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New Scientist magazine was launched in 1956 "for all those men and women who are interested in scientific discovery, and in its industrial, commercial and social consequences". The brand's mission is no different today - for its consumers, New Scientist reports, explores and interprets the results of human endeavour set in the context of society and culture.

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New Scientist, first published on 22 November 1956, is a weekly English-language magazine that covers all aspects of science and technology. Based in London, it publishes editions in the UK, the United States, and Australia. It has been available online since 1996. Sold in retail outlets (paper edition) and on subscription (paper and/or online), the magazine covers news, features, reviews and ...

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The latest coronavirus news updated every day including coronavirus cases, the latest news, features and interviews from New Scientist and essential information about the covid-19 pandemic

This book is an attempt to show how technology guided by spirituality can lead to happiness and in the process may lead to understanding Universal Consciousness or the Mind of God. Dr. Anil K. Rajvanshi had been writing on these issues for the last 15-20 years. He has published articles on this subject in Times of India (Speaking Tree), Huffington Post, Thrive Global and in many news lines as syndicated articles. He has now put together most of these articles in this book. The book is divided into three sections. The first section is on how to make the mind powerful so that inner peace results. A happy and contented mind then sees the world accordingly. The second section is on how to improve the environment through technology so it becomes livable and sustainable. No matter how contented the mind is, its power is enhanced many times if it encounters a pleasant, healthy, and sustainable environment. And the last section is about exploring space - the last frontier which he believes can help in joining the individual with the Universal Consciousness and understanding the mind of God. Dr. Rajvanshi believes that the Mantra of India ' s and world development should be spirituality with high technology. In this belief he has been inspired by Patanjali ' s Yoga Darshan where Sage Patanjali has shown that a Yogi by gaining supernatural powers to overcome the vagaries of nature can accelerate his path to liberation and achieving everlasting happiness.

We live in a world that is known, every corner thoroughly explored. But has this knowledge cost us the ability to wonder? Wonder, Caspar Henderson argues, is at its most supremely valuable in just such a world because it reaffirms our humanity and gives us hope for the future. That ' s the power of wonder, and that ' s what we should aim to cultivate in our lives. But what are the wonders of the modern world? Henderson ' s brilliant exploration borrows from the form of one of the oldest and most widely known sources of wonder: maps. Large, detailed mappae mundi invited people in medieval Europe to vividly imagine places and possibilities they had never seen before: manticores with the head of a man, the body of a lion, and the stinging tail of a scorpion; tribes of one-eyed men who fought griffins for diamonds; and fearsome Scythian warriors who drank the blood of their enemies from their skulls. As outlandish as these maps and the stories that went with them sound to us today, Henderson argues that our views of the world today are sometimes no less incomplete or misleading. Scientists are only beginning to map the human brain, for example, revealing it as vastly more complex than any computer we can conceive. Our current understanding of physical reality is woefully incomplete. A New Map of Wonders explores these and other realms of the wonderful, in different times and cultures and in the present day, taking readers from Aboriginal Australian landscapes to sacred sites in Great Britain, all the while keeping sight questions such as the cognitive basis of wonder and the relationship between wonder and science. Beautifully illustrated and written with wit and moral complexity, this sequel to The Book of Barely Imagined Beings is a fascinating account of the power of wonder and an unforgettable meditation on its importance to our future.

Are we living in an age where we are more boredom-prone? Or are other people boring us? Or could we be that boring person?! In our current information age, we are constantly connected to technology, and have so many varied ways to spend our leisure time that we should all surely never know what boredom feels like. Yet, boredom appears to be on the rise; it seems that the more we have to stimulate us, the more stimulation we crave. In a quest to relieve our boredom, we engage in dangerous risk-taking - from extreme sports to drugs to gambling to anti-social behaviour, or we overindulge in shopping or eating. The Science of Boredom explores the causes and consequences of boredom in the fast-paced twenty-first century. Parents are desperate to keep their children entertained during every waking moment, the education system is geared towards interactivity, and attention spans are dropping as we use multiple devices at all times. But the world of work can be increasingly repetitive and routine, and we are losing the ability to tolerate this everyday tedium. Using Sandi Mann's own ground-breaking research into boredom, this book tells the story of how we act, react and cope when we are bored, and argues that there is a positive side to boredom. It can be a catalyst for humour, fun, reflection, creativity and inspiration. The radical solution to the 'boredom problem' is to harness it rather than try to avoid it. Allowing yourself time away from constant stimuli can enrich your life. We should all embrace our boredom and see the upside of our downtime.

In the ruthless pursuit of scientific fact, there is no candidate more formidable than Dr Karl Kruszelnicki, Master Geek and National Living Treasure. "There's no topic on which Dr Karl does not have an interestingly expressed opinion" The Weekly Review "Guaranteed good read" The Age In House of Karls, Dr Karl addresses a range of issues and questions: how Politics and Greed are dirtying the purity of Science and why the world's most expensive book costs more than \$23 million dollars, but only \$4 to post. How real is the Five Second Rule with food? Why does a frog in milk stop it from souring? Why did the Nazis steal the only Space Buddha? Gold may bring power, but how did it get from an exploding star to a gum tree? Why are children smarter than their parents? Why is bank robbery a terrible economic decision, and what are the surprising origins of the 'selfie'? Did you know that the Government knows of a cancer cure and it has 75,000 pieces of Big Data on you ... Vote #1 @doctorkarl. Fans of Adam Spencer will love House of Karls. This is a specially formatted fixed layout ebook that retains the look and feel of the print book.

4th Refuting the Myth of Evolutionism and Exposing the Folly of Clergy Letters The Darwinian theory of evolution begins with facts (science of microevolution) and ends with fiction (myths of macroevolution). The myths are part of our experience, no transitional organisms in the living world, and part of our discoveries, no transitional fossils in such deposits at the Burgess Shale and Chengjiang sites, where various kinds of organisms appear together in large collection. In his fourth book, Refuting the Myth of Evolutionism and Exposing the Folly of Clergy Letters, author, Michael Ebifegha, stresses that real science is timeless and based on events that are directly or indirectly observable, testable, and repeatable. Challenging evolutionists and their clerical allies who are banning the teaching of creationism in public schools, Ebifegha insists that evolutionism is also outside sciences purview and, therefore, should be banned as well. He reprimands clerics for capitalizing on human knowledge but failing to recognize the validity of Gods personal claim in speech before an audience and in print on stone tablets for having created the world. These interventions, he asserts, fulfills the worlds standard legal requirement for inventors. Ebifegha argues that the inconsistency of

imposing evolutionism as scientific truth on the public and banning creationism violates (1) the academic rights of accomplished scientists who disagree with evolutionism on scientific grounds; (2) the US Supreme Courts 1992 declaration, At the heart of liberty is the right to define ones own concept of existence, of meaning, of the universe, and of the mystery of human life; and (3) Gods historical claim to ownership of the universe. Instead of separation of church and state, Ebifegha recommends separation of worldviews and state.

Digital asset management is undergoing a fundamental transformation. Near universal availability of high-quality web-based assets makes it important to pay attention to the new world of digital ecosystems and what it means for managing, using and publishing digital assets. The Ecosystem of Digital Assets reflects on these developments and what the emerging ' web of things ' could mean for digital assets. The book is structured into three parts, each covering an important aspect of digital assets. Part one introduces the emerging ecosystems of digital assets. Part two examines digital asset management in a networked environment. The third part covers media ecosystems. Looks to the future of digital asset management, focussing on the next generation web Includes up-to date developments in the field, crowd sourcing, and cloud services Details case studies to demonstrate how generic requirements are met in particular cases

First published in 1897, H.G. Wells's alien invasion narrative *The War of the Worlds* was a landmark work of science fiction and one that continues to be adapted and referenced in the 21st century. Chronicling the novel's contexts, its origins and its many multi-media adaptations, this book is a complete biography of the life – and the afterlives – of *The War of the Worlds*. Exploring the original text's compelling sense of place and vivid recreation of Wells's Woking home and the concerns of fin-de-si é cle Britain, the book goes on to chart the novel's immediate international impact. Starting with the initial serialisations in US newspapers, Peter Beck goes on to examine Orson Welles's legendary 1938 radio adaptation, TV and film adaptations from George Pal to Steven Spielberg, Jeff Wayne's rock opera and the numerous other works that have taken their inspiration from Wells's original. Drawing on new archival research, this is a comprehensive account of the continuing impact of *The War of the Worlds*.

Every year, readers send in thousands of questions to *New Scientist*, the world's best-selling science weekly, in the hope that the answers to them will be given in the 'Last Word' column - regularly voted the most popular section of the magazine. *Does Anything Eat Wasps?* is a collection of the best that have appeared, including: Why can't we eat green potatoes? Why do airliners suddenly plummet? Does a compass work in space? Why do all the local dogs howl at emergency sirens? How can a tree grow out of a chimney stack? Why do bruises go through a range of colours? Why is the sea blue inside caves? Many seemingly simple questions are actually very complex to answer. And some that seem difficult have a very simple explanation. *New Scientist's 'Last Word'* celebrates all questions - the trivial, the idiosyncratic, the baffling and the strange. This selection of the best is popular science at its most entertaining and enlightening.

The human reaction to insects is neither purely biological nor simply cultural. And no one reacts to insects with indifference. Insects frighten, disgust and fascinate us. Jeff Lockwood explores this phenomenon through evolutionary science, human history, and contemporary psychology, as well as a debilitating bout with entomophobia in his work as an entomologist. Exploring the nature of anxiety and phobia, Lockwood explores the lively debate about how much of our fear of insects can be attributed to ancestral predisposition for our own survival and how much is learned through individual experiences. Drawing on vivid case studies, Lockwood explains how insects have come to infest our minds in sometimes devastating ways and supersede even the most rational understanding of the benefits these creatures provide. No one can claim to be ambivalent in the face of wasps, cockroaches or maggots but our collective entomophobia is wreaking havoc on the natural world as we soak our food, homes and gardens in powerful insecticides. Lockwood dissects our common reactions, distinguishing between disgust and fear, and invites readers to consider their own emotional and physiological reactions to insects in a new framework that he's derived from cutting-edge biological, psychological, and social science.

Pharmacology and Nutritional Intervention in the Treatment of Disease is a book dealing with an important research field that has worldwide significance. Its aim is to strengthen the research base of this field of investigation as it yields knowledge that has important implications for biomedicine, public health and biotechnology. The book has brought together an interdisciplinary group of contributors and prominent scholars from different parts of the world. The basic purpose of this book was to promote interaction and discussion of problems of mutual interests among people in related fields everywhere. The main subjects of the book include nutrition, mechanisms underlying treatments, physiological aspects of vitamins and trace elements, antioxidants: regulation, signalling, infection and inflammation, and degenerative and chronic diseases.

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