

SYSTEMATIC YET ALLOWED THE RESEARCHER TO GET CLOSE TO THE PEOPLE BEING pdf

1: Experiment - Wikipedia

The already large racial wealth gap between white and black American households grew even wider after the Great Recession. Targeted policies are necessary to reverse this deepening divide. Wealth.

His meteoric rise and ultimate fall from grace is a true tragic Hollywood story. When Garfield was five, his brother Max was born and their mother never fully recovered from what was described as a "difficult" pregnancy. She died two years later and the young boys were sent to live with various relatives, all poor, scattered across the boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens and the Bronx. Several of these relatives lived in tenements in a section of East Brooklyn called Brownsville and there Garfield lived in one house and slept in another. At school he was judged a poor reader and speller, deficits that were aggravated by irregular attendance. Much later he would recall: At this time people started to notice his ability to mimic well-known performers. He also began to hang out and eventually spar at a boxing gym on Jerome Avenue. At some point he contracted scarlet fever, it was diagnosed later in adulthood causing permanent damage to his heart and causing him to miss a lot of school. After being expelled three times and expressing a wish to quit school altogether, his parents sent him to P. They became anointed into the hobo culture of stories by campfire, hodgepodge stew, sleeping under the stars and avoiding the law. They picked fruit, harvested wheat and begged for their supper at the back doors and wrap-around porches of middle America. They starved and froze along the back roads of Colorado and learned to depend on just themselves. When the sound of a hundred ton locomotive rained down on them as they huddled under a great iron trestle bridge, thoughts of home and family kept them warm. When Julius returned from his epic, Woody Guthrie esque journey of self-discovery, he was no longer a boy, and his father greeted him with tears of joy. It ran for only two weeks but gave Garfield something critically important for an actor struggling to break into the theater. He was eventually admitted into the experimental theater troop known as The Group. He was better than that! That was John Garfield. Garfield had been approached by Hollywood studios before—both Paramount and Warners offering screen tests—but talks had always stalled over a clause he wanted inserted in his contract, one that would allow him time off for stage work. Many in the Group were livid over what they considered his betrayal. It was particularly hurtful for Garfield, as Odet had based the character on him. After many false starts he was finally cast in a supporting, yet crucial role as a tragic young composer in a Michael Curtiz film titled *Four Daughters*. Not only was the film a smash, much of its triumph was attributed to the edgy newcomer, John Garfield. The critics ran out of superlatives and began tripping over themselves in praise of his performance as the find of the decade! He even cut them a thousand dollar check to help finance Odets current play, *Rocket to the Moon*. The Group loved to dis Hollywood and all its gaudy shallowness but they had no problem accepting dirty Hollywood money. They also created a name-above-the-title vehicle for him titled: *They Made Me a Criminal*. As biographer Lawrence Swindell put it: Like Cagney, he was an exceptionally mobile performer from the start of his screen career. These traits were orchestrated with his physical appearance to create a screen persona innately powerful in the sexual sense. This was almost unique. His "honeymoon" with Warners over, Garfield entered a protracted period of conflict with the studio, they attempting to cast him in crowd-pleasing melodramas like *Dust Be My Destiny* and he insisting on quality scripts that would offer a challenge and highlight his versatility. The result was often a series of suspensions, Garfield refusing an assigned role and Warners refusing to pay him. Garfield had good reason to be angry with Warners. They had allowed the role of *Golden Boy* to be snatched from him yet again. Then there was William Holden. While on suspension, Garfield heard that Columbia Pictures had acquired the rights to—wait for it—*Golden Boy*! Of course, there was no question as to who should play the Joe Bonaparte lead, was there? I mean, how silly would that be? So Columbia made a big show of casting an unknown actor by the name of William Holden. And a couple of years later, Holden would be chosen over Garfield for the lead role of George Gibbs in *Our Town*—a weird little thing consisting of passive, whimsical Americana juxtaposed against sheer depressing horror. The *Golden Boy* was looking a bit tarnished.

SYSTEMATIC YET ALLOWED THE RESEARCHER TO GET CLOSE TO THE PEOPLE BEING pdf

Frustrated, he turned his energies to supporting the war effort. He and actress Bette Davis were the driving forces behind the opening of the Hollywood Canteen, a club offering food and entertainment for American servicemen. He traveled overseas to help entertain the troops, made several bond selling tours and starred in a string of popular, patriotic films like *Air Force*, *Destination Tokyo* and *Pride of the Marines* all box office successes. He was particularly proud of that last film based on the life of Al Schmid, a war hero blinded in combat. In preparing for the role Garfield lived for several weeks with Schmid and his wife in Philadelphia and would blindfold himself for hours at a time. A strong-willed and often verbally combative individual, Garfield did not hesitate to venture out on his own when the opportunity arose. In , when his contract with Warner Bros. This was his golden time. He would never again reach this level of success. In March of , Kathy was sent to the ranch of a family friend in Vista, California for a holiday. The nanny, Miss Wane, was with her and allowed her to play in the hay at the ranch all day. That evening, the girl was in distress. Her throat was swollen and she was wheezing. By morning, she was gasping and the nanny took her back home to Beverly Hills, instead of doctor. By the time Kathy arrived back home, she was almost dead and instead of taking her to the hospital right away, Robbie called the pediatrician and then tried to treat the attack, as she had done countless times before, with home remedies. She was six years old. Garfield was inconsolable and a gloom descended on him that would darken the rest of his days. This film had everything audiences were looking for in Garfield picture, boxing, tragedy, rags-to-riches and moral dilemmas. Julius was essentially playing himself, a poor Jewish kid from the Lower Eastside who becomes a champion boxer, and almost loses his soul in the bargain. Even the ending would parallel his ultimate real life battle with the HUAC and his own integrity. The film was a smash and another Academy Award nomination followed. It was and Julius had already suffered two minor heart attacks due to his frenetic work schedule and active lifestyle that placed constant pressure on his compromised heart. He supported the Committee for the First Amendment, which opposed governmental investigation of political beliefs. The entire Group Theater were heavily socialist, if not out-right communist. After all, it was unbridled capitalism that had been the root cause of the Great Depression and the complete collapse of the worlds economy. Many people were slightly fed up with the status quo and looking for change. Robbie had never been shy about her political leanings and proudly flashed her communist card like a badge of honor. Many of his writer friends you know those writers! He and Robbie had actually accepted an invitation to dinner given by a genuine communist, a Russian journalist, which was held aboard a Soviet freighter docked in L. The fact that the journalist had been invited by the U. State Department and that the dinner had been arranged by the U. However, his forced testimony before the committee had severely damaged his reputation. He was blacklisted in Red Channels, and barred from future employment as an actor by Hollywood movie studio bosses for the remainder of his career. With film work scarce because of the blacklist, Garfield returned to Broadway and starred in a revival of *Golden Boy*, finally being cast in the lead role denied him years before. It was too little, too late. On May 9, Garfield moved out of his New York apartment for the last time, indicating to friends it was not a temporary separation. He confided to columnist Earl Wilson that he would soon be divorced. He heard that a HUAC investigator was reviewing his testimony for possible perjury charges. His agent reported that 20th Century-Fox wanted him for a film called *Taxi* but would not even begin talks unless the investigation concluded in his favor. Edward Bromberg, had all recently died after being listed by the committee. The morning of May 20, The woman inside yelled at them to please go away. They continued to knock and the woman continued to deny them entry. The police had initially been called by a physician, who reported that there was a dead man in the apartment. Gramercy Park is a jewel that drips Victorian gingerbread and old money. Its tree-lined streets are bordered by gorgeous, turn of the century homes and apartment buildings that tell a story of a gilded age long past. Hell, even the namesake park is surrounded by an ornate, rod iron fence and locked gate that only residence have a key to. Time has stood still for Gramercy Park. It is stately, elegant and most of all, peaceful. But on this day, the peace was disrupted by the sounds of a standoff between police and Iris Whitney. At around noon, police finally gained entrance, some say with the use of tire iron, and assessed the scene. In the apartments only

SYSTEMATIC YET ALLOWED THE RESEARCHER TO GET CLOSE TO THE PEOPLE BEING pdf

bedroom they found a man, quite stiff and blue, lying in the bed next to an untouched glass of orange juice. He appeared to have died several hours ago. Whitney was distraught, not the least of which over the fact that there was a very famous dead man in her bed, who was not her husband. This was the s.

SYSTEMATIC YET ALLOWED THE RESEARCHER TO GET CLOSE TO THE PEOPLE BEING pdf

2: Capgrave's Life of St. John Norbert: a machine-readable transcription

The "reading wars" was about whether systematic phonics is better than whole language, and the research community overwhelmingly take the NRP () and many subsequent meta-analyses as providing evidence in support of systematic phonics.

Since then it has happened numerous times, like it did this week. The one this week has been one of the more frequent misclaims. He claimed that the NRP found synthetic phonics instruction to be more effective than analytic phonics instruction. Synthetic phonics instruction focuses on teaching each individual letter sound and having kids try to sound each letter or letter combination like th, sh one at a time and then try to blend those back into word pronunciations. By contrast, analytic approaches focus attention on larger spelling generalizations like rimes: What did the National Reading Panel conclude about synthetic and analytic phonics instruction? That they both conferred a learning advantage on young readers. In other words, synthetic and analytic phonics are equally good. Why does this equivalence confuse so many phonics proponents? The NRP concluded that early, explicit, systematic phonics teaching gives kids a learning advantage. Systematic-synthetic, synthetic-systematic—maybe my phonics friends are looking at the first two letters and then guessing the rest of the word—which is not a very good decoding strategy. When I was becoming a teacher—nearly a lifetime ago—my professors emphasized the superiority of analytic phonics based on logic rather than research. I believed them, but then tried to teach phonics in first-grade. It worked fine, usually, but there were kids who struggled to use words as analogies and to recognize the larger spelling units. It just seemed too abstract for some of them. For these kids, working with each of the individual letters was simpler to understand and it seemed to me that they were learning to decode better. It can be tough to keep from adding vowel sounds to individual consonant phonemes. Synthetic phonics works better when it includes explicit teaching in blending, including engaging kids in the kinds of exercises one finds in Words their Way, morphological teaching, or other more analytic approaches. Make sure young children receive daily, explicit, systematic decoding instruction. Synthetic phonics can be a bit easier to catch onto, but its effectiveness can be undermined by blending problems and some of the analytic approaches can help with that. Analytic phonics is, in my experience—and perhaps in that small effect size difference—harder to learn, but it can avoid some of those blending problems and tends to be more consistent with what kids will need to learn about morphology.

SYSTEMATIC YET ALLOWED THE RESEARCHER TO GET CLOSE TO THE PEOPLE BEING pdf

3: What an Artificial Intelligence Researcher Fears about AI - Scientific American

That is, the researcher can feel too close to have an 'outsider' perspective in the research and be 'blind' to the phenomenon or setting being studied. She might have observed with her "nursing glasses" instead of "researching glasses," a situation that might have caused cultural blindness.

As an artificial intelligence researcher, I often come across the idea that many people are afraid of what AI might bring. And yet it is hard for me to look up from the evolutionary computer models I use to develop AI, to think about how the innocent virtual creatures on my screen might become the monsters of the future. I would take the fame, I suppose, but perhaps the critics are right. As an AI expert, what do I fear about artificial intelligence? That resulted in systems that could never be completely understood, and could fail in unpredictable ways. In each disaster — sinking a ship, blowing up two shuttles and spreading radioactive contamination across Europe and Asia — a set of relatively small failures combined together to create a catastrophe. I can see how we could fall into the same trap in AI research. We look at the latest research from cognitive science, translate that into an algorithm and add it to an existing system. We try to engineer AI without understanding intelligence or cognition first. These are not world-changing consequences; indeed, the worst that might happen to a regular person as a result is losing some money betting on their success. But as AI designs get even more complex and computer processors even faster, their skills will improve. That will lead us to give them more responsibility, even as the risk of unintended consequences rises. I create virtual environments and evolve digital creatures and their brains to solve increasingly complex tasks. Over many generations these machine-creatures evolve cognitive abilities. Right now we are taking baby steps to evolve machines that can do simple navigation tasks, make simple decisions, or remember a couple of bits. But soon we will evolve machines that can execute more complex tasks and have much better general intelligence. Ultimately we hope to create human-level intelligence. Along the way, we will find and eliminate errors and problems through the process of evolution. With each generation, the machines get better at handling the errors that occurred in previous generations. We could set up our virtual environments to give evolutionary advantages to machines that demonstrate kindness, honesty and empathy. This might be a way to ensure that we develop more obedient servants or trustworthy companions and fewer ruthless killer robots. But that is a moral question, not a scientific one. As a scientist, I must follow my obligation to the truth, reporting what I find in my experiments, whether I like the results or not. My focus is not on determining whether I like or approve of something; it matters only that I can unveil it. I must, at some level, reconnect with my hopes and fears. As a moral and political being, I have to consider the potential implications of my work and its potential effects on society. As researchers, and as a society, we have not yet come up with a clear idea of what we want AI to do or become. But we do need to decide what the desired outcome of advanced AI is. One big area people are paying attention to is employment. Robots are already doing physical work like welding car parts together. One day soon they may also do cognitive tasks we once thought were uniquely human. Self-driving cars could replace taxi drivers; self-flying planes could replace pilots. Perhaps one day, all human jobs will be done by machines. Even my own job could be done faster, by a large number of machines tirelessly researching how to make even smarter machines. In our current society, automation pushes people out of jobs, making the people who own the machines richer and everyone else poorer. That is not a scientific issue; it is a political and socioeconomic problem that we as a society must solve. My research will not change that, though my political self — together with the rest of humanity — may be able to create circumstances in which AI becomes broadly beneficial instead of increasing the discrepancy between the one percent and the rest of us. Fear of the nightmare scenario There is one last fear, embodied by HAL, the Terminator and any number of other fictional superintelligences: If AI keeps improving until it surpasses human intelligence, will a superintelligence system or more than one of them find it no longer needs humans? How will we justify our existence in the face of a superintelligence that can do things humans could never do? Can we avoid being

SYSTEMATIC YET ALLOWED THE RESEARCHER TO GET CLOSE TO THE PEOPLE BEING pdf

wiped off the face of the Earth by machines we helped create? The key question in this scenario is: Why should a superintelligence keep us around? I would argue that I am a good person who might have even helped to bring about the superintelligence itself. I would appeal to the compassion and empathy that the superintelligence has to keep me, a compassionate and empathetic person, alive. But I do not speak for all humankind, and I find it hard to make a compelling argument for all of us. When I take a sharp look at us all together, there is a lot wrong: We hate each other. We wage war on each other. We do not distribute food, knowledge or medical aid equally. We pollute the planet. There are many good things in the world, but all the bad weakens our argument for being allowed to exist. Fortunately, we need not justify our existence quite yet. We have some time – somewhere between 50 and years, depending on how fast AI develops. But that will be hard: Saying we embrace diversity and actually doing it are two different things – as are saying we want to save the planet and successfully doing so. We all, individually and as a society, need to prepare for that nightmare scenario, using the time we have left to demonstrate why our creations should let us continue to exist. Or we can decide to believe that it will never happen, and stop worrying altogether. But regardless of the physical threats superintelligences may present, they also pose a political and economic danger. Read the original article.

SYSTEMATIC YET ALLOWED THE RESEARCHER TO GET CLOSE TO THE PEOPLE BEING pdf

4: Introduction to TEI

There is a growing body of evidence to support the use of telehealth in monitoring HbA1c levels in people living with type 2 diabetes. However, the overall magnitude of effect is yet unclear due to variable results reported in existing systematic reviews.

Key Terms psychology “the scientific study of behavior and mental processes by Exercises 1. Put a check mark by each statement that is true regarding psychology. To evaluate completing ideas, find relationship of variables by collecting Key Terms scientific method “the orderly systematic procedures that researchers follow as they identify a research problem, design a study to investigate the problem, collect and analyze data, draw conclusions, and communicate their findings Exercises 1. What is the main purpose of the scientific method? The purpose of the scientific method is to clearly do an experiment by a process of steps helping you keep track and correct any mistakes, and to show others how you got to the result that you achieved in the conclusion. The steps of the scientific method are 1 identify a problem or research question, 2 design a study, 3 collect data, 4 analyze data, 5 draw conclusions, and 6 communicate findings. Identify the step associated with each of the following activities: Lopez hypothesized that students who consistently attend class get higher grades than those who are absent more often. Lopez published the results of his study in the Journal of Community College Teaching. Lopez inferred that the data he collected supported his hypothesis regarding the relationship between attendance and exam scores. Key Terms behaviorism psychoanalysis humanistic psychology cognitive psychology evolutionary psychology biological psychology sociocultural approach Exercises 1. Fill in the chart below. Key Terms naturalistic observation laboratory observation case study survey correlation correlation coefficient Exercises 1. Classify each of the following as an example of a naturalistic observation, b laboratory observation, c case study, d survey, or e correlation. She found that students with fewer absences tended to get higher grades. Psychologists studying aggression in early childhood found that an average of four instances of hitting or pushing occurred during each hour that they spent watching a group of two-year-olds interact in a day-care classroom. A hidden camera recorded the behavior of male and female research participants who were asked to wait for a long period of time in a room in which a researcher had placed a stack of pornographic magazines. A psychologist who was interested in job satisfaction gathered in-depth, detailed information about organizations whose workers reported being highly satisfied with their jobs. Why does correlation fail to prove causation? Key Terms sample population representative sample Exercises 1. Why are researchers concerned about the representativeness of the samples in their studies? They hope to generalize the findings of their studies to populations of interest. Representative samples are usually large enough to ensure statistical significance. Scientific journals will not publish a study unless the sample is representative. Key Terms experimental method causal hypothesis independent variable dependent variable experimental group control group random assignment Exercises 1. What is the primary advantage of the experimental method? Read the scenario and answer the questions that follow it. In a laboratory study of sleep deprivation, researchers employed a variety of techniques to keep volunteers awake for variable amounts of time. One group of participants was kept awake for 24 hours, and the other was kept awake for 48 hours. During periods of forced wakefulness, participants were required to engage verbal learning tasks such as memorizing the definitions of obscure English words. At the conclusion of the period of forced wakefulness, participants were allowed to sleep for as long as they wanted to. When participants awakened, researchers tested them on the learning tasks they completed during the periods of forced wakefulness. The researchers discovered that participants who were deprived of sleep for 48 hours recalled less than those who had been forced to remain awake for 24 hours. What is the independent variable? What is the dependent variable? What is the control group? Why is random assignment critical to the experimental method? Key Terms placebo double-blind technique placebo effect experimenter bias Exercises 1. Why do researchers use placebos and double-blind designs? Read the scenario and answer the questions. Smith,

SYSTEMATIC YET ALLOWED THE RESEARCHER TO GET CLOSE TO THE PEOPLE BEING pdf

recruited him to serve as a research assistant. Experimental group participants were supposed to be taught the new strategy, while control group participants were to be told that they could increase their test scores by holding their textbooks at a particular angle when reading. Each group was allowed to practice the techniques they were taught on a chapter in a psychology textbook, after which Sam tested them over what they had studied. Smith was surprised to discover that the control group scored higher on the tests than the experimental group did. B If so, what was the placebo? C What term refers to the outcome of Dr. D Would it be correct to conclude that the procedure that was taught to the control group is a useful study strategy? If not, what is the correct conclusion? Key Terms None Exercises Read the following statements and place a checkmark beside those that violate the APA code of ethical conduct in animal or human research. Some students receive a survey with a cover page that states that they must write their names on the survey so that their responses can be sent to the university counseling center to determine whether they are in need of cultural sensitivity training. She refused to allow participants access to their test results because she feared that they might be upset by them. Write the name of each technique in the blank beside its description A. Key Terms neuron dendrites axon cell body Exercises 1. What is a neuron? Label each part of the neuron. Key Terms synapse synaptic gap presynaptic neuron postsynaptic neuron Exercises 1. Which statement about the synapse is false? The synapse is the place where the dendrites of one neuron link up with the axon of another. One neuron can form synapses with many others. Synapses are filled with fluid. Communication between neurons takes place at the synapse. Key Terms action potential resting potential Exercises 1. Number the events in the action potential in the order in which they occur. Key Terms neurotransmitters acetylcholine dopamine serotonin norepinephrine endorphins Exercises 1. Which of the following statements about neurotransmitters is false? Neurotransmitters allow impulses to flow from one neuron to another. Neurotransmitters prevent impulses from flowing from one neuron to another. Neurotransmitters are stored in the cell bodies of neurons. Each neurotransmitter is associated with a unique receptor. Unused neurotransmitter are recycled by neurons and used again. Fill in the blank with the appropriate neurotransmitter: Key Terms central nervous system peripheral nervous system Exercises 1. Label each structure as belonging to the a central nervous system or b peripheral nervous system A. Key Terms sympathetic nervous system parasympathetic nervous system autonomic nervous system Exercises 1. Key Terms brain stem medulla cerebellum pons Exercises 1. Fill in the chart: Key Terms hypothalamus Exercises 1. List five processes that are regulated by the hypothalamus: The hypothalamus is located in the a. Key Terms limbic system hippocampus amygdala Exercises 1. Key Terms cerebrum corpus callosum cerebral hemispheres cerebral cortex Exercises 1. What happens in the cerebrum? Label each of the following descriptions as a corpus callosum, b cerebral hemispheres, and c cerebral cortex. They cannot understand spoken language. They can only understand the speech of others who speak very slowly. Their speech cannot be understood by others. They must put forth a great deal of effort to speak. Key Terms plasticity Exercises 1. What is the relationship between age and plasticity? Key Terms endocrine system pituitary gland hormones adrenal glands Exercises 1. What is the role of the MNS in learning from and teaching others? Describe the physical and psychological effects of meditation. Key Terms meditation Exercises 1. List the physical effects of meditation. List the psychological effects of meditation. Key Terms learning Exercises Put a check mark by each example of change that fits the definition of learning. Key Terms classical conditioning unconditioned stimulus UCS unconditioned response UCR conditioned stimulus CS conditioned response CR stimulus generalization stimulus discrimination extinction in classical conditioning spontaneous recovery Exercises 1. Voluntary, reflexive responses are subject to classical conditioning. Match each term with its definition:

SYSTEMATIC YET ALLOWED THE RESEARCHER TO GET CLOSE TO THE PEOPLE BEING pdf

5: Sampling | Pew Research Center

An experiment is a procedure carried out to support, refute, or validate a hypothesis. Experiments provide insight into cause-and-effect by demonstrating what outcome occurs when a particular factor is manipulated.

Tony Ross-Hellauer Competing interests: HEINFRA The funders had no role in study design, data collection and analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the manuscript. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution Licence , which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited. What is open peer review? A systematic review [version 2; referees: The methodology section has been expanded to more completely describe the search strategy and inclusion criteria for the study. A new section and figure have been added to the results section to examine disciplinary differences amongst definitions. One figure was previously incorrect, as it included an extra row. The figure Figure 6 in version 1; Figure 7 in version 2 has now been corrected. Two new sections have been added to the discussion which make clearer 1 the particular problems with traditional peer review that each OPR trait aims to address, and 2 how each trait can be related to the broader agenda of Open Science a new figure is also added. The description of traditional peer review in the Background section has been revised to clarify the role of peer review in scholarly communication. Yet, as has been consistently noted Ford, ; Hames, ; Ware, , OPR has neither a standardized definition, nor an agreed schema of its features and implementations. The literature reflects this, with a myriad of overlapping and often contradictory definitions. While the term is used by some to refer to peer review where the identities of both author and reviewer are disclosed to each other, for others it signifies systems where reviewer reports are published alongside articles. For still others, it includes a variety of combinations of these and other novel methods. The previous major attempt to resolve these elements systematically to provide a unified definition Ford, , discussed later, unfortunately ultimately confounds rather than resolves these issues. In short, things have not improved much since Suber made his astute observation. This continuing imprecision grows more problematic over time, however. Differing flavours of OPR include independent factors open identities, open reports, open participation, etc. Evaluation of the efficacy of these differing variables and hence comparison between differing systems is therefore problematic. These definitions have been systematically analysed to build a coherent typology of the many different innovations in peer review signified by the term, and hence provide the precise technical definition that is currently lacking. This quantifiable data yields rich information on the range and extent of differing definitions over time and by broad subject area. Based on this work, I propose a pragmatic definition of OPR as an umbrella term for a number of overlapping ways that peer review models can be adapted in line with the aims of Open Science, including making reviewer and author identities open, publishing review reports and enabling greater participation in the peer review process. Problems with peer review Peer review is the formal quality assurance mechanism whereby scholarly manuscripts e. Peer review usually performs two distinct functions: The two processes need not be entwined, and some journals such as PLOS ONE and PeerJ, have begun to adopt models where reviewers are asked to focus only on technical soundness. This broad system is perhaps more recent than one might expect, with its main formal elements only in general use since the mid-twentieth century in scientific publishing Spier, Researchers agree that peer review per se is necessary, but most find the current model sub-optimal. A recent follow-up study by the same author reported a slight increase in the desire for improvements in peer review Ware, Widespread beliefs that the current model is sub-optimal can be attributed to the various ways in which traditional peer review has been subject to criticism. These criticisms apply to differing levels, with some concerning the work of peer reviewers themselves, and others more concerned with editorial decisions based upon or affecting peer review. I next give a brief overview of these various criticisms of traditional peer review: Reliant upon the vagaries of human judgement, the objectivity, reliability, and consistency of peer review are subject to question. Studies suggest decisions on rejection or acceptance are similarly inconsistent. Reviewers often fail

SYSTEMATIC YET ALLOWED THE RESEARCHER TO GET CLOSE TO THE PEOPLE BEING pdf

to detect major methodological failings Schroter et al. Whatever the cause, recent sharp rises in the number of retracted scientific publications Steen et al. Many articles in top journals remain poorly cited, while many of the most highly-cited articles in their fields are published in lower-tier journals Jubb, The period from submission to publication at many journals can often exceed one year, with much of this time taken up by peer review. This delay slows down the availability of results for further research and professional exploitation. These costs are greatly exacerbated by the current system in which peer review is managed by each journal, such that the same manuscript may be peer reviewed many times over as it is successively rejected and resubmitted until it finds acceptance. It could be argued that these issues relate more to editorial process than peer review per se. However, as we shall see, various new publishing models which encompass innovations in peer review including open peer review, have the potential to address such issues. Lack of accountability and risks of subversion: Reviewers, shielded by anonymity, may act unethically in their own interests by concealing conflicts of interest. Equally, they may simply favour their friends and target their enemies. Authors, meanwhile, can manipulate the system by writing reviews of their own work via fake or stolen identities Kaplan, Social and publication biases: Although often idealized as impartial, objective assessors, in reality studies suggest that peer reviewers may be subject to social biases on the grounds of gender Budden et al. Publication bias can take many forms. First is a preference for complexity over simplicity in methodology even if inappropriate, c. Traditional peer review provides little in the way of incentives for reviewers, whose work is almost exclusively unpaid and whose anonymous contributions cannot be recognised and hence rewarded Armstrong, ; Ware, Reviewer comments often add context or point to areas for future work. Reviewer disagreements can expose areas of tension in a theory or argument. The behind-the-scenes discussions of reviewers and authors can also guide younger researchers in learning review processes. Readers may find such information helpful and yet at present, this potentially valuable additional information is wasted. In response to these criticisms, a wide variety of changes to peer review have been suggested see the extensive overviews in Tennant et al. Each of these distinct traits are theorized to address one or more of the shortcomings listed above, but no trait is claimed to address all of them and sometimes their aims may be in conflict. These points will be addressed fully in the discussion section. The contested meaning of open peer review The diversity of the definitions provided for open peer review can be seen by examining just two examples. It would be more equitable and more efficient. Knowing that they would have to defend their views before their peers should provide referees with the motivation to do a good job. Also, as a side benefit, referees would be recognized for the work they had done at least for those papers that were published. Open peer review would also improve communication. Referees and authors could discuss difficult issues to find ways to improve a paper, rather than dismissing it. Frequently, the review itself provides useful information. Should not these contributions be shared? Interested readers should have access to the reviews of the published papers. Some open-review journals will use those comments to decide whether to accept the article for formal publication, and others will already have accepted the article and use the community comments to complement or carry forward the quality evaluation started by the journal. But each of these are distinct factors, presenting separate strategies for openness and targeting differing problems. For example, disclosure of identities aims usually at increasing accountability and minimizing bias, c. Publication of reports, on the other hand, also tackles problems of incentive reviewers can get credit for their work and wastefulness reports can be consulted by readers. Moreover, these factors need not necessarily be linked, which is to say that they can be employed separately: Summing up her argument elsewhere, she says: But the other elements of her schema do not reduce to this one factor. Many definitions do not include open identities at all. This hence means that although Ford claims to have identified several features of OPR, she in fact is asserting that there is only one defining factor open identity, which leaves us where we started. These records were then each individually examined for relevance and a total of 57 were excluded. Finally, the author examined the reference sections of identified publications, especially bibliographies and literature reviews, to find further references. Duplicate results were discarded and the above exclusion criteria applied to add a further 42

SYSTEMATIC YET ALLOWED THE RESEARCHER TO GET CLOSE TO THE PEOPLE BEING pdf

definitions to the corpus. The dataset is available online Ross-Hellauer, , <http://> Each source was then individually examined for its definition of OPR. Where no explicit definition e. In a few cases, sources defined OPR in relation to the systems of specific publishers e. It is hence important to note that it is likely that other studies have described or proposed innovations to peer review which have aims similar to those identified by this study. It is acknowledged that this focus on the distinct usages of the term OPR, rather than on all sources which touch on the various aims and ideas which underlie such systems, limits the scope of this study. Results The number of definitions of OPR over time show a clear upward trend, with the most definitions in a single year coming in At that time, the phrase seems to have been used largely to refer to non-blinded review i. There is then a big upswing from the early-mid s onwards, which perhaps correlates with the rise of the rise of the openness agenda especially open access, but also open data and open science more generally over that period Figure 1. Most of the definitions, Other sources include letters to journals, news items, community reports and glossaries Figure 2. As shown in Figure 3 , the majority of definitions Meanwhile, regarding the target of the OPR mentioned in these articles Figure 4 , most were referring to peer review of journal articles Definitions of OPR in the literature by year. Breakdown of OPR definitions by source. Breakdown of OPR definitions by disciplinary scope. Breakdown of OPR definitions by type of material being reviewed. The extracted definitions were examined and classified against an iteratively constructed taxonomy of OPR traits. Based on this, new traits or distinctions were introduced so that in the end, a schema of seven OPR traits was produced: Review reports are published alongside the relevant article. The wider community are able to contribute to the review process.

SYSTEMATIC YET ALLOWED THE RESEARCHER TO GET CLOSE TO THE PEOPLE BEING pdf

6: Being bionic: how technology transformed my life | Technology | The Guardian

There are many good things in the world, but all the bad weakens our argument for being allowed to exist. Fortunately, we need not justify our existence quite yet.

Overview[edit] In the scientific method , an experiment is an empirical procedure that arbitrates competing models or hypotheses. However, an experiment may also aim to answer a "what-if" question, without a specific expectation about what the experiment reveals, or to confirm prior results. If an experiment is carefully conducted, the results usually either support or disprove the hypothesis. According to some philosophies of science , an experiment can never "prove" a hypothesis, it can only add support. On the other hand, an experiment that provides a counterexample can disprove a theory or hypothesis, but a theory can always be salvaged by appropriate ad hoc modifications at the expense of simplicity. An experiment must also control the possible confounding factors – any factors that would mar the accuracy or repeatability of the experiment or the ability to interpret the results. In engineering and the physical sciences, experiments are a primary component of the scientific method. They are used to test theories and hypotheses about how physical processes work under particular conditions e. Typically, experiments in these fields focus on replication of identical procedures in hopes of producing identical results in each replication. Random assignment is uncommon. In medicine and the social sciences , the prevalence of experimental research varies widely across disciplines. When used, however, experiments typically follow the form of the clinical trial , where experimental units usually individual human beings are randomly assigned to a treatment or control condition where one or more outcomes are assessed. There are various differences in experimental practice in each of the branches of science. For example, agricultural research frequently uses randomized experiments e. History of experiments One of the first methodical approaches to experiments in the modern sense is visible in the works of the arab mathematician and scholar Ibn al-Haytham. He conducted his experiments in the field of optics - going back to optical and mathematical problems in the works of Ptolemy - by controlling his experiments due to factors such as self-criticality, reliance on visible results of the experiments as well as a criticality in terms of earlier results. We should distinguish the properties of particulars, and gather by induction what pertains to the eye when vision takes place and what is found in the manner of sensation to be uniform, unchanging, manifest and not subject to doubt. After which we should ascend in our inquiry and reasonings, gradually and orderly, criticizing premisses and exercising caution in regard to conclusions – our aim in all that we make subject to inspection and review being to employ justice, not to follow prejudice, and to take care in all that we judge and criticize that we seek the truth and not to be swayed by opinion. We may in this way eventually come to the truth that gratifies the heart and gradually and carefully reach the end at which certainty appears; while through criticism and caution we may seize the truth that dispels disagreement and resolves doubtful matters. For all that, we are not free from that human turbidity which is in the nature of man; but we must do our best with what we possess of human power. From God we derive support in all things. Furthermore, a critical view on the results and outcomes of earlier scholars is necessary: He should also suspect himself as he performs his critical examination of it, so that he may avoid falling into either prejudice or leniency. In this process of critical consideration, the man himself should not forget that he tends to subjective opinions - through "prejudices" and "leniency" - and thus has to be critical about his own way of building hypotheses. Francis Bacon – , an English philosopher and scientist active in the 17th century, became an influential supporter of experimental science in the english renaissance. He disagreed with the method of answering scientific questions by deduction - similar to Ibn al-Haytham - and described it as follows: Notably, he first ordered the scientific method as we understand it today. There remains simple experience; which, if taken as it comes, is called accident, if sought for, experiment. The true method of experience first lights the candle [hypothesis], and then by means of the candle shows the way [arranges and delimits the experiment]; commencing as it does with experience duly ordered and digested, not bungling or

SYSTEMATIC YET ALLOWED THE RESEARCHER TO GET CLOSE TO THE PEOPLE BEING pdf

erratic, and from it deducing axioms [theories], and from established axioms again new experiments. For example, Galileo Galilei accurately measured time and experimented to make accurate measurements and conclusions about the speed of a falling body. Antoine Lavoisier, a French chemist, used experiment to describe new areas, such as combustion and biochemistry and to develop the theory of conservation of mass matter. A considerable amount of progress on the design and analysis of experiments occurred in the early 20th century, with contributions from statisticians such as Ronald Fisher, Jerzy Neyman, Oscar Kempthorne, Gertrude Mary Cox, and William Gemmell Cochran, among others. Types of experiment[edit] Experiments might be categorized according to a number of dimensions, depending upon professional norms and standards in different fields of study. In some disciplines e. The independent variable is manipulated by the experimenter, and the dependent variable is measured. The signifying characteristic of a true experiment is that it randomly allocates the subjects to neutralize experimenter bias, and ensures, over a large number of iterations of the experiment, that it controls for all confounding factors. Scientific control and Design of experiments A controlled experiment often compares the results obtained from experimental samples against control samples, which are practically identical to the experimental sample except for the one aspect whose effect is being tested the independent variable. A good example would be a drug trial. The sample or group receiving the drug would be the experimental group treatment group; and the one receiving the placebo or regular treatment would be the control one. In many laboratory experiments it is good practice to have several replicate samples for the test being performed and have both a positive control and a negative control. The results from replicate samples can often be averaged, or if one of the replicates is obviously inconsistent with the results from the other samples, it can be discarded as being the result of an experimental error some step of the test procedure may have been mistakenly omitted for that sample. Most often, tests are done in duplicate or triplicate. A positive control is a procedure similar to the actual experimental test but is known from previous experience to give a positive result. A negative control is known to give a negative result. The positive control confirms that the basic conditions of the experiment were able to produce a positive result, even if none of the actual experimental samples produce a positive result. The negative control demonstrates the base-line result obtained when a test does not produce a measurable positive result. Most often the value of the negative control is treated as a "background" value to subtract from the test sample results. Sometimes the positive control takes the quadrant of a standard curve. An example that is often used in teaching laboratories is a controlled protein assay. Students might be given a fluid sample containing an unknown to the student amount of protein. It is their job to correctly perform a controlled experiment in which they determine the concentration of protein in the fluid sample usually called the "unknown sample". The teaching lab would be equipped with a protein standard solution with a known protein concentration. Students could make several positive control samples containing various dilutions of the protein standard. Negative control samples would contain all of the reagents for the protein assay but no protein. In this example, all samples are performed in duplicate. The assay is a colorimetric assay in which a spectrophotometer can measure the amount of protein in samples by detecting a colored complex formed by the interaction of protein molecules and molecules of an added dye. In the illustration, the results for the diluted test samples can be compared to the results of the standard curve the blue line in the illustration to estimate the amount of protein in the unknown sample. Controlled experiments can be performed when it is difficult to exactly control all the conditions in an experiment. In this case, the experiment begins by creating two or more sample groups that are probabilistically equivalent, which means that measurements of traits should be similar among the groups and that the groups should respond in the same manner if given the same treatment. This equivalency is determined by statistical methods that take into account the amount of variation between individuals and the number of individuals in each group. In fields such as microbiology and chemistry, where there is very little variation between individuals and the group size is easily in the millions, these statistical methods are often bypassed and simply splitting a solution into equal parts is assumed to produce identical sample groups. Once equivalent groups have been formed, the experimenter tries to treat them identically except for the one

SYSTEMATIC YET ALLOWED THE RESEARCHER TO GET CLOSE TO THE PEOPLE BEING pdf

variable that he or she wishes to isolate. Human experimentation requires special safeguards against outside variables such as the placebo effect. Such experiments are generally double blind, meaning that neither the volunteer nor the researcher knows which individuals are in the control group or the experimental group until after all of the data have been collected. This ensures that any effects on the volunteer are due to the treatment itself and are not a response to the knowledge that he is being treated. In human experiments, researchers may give a subject person a stimulus that the subject responds to. The goal of the experiment is to measure the response to the stimulus by a test method. Original map by John Snow showing the clusters of cholera cases in the London epidemic of 1854.

In the design of experiments, two or more "treatments" are applied to estimate the difference between the mean responses for the treatments. For example, an experiment on baking bread could estimate the difference in the responses associated with quantitative variables, such as the ratio of water to flour, and with qualitative variables, such as strains of yeast. Experimentation is the step in the scientific method that helps people decide between two or more competing explanations or hypotheses. These hypotheses suggest reasons to explain a phenomenon, or predict the results of an action. An example might be the hypothesis that "if I release this ball, it will fall to the floor": Formally, a hypothesis is compared against its opposite or null hypothesis "if I release this ball, it will not fall to the floor". The null hypothesis is that there is no explanation or predictive power of the phenomenon through the reasoning that is being investigated. Once hypotheses are defined, an experiment can be carried out and the results analysed to confirm, refute, or define the accuracy of the hypotheses.

Natural experiment The term "experiment" usually implies a controlled experiment, but sometimes controlled experiments are prohibitively difficult or impossible. In this case researchers resort to natural experiments or quasi-experiments. To the degree possible, they attempt to collect data for the system in such a way that contribution from all variables can be determined, and where the effects of variation in certain variables remain approximately constant so that the effects of other variables can be discerned. The degree to which this is possible depends on the observed correlation between explanatory variables in the observed data. When these variables are not well correlated, natural experiments can approach the power of controlled experiments. Usually, however, there is some correlation between these variables, which reduces the reliability of natural experiments relative to what could be concluded if a controlled experiment were performed. Also, because natural experiments usually take place in uncontrolled environments, variables from undetected sources are neither measured nor held constant, and these may produce illusory correlations in variables under study. Much research in several science disciplines, including economics, political science, geology, paleontology, ecology, meteorology, and astronomy, relies on quasi-experiments. For example, in astronomy it is clearly impossible, when testing the hypothesis "Stars are collapsed clouds of hydrogen", to start out with a giant cloud of hydrogen, and then perform the experiment of waiting a few billion years for it to form a star. However, by observing various clouds of hydrogen in various states of collapse, and other implications of the hypothesis for example, the presence of various spectral emissions from the light of stars, we can collect data we require to support the hypothesis. An early example of this type of experiment was the first verification in the 17th century that light does not travel from place to place instantaneously, but instead has a measurable speed. Observation of the appearance of the moons of Jupiter were slightly delayed when Jupiter was farther from Earth, as opposed to when Jupiter was closer to Earth; and this phenomenon was used to demonstrate that the difference in the time of appearance of the moons was consistent with a measurable speed.

Field experiment Field experiments are so named to distinguish them from laboratory experiments, which enforce scientific control by testing a hypothesis in the artificial and highly controlled setting of a laboratory. Often used in the social sciences, and especially in economic analyses of education and health interventions, field experiments have the advantage that outcomes are observed in a natural setting rather than in a contrived laboratory environment. For this reason, field experiments are sometimes seen as having higher external validity than laboratory experiments. However, like natural experiments, field experiments suffer from the possibility of contamination: Yet some phenomena e. Contrast with observational study[edit] The black box model for observation input and output are

SYSTEMATIC YET ALLOWED THE RESEARCHER TO GET CLOSE TO THE PEOPLE BEING pdf

observables. An observational study is used when it is impractical, unethical, cost-prohibitive or otherwise inefficient to fit a physical or social system into a laboratory setting, to completely control confounding factors, or to apply random assignment. It can also be used when confounding factors are either limited or known well enough to analyze the data in light of them though this may be rare when social phenomena are under examination. For an observational science to be valid, the experimenter must know and account for confounding factors. In these situations, observational studies have value because they often suggest hypotheses that can be tested with randomized experiments or by collecting fresh data. Fundamentally, however, observational studies are not experiments. By definition, observational studies lack the manipulation required for Baconian experiments.

SYSTEMATIC YET ALLOWED THE RESEARCHER TO GET CLOSE TO THE PEOPLE BEING pdf

7: Research Glossary

Nursing research is systematic inquiry designed to develop knowledge about issues of importance to the nursing profession, including nursing practice, education.

Almost everyone involved with fabric, or knows anything about the organisation or industry knew this was coming from the moment that they won the licensing review last December. The judge at that hearing was so embarrassingly critical of police that everyone suspected revenge action would follow swiftly. Tragically two young people died after attending fabric and the police have hijacked this tragedy to seek retribution against the club by holding them responsible. Responsibility is the central theme of this case. The Police are using sledgehammer tactics and perverse use of licensing law to hold fabric responsible for these incidents, and destroy one of the most loved, revered, and indeed safest musical institutions the country has ever created. My understanding is that this entire case is based on the fact that the victims purchased 2 or 3 tablets of MDMA within the club and therefore fabric is responsible, having allowed this to cause the deaths of these 2 unfortunate young people. It matters not that the police themselves with all the power and resources they possess have been spectacularly unable to do anything to stop the distribution of drugs themselves. Nightclubs it appears, are unique in as much as they are held to a standard of responsibility that no one else is. Have you ever heard anyone call for the closure of an airport because drug mules pass through daily, thereby flooding our streets with illegal narcotics. Have you ever heard anyone suggest that we close the dover channel crossing or Eurostar because they have allowed their service to become a means of transport for hundreds of tonnes of narcotics, people trafficking, and heaven knows how much other contraband. Just think for a moment how much illegal activity occurs in hotels. Countless people have taken overdoses and died in hotels. Prostitution and solicitation takes place there. How many conspiracies, major frauds or bank robberies do you think may have been discussed and planned in hotels? Have you ever heard any claim that hotels should be shut down because they are hotbeds of crime? It would clearly be ridiculous to do so. So why are nightclubs the only organisations to be held accountable in this way. It is plainly wrong and highly unfair. I can guarantee you that you will not find any other organisation of its size and volume that has put as much time care and money into drug prevention as fabric. They have an year exemplary record in doing so, attested to throughout their history by the police and indeed Islington council. The abandonment of fabric by the police in tackling this issue is truly shocking. During my time there I have personally witnessed the chronic lack of support from the police. If fabric catches someone trying to smuggle drugs into the premises the police simply do want to know. They display no intention whatsoever of prosecuting these people. They have undoubtedly formed a view that it is easier to transfer responsibility and ultimate blame to the venues themselves. They have simply decided, very much as they have done with other areas of their responsibility, to ignore it. If they are prepared and willing to ignore the wholesale systematic rape and abuse of hundreds upon hundreds of children in Rotherham and heavens knows how many other towns up and down the country, should we really be surprised about this clear dereliction of duty on drug control. How the hell did we get here? It is absolutely ridiculous how we simply accept these police failings. Think about it for a moment. We have all come accept the fact that if our car is stolen, no one is coming to help. If, as I do, you believe that drug control is a police matter and are shocked that the police force you trust and employ to deal with it have affectively and surreptitiously outsourced it, you will possibly be shocked, outraged, and further dismayed to learn that this is by no means the most serious issue they choose to ignore where nightclubs and the safety of young people is concerned. In October I witnessed this shameful dereliction of duty on a truly staggering scale. I had to sit there in amazement whilst the directors of the company pleaded with the police for some support advice or assistance. This went on for six hours. To their eternal shame, the only assistance they were prepared to offer was a roll of blue and white crime scene tape. And even that pitiful contribution was only available if they went to Islington police Station to collect it themselves. Sadly I have no effective medium to convey to you the level shock,

SYSTEMATIC YET ALLOWED THE RESEARCHER TO GET CLOSE TO THE PEOPLE BEING pdf

fear, and disillusionment I felt that day. They would not send one single officer to the premises. This was in a period when they were telling us all that terrorism is the number one priority. Knowing this clearly lends some understanding to low priority drug control is likely to receive. I remember very well during this period that terrorism and lack of funding was always the reason given to excuse their refusal to deal with police matters. Personally I find this very hard to accept. They did not experience funding difficulties when following their disgraceful handling of the Stephen Lawrence case; they used public funding to hire private detectives to discredit his grieving family. They having no problem finding who knows how many millions to defend serving officers no matter how heinous or abhorrent the crimes they are accused of. I do not know exactly how much police funding was used to defend officers and obscure the truth from the families of the Hillsborough victims, but I feel sure it was many millions of our money used in a monumental effort to yet again, blame someone else for their own failings and lie about it for 25 years. Over officers conspired with each other and the force command to manufacture evidence, and not one of them charged. How on earth can that happen. I am utterly bewildered that given the propensity and willingness of the police to manufacture and doctor evidence on this truly colossal scale, and in relation to an incident involving the deaths of 96 people that fabric now have to suffer the restriction of not even being allowed to challenge the police evidence against them. The constructive and willful destruction of a wonderful institution and company is being conducted with little or no legal rights or privileges that should be expected in any such legal process. It is being conducted in a council hall by a small group of council officials that have no legal background or training at all, and some of which have openly stated their personal desire to see fabric closed. Objectivity, neutrality and fairness will I fear be in acutely short supply from these councilors who are utilising licensing law to proclaim themselves judge, jury and hangman. There will be no witness box, and therefore no means by which fabric may contest or cross examine the evidence or accusations made against them. It is absolutely crazy that this small group of councilors with no legal training can be allowed to tinker with, distort, and manipulate national laws to suit their whims in a council banquet hall that has no such legal authority. It is not a court of law, and these are clearly matters for a court of law. I think they have clearly overstepped the bounds of their authority and are possibly guilty of misconduct in public office. I say that because the strategy they have employed bears all the hallmarks of a witch-hunt designed to cause maximum damage. The served these papers on a Wednesday night for a hearing at 5pm on the Friday night of the same week. They would have clearly known that in doing so, they would be depriving fabric of any means to prepare and defend themselves. It is also very clear to see that this ridiculous listing time was designed to ensure that fabric would have to close. Why else would anyone plan a hearing to commence 4 hours before the venue was due to open. The tactics are despicable and transparent. None of us can begin to imagine the trauma and depth of sadness that must have engulfed the families of these poor boys. Equally, I can understand the search to understand how this could have happened. What I can tell them with absolute honesty is that whilst the police have clearly and undeniably abandoned this area of policing and indeed the loved ones they have lost, doing virtually nothing to protect these young men from unscrupulous dealers, the directors of fabric have done everything in their power to prevent it. They have been the only ones prepared to do anything to keep our young people safe, and they are there doing everything they can when someone does something foolish. The judge pointed this out in her summing up of the review process in December She stated that from all the evidence presented to her, fabric is clearly a beacon of good practice, and commended the fabric ops team and medical facilities. She also alluded to fact that the measures that police were seeking to implement sniffer dogs were in fact more damaging than helpful. It was recognized by the court that sight of the dogs caused young people to panic and ingest all the drugs in their possession and causing them to overdose. I know for a fact that the directors of fabric have received numerous death threats from criminal gangs because they chose to stand up to them and I know for a fact that whilst the police again did nothing to deter the threats made against the directors and staff of fabric, the directors were standing on the front door in bullet proof vests for months. That is lengths that fabric and its dedicated passionate staff have been prepared to go to. I saw it with my own eyes, and I would be prepared to

SYSTEMATIC YET ALLOWED THE RESEARCHER TO GET CLOSE TO THE PEOPLE BEING pdf

swear to any of the claims I make here, on oath, and in any court in the land. I will of course not be allowed to do this because the police are ensuring this entire subversion of justice takes place in the kangaroo court of a council committee hearing. A process controlled entirely by the police and council officials who have an agenda and declared intention to shut down the nightlife industry. The consequences of this misguided and arrogant purge will do nothing but endanger young people further. We are heading straight back to illegal rave culture. Almost anyone can apply for a temporary license to host a pop up event. The reality I can assure you is very different. They are not regulated or inspected in the way that fabric is, and they do not have the medical staff or operational systems that have taken established venues years to perfect. They are not even there next week when something goes wrong. There was a death very recently at another venue and there was no paramedic at all. The police have chosen to do nothing about this case. It seems like 1 discriminatory law for fabric and another for others. We must stop the deluded head burying police strategy and confront the problem. We all know why it is this happening. Drugs are getting much stronger, they are much more freely available and dealers are left free to operate with impunity. In the midst of this free for all, what do really expect venues to do? What if they asked all their customers to submit to a full cavity search? That is probably the only way they could have any impact. Sadly, it would appear from the evidence presented by the police, the poor souls involved in the fabric incidents are both the perpetrators and the victims of the crime that led to their untimely demise. They actually admit to buying 20 pills and smuggling them into the venue themselves. They are in fact dealers according to police protocols. Have they been arrested for this crime? No the police it appears have given them immunity in exchange for some very cooperative statements. If we allow ourselves to participate in the collective delusion that advocates suppressing the problem and driving it and our young people underground into unlicensed temporary venues, we will have only succeeded in making them more vulnerable and unsafe. And if we allow this persecution, bullying, and destruction of one of our most loved music venues, we probably deserve to live the kind of police state where such injustices may occur. If I was fabric, I would be getting ready to sue the police and the council for the damages they have caused, and I think it would only fair if they took steps to try a recover a substantial element of their security costs from the police budget. It is licensing law and indeed the police that need a review not fabric.

SYSTEMATIC YET ALLOWED THE RESEARCHER TO GET CLOSE TO THE PEOPLE BEING pdf

8: Sampling (statistics) - Wikipedia

Background: "Open peer review" (OPR), despite being a major pillar of Open Science, has neither a standardized definition nor an agreed schema of its features and implementations.

Share via Email I was born with the usual set of limbs. When I was nine months old, I contracted meningococcal septicaemia, a dangerous infection of the blood, which very nearly killed me. I survived, but because I had sustained major tissue damage, it became necessary to amputate my right leg below the knee, all of the fingers on my left hand and the second and third digits on my right hand. I learned to walk on a prosthetic leg at the age of 14 months, and have gone through my life wearing a succession of artificial limbs. As time has passed and technology has advanced, so too have my limbs. Like our mobile phones, prostheses have become lighter, faster and more efficient. When I was nine, I was fitted with a lifeless silicone hand, a useless thing that was purely cosmetic, and so clumsy that I refused to wear it after the first day. Now, at 21, and a student in my third year at Edinburgh University, I wear a bionic arm with nimble fingers that move independently, which I operate using controlled muscle movements in my forearm, as well as an app on my phone. As a child I wore a stiff artificial leg attached with straps that frequently fell off; earlier this summer, I took delivery of a new dynamic right leg with shock absorption and carbon fibre blades. Prosthetics have been around for more than 3, years: For most of history, prosthetics have been designed to make life more comfortable for adults, to afford the wearer some limited movement, and to avoid drawing attention to their disability by filling an empty jacket sleeve, or concealing a stump. It is only recently, as advances in robotics and computing power have been incorporated into artificial limbs, that function has become paramount, and the needs of active disabled people, especially children, have begun to influence design. Until May this year, the leg I wore was fairly simple: It certainly got me around, but it had its limitations, especially on uneven surfaces such as cobbled streets, pebbled beaches and any significant slopes – which, incidentally, describes most of Edinburgh. Two years later, on a bright and chilly May morning, I drove to the Pace Rehabilitation centre in Stockport, where a physiotherapist would fit me with a new leg. I was a little nervous, since I had been going to the same prosthetics centre in Hampshire since I was two, but now that I spend a lot of my time in Scotland, the drive had become too long. Paul, my new prosthetist, met me at the door. He has tattooed sleeves down both arms, long hair tied back in a ponytail and a strong Geordie accent, but what I remembered most was how many questions he asked. Paul and a physiotherapist asked a ton of questions and filmed me walking the length of the room several times. They noticed that my old right leg was about an inch too short, a fact that had never occurred to me. When they were satisfied that they had all the information they needed, they made a full plaster cast of my leg. Just three hours later, a simple test socket had been mounted on to the new technology. As Paul described each component and how it is designed to help me move, it was hard to not start planning a marathon in my head. The top of the new leg has a carbon fibre socket and is attached by vacuum. Below a titanium connecting component, there is a large hollow rubber sphere, which provides torsion – the ability to rotate. Dual carbon fibre blades curl into the hollow plastic foot. The blade in the foot is split in half, along where your big toe is. This is so the foot can deal with uneven ground it also means I can wear flip flops. A small carbon fibre lever rests on top of the blade within the foot. Each time I take a step, my body weight bends the foot slightly, pushing the lever and drawing air out of the socket. It is designed to mimic a human foot as closely as possible, and it all looks very cool. My first steps in the new leg were unsteady. As I put my weight through the prosthesis, I felt the heel compress and naturally rolled my weight on to the front of my foot, which then pushed me off with the toes. It turned out that I had been putting a lot of effort into walking on my right leg. All of a sudden, my new leg was putting effort back into me. It was extremely comfortable, and I left the clinic after five hours with a spring in my step. I even fancied going for a stroll. This was nothing too alarming for a baby of nine months, and my parents went to work that morning as normal, leaving me with my nanny, Sandra. By the afternoon, I was vomiting, floppy and drowsy. Within a

SYSTEMATIC YET ALLOWED THE RESEARCHER TO GET CLOSE TO THE PEOPLE BEING pdf

few hours I would be fighting for my life. My mother was at work, and booked a taxi to take Sandra and me to the GP, which was near our house in west London. The GP did not think it was anything too serious, and recommended Calpol: I spoke with Habibi recently, and he talked me through my arrival with such clarity that you would have thought it happened a couple of weeks ago. Within an hour, I had developed a meningococcal rash, which spread over my entire body. Habibi and his team recognised the signs and hooked me up to a catheter inserted in a large vein in my chest, to give my body the fluids it needed. I ballooned to four times my weight in a matter of hours. Six hours after my arrival, multi-organ failure set in, affecting my kidneys first, then my blood, heart and lungs. Habibi recalled that it was in these first hours that most of the damage was done to my body, and the rest of my nine-week stay in hospital was spent solving the problems caused on the first day.

SYSTEMATIC YET ALLOWED THE RESEARCHER TO GET CLOSE TO THE PEOPLE BEING pdf

9: What is open peer review? A systematic review - FRsearch

To produce high-quality, relevant, up-to-date systematic reviews and other synthesized research evidence to inform health decision making. There are now over 7, Cochrane Systematic Reviews which we publish in the Cochrane Library.

While positive, the findings are also disconcerting, since it remains unclear as to why women are underrepresented as authors in esteemed journals in the discipline. For example, they said, the American Political Science Association surveyed members as to where and why they prefer to submit manuscripts. The suspicion is that women may be self-selecting out of submitting to the kinds of journals that grease tenure and promotion wheels and otherwise benefit their careers. Kennedy School of Government who has studied gender in the discipline. *Publication Patterns in Political Science*. Publication rates for other journals were similarly slanted toward men, save two. *Political Theory and Perspectives on Politics* saw women writing about one-third of articles. Beyond a general gender gap, Teele and Thelen also found that women remain underrepresented in terms of co-authorship. Flagship journals, meanwhile, tend to publish more quantitative studies. But it did give some editors pause as to whether they were contributing to the publication gap. Sen, of Harvard, also said that work on gender and politics is very likely to be by a female author. Samuels, at Minnesota, editor of *Comparative Political Studies*, was among those concerned editors. He ran an internal audit to see whether there were any unknown biases within the editorial process and showed a copy to Thelen. She invited him to join a task force to expand the work. Samuels said recently that he invited a group of other editors to participate in the symposium, some of whom he knew were already engaged in similar projects. Together with *Comparative Political Studies*, they represent five journals: More important factors, meanwhile, included rank, co-authorship and methodological approach. Qualitative papers were less likely to be sent out than quantitative and mixed-method papers. About two-thirds of all submissions were quantitative, compared to one-fourth that were purely qualitative. They noted that the journal introduced a bilateral decision-making process between lead editor and responsible association editors in , in part to reduce potential editor bias in particular subfields. So there is "no indication that the higher desk rejection rate for nonquantitative submissions penalizes female authors, as hypothesized by Teele and Thelen. The results for the remaining journals were the same: It appears I have not been successful at these efforts. And *Political Behavior* has improved on that front, he said. He noted that while the journals included in the symposium represent a range of processes, he wished it had included one with single-blind review, to round out the sample. Teele said the data also point to bigger, largely ignored questions about academic work, such as what meaningful productivity and scholarly output looks like. It would hint to concerns that male and female authors have different quality standards when submitting their work in the first place.

SYSTEMATIC YET ALLOWED THE RESEARCHER TO GET CLOSE TO THE PEOPLE BEING pdf

John lanchester capital ebook Split and merge filehippo Hidden Job Market 2000 Grids 2nd edition ambrose Professional Symbian programming Elephants are not little Dracula and Frankenstein are friends Monumentality and the Temple System A History of the Munster Anabaptists The political economy of oil in Alaska Selected topics in emergency medicine, critical care, and surgery Beware of Bad-News Bearing BBQs In search of traditional marriage Philippine war on drugs Urnabhiih a mauryan tale of espionage adventure and seduction Selected prose, poetry, and Eureka At the service/quality crossroads Long range issues of national security Guide to information graphics Mba in a book The great philanthropists and the problem of / Rand McNally Streetfinder No. Colorado Cities Street Atlas Reaganomics, cocaine, and race: David Cronenbergs off-kilter America and The dead zone Sarah E. Turner Introduction to plc controllers nebojsa matic Barbie Birthday Party When do volcanoes erupt? The objects of spiritual thoughts or what they are conversant about evidencing them in whom they are, to A Bill, Making Appropriations for the Support of Government, During the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred a Classic Christianity For women to lead ideas and experiences from Asia Etabs 2016 tutorial for beginners Practical ecocriticism Spinning woollen and worsted: being a practical treatise for the use of all persons engaged in these trad Programming productivity Miphams dialectics and the debates on emptiness The Peerless Christ The trading voyages of Andrew Cheyne, 1841-1844. Prayer altars john mulinde Almost human lee berger Technology investment strategy for the next two decades