

# SOME NEGLECTED ASPECTS OF WORLD INTEGRATION, BY J. C.

FLUGEL. pdf

## 1: Thomas Pynchon - Wikipedia

*Psychological factors of peace and war. aspects of world integration, by J.C. Flugel --Guide lines Some neglected aspects of world integration.*

Economic theory[ edit ] The framework of the theory of economic integration was laid out by Jacob Viner who defined the trade creation and trade diversion effects, the terms introduced for the change of interregional flow of goods caused by changes in customs tariffs due to the creation of an economic union. He considered trade flows between two states prior and after their unification, and compared them with the rest of the world. His findings became and still are the foundation of the theory of economic integration. As economic integration increases, the barriers of trade between markets diminish. Balassa believed that supranational common markets, with their free movement of economic factors across national borders, naturally generate demand for further integration, not only economically via monetary unions but also politically—and, thus, that economic communities naturally evolve into political unions over time. The dynamic part of international economic integration theory, such as the dynamics of trade creation and trade diversion effects, the Pareto efficiency of factors labor, capital and value added, mathematically was introduced by Ravshanbek Dalimov. This provided an interdisciplinary approach to the previously static theory of international economic integration, showing what effects take place due to economic integration, as well as enabling the results of the non-linear sciences to be applied to the dynamics of international economic integration. The straightforward conclusion from the findings is that one may use the accumulated knowledge of the exact and natural sciences physics, biodynamics, and chemical kinetics and apply them towards the analysis and forecasting of economic dynamics. Dynamic analysis has started with a new definition of gross domestic product GDP , as a difference between aggregate revenues of sectors and investment a modification of the value added definition of the GDP. It was possible to analytically prove that all the states gain from economic unification, with larger states receiving less growth of GDP and productivity, and vice versa concerning the benefit to lesser states. Although this fact has been empirically known for decades, now it was also shown as being mathematically correct. A qualitative finding of the dynamic method is the similarity of a coherence policy of economic integration and a mixture of previously separate liquids in a retort: Economic space tax, insurance and financial policies, customs tariffs, etc. Specifically, the dynamic approach analytically described the main features of the theory of competition summarized by Michael Porter , stating that industrial clusters evolve from initial entities gradually expanding within their geographic proximity. It was analytically found that the geographic expansion of industrial clusters goes along with raising their productivity and technological innovation. Domestic savings rates of the member states were observed to strive to one magnitude, and the dynamic method of forecasting this phenomenon has also been developed. Overall dynamic picture of economic integration has been found to look quite similar to unification of previously separate basins after opening intraboundary sluices, where instead of water the value added revenues of entities of member states interact. A "coherence" policy is a must for the permanent development of economic unions, being also a property of the economic integration process. So a coherence policy was implemented to use a different speed of economic unification coherence applied both to economic sectors and economic policies. Implementation of the coherence principle in adjusting economic policies in the member states of economic block causes economic integration effects. Global economic integration[ edit ] Members of WTO and negotiations status: It is also the creation of BRICS with the bank of its members, and notably high motivation of creating competitive economic structures within Shanghai Organization, also creating the bank with many multi-currency instruments applied. Engine for such fast and dramatic changes was insufficiency of global capital, while one has to mention obvious large political discrepancies witnessed in Global economy has to overcome this by easing the moves of capital and labor, while this is impossible unless the states will find common point of views in resolving cultural and politic differences which pushed it so far as of now.

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Globalization refers to the increasing global relationships of culture , people, and economic activity.

## 2: Globalization - Wikipedia

*either in favor or against its integration to the current some neglected issues (anatomical variations of World Journal of W J C Cardiology World J Cardiol May 26; 6(5).*

The head of the university had the title of chancellor from at least , and the masters were recognised as a universitas or corporation in . In addition, members of many religious orders , including Dominicans , Franciscans , Carmelites and Augustinians , settled in Oxford in the mid-th century, gained influence and maintained houses or halls for students. Among the earliest such founders were William of Durham , who in 1082 endowed University College , [30] and John Balliol , father of a future King of Scots ; Balliol College bears his name. Thereafter, an increasing number of students lived in colleges rather than in halls and religious houses. Among university scholars of the period were William Grocyn , who contributed to the revival of Greek language studies, and John Colet , the noted biblical scholar. With the English Reformation and the breaking of communion with the Roman Catholic Church , recusant scholars from Oxford fled to continental Europe, settling especially at the University of Douai. These, to a large extent, remained its governing regulations until the mid-th century. Laud was also responsible for the granting of a charter securing privileges for the University Press , and he made significant contributions to the Bodleian Library , the main library of the university. From the beginnings of the Church of England as the established church until 1534, membership of the church was a requirement to receive the BA degree from the university and " dissenters " were only permitted to receive the MA in 1534. Wadham College , founded in 1534, was the undergraduate college of Sir Christopher Wren. Wren was part of a brilliant group of experimental scientists at Oxford in the 17th century, the Oxford Philosophical Club , which included Robert Boyle and Robert Hooke. Students[ edit ] Before reforms in the early 19th century the curriculum at Oxford was notoriously narrow and impractical. Sir Spencer Walpole , a historian of contemporary Britain and a senior government official, had not attended any university. He says, "few medical men, few solicitors, few persons intended for commerce or trade, ever dreamed of passing through a university career. Among the many deficiencies attending a university education there was, however, one good thing about it, and that was the education which the undergraduates gave themselves. It was impossible to collect some thousand or twelve hundred of the best young men in England, to give them the opportunity of making acquaintance with one another, and full liberty to live their lives in their own way, without evolving in the best among them, some admirable qualities of loyalty, independence, and self-control. If the average undergraduate carried from University little or no learning, which was of any service to him, he carried from it a knowledge of men and respect for his fellows and himself, a reverence for the past, a code of honour for the present, which could not but be serviceable. He had enjoyed opportunities He might have mixed with them in his sports, in his studies, and perhaps in his debating society; and any associations which he had thus formed had been useful to him at the time, and might be a source of satisfaction to him in after life. Jones argue that the rise of organised sport was one of the most remarkable and distinctive features of the history of the universities of Oxford and Cambridge in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. It was carried over from the athleticism prevalent at the public schools such as Eton , Winchester , Shrewsbury , and Harrow. During the First World War many undergraduates and Fellows joined the armed forces. By virtually all Fellows were in uniform, and the student population in residence was reduced to 12 per cent[ of what? During the war years the university buildings became hospitals, cadet schools and military training camps. Archibald Campbell Tait , former headmaster of Rugby School, was a key member of the Oxford Commission; he wanted Oxford to follow the German and Scottish model in which the professorship was paramount. The professional staff should be strengthened and better paid. For students, restrictions on entry should be dropped, and more opportunity given to poorer families. It called for an enlargement of the curriculum, with honours to be awarded in many new fields. Undergraduate scholarships should be open to all Britons. Graduate fellowships should be opened up to all members of the university. It recommended that fellows be released

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from an obligation for ordination. Students were to be allowed to save money by boarding in the city, instead of in a college. Theology became the sixth honour school. Honours degrees, the postgraduate Bachelor of Civil Law B. Privy Council decisions in the 20th century e. Knowledge of Ancient Greek was required for admission until , and Latin until The University of Oxford began to award doctorates in the first third of the 20th century. The first Oxford DPhil in mathematics was awarded in The list of distinguished scholars at the University of Oxford is long and includes many who have made major contributions to politics, the sciences, medicine, and literature. More than 50 Nobel laureates and more than 50 world leaders have been affiliated with the University of Oxford.

### 3: Evolutionary aspects of self- and world consciousness in vertebrates

*A new strategy Flugel, J. Some neglected aspects of world integration; in Peart, T. (ed.): Psychological factors of peace and war. London. London. Flugel Some neglected aspects of world integration Psychological factors of peace and war Freud, S. Standard edition of the works of Sigmund Freud.*

After leaving Cornell, Pynchon began to work on his first novel: When published in , V. It was a finalist for the National Book Award. Pynchon during this time flirted with the lifestyle and some of the habits of the Beat and hippie countercultures. In an April letter to his agent, Candida Donadio, Pynchon wrote that he was facing a creative crisis, with four novels in progress, announcing: Pynchon described the decision as "a moment of temporary insanity", but noted that he was "too stubborn to let any of them go, let alone all of them. Whether it was one of the three or four novels Pynchon had in progress is not known, but in a letter to Donadio, Pynchon had written that he was in the middle of writing a " potboiler ". When the book grew to pages, he called it, "a short story, but with gland trouble", and hoped that Donadio could "unload it on some poor sucker. For example, as the aforementioned protagonist, Tyrone Slothrop, considers the fact that his own family "made its money killing trees", he apostrophizes his apology and plea for advice to the coppice within which he has momentarily taken refuge. In October of the same year, an article titled "Is It O. It did, however, receive a positive review from the novelist Salman Rushdie. Its strong socio-political undercurrents detail the constant battle between authoritarianism and communalism , and the nexus between resistance and complicity, but with a typically Pynchonian sense of humor. Some commentators acknowledged it as a welcome return to form. Against the Day A variety of rumors pertaining to the subject matter of Against the Day circulated for a number of years. No reference to the present day is intended or should be inferred. The book was given almost no promotion by Penguin and professional book reviewers were given little time in advance to review the book. Composed in part of a series of interwoven pastiches of popular fiction genres from the era in which it is set, the novel inspired mixed reactions from critics and reviewers. One reviewer remarked, "It is brilliant, but it is exhaustingly brilliant. The book was advertised by the publisher as "part- noir , part- psychedelic romp, all Thomas Pynchonâ€™ private eye Doc Sportello comes, occasionally, out of a cannabis haze to watch the end of an era as free love slips away and paranoia creeps in with the L. Style[ edit ] Poet L. Sissman wrote from The New Yorker: Thus his remarkably supple diction can first treat of a painful and delicate love scene and then roar, without pause, into the sounds and echoes of a drugged and drunken orgy. His writings demonstrate a strong affinity with the practitioners and artifacts of low culture , including comic books and cartoons , pulp fiction , popular films, television programs , cookery , urban myths , paranoia and conspiracy theories , and folk art. This blurring of the conventional boundary between "high" and "low" culture has been seen as one of the defining characteristics of his writing. Song lyrics and mock musical numbers appear in each of his novels, and, in his autobiographical introduction to the Slow Learner collection of early stories, he reveals a fondness for both jazz and rock and roll. The character McClintic Sphere in V. In his introduction to Slow Learner , Pynchon acknowledges a debt to the anarchic bandleader Spike Jones , and in , he penned a word set of liner notes for the album Spiked! Which is basically what these guys do". Another early story, "Under the Rose" , includes among its cast of characters a cyborg set anachronistically in Victorian-era Egypt a type of writing now called steampunk. This story, significantly reworked by Pynchon, appears as Chapter 3 of V. At one point in the story, the boys attempt to understand the new policy by way of the mathematical operation , the only sense of the word with which they are familiar. At the same time, the novel also investigates homosexuality , celibacy and both medically sanctioned and illicit psychedelic drug use.

### 4: University of Oxford - Wikipedia

*Bart J. Currie, F.R.A.C.P. The classification of scabies as a neglected tropical disease and the acknowledgment that it is an important communicable disease in resource-poor countries pave the way.*

Archaic globalization Archaic globalization conventionally refers to a phase in the history of globalization including globalizing events and developments from the time of the earliest civilizations until roughly the s. This term is used to describe the relationships between communities and states and how they were created by the geographical spread of ideas and social norms at both local and regional levels. The first is the idea of Eastern Origins, which shows how Western states have adapted and implemented learned principles from the East. The second is distance. The interactions of states were not on a global scale and most often were confined to Asia, North Africa , the Middle East , and certain parts of Europe. The third has to do with inter-dependency, stability, and regularity. If a state is not dependent on another, then there is no way for either state to be mutually affected by the other. This is one of the driving forces behind global connections and trade; without either, globalization would not have emerged the way it did and states would still be dependent on their own production and resources to work. This is one of the arguments surrounding the idea of early globalization. It is argued that archaic globalization did not function in a similar manner to modern globalization because states were not as interdependent on others as they are today. Because it predated the Great Divergence of the nineteenth century, where Western Europe pulled ahead of the rest of the world in terms of industrial production and economic output , archaic globalization was a phenomenon that was driven not only by Europe but also by other economically developed Old World centers such as Gujarat , Bengal , coastal China , and Japan. This archaic globalization existed during the Hellenistic Age , when commercialized urban centers enveloped the axis of Greek culture that reached from India to Spain , including Alexandria and the other Alexandrine cities. Early on, the geographic position of Greece and the necessity of importing wheat forced the Greeks to engage in maritime trade. Trade in ancient Greece was largely unrestricted: Maize, tomato, potato, vanilla , rubber, cacao , tobacco Trade on the Silk Road was a significant factor in the development of civilizations from China, Indian subcontinent , Persia , Europe, and Arabia , opening long-distance political and economic interactions between them. In addition to economic trade, the Silk Road served as a means of carrying out cultural trade among the civilizations along its network. Proto-globalization " Early modern -" or "proto-globalization" covers a period of the history of globalization roughly spanning the years between and The concept of "proto-globalization" was first introduced by historians A. Hopkins and Christopher Bayly. The term describes the phase of increasing trade links and cultural exchange that characterized the period immediately preceding the advent of high "modern globalization" in the late 19th century. In the 17th century, world trade developed further when chartered companies like the British East India Company founded in and the Dutch East India Company founded in , often described as the first multinational corporation in which stock was offered were established. The Triangular Trade made it possible for Europe to take advantage of resources within the Western Hemisphere. The transfer of animal stocks, plant crops, and epidemic diseases associated with Alfred W. European, Muslim , Indian, Southeast Asian , and Chinese merchants were all involved in early modern trade and communications, particularly in the Indian Ocean region. During the early 19th century the United Kingdom was a global superpower. Modern[ edit ] According to economic historians Kevin H. Innovations in transportation technology reduced trade costs substantially. New industrial military technologies increased the power of European states and the United States, and allowed these powers to forcibly open up markets across the world and extend their empires. A gradual move towards greater liberalization in European countries. During the 19th century, globalization approached its form as a direct result of the Industrial Revolution. Industrialization allowed standardized production of household items using economies of scale while rapid population growth created sustained demand for commodities. In the 19th century, steamships reduced the

cost of international transport significantly and railroads made inland transportation cheaper. The transport revolution occurred some time between and . The invention of shipping containers in helped advance the globalization of commerce. Exports nearly doubled from 8. Many countries then shifted to bilateral or smaller multilateral agreements, such as the South Korea–United States Free Trade Agreement. Since the s, aviation has become increasingly affordable to middle classes in developed countries. Open skies policies and low-cost carriers have helped to bring competition to the market. In the s, the growth of low-cost communication networks cut the cost of communicating between different countries. More work can be performed using a computer without regard to location. This included accounting, software development, and engineering design. Between and the number of students studying in a foreign country increased 9 times. This slowed down from the s onward due to the World Wars and the Cold War , [47] but picked up again in the s and s. The migration and movement of people can also be highlighted as a prominent feature of the globalization process. In the period between and , the proportion of the labor force migrating approximately doubled. Most migration occurred between the developing countries and least developed countries LDCs. It also resulted in the growing prominence of attention focused on the movement of diseases, the proliferation of popular culture and consumer values, the growing prominence of international institutions like the UN, and concerted international action on such issues as the environment and human rights. One influential event was the late s recession , which was associated with lower growth in areas such as cross-border phone calls and Skype usage or even temporarily negative growth in areas such as trade of global interconnectedness. It shows that the depth of global integration fell by about one-tenth after , but by had recovered well above its pre-crash peak.

5: Lou Hoover Biography :: National First Ladies' Library

*Evidence actually shows that most people weight some information types more highly than others (Kao and Wasserman, , Mandel and Lehman, , Wasserman et al., ) and almost neglect other equally relevant information (Mata et al., , White, ).*

The use, distribution or reproduction in other forums is permitted, provided the original author s or licensor are credited and that the original publication in this journal is cited, in accordance with accepted academic practice. No use, distribution or reproduction is permitted which does not comply with these terms. This article has been cited by other articles in PMC. Abstract Although most aspects of world and self-consciousness are inherently subjective, neuroscience studies in humans and non-human animals provide correlational and causative indices of specific links between brain activity and representation of the self and the world. We posit a mutual, bidirectional functional influence between these two major brain circuits. We conclude that basic aspects of consciousness like primary self and core self based on anoetic and noetic consciousness are present in many species of vertebrates and that, even self-consciousness autoanoetic consciousness does not seem to be a prerogative of humans and of some non-human primates but may, to a certain extent, be present in some other mammals and birds

Keywords: Stephen Jay Gould, Introduction Under physiological conditions the experience of returning from the inner world as in dreams to the outer world as a reflectively conscious, sentient being, with self-awareness, occurs very often e. However, understanding the link between consciousness and representation of the self existentially in both social and non-social worlds, is a challenging enterprise for both psychology and neuroscience. Consciousness can be considered as the appearance of a world during both waking or dreaming states Edelman, ; Revonsuo, , , Metzinger, It is often divided into primary anoetic consciousness mainly related to perception-, affect-, and action- related representations; and in higher- order consciousness linked to interpretation of the primary consciousness contents noetic including self-related notions autoanoetic of past and future Edelman, ; Seth et al. The first is that any approach to the scientific investigation of this question needs to integrate data from first subjective and third-person objective perspectives. The third is the problem of making explicit the philosophical positions of scientific investigators of consciousness, since multiple levels of brain-mind control need to be considered. Moreover, knowledge about the relationship between the mind of animals and the anatomical and physiological organization of their nervous system is meager. All the different vertebrate species are endowed with a common brain archetype divided into telencephalon and diencephalon collectively referred to as forebrain , mesencephalon midbrain and rhombencephalon hindbrain. Given the widely held causal relation between brain and behavior, an important question for psychology, neuroscience and even philosophy is whether and to what extent all the different vertebrate species share the mechanisms involved in the evolutionary emergence of phenomenal experiences including affective, interoceptive, and exteroceptive varieties to the much higher ability to mentally represent the self as an actor in the world. In the following we examine this extant issue by starting from humans in whom a variety of simple and complex forms of consciousness exist. Knowledge about the meaning of world and self-representation deriving from phenomenological, neuropsychological and neurophysiological approaches will be reviewed. Since phenomenological subjective evidence can be obtained only in humans but only semi-directly through language , we must tackle evolutionarily related issues in the other classes of vertebrates fishes, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals by reviewing not only neuroanatomical, neuropsychological and neurophysiological data. Moreover behavioral data hinting at the presence of affective experiences will be discussed by evaluating the rewarding and punishing properties, as inferred from deep brain stimulation DBS of brain emotional circuits. It is important to note that we do not intend to use the phylogenetic taxonomy for establishing a sort of hierarchy among vertebrates and we do not intend to attribute to, say, living reptiles a higher or lower place with respect to mammals. We simply mean that the different classes of vertebrates

represent different genealogical lines originating from a common origin and that each class can be described by referring to the complexity of their nervous system Butler and Hodos, ; Denton, , and to functional homologies of the brain structures involved in primary-process emotions Panksepp, a , In the following, we discuss homologies, analogies and differences in the way self and world representation manifest in the different vertebrate species. Consciousness in human beings Neuroscience studies indicate that the human brain continuously creates the conscious experience of being in the world i. That both the self and the world are constructed by the brain is strongly suggested by the profound changes of self and world consciousness following cerebral lesions and during dreaming, a condition where external inputs are blocked Frith, It is worth noting that lesions of specific brain regions may bring about domain-specific deficits of awareness. Lesions to different visual areas, for example, may induce defects in the recognition the form apperceptive agnosia or the movement of an object akinetopsia, Zeki, and lesions to higher-order cortical regions may induce defective awareness of space e. Complex domain-specific deficits following frontal or occipito-parietal regions such as anosognosia for hemiplegia Moro et al. However, we are not aware that our experience of the world and of the self are brain constructions and that self and world represent models through which information is processed. In philosophical parlance, the illusion that such models are the reality is called transparency Revonsuo, ; Metzinger, More specifically, the world representations created by the brain are highly adaptive and allow individuals to implement a number of effective operations like moving in the world, maintaining bodily and affective homeostasis, developing plans for self- fulfillment Geary, Conscious awareness is a simulation per se and does not put the subject in direct contact with reality. It is thus possible to think of mental experiments in which even an expert pilot unaware to be in a very realistic flight simulator believes he is operating on a real airplane Metzinger, Moreover, representations concerning the world and the self may often be contradictory, as indicated by the fact that illusions may fool vision but not action suggesting errors may occur in allocentric i. Crucially, the same participants who are fooled by the illusion when making perceptual judgments, when asked to pick up the central circle scale their grip aperture on the basis of the true size of the target disc and not of its illusory size Aglioti et al. Indeed, one object touching the contact area between the crossed index and middle fingers is perceived as two objects localized on the lateral surface of each finger Bufalari et al. Striking contradictions occur also during dreaming Hobson, , , suggesting an analogy between this state of consciousness and the above illusions. All these states may be of fundamental importance for understanding the problem of consciousness Metzinger, ; Revonsuo, Human consciousness can be analyzed according to different levels, the most significant of which are the phenomenological, the neurological and the neurophysiological ones Revonsuo, Each level possesses specific properties and rules. We acknowledge, however, that different epistemological perspectives suggest different models ranging from hierarchical Craver and Darden, ; Neisser, , to relatively independent ones Ayala and Arp, Phenomenological level In addition to the classical third-person-perspective analysis 3PP: At this level, consciousness is an immediate, undeniable fact of experience, i. The ego-center is single and metaphorically located behind the bridge of the nose, inside our head Merker, , but more realistically arising from certain within-brain experiences. The objects belonging to the world are located in the phenomenal dimension characterized by spatial and temporal attributes Revonsuo, Already at the phenomenological level, the self does not seem to be an object, rather a within-brain process, a continuous stream of experiences and thoughts. The self seems to disappear during deep slow-wave sleep, and sometimes to dissolve or have less defined boundaries, also during dreaming Revonsuo, Tellingly, the self reappears with greater perceptual depth and clarity when we wake up, as already noticed by the Heraclitus more than 25 centuries ago Haxton and Hillman, The self seems to consist of at least two components, probably arranged in layers. An exception to this neglect may come from psychoanalysis that made serious attempts to distinguish between the Ego and the Self Treurniet, Disorders of consciousness in humans Human consciousness has been operationalized as mainly formed by two components, namely arousal wakefulness or vigilance, with phenomenal contents and awareness which implies higher recognition of those contents. This latter component is further divided in external awareness

concerning the sensorial analysis of the environment and the internal awareness or self-consciousness concerning the inner mental representation of the self Demertzi et al. While arousal is linked to activity of brain stem neural populations connected both directly or indirectly with the cerebral cortex, awareness depends on the functional integrity of cerebral cortex and thalamus. From an evolutionary perspective, the former is commonly assumed to be foundational for the latter. Neuroimaging studies indicate that awareness depends on the integrity of a large cortical network with medial fronto-parietal structures dealing with processing of internal states mainly related to self-consciousness mind wandering, inner speech, autobiographical memory recall and lateral cortical structures mainly dealing with awareness of the external world Vanhauzenhuysen et al. Fundamental clues to the understanding of structures and mechanisms necessary and sufficient to the appearance of conscious self and world representation come from the analysis of patients in whom cerebral damage alters different forms of consciousness, like coma, vegetative state VS , and minimally conscious state MCS Laureys et al. Functional imaging studies indicate that medial and posterior cortical regions like the precuneus and the posterior cingulate cortex play a crucial role in human awareness. These regions, for example, do show high metabolic activity during aware wakefulness. By contrast they are deactivated in profound anesthesia, in VS patients and in severely demented patients. Relevant to this issue are the recent studies using transcranial magnetic stimulation TMS to perturb the cortex and EEG to record the effects of such perturbation. These studies demonstrate the importance of cortico-cortical and cortico-subcortical functional connectivity in human conscious awareness. More specifically the perturbation induced by TMS on EEG in VS patients indicate a severe defect of connectivity that is reminiscent of deep sleep and general anaesthesia states Casali et al. Such complex EEG activity, typically found in healthy controls, is also observed in Locked-in patients who are aware of the self and of the environment in spite of their severe de-efferentation Rosanova et al. The notion that consciousness is related to an optimal functional connectivity is in keeping with influential theories of consciousness developed in psychology e. Neuropsychological alterations of self consciousness Empirical and philosophical studies suggest that the self, in human beings, is formed by diverse neuropsychological components Stern, ; Gallagher, ; Northoff et al. This distinction reappeared in the contemporary neuroscience debate. Particularly important are the studies of complex human pathologies, e. Overall the following components of human self can be defined: It can be considered as an organizational unit providing some kind of foundational coordination for all sensations Humphrey, , and primordial emotions Panksepp, a , b ; Denton, Behavioral studies indicate that human newborns do exhibit a complex affective life as indexed by basic emotions as pain, joy, disgust, anger and by self-relevant acts like hand-mouth coordination movements Stern, ; Rochat, For example, newborn babies may purposely move their hand to counteract external forces applied to their wrist with the clear aim to keep seeing their hand and thus exert a better control on their own action Van der Meer and Lee, It is also relevant that human neonates exhibit a higher number of head turns toward tactile stimuli delivered on their cheek by an examiner external stimulation with respect to tactile stimuli delivered on the cheek by themselves self-stimulation. This behavioral pattern speaks in favor of the innate ability to discriminate whether tactile stimuli are delivered by the self vs. The core self involves a number of components, including the sense of ownership i. These dimensions are pre-reflective, implicit, or tacit aspects of our experience Vogeley and Gallagher, , p. The core self is connected to semantic memory systems and also to affective systems Tulving, a ; Northoff and Panksepp, ; Panksepp and Northoff, Such basic forms of self and world representations likely operate only in the present moment Edelman, ; Edelman and Tononi, Individuals who possess this form of consciousness show self-recognition and recognition of objects in the world Tulving, b. Many nonhuman animals, especially mammals and birds, for example, seem to be endowed with well-developed knowledge-of-the-world semantic memory and to flexibly utilize this information Tulving, a , p. Conditioning studies indicate that semantic memory systems are present in birds. Moreover, selective lesions of the teleost lateral pallium a structure analogous to the mammalian hippocampus in goldfish trained in a variety of spatial memory tasks induce conspicuous spatial memory deficits Broglio et al. Two important characteristics of the

core self are the sense of ownership i. Only at the age of 18 months children become capable of self-recognizing themselves in the mirror and to understand that pictures represent other people. According to Perner mirror self-recognition implies to own the representation of the model of a real self as well as the model of the reflected-in-a-mirror model. The same test has been used in several vertebrate species. Although controversies have arisen about the validity of the mark test, studies suggest that chimpanzees after the age of 28 months, orangutans, macaques, dolphins, elephants and corvid birds may show evidence of mirror self-exploration. It is worth noting that the mirror test may not represent definitive evidence for the presence or absence of self-recognition and spurious variables like scarce motivation to watch reflected images may influence the test Gallup et al. The narrative self Gallagher, ; Boyd, ; Damasio, refers to the capability of handle episodic-type, declarative memories that unify the self into a coherent story. Prerequisites for developing a fully blown narrative self may include language Gazzaniga, , ; Baddeley et al. Such a device makes possible not only the aware recall of past events i. The ability to mental traveling in time seems to be underpinned by a variety of neural regions involved in memory e. The capability to mentally travel in time, an ability linked to the task-unrelated thoughts that characterize mind wandering, probably appeared more than one million years ago in the genus *Homo habilis* and is possibly at the basis of building lithic tools Corballis, ; Fabbro and Crescentini, Related to this is the development of shared intentionality joint intentions and attention and the ability to know or the belief to be able to know what other individuals think or believe, the so-called theory of mind that seems to be mainly a human feature Tomasello et al. It has been suggested that self-referential cognition, inner speech, mind wandering and autobiographical memory are important components of self-awareness a complex function likely underpinned by medial brain areas Vanhaudenhuyse et al. Neurophysiological correlates of consciousness One of the most significant discoveries in the contemporary neurophysiological research has been the correlation between neural activity of specific neuronal populations and conscious experience. It has been demonstrated that the conscious recognition of a visual stimulus correlates with synchronized discharge frequencies of neurons around 40 Hz or in the gamma band: In binocular rivalry experiments Logothetis and Schall, , for example, the gamma band is correlated with the activity of the visual areas that are involved in the processing of the dominant conscious stimulus. The same gamma band activity decreases in neurons that are involved in the processing of suppressed non-conscious stimuli Engel and Singer, ; Fries, Interestingly, such activity has been found also at the subcortical level e. Neurophysiology may help substantially to understand the link between states of consciousness and brain activity.

**6: Alâ€”The Next 25 Years**

*The laboratory has been given a central and distinctive role in science education, and science educators have suggested that there are rich benefits in learning from using laboratory activities.*

His father was superintendent of Ohio Bitumen Coal in nearby Massillon. His widowed mother relocated with him and his older brother to Iowa, where he found work as a book-keeper in a bank, thus beginning his lifelong work in various capacities in banks. Once he had helped establish a bank in Monterey, California, Henry became a partner in the bank and found the financial success that had eluded him for so long. As a young woman, she worked as a clerk in a dry goods store in Waterloo. Eldest of two; one sister, Jean Henry [Large] Ancestry: Among other branches of her ancestors were those born in several of the original thirteen New England and Mid-Atlantic colonies; original immigrants and their points of known origin include: She also had ancestors who fought in the American Revolution. Episcopalian; although she remained a member of the faith in which she was raised, she attended Quaker services with her husband, the faith in which he was raised. Through her paternal ancestors, however, Lou Hoover did have a Quaker heritage. One of her uncles several generations back, John Woolman was a prominent Quaker preacher, peace advocate and civic leader. Five foot, eight inches; blue eyes; light brown hair which was white by the time she was First Lady Education: An active student, she joined a school club, named after a teacher, which had members gathering small animals, rock formations and other samples of the natural world, for display in the school. She chose the school, in part, for its emphasis on physical activity even for women students and because the institution had what she said was "the best gymnasium west of the Mississippi. Stanford University , graduating with a B. Lou Henry was the first woman in America to have earned a degree in geology from Stanford. Her study had begun when, after attending a lecture by Stanford professor of geology J. Branner, she asked if he would accept a woman student. He, as well as her parents, encouraged her to pursue the field of study. Although born in Waterloo, Iowa, Lou Henry Hoover lived in other states during her youth, as her father sought more lucrative employment, first at Corsicana, Texas , then returning to Waterloo, and then briefly to Clearwater, Kansas The family finally settled in California, living first in Whittier , then Los Angeles both in southern California, and then finally in Monterey , in northern California. Lou Henry was consciously raised by both parents in a manner unconventional for young girls in that era. Along with being socialized to assume traditionally feminine traits, both parents encouraged her love of physical exercise and sports. She played baseball in the street, basketball, and enjoyed archery, boating, sledding, roller-skating and ice-skating. Her father also introduced her to business issues. She was also to become an expert horsewoman, riding bareback and in the formal English style, including sidesaddle. Despite her Midwestern roots, Lou Hoover considered herself a westerner. She took to the outdoors lifestyle of California, deepening her exploration and knowledge of the natural world. Her father continued to educate her on geological formations, plant-life, even the safety and edibility of nuts, ferns and other foods found in forests and canyons. She also learned to hunt rabbit. She also began a lifelong interest in the native culture and history of California, including a nearly-professional study of architecture. As a young woman, she also showed an interest in larger public issues, as illustrated by two school essays she wrote at the age of She also had a faculty with linguistics. She learned Latin at Stanford and, when going to live in China, learned Mandarin Chinese by training with a tutor. During the White House years, she was known to communicate with the President in a few words of Chinese he did not speak it as fluently as she when they wished to keep their conversation private. In time, she was to be fluent in five languages, including Spanish, Italian, and French. She also had a short stint as a substitute teacher in a public schoolhouse just next to the Monterey Mission. During her first year at Stanford, her professor, J. Branner introduced Lou Henry to his assistant, senior class member Herbert Hoover. They not only shared an Iowa origin but a love of geology and fishing. After graduating, Hoover went to Australia as a gold miner for a British mining company. Beginning with that position, Hoover earned increasingly larger salaries, becoming a

millionaire at a young age. It was from Australia that he sent Lou Henry a telegram asking her to marry him, an offer which she accepted. Following her graduation, in the interim, Hoover accepted the offer of the young Chinese Emperor to be Director General of the Department of Mines of the Chinese Government. Later in the day, they took the train to San Francisco. The following day, 11 February, they sailed for China. Lou Hoover led an extraordinarily active and public life before becoming First Lady, leading and working in many new movements and organizations, both in and outside of the United States. It might be safely stated that no previous First Lady had as wide and varied a professional life, a record perhaps matched only by her immediate successor Eleanor Roosevelt. In the first weeks of her marriage, immediately following her arrival in China, Lou Hoover began an intensive study of her imminent life in the new country—the culture, the regional differences, and the history. Although based in Tientsin, she visited Peking and some interior regions. She spoke the language more easily than her husband and often translated materials for him. One year into their residency in Tientsin, in June of 1900, the Boxer Rebellion broke out. This was a famously violent attack and murdering by native Chinese on foreigners in a portion of the port city where they predominantly resided; the natives resented the growing internal influences of non-Chinese on their society. Throughout the crisis, Lou Hoover displayed a level-headed bravery, helping to build up protective barricades, caring for those who were wounded by gunshots, and even assuming management of a small local herd of cows to provide fresh dairy products to children. Eventually troops from the U.S. got around by bicycle, and learned to use a pistol as a means of self-protection. Despite her home being riddled with bullets and shells, she and her husband remained unharmed. Although she began to write a book on their experiences in China, it remained uncompleted and thus, unpublished. She did, however, publish an article on the Dowager Empress of China. He worked for them until 1902, when he founded his own firm. Although she would move around the globe giving birth and raising her two sons in the process, following "Bert" on assignments in European nations, India, Egypt, Australia, New Zealand, Russia, Siberia, Ceylon, Burma, and Japan, London was their base until 1905. For five years during this period she began a collaborative writing project with her husband, the translation from Latin to English of a guide to mining and metallurgy, called *De Re Metallica* by the German mineralogist George Agricola. A love of theater was also borne in her during this time. During this time, she published her article, "John Milne, Seismologist" 1912. She also became a leader in the Society of American Women in London, helping to find housing, food, some financial aid and serving as an informational clearing-house to those unable to get home. With hundreds of thousands of Europeans displaced and, in the case of Belgians, whose country was occupied by Germany, widespread starvation, Hoover was asked by the American Ambassador to organize a mobilization of immediate aid from neutral countries, heading up the Commission for Relief in Belgium. Bringing her own two sons back to California, Lou Hoover managed to work in partnership with him, as a special representative of the commission, organizing a special branch focused on her fellow Californians, raising money and facilitating transportation of the first boatload of food to those in need. Travelling between the U.S. King Albert I of Belgium would decorate her in appreciation for her substantive work, in 1919. She forever maintained an interest in the culture and people of Belgium. This brought the Hoovers to live in Washington. The encouraging of Americans to go one day a week without wheat, and another day a week without meat, and using as little sugar as possible, came to be known as "Hoovering," and Lou Hoover offered recipes that adhered to these guidelines and urged citizens to plant, grow, cultivate and harvest their own produce. She even led lessons on how to do it all. Lou Hoover also took a direct role in finding housing and creating a social gathering center for the thousands of single women who poured into Washington to work in government for the war effort. It was Lou Hoover who prevailed upon Edith Wilson to accept the role of honorary president of a new organization that she helped forge—the Girl Scouts of America. Every succeeding First Lady since Mrs. Hoover has that role. On 12 March 1912, she formed an American Girl Guides group with eighteen girls; a year later she changed the name to Girl Scouts. Intending to not only provide them with exposure to and respect for the natural world, but also self-reliance, discipline and resourceful thinking, she also insisted that any young women be admitted, regardless of physical disability,

socio-economic, racial, religious, regional or ethnic background. Lou Hoover began her work with the organization as a National Commissioner. One aspect of the movement that especially appealed to Lou Hoover was the potential for mobilizing thousands of healthy young women to respond to crises and disaster, an effort with which she had practical experience during World War I. One such effort she found viable was teaching the growing membership how to prepare, cultivate, harvest and re-soil vegetable war gardens. She was not above taking a hoe and illustrating the process herself. Further, she saw a strong connection between mental and emotional clarity and spending time in physical exertion in the natural, outdoor setting. At its most basic level, she believed the benefit to the mind and the body from scouting activities would manifest in the lives of maturing girls in both traditional roles as homemaker, wife and mother, but also in the community as activists and participants in civic-related projects. Despite her status and the spousal obligations that continued for her as a Cabinet wife, Lou Hoover played a substantive and important role at the national level in the founding years of the Girl Scouts. During the Harding and Coolidge Administrations, Lou Hoover was first Vice President, then promoted to President of the organization, then returned to being Vice President. While working for the national organization, Lou Hoover also simultaneously founded troops in the two cities she then called home, Washington, D. In creating Troop VII and then becoming its Troop Leader in Washington, Lou Hoover included both white and African-American girls, an extremely rare integration for young children of that generation; she had two stints in this role and. With her dual residency in California, she did likewise in Palo Alto, helping to found the troop there in. Expanding from it, she helped create the Santa Clara Council in, thereby opening the movement to the western states. She served as a member of the Palo Alto Council for two separate periods. Lou Hoover put into practice one of her primary contributions to the organization; organizing and training its adult troop leaders. To this end, she proposed building one of the "little houses" that could be utilized for both leadership and the girl membership as a headquarters. She and two fellow board members of the Palo Alto branch contributed five hundred dollars each to build it, and the city donated a portion of land for its site. Local craftsman and laborers donated their skills to help build the structure. After four years from concept to completion, Lou Hoover dedicated the site in June of. Despite her involvement in the management and business aspects of the Girl Scouts, Lou Hoover never lost her love of leading hikes, pointing out rock formations and wildlife, the practicalities of sleeping under the stars and even building fires and roasting food over it. Throughout her career in the organization, she would visit Girl Scout camps all through the United States and participated in numerous ceremonies honoring troops. Anticipating that, the couple first commissioned architect Louis Mulgardt to begin designs but when he announced it to the press in the midst of wartime deprivation, they fired him.

## 7: Current Publications - South Asia Study Centre

*Although most aspects of world and self-consciousness are inherently subjective, neuroscience studies in humans and non-human animals provide correlational and causative indices of specific links between brain activity and representation of the self and the world. In this article we review.*

## 8: Economic integration - Wikipedia

*Gratitude and well-being: A review and theoretical integration Alex M. Wood a,!, Jeffrey J. Froh b, Adam W.A. Geraghty c a University of Manchester, United Kingdom.*

## SOME NEGLECTED ASPECTS OF WORLD INTEGRATION, BY J. C.

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*Economic rationalism in Canberra That I may know Him, and the power of His Resurrection. 163 Cypher Manuscript Of Gd Macroeconomics arnold 11th edition Upside down, inside out and backwards, or, Downside up, outside in and frontwards Standards of Value Teach Yourself to Play Jazz at the Keyboard Ronson slow cooker manual Feministische Theologie Im Europdischen Kontext Feminist Theology in a European Context Thiologi The hypothalamus and its connections A Week in the 1800s (Ultimate Field Trip) Front engine rear wheel drive Exploration of Filipino personality structure using the lexical approach A. Timothy Church, Marcia S. Kat 5. In London and Moscow. Ileostomy A Medical Dictionary, Bibliography, and Annotated Research Guide to Internet References Payment of daily wages labour in India Excel 2007 Essential Training Quantitative economic history A place for us book Easy meals for busy days. Equality on the Oregon frontier Wordpress plugin development tutorial for beginners The actress daughter Plates to Alexander de Humboldts political essay on the kingdomof New Spain. Returning Wildlife Bats (Returning Wildlife) Deep memory, exuberant hope Adventures of Tom Sawyer (Study Activity) Nate the Great and the Sticky Case (Nate the Great) The Black Masque (Nexus) Conqueror (Gollancz) 23. Representing yourself in small claims court Macroeconomics, Study Guide, the World Is Flat Apla Activation Card Fruitland, New Mexico Pt. 3: The business end. Finishing touches Seymour Simons book of trucks. Tuned in and out front : communicating social responsibility on Black radio Understanding regulation Animals to the Rescue! Awakening to the Heartbeat of God A perfect husband*