

1: CEBC » Life Space Crisis Intervention Lsci » Program » Detailed

Friedmann perceives a global crisis which he traces to the dissolution of territorial relations. This he believes results from penetration of the global system.

Space and survival The primary argument calling for space colonization is the long-term survival of human civilization. On two occasions, theoretical physicist and cosmologist Stephen Hawking has argued for space colonization as a means of saving humanity. In , Hawking predicted that the human race would become extinct within the next thousand years, unless colonies could be established in space. In the long run a single-planet species will not survive If we humans want to survive for hundreds of thousands or millions of years, we must ultimately populate other planets. Now, today the technology is such that this is barely conceivable. We may well have people living on the Moon. We may have people living on the moons of Jupiter and other planets. We may have people making habitats on asteroids I know that humans will colonize the solar system and one day go beyond. Halle , formerly of the United States Department of State , wrote in Foreign Affairs Summer that the colonization of space will protect humanity in the event of global nuclear warfare. The author and journalist William E. Burrows and the biochemist Robert Shapiro proposed a private project, the Alliance to Rescue Civilization , with the goal of establishing an off-Earth " backup " of human civilization. Richard Gott has estimated that the human race could survive for another 7. However, he expressed a hope to be proven wrong, because "colonizing other worlds is our best chance to hedge our bets and improve the survival prospects of our species". The Solar System alone has, according to different estimates, enough material and energy to support anywhere from several thousand to over a billion times that of the current Earth-based human population. Asteroid mining will also be a key player in space colonization. Water and materials to make structures and shielding can be easily found in asteroids. Instead of resupplying on Earth, mining and fuel stations need to be established on asteroids to facilitate better space travel. If funding and technology come sooner than estimated, asteroid mining might be possible within a decade. Harnessing these resources can lead to much economic development. Holocene extinction Expansion of humans and technological progress has usually resulted in some form of environmental devastation, and destruction of ecosystems and their accompanying wildlife. In the past, expansion has often come at the expense of displacing many indigenous peoples , the resulting treatment of these peoples ranging anywhere from encroachment to genocide. Because space has no known life, this need not be a consequence, as some space settlement advocates have pointed out. With the availability of extraterrestrial resources, demand on terrestrial ones would decline. In his paper, he assumes that the created lives will have positive ethical value despite the problem of suffering. In a interview with Freeman Dyson, J. Richard Gott and Sid Goldstein, they were asked for reasons why some humans should live in space. Spread life and beauty throughout the universe Ensure the survival of our species Make money through new forms of space commercialization such as solar-power satellites , asteroid mining , and space manufacturing Save the environment of Earth by moving people and industry into space Goals[edit] Although some items of the infrastructure requirements above can already be easily produced on Earth and would therefore not be very valuable as trade items oxygen, water, base metal ores, silicates, etc. These would provide over the long-term a very high return on the initial investment in space infrastructure. Space colonization is seen as a long-term goal of some national space programs. Since the advent of the 21st-century commercialization of space, which saw greater cooperation between NASA and the private sector, several private companies have announced plans toward the colonization of Mars. Major governments and well-funded corporations have announced plans for new categories of activities: It is likely the colonies would be located near the necessary physical resources. The practice of space architecture seeks to transform spaceflight from a heroic test of human endurance to a normality within the bounds of comfortable experience. As is true of other frontier-opening endeavors, the capital investment necessary for space colonization would probably come from governments, [42] an argument made by John Hickman [43] and Neil deGrasse Tyson. Asteroid mining Colonies on the Moon, Mars, or asteroids could extract local materials. The Moon is deficient in volatiles such as argon , helium and compounds of carbon , hydrogen and

nitrogen. A plume of material erupted in which some water was detected. Although helium is present only in low concentrations on the Moon, where it is deposited into regolith by the solar wind, an estimated million tons of He-3 exists over all. The benefits of using such sources include: Many NEOs contain substantial amounts of metals. Underneath a drier outer crust much like oil shale, some other NEOs are inactive comets which include billions of tons of water ice and kerogen hydrocarbons, as well as some nitrogen compounds.

Energy[edit] Solar energy in orbit is abundant, reliable, and is commonly used to power satellites today. There is no night in free space, and no clouds or atmosphere to block sunlight. Light intensity obeys an inverse-square law. A major export of the initial space settlement designs was anticipated to be large solar power satellites that would use wireless power transmission phase-locked microwave beams or lasers emitting wavelengths that special solar cells convert with high efficiency to send power to locations on Earth, or to colonies on the Moon or other locations in space. For locations on Earth, this method of getting power is extremely benign, with zero emissions and far less ground area required per watt than for conventional solar panels. Once these satellites are primarily built from lunar or asteroid-derived materials, the price of SPS electricity could be lower than energy from fossil fuel or nuclear energy; replacing these would have significant benefits such as the elimination of greenhouse gases and nuclear waste from electricity generation. Transmitting solar energy wirelessly from the Earth to the Moon and back is also an idea proposed for the benefit of space colonization and energy resources. David Criswell, who worked for NASA during the Apollo missions, came up with the idea of using power beams to transfer energy from space. They can also be aimed at more industrial areas to keep away from humans or animal activities. In 1964, scientists were able to send a 20 watt microwave signal from a mountain in Maui to the island of Hawaii. However, the value of SPS power delivered wirelessly to other locations in space will typically be far higher than to Earth. Otherwise, the means of generating the power would need to be included with these projects and pay the heavy penalty of Earth launch costs. Therefore, other than proposed demonstration projects for power delivered to Earth, [40] the first priority for SPS electricity is likely to be locations in space, such as communications satellites, fuel depots or "orbital tugboat" boosters transferring cargo and passengers between low-Earth orbit LEO and other orbits such as geosynchronous orbit GEO, lunar orbit or highly-eccentric Earth orbit HEEO. Mars has nights, relatively high gravity, and an atmosphere featuring large dust storms to cover and degrade solar panels. In order to also be able to fulfill the requirements of a moon base and energy to supply life support, maintenance, communications, and research, a combination of both nuclear and solar energy will be used in the first colonies. This requires fairly large radiator areas.

Effect of spaceflight on the human body, Space medicine, and Space food In space settlements, a life support system must recycle or import all the nutrients without "crashing. Nuclear submarines use mechanical life support systems to support humans for months without surfacing, and this same basic technology could presumably be employed for space use. However, nuclear submarines run "open loop"â€”extracting oxygen from seawater, and typically dumping carbon dioxide overboard, although they recycle existing oxygen. Although a fully mechanistic life support system is conceivable, a closed ecological system is generally proposed for life support. The Biosphere 2 project in Arizona has shown that a complex, small, enclosed, man-made biosphere can support eight people for at least a year, although there were many problems. A year or so into the two-year mission oxygen had to be replenished, which strongly suggests that they achieved atmospheric closure. The relationship between organisms, their habitat and the non-Earth environment can be: Organisms and their habitat fully isolated from the environment examples include artificial biosphere, Biosphere 2, life support system Changing the environment to become a life-friendly habitat, a process called terraforming Changing organisms to become more compatible with the environment see genetic engineering, transhumanism, cyborg A combination of the above technologies is also possible. Health threat from cosmic rays Cosmic rays and solar flares create a lethal radiation environment in space. To protect life, settlements must be surrounded by sufficient mass to absorb most incoming radiation, unless magnetic or plasma radiation shields were developed. However, it represents a significant obstacle to maneuvering vessels with such massive bulk mobile spacecraft being particularly likely to use less massive active shielding. Shielding material can be stationary around a rotating interior.

Psychological adjustment[edit] The monotony and loneliness that comes from a prolonged space mission can

leave astronauts susceptible to cabin fever or having a psychotic break. A much smaller initial population of as little as two women should be viable as long as human embryos are available from Earth. Use of a sperm bank from Earth also allows a smaller starting base with negligible inbreeding. The location of colonization can be on a physical body planet , dwarf planet , natural satellite , or asteroid or orbiting one. For colonies not on a body see also space habitat.

2: Holdings : Life space & economic space : | York University Libraries

*Life Space and Economic Space: Third World Planning in Perspective [John Friedmann] on www.enganchecubano.com
FREE shipping on qualifying offers. Friedmann perceives a global crisis which he traces to the dissolution of territorial relations.*

LSCI provides educators, counselors, youth workers, parents, and other caring adults with a roadmap through conflict to desired outcomes, using problems as an opportunity to teach and create positive relationships with youth. Learn what to do with young people who: I use many of the strategies I have learned every day. It was very well presented and I really enjoyed being there. Most of all, the information is valuable and useful. Thank you for your prompt response. I felt I needed to take a few minutes and share my personal reaction to this experience. For over twenty years I was a classroom teacher in a small rural special education cooperative. Very beneficial to my career as a teacher! It has given me a clear understanding of the [self-defeating] categories kids may fall in. I utilize the Timeline and continue to be reassured by its benefits. Students truly want someone to listen and the Timeline provides a non-threatening, yet very revealing arena for this need. Tonya Jesweck Special Education Teacher I am a teacher but also a foster mother of a year-old girl. Just this morning I had an opportunity to put my new skills into place, with fabulous results. It is simply awesome and outstanding. It has caused me to make an immediate impact within my classroom by modifying my teaching style when approaching students who reflect inappropriate classroom behavior. Continued D. Bartee General Education Teacher, New York City This powerful video is a must for educators and youth professionals who seek an alternative to reactive, punitive approaches. Just what we needed in teacher preparation programs. Richard Boltax Coordinator, Project Best This Training was the most useful and most functional training session I have attended since I began teaching seven years ago. The information was relevant, the instructors knowledgeable, and the time well spent. Just learning and practicing the six stages of an LSCI was very helpful and my understanding of the six reclaiming interventions is a bonus! Participant in New Hampshire This was the most informative, organized class I have taken. Some of the concepts were difficult at first, but examples and clips made them easier to understand. I think most important, I learned how necessary are the Drain Off and Timeline stages. They are helpful even if a full LSCI can not be performed. Participant, Wilder School This is invaluable for me! I work with all types of kids and see the potential to use LSCI with all of them. The instructors gave great insight on how to work with students who are in crisis. I usually work in regular education settings but the skills I learned can and should be used everywhere. I learned how to better handle students in crisis this week. This should be taught in all EBD undergraduate programs. The materials will be well-used. Thanks for a great week. Dawn Wiggins Teacher Assistant, Gerard Academy I am so pleased to tell you this wonderful training has had a very positive effect in our schools. The staff members that were part of the training have told me numerous times how it really does work.

3: Life Space Crisis Intervention | Signe Whitson

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Certified Senior Trainers offer ongoing support and consultation, as needed. The practice must have at least one study utilizing some form of control e. Please see the Scientific Rating Scale for more information. A study on the effectiveness of Life Space Crisis Intervention for students identified with emotional disturbances. Controlled clinical trial Number of Participants: Experimental group 44 students; Control group 47 students Population: New York City Summary: To include comparison groups, outcomes, measures, notable limitations This study reports the effects of Life Space Crisis Intervention LSCI training with staff in a junior high school serving students with emotional disturbance. Experimental school staff received LSCI training as a solution strategy for crisis, while control school staff received regular support in developing their own solutions for crisis. Data were gathered on frequency of crisis, suspensions, and other relevant outcomes to compare the two groups. Frequency of crisis decreased significantly in the LSCI school while increasing significantly in the control school and there were significant differences at post-test. There was a greater decrease in suspensions in the LSCI school than in the control school. More students in the LSCI school were mainstreamed and transferred to less restrictive settings, and also had higher attendance rates. All staff in the LSCI school reported that they felt able to manage crises, while only 2 of the 16 staff in the control reported this competence. Limitations include the lack of a randomized control group. Length of postintervention follow-up: An evaluation of the effects of Life Space Crisis Intervention on the challenging behavior of individual students. Case study Number of Participants: To include comparison groups, outcomes, measures, notable limitations The study assessed the effects of the Life Space Crisis Intervention LSCI on the challenging behavior of four students with learning handicaps attending a special school in Germany. Students were in seventh and tenth grades and exhibited an array of challenging, disruptive classroom behaviors. Two multiple baseline-across-subject designs were employed to evaluate the effects of the LSCI on the two girl and two boy participants separately. Male students were observed and data was recorded during a minute math class. Female students were observed and data was recorded during a minute physics and chemistry classes. Limitations include small sample size, possible teacher bias, and parental involvement may have contributed to effectiveness of the intervention and generalizability to other school settings. A study of LSCI in a school setting. Post-test only design with nonequivalent groups Number of Participants: To include comparison groups, outcomes, measures, notable limitations The study explores the effects of Life Space Crisis Intervention LSCI training on school personnel and the students they serve. The goal of the study was to evaluate how LSCI was being used by staff and whether interventions reduced school-wide disciplinary referrals. Results showed that LSCI was used frequently by trained school personnel from both special and alternative education and regular education settings. LSCI-trained educators were less likely to use coercive student management strategies, and referrals for common misbehaviors declined. Focus group responses demonstrated improved teacher-student relationships and a proactive approach to addressing student problems. Limitations include no examination of a causal link between LSCI and the results of the study and the data was based on self-reported information collected from the LSCI-trained educators, which can be subject to bias. Implementation and effect of Life Space Crisis Intervention in special schools with residential treatment for students with emotional and behavioral disorders EBD. *Psychiatric Quarterly*, 79 1 , Controlled clinical trial with matched groups Number of Participants:

4: Space colonization - Wikipedia

Life Space and Economic Space: Third World Planning in Perspective - Ebook written by John Friedmann. Read this book using Google Play Books app on your PC, android, iOS devices.

5: Life Space Crisis Intervention, Inc.

Regional theory relies to a large extent on the core-periphery model and its related concepts of dependency, unequal development, and geographical transfer of value.

6: Life Space Crisis Intervention â€™ Reclaiming Youth at Risk

Life Space and Economic Space: Third World Planning in Perspective by John Friedmann Friedmann perceives a global crisis which he traces to the dissolution of territorial relations. This he believes results from penetration of the global system of markets into the remotest corners of the world, undermining tradition cultures and ways of life.

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