias they exhibit. I also examined whether exposure to belief-inconsistent (vs. consistent) evidence reduces general support for science. Participants exhibited bias in evaluating the quality of the evidence but accurately recalled the findings and shifted their beliefs in the direction of the evidence presented. Participants expressed some awareness of their bias, although awareness varied under different conditions. Belief-inconsistent (vs. consistent) evidence reduced trust in research on the particular topic under investigation but did not strongly influence overall support for science. These findings extend previous research by clarifying the conditions under which defense and accuracy motivations guide information processing and contribute to belief prove the value of their research to their colleagues. In particular, we focus on motivations to maintain and inflate one’s reputation vs. protecting one’s own self-esteem. We examine whether people’s self-esteem is affected by their beliefs in the accuracy of their research findings. We find that, although belief-inconsistent evidence reduces support for science, participants exhibited bias in evaluating the quality of the evidence but accurately recalled the findings and shifted their beliefs in the direction of the evidence presented. Participants expressed some awareness of their bias, although awareness varied under different conditions. Belief-inconsistent (vs. consistent) evidence reduced trust in research on the particular topic under investigation but did not strongly influence overall support for science. These findings extend previous research by clarifying the conditions under which defense and accuracy motivations guide information processing and contribute to...
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The Health Effects of Cannabis and Cannabinoids - National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine - 2017-03-31

Significant changes have taken place in the policy landscape surrounding cannabis legalization, production, and use. During the past 20 years, 25 states and the District of Columbia have legalized cannabis and/or cannabidiol (a component of cannabis) for medical conditions or retail sales at the state level and 4 states have legalized both the medical and recreational use of cannabis. These landmark changes in policy have impacted cannabis use patterns and perceived levels of risk. However, despite this changing landscape, evidence regarding the short- and long-term health effects of cannabis use remains elusive. While a myriad of studies have examined cannabis use in all its various forms, often these research conclusions are not appropriately synthesized, translated for, or communicated to policy makers, health care providers, state health officials, or other stakeholders who have been charged with influencing and enacting policies, procedures, and laws related to cannabis use. Unlike other controlled substances such as alcohol or tobacco, no accepted standards for safe use or appropriate dose are available to help guide individuals as they make choices regarding the issues of if, when, where, and how to use cannabis safely and, in regard to therapeutic uses, effectively. Shifting public sentiment, conflicting and impeded scientific research, and legislative battles have fueled the debate about what, if any, harms or benefits can be attributed to the use of cannabis or its derivatives, and this lack of aggregated knowledge has broad public health implications. The Health Effects of Cannabis and Cannabinoids provides a comprehensive review of scientific evidence related to the health effects and potential therapeutic benefits of cannabis. This report provides a research agenda—outlining gaps in current knowledge and opportunities for providing additional insight into these issues—that summarizes and prioritizes pressing research needs.

The Evaluation of Forensic DNA Evidence - National Research Council - 1996-12-12

In 1992 the National Research Council issued DNA Technology in Forensic Science, a book that documented the state of the art in this emerging field. Recently, this volume was brought to worldwide attention in the murder trial of O. J. Simpson. The Evaluation of Forensic DNA Evidence reports on developments in population genetics and statistics since the original volume was published. The committee comments on statements in the original book that proved controversial or that have been misapplied in the courts. This volume offers recommendations for handling DNA samples, performing calculations, and other aspects of using DNA as a forensic tool—modifying some recommendations presented in the 1992 volume. The update addresses two major areas: Determination of DNA profiles. The committee considers how laboratory errors (particularly false matches) can be reduced and how to take into account the possibility of false negatives. To inform this research agenda, this publication identifies important influences &— psychological, economic, political, social, cultural, and media-related &— on how science related to such issues is understood, perceived, and used.

Communicating Science Effectively - National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine - 2017-03-08

What is science for a child? How do children learn about science and how to do science? Drawing on a vast array of work from neuroscience to classroom observation, Taking Science to School provides a comprehensive picture of what we know about teaching and learning science from kindergarten through eighth grade. By looking at a broad range of questions, this book provides a basic foundation for guiding science teaching and supporting students in their learning. Taking Science to School answers such questions as: When do children begin to learn about science? Are there critical stages in a child's development of such scientific concepts as mass or animate objects? What role does nonschool learning play in children's knowledge of science? How can science education capitalize on children's natural curiosity? What are the best tasks for books, lectures, and hands-on learning? How can teachers be taught to teach science? The book also provides a detailed examination of how we know what we know about children's learning of science—about the role of research and evidence. This book will be an essential resource for everyone involved in K-8 science education—teachers, principals, boards of education, teacher education providers and accreditors, education researchers, federal education agencies, and state and federal policy makers. It will also be a useful guide for parents and others interested in how children learn.

Communicating Science Effectively - National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine - 2017-03-08

Science and technology are embedded in virtually every aspect of modern life. As a result, people face an increasing need to integrate information from science with their personal values and other considerations as they make important life decisions about medical care, the safety of foods, what to do about climate change, and many other issues. Communicating science effectively, however, is a complex task and an acquired skill. Moreover, the approaches to communicating science that will be most effective for specific audiences and circumstances are not obvious. Fortunately, there is an expanding science base from diverse disciplines that can support science communicators in making these determinations. Communicating Science Effectively offers a research agenda for science communicators and researchers seeking to apply this research and fill gaps in knowledge about how to communicate effectively about science, focusing in particular on issues that are contentious in the public sphere.
The committee addresses controversies in population genetics, exploring the problems that arise from the mixture of groups and subgroups in the American population and how this substructure can be accounted for in calculating frequencies. This volume examines statistical issues in interpreting frequencies as probabilities, including adjustments when a suspect is found through a database search. The committee comments on statements in the original book that proved controversial or that have been misapplied in the courts. This volume offers recommendations for handling DNA samples, performing calculations, and other aspects of using DNA as a forensic tool—modifying some recommendations presented in the 1992 volume. The update addresses two major areas: Determining DNA profiles. The committee considers how laboratory errors (particularly false matches) can arise, how errors might be reduced, and how to take into account the fact that the error rate can never be reduced to zero. Interpretation of a finding that the DNA profile of a suspect or victim matches the evidence DNA. The committee addresses controversies in population genetics, exploring the problems that arise from the mixture of groups and subgroups in the American population and how this substructure can be accounted for in calculating frequencies. This volume examines statistical issues in interpreting frequencies as probabilities, including adjustments when a suspect is found through a database search. The committee includes a detailed discussion of what its recommendations would mean in the courtroom, with numerous case citations. By resolving several remaining issues in the evaluation of this increasingly important area of forensic evidence, this technical update will be important to forensic scientists and population geneticists—and helpful to attorneys, judges, and others who need to understand DNA and the law. Anyone working in laboratories and in the courts or anyone studying this issue should own this book.

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Design Thinking Research - Hasso Plattner - 2015-09-08

This book summarizes the results of Design Thinking Research carried out at Stanford University in Palo Alto, California, USA and Hasso Plattner Institute in Potsdam, Germany. In this book, we provide a closer look at Design Thinking with its processes of innovations and methods. The contents of the articles range from how to design ideas, methods and technologies via creativity experiments and wicked problem solutions, to creative collaboration in the real world and the connectivity of designers and engineers. But the topics go beyond this in their detailed exploration of design thinking and its use in IT systems engineering and fields even in a management perspective. The authors show how these methods and strategies work in companies, introduce new techniques and strategies how Design Thinking can influence as diverse topic areas as marriage. Furthermore, we see how special design thinking use functions in solving wicked problems in complex fields. Thinking and creating innovations are basically and inherently human - so is Design Thinking. Due to this, Design Thinking is not only a factual matter or a result of special courses nor of being gifted or trained: It’s a way of dealing with our environment and improving techniques, technologies and life.

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Impact of School Closures on an Influenza Pandemic - 2014

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Using Science as Evidence in Public Policy - National Research Council - 2012-10-31

Using Science as Evidence in Public Policy encourages scientists to think differently about the use of scientific evidence in policy making. This report investigates why scientific evidence is important to policy making and argues that an extensive body of research on knowledge utilization has not led to any widely accepted explanation of what it means to use science in public policy. Using Science as Evidence in Public Policy identifies the gaps in our understanding and develops a framework for a new field of research to fill those gaps. For social scientists in a number of specialized fields, whether established scholars or Ph.D. students, Using Science as Evidence in Public Policy shows how to bring their expertise to bear on the study of using science to inform public policy. More generally, this report will be of special interest to scientists who want to see their research used in policy making, offering guidance on what is required beyond producing quality research, beyond translating results into more usable information, and beyond brokering the results through intermediaries, such as think tanks, lobbyists, and advocacy groups. For administrators and faculty in public policy programs and schools, Using Science as Evidence in Public Policy identifies critical elements of instruction that will better equip graduates to promote the use of science in policy making.

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This book presents contemporary empirical methods in software engineering related to the plurality of research methodologies, human factors, data collection and processing, aggregation and synthesis of evidence, and impact of software engineering research. The individual chapters discuss methods that impact the current evolution of empirical software engineering and form the backbone of future research. Following an introductory chapter that outlines the background of and developments in empirical software engineering over the last 50 years and provides an overview of the subsequent contributions, the remainder of the book divides into four parts: Study Design and Theory; Study Execution (including e.g. guidelines for surveys or design science); Data Collection, Production, and Analysis (highlighting approaches from e.g. data science, biometric measurement, and simulation-based studies); Knowledge Acquisition and Aggregation (highlighting literature research, threats to validity, and evidence aggregation); and Knowledge Transfer (discussing open science and knowledge transfer with industry). Empirical methods like experimentation have become a powerful means of advancing the field of software engineering by providing new development, operation, and maintenance, but also by supporting practitioners in their decision-making and learning processes. Thus the book is equally suitable for academics aiming to expand the field and for industrial researchers and practitioners looking for novel ways to check the validity of their assumptions and experiences. Chapter 17 is available open access under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License via link.springer.com.


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Understanding Marijuana - Mitch Earleywine - 2002-08-15

Marijuana is the world’s most popular illicit drug, with hundreds of millions of regular users worldwide. One in three Americans has smoked pot at least once. The Drug Enforcement Agency estimates that Americans smoke five million pounds of marijuana each year. And yet marijuana remains largely misunderstood by both its advocates and its detractors. To some, marijuana is an insidious “stepping-stone” drug, enticing the inexperienced and paving the way to the inevitable abuse of harder drugs. To others, medical marijuana is an organic means of easing the discomfort or stimulating the appetite of the gravely ill. Others still view marijuana, like alcohol, as a largely harmless indulgence, dangerous only when used immoderately. All sides of the debate have appropriated the scientific evidence to satisfy their claims. What then are we to make of these conflicting portrayals of a drug with historical origins dating back to 8,000 B.C.? Understanding Marijuana examines the biological, psychological, and societal impact of this controversial substance. What are the effects, for mind and body, of long-term use? Are smokers of marijuana more likely than non-users to abuse cocaine and heroin? What effect has the increasing potency of marijuana in recent years had on users and on use? Does our current legal policy toward marijuana make sense? Earleywine separates science from opinion to show how marijuana defies easy dichotomies. Tracing the medical and political debates surrounding marijuana in a balanced, objective fashion, this book will be the definitive primer on our most controversial and widely used illicit substance.

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Swords into Market Shares - a Joseph Henry Press book - 2000-12-08

While researching this book, Glenn Schweitzer met four Moscow physicists who were trying to license Russian technology to western firms for product manufacture. During the worst times, they were reduced to driving taxis to keep things afloat. He asked them, will technological innovation have a discernible impact on the Russian economic situation? Will technological development in empirically demonstrated? In the post-Soviet world, Schweitzer examines the roots of such pessimism and the prospects for Russia to prosper from its technology in the post-Soviet world. He explores the different visions of prosperity held by entrepreneurs, technologists, and government officials and goes on to examine the barriers to progress as Russia struggles to build a viable technology industry on its own terms. In open access language, this book talks about technology’s place within Russian society. Schweitzer’s use of case studies and examples puts a human face on these issues. He also discusses Russia’s 60 “science cities”—sites of state research centers—with close-ups of three “nuclear cities.” Can the technical strengths of the Soviet military in nuclear technology find as a place in civilian Russia? How can this vast country sustain even a minimal standard of living? Swords into Market Shares addresses these and other key questions and explores fundamental policy issues confronting both Russia and the United States as Russia struggles for an economic foothold.

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This book uses evidence from 500 scientific papers that show, incontrovertibly, that statins not only do not improve health but cause actual harm and should be avoided. • The disturbing effects of statins on death rates, heart disease, stroke, diabetes and cancer. • Statins are a health disaster for those with an underactive thyroid. • How statins cause muscle disease, kidney disease, liver disease, pancreatitis and multiorgan failure. • The dire consequences of statin use on the nervous system. • Autoimmune diseases, arthritis and skin infections may result from statin use. • Evidence is presented that reveal statins are deleterious for those that have asthma and lung diseases. • Exercise performance is severely restricted by the use of the drug. • People taking statins are found to
have a ‘foggy’ brain, depression and an increased risk of violence and suicidal thoughts. • Statins can damage your eyes and give you headaches. • They can make men impotent, damage sperm quality and cause birth defects. • Bowel problems, urinary tract infections and other general infections are exacerbated with statin use. Bone structure may be compromised and tendon rupture is more common when using the drug. These 500 studies underline the judgement of the internationally renowned cardiologist, Dr Michel de Lorgeril, who said about statins: “We’ll come to the inevitable conclusion in the end that these drugs are unnecessary and toxic, they must be removed from the market.”

**Statins Toxic Side Effects: Evidence from 500 scientific papers** - David Evans - 2015-10-15

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**A Guide to the Scientific Career** - Mohammadali M. Shoja - 2020-01-02

A concise, easy-to-read source of essential tips and skills for writing research papers and career management. In order to truly be successful in the biomedical professions, one must have excellent communication skills and networking abilities. Of equal importance is the possession of sufficient clinical knowledge, as well as a proficiency in conducting research and writing scientific papers. This important book provides medical students and residents with the most commonly encountered topics in the academic and professional lifestyle, teaching them all of the practical nuances that are often only learned through experience. Written by a team of experienced professionals to help guide younger researchers, A Guide to the Scientific Career: Virtues, Communication, Research and Academic Writing features ten sections that cover: qualities of research scientists; career satisfaction and its determinants; publishing in academic medicine; assessing a researcher’s scientific productivity and scholarly impact; manners in academics; communication skills; essence of collaborative research; dealing with manipulative people; writing and scientific misconduct: ethical and legal aspects; plagiarism; research regulations; proposals, grants, and practice; publication and resources; tips on writing every type of paper and report; and much more. An easy-to-read source of essential tips and skills for scientific research. Emphasizes good communication skills, sound clinical judgment, knowledge of research methodology, and good writing skills. Offers comprehensive guidelines that address every aspect of the medical student/resident academic and professional lifestyle. Combines elements of a career-management guide and publication guide address the essence of collaborative research; dealing with manipulative people; writing and scientific misconduct: ethical and legal aspects; plagiarism; research regulations; proposals, grants, and practice; publication and resources; tips on writing every type of paper and report; and much more. An easy-to-read source of essential tips and skills for scientific research. Emphasizes good communication skills, sound clinical judgment, knowledge of research methodology, and good writing skills. Offers comprehensive guidelines that address every aspect of the medical student/resident academic and professional lifestyle. Combines elements of a career-management guide and publication guide address the essence of collaborative research; dealing with manipulative people; writing and scientific misconduct: ethical and legal aspects; plagiarism; research regulations; proposals, grants, and practice; publication and resources; tips on writing every type of paper and report; and much more. An easy-to-read source of essential tips and skills for scientific research. Emphasizes good communication skills, sound clinical judgment, knowledge of research methodology, and good writing skills. Offers comprehensive guidelines that address every aspect of the medical student/resident academic and professional lifestyle. Combines elements of a career-management guide and publication guide address the essence of collaborative research; dealing with manipulative people; writing and scientific misconduct: ethical and legal aspects; plagiarism; research regulations; proposals, grants, and practice; publication and resources; tips on writing every type of paper and report; and much more.
from better approaches to assessment to innovative strategies for reducing recidivism. The interdisciplinary perspectives of these chapters shed salient light on both the reach of the issues and possibilities for intervening to improve the functioning of the justice system. Among the topics covered: The validity of pleading guilty. The impact of emotions on juror judgments and decision making. The content, purpose, and effects of expert testimony on interrogation practices and suspect confessions. A synthetic perspective on the one-race bias in eyewitness identification. Risk-reducing interventions for justice-involved individuals. Criminal justice and psychological perspectives on deterring gangs. As a means to spur research and discussion, and to inspire further collaboration between the fields, Volume 2 of Advances in Psychology and Law will interest and intrigue researchers and practitioners in law-psychology as well as practicing attorneys, trial consultants, and clinical psychologists.

Impact of Mass Gatherings on an Influenza Pandemic - 2014

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Eager to Learn - National Research Council - 2001-01-22

Clearly babies come into the world remarkably receptive to its wonders. Their alertness to sights, sounds, and even abstract concepts makes them inquisitive explorers—and learners—every waking minute. Well before formal schooling begins, children's early experiences lay the foundations for their later social behavior, emotional regulation, and literacy. Yet, for a variety of reasons, far too little attention is given to the quality of these crucial years. Outmaded theories, outdated facts, and undersized budgets all play a part in the uneven quality of early childhood programs throughout our country. What will it take to provide better early education and care for our children between the ages of two and five? Eager to Learn explores this crucial question, synthesizing the newest research findings on how young children learn and the impact of early learning. Key discoveries in how young children learn are reviewed in language accessible to parents as well as educators: findings about the interplay of biology and environment, variations in learning among individuals and children from different social and economic groups, and the importance of health, safety, nutrition and interpersonal warmth to early learning.

Evidence-Based Crime Prevention - David P. Farrington - 2003-09-02

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Eager to Learn presents a comprehensive, coherent picture of early childhood learning, along with a clear path toward improving this important stage of life for all children.

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Crime prevention policy and practice is, on the whole, far from objective. Instead of being based on scientific evidence, the crime policy agenda is seemingly driven by political ideology, anecdotal evidence and programme trends. Evidence-Based Crime Prevention seeks to change this by comprehensively and rigorously assessing the existing scientific knowledge on the effectiveness of crime prevention programmes internationally. Reviewing more than 600 scientific evaluations of programmes intended to prevent crime in settings such as families, schools, labour markets and communities, this book grades programmes on their scientific validity using the 'scientific methods scale'. This collection, which brings together contributions from leading researchers in the field of crime prevention, will provide policy-makers, researchers and community leaders with an understandable source of information about what works, what does not work and what is promising in preventing crime.

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