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A New Unified Theory of Psychology **The Quest for a Unified Theory of Information** *The Grand Unified Theory* **Unified Theories of Cognition** **Unified Theory of Business Strategy** **A Unified Theory of Light** **Unified Theory of Reinforced Concrete** **The grand unified theory of software engineering** **A Unified Theory of Voting** **Unified Theory of Concrete Structures** *A Unified Theory of the Nucleus* **A Unified Theory of Syntactic Categories** *Mind* **The Unified Theory of Relationship Success** **Foundations of Logico-Linguistics** **A Unified Theory of Information Design** **Unified Theory of Special Functions** *Emergent Information* **The Ultimate Guide to Family Values** **Evolution, Information, and Personality** **A Unified Theory of Verbal and Nominal Projections** **Psychopathy as Unified Theory of Crime** *Strength of Materials* **Unified Theory of the Mechanical Behavior of Matter** *Einstein's Dream* *Evolutionary Instability* *The End Of Physics* *In Common* **The Quest for a Unified Theory of Information Toward a Unified Theory of Management** **The Grand Unified Theory of Weight Loss** **A Unified Theory of God, Mind and Matter** *Unified Theory of Process* **The Structure of Social Inconsistencies** **An Essay Toward a Unified Theory of Special Functions. (AM-18), Volume 18** *The Unified Theory of the Universe Book 1* *Elementary Structure of Navi* **Introduction to the Unified Theory of Electromagnetic Machines** **The Grand Unified Theory of Classical Physics** **Toward a Unified Theory of Problem Solving** **The General Unified Theory of Intelligence**

Syntactically speaking, it has long been known that noun phrases are parallel to clauses in many respects. While most syntactic theories incorporate this principle, nouns have generally been regarded as inferior to verbs in terms of their licensing abilities, and nominal projections have been regarded as less complex than verbal projections in terms of the number of functional categories that they contain. Ogawa, however, argues that clauses and noun phrases are perfectly parallel. This book provides a unified theory of clauses and noun phrases, ultimately helping to simplify numerous thorny issues in the syntax/morphology interface. The recent sociobiology debate has raised fundamental and previously unresolved conceptual problems. *Evolutionary Instability - Logical and Material Aspects of a Unified Theory of Biosocial Evolution* - offers approaches for their solution. The scientific applications comprise the dynamics and evolutionary instability of hierarchically organized systems, especially systems of interacting behavioural phenotypes in animals and man. The technical apparatus is thoroughly explained in intuitive terms within the text, and illustrated by numerous familiar examples and graphical representations, supplemented by an informal summary and discussion. The analyses offer new theoretical perspectives to such diverse fields as philosophy of science, evolutionary biology,

general system theory and sociology. Thirty years ago Albert Einstein died, his dream of a theory that would unify the universe unfulfilled. He spent the last decades of his life searching for such a theory—a theory that would explain everything from elementary particles and their interactions to the overall structure of the universe. But he failed, not because he didn't try hard enough, but because the attempt was ahead of its time. When Einstein worked on the problem literally nothing was known about black holes, white holes, singularities, the Big Bang explosion and the early universe, quarks, gauge invariance, and weak and strong nuclear forces. Today we know that all these things are important in relation to a unified theory, and that they must be incorporated in and explained by such a theory. Thus, in a sense, our problem is much more complex today than it was in Einstein's day. But scientists have persevered and as a result we are now tantalizingly close to achieving this long-sought goal. Important breakthroughs have been made. In this book we will look at these breakthroughs and at recent unified theories— theories that go by the names supergravity, superstrings, GUTs, and twistor theory. In order to understand the problem, however, we must begin at the beginning. If writing a multidisciplinary treatise is difficult (and this endeavor wasn't exactly a walk in the park) then I had to imagine how difficult it might be for the reader to assimilate the cross references to evolution, information dynamics and clinical psychology that characterize this book. Moreover, I had to consider that reading a book written in language derived from quantum physics, psychology and anthropology might prove to be a bit dreary, even for seasoned clinicians. So to preclude possible confusion this book was written with Information Theory in mind. That's why, for the sake of clarity, certain themes are repeated in successive chapters to serve as an anchor point for the diverse ideas that revolve around them. As to the book itself, it is offered as an integrative theory. For those who favor linear determinism and the narrow treatment of variables one at a time, this might seem speculative. Others, with an interest not just in understanding who we are, but how we fit into a vast cosmos might find it intriguing. My only hope is that it fosters debate.

Praise for "Evolution, Information, & Personality" — Not since Julian Jaynes' *The Origin of Consciousness in the Breakdown of the Bicameral Mind* has there been such a thought provoking account of human personality. Robert DePaolo's description how the mind evolved and its implications for psychiatry are ahead of our time — a must read for any student or professional in the fields of philosophy and psychology." David Kamen, PhD. Clinical Psychologist, Nashua Counseling Center ----- "A revolutionary treatise that includes an invigorating and thought provoking new therapeutic approach." Deborah Whitaker-Duncklee, Transpersonal Therapist, Author of *Looking Glass Sky*, *The Widow's Walk* and *Screenplays: Coconut Grove* and *We are Stardust*. One of the most active fields of educational research in recent years has been the investigation of problem-solving performance. Two opposing views of current research -- one suggesting that there are more differences than similarities within different domains, and the other stating that there is great similarity -- lead to a variety of questions: * Is problem solving a single construct? * Are there aspects of problem-solving performance that are similar across a variety of content domains? * What problem-solving skills learned within one context can be expected to transfer to other domains? The purpose of this book is to serve as the basis for the productive exchange of information that will help to answer these questions -- by drawing together preliminary theoretical understandings, sparking debate and disagreement, raising new questions and directions, and perhaps developing new world views. Professors Merrill and Grofman develop a unified model that incorporates voter motivations and assesses its empirical predictions--for both voter choice and candidate strategy--in the United States, Norway, and France. The analyses show that a combination of

proximity, direction, discounting, and party ID are compatible with the mildly but not extremely divergent policies that are characteristic of many two-party and multiparty electorates. All of these motivations are necessary to understand the linkage between candidate issue positions and voter preferences. The Grand Unified Theory of Weight Loss details exactly what you need to do to lose weight and maintain your results. It covers every possible circumstance, situation or problem and will work for anyone! The method addresses the psychology of weight loss including motivation, stress and your habitual programming. It treats you as an individual and identifies the most effective nutrition and exercise strategies for your body. The theory explains why most people struggle to get results, why a method works for one person but not another and why it is so hard to maintain results. This book is about helping you escape the weight loss trap and changing your body both inside and out. It is the most comprehensive and effective approach to body transformations available and can help you achieve any goal. The book gives you a clear pathway to get results even if your previous efforts have all failed. Unified Theory of Concrete Structures develops an integrated theory that encompasses the various stress states experienced by both RC & PC structures under the various loading conditions of bending, axial load, shear and torsion. Upon synthesis, the new rational theories replace the many empirical formulas currently in use for shear, torsion and membrane stress. The unified theory is divided into six model components: a) the struts-and-ties model, b) the equilibrium (plasticity) truss model, c) the Bernoulli compatibility truss model, d) the Mohr compatibility truss model, e) the softened truss model, and f) the softened membrane model. Hsu presents the six models as rational tools for the solution of the four basic types of stress, focusing on the significance of their intrinsic consistencies and their inter-relationships. Because of its inherent rationality, this unified theory of reinforced concrete can serve as the basis for the formulation of a universal and international design code. Includes an appendix and accompanying website hosting the authors' finite element program SCS along with instructions and examples Offers comprehensive coverage of content ranging from fundamentals of flexure, shear and torsion all the way to non-linear finite element analysis and design of wall-type structures under earthquake loading. Authored by world-leading experts on torsion and shear Reinforced concrete structures are subjected to a complex variety of stresses and strains. The four basic actions are bending, axial load, shear, and torsion. Presently, there is no single comprehensive theory for reinforced concrete structural behavior that addresses all of these basic actions and their interactions. Furthermore, there is little consistency among countries around the world in their building codes, especially in the specifications for shear and torsion. Unified Theory of Reinforced Concrete addresses this serious problem by integrating available information with new research data, developing one unified theory of reinforced concrete behavior that embraces and accounts for all four basic actions and their combinations. The theory is presented in a systematic manner, elucidating its five component models from a pedagogical and historical perspective while emphasizing the fundamental principles of equilibrium, compatibility, and the constitutive laws of materials. The significance of relationships between models and their intrinsic consistencies are emphasized. This theory can serve as the foundation on which to build a universal design code that can be adopted internationally. In addition to frames, the book explains the fundamental concept of the design of wall-type and shell-type structures. Unified Theory of Reinforced Concrete will be an important reference for all engineers involved in the design of concrete structures. The book can also serve well as a text for a graduate course in structural engineering. Science and philosophy are not different realms. They are parts of the same Whole Truth. Each century, the heart and mind of man has thirsted for and attained ever higher and more generalized truths, to better

explain more of all that exists around us. We now stand at a precipice, trying to bridge the narrow but stubborn gap between two major disciplines of science: Quantum Mechanics and General Relativity. Many have strived for a single Unified Theory that explains how the two work in unison. But perhaps mathematics, the most flexible of all languages, is an insufficient mechanism to explain such a theory in a single formula. Perhaps it will take the more common language of everyday tongues, to achieve this worthy goal. Brief but powerful language, may more clearly and meaningfully unify these two branches of science, into the trunk and heart of a unified whole. To explain not only the commonality between two branches of science, but also the more general commonality among all disciplines and human endeavors. This work is a summarized version, of an attempt to explain a thread that runs through everything that exists. And what each particular piece has In Common. This book is a Superfluid Vacuum Theory (SVT) of Quantum Gravity. Few phenomena have found such divergent descriptions in sociological literature as have social inconsistencies. They were studied by George Herbert Mead as eruptive "natural" events constituting a social temporality. Alfred Schütz described them as "explosions" of the individual actor's anticipatory action patterns. Talcott Parsons attempted to grasp social inconsistencies into his frame of "pattern variables," while Erving Goffman dealt with them as disruptions of "fostered impressions of reality" maintained by one or the other dominant team. The present study traces these divergent approaches back to various unchecked assumptions concerning the structure and the constitution of social types. Thus, to further clarify the relationship between social types and the relevance structure of interactional situations has been my first objective. This initially rather limited intention widened when the role of social inconsistencies for analysing the differences between play, game, and social action proper in the immediate context of social interaction became apparent. The structure of social inconsistencies seems to hold a key to unifying the theories of play and social, action. Unified Theory of Business Strategy (UTBS) Successful businesses require strategic thinking, well-formulated goals and a clear approach to implementation. These are widely accepted as essential to business success. But describing these factors is not the same as making them happen. What corporate executives and business owners increasingly need is a practical, workable approach to business strategy that is supported by theory (but not drowned in it). That is where this book comes in. In Unified Theory of Business Strategy, Dr Rod Samimi combines theory and practice to give readers a solid understanding of how to formulate and implement a pragmatic business strategy. It includes a theoretical framework and applied interpretations, plus a detailed guide for compiling business plans. Using the Sentinel 9 multidisciplinary approach, the book configures an innovative way to look at business strategy. Concern about psychology's fragmentation is not new, but there has for the past decade been increasing calls for psychologists to acknowledge the costs associated with fragmentation and to search for ways to unify the discipline. A New Unified Theory of Psychology introduces a new system that addresses psychology's current theoretical and philosophical difficulties. The new theory consists of four interlocking pieces that together provide—for the first time—a macro-level view that clarifies the nature of psychology's problems and offers a clear way to unify the various elements of the field. The unified theory provides the field of psychology with a well-defined subject matter, allowing both academic and professional psychologists will be able to develop a shared language and conceptual foundation. The description for this book, An Essay Toward a Unified Theory of Special Functions. (AM-18), Volume 18, will be forthcoming. Strength of Materials provides a comprehensive overview of the latest theory of strength of materials. The unified theory presented in this book is developed around three concepts: Hooke's Law, Equilibrium Equations, and

Compatibility conditions. The first two of these methods have been fully understood, but clearly are indirect methods with limitations. Through research, the authors have come to understand compatibility conditions, which, until now, had remained in an immature state of development. This method, the Integrated Force Method (IFM) couples equilibrium and compatibility conditions to determine forces directly. The combination of these methods allows engineering students from a variety of disciplines to comprehend and compare the attributes of each. The concept that IFM strength of materials theory is problem independent, and can be easily generalized for solving difficult problems in linear, nonlinear, and dynamic regimes is focused upon. Discussion of the theory is limited to simple linear analysis problems suitable for an undergraduate course in strength of materials. Provides a novel approach integrating two popular indirect solution methods with newly researched, more direct conditions Completes the previously partial theory of strength of materials A new frontier in solid mechanics A breakthrough in relationship dynamics, each of the traditional groupings of virtues and values is incorporated into a unified ten-level hierarchy: the first grand unified theory of its kind. The cardinal virtues, classical Greek values, humanistic values (amongst others) are collectively based within a behavioral foundation: wherein permitting a grand-scale synthesis of ethical philosophy and behavioral science. Affiliated applications extend to information technology and ethical artificial intelligence. The Grand Unified Theory is the unification theory of the four fundamental forces of nature (gravity, electromagnetism, strong nuclear force, and weak nuclear force). It is through the interactions between these four forces of nature that everything in our universe is created, including our DNA and the cells that compose our body. Einstein spent much of the later part of his life trying to unify these forces, but without success. The grand unified theory is also called the theory of everything, because it is supposed to answer many fundamental questions about our universe. The questions such as, why does our universe exist? Why is our universe composed of three-dimensional space and not five or six? What is energy? Why is there conscious life in our universe? What is the function of life in the universal order? Attempts to create a unified theory of the universe so far have been unsuccessful. Such a link, which would connect the living and non-living with each other, is absent in our science. Without it, its creation is doomed to failure. The book gives a study of the universe, which led to the discovery of such a link. It turned out to be the "elementary structure of Navi". No one has yet considered the Structure as a separate element for research. It, really, has appeared self-sufficient, self-improving, self-conscious and eternally existing. Its structural comparison with the hydrogen atom made it possible to clarify its internal structure. The description of its structural comparison with the solar system allowed us to discover that the Earth is not its planet. Through the structure of the Nave, we can model systems of any structural complexity. The elementary structure of Navi really allows you to combine through the internal structures of the worlds, but she is not able to connect these worlds among themselves. Her discovery, truly, is the main part of the Unified Theory of the Universe. First published in 1999. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company. This book applies the psychopathy concept toward the understanding of crime. Drawing on hundreds of studies and his own clinical, research, and practitioner experience working with the most antisocial and violent offenders, the author demonstrates that psychopathy can explain all forms of crime across the life course, and also examines the biosocial foundations of the disorder. With an abundance of case studies and historical references, written in a distinctive writing style, the book is equally fascinating to the academic scholar and the true crime buff alike. Communicative visuals, including written text, have a diverse range of forms and purposes. In this volume, the authors show that it is possible

to both describe and explain the major properties of diverse visual-communication forms and purposes within a common theoretical framework of information design and ethics. For those unaccustomed to thinking of written text as a visual form belonging to the same general class as other visual forms (colour, texture, shape, imagery, etc.), consider how a text's readability suffers if we remove all white space and punctuation, which can be identified as visual signals of the same subtype as grid lines and bullet points, dividing and calling attention to adjacent information. The authors identify deep connections between foundational visual design elements and the grammar of language itself. No physicist or chemist today questions the value of a single theory that describes and explains a wide variety of phenomena, but oddly enough, the authors have frequently been asked why they are interested in advancing a unified theory of visual communication. The simplest answer is: to treat visual communication as a science, and seeking unified theories is just what science does. In more practical terms, a unified approach to visual communication allows us to teach visual design students relatively few things that will enable them to do relatively many things. The architecture of the human language faculty has been one of the main foci of the linguistic research of the last half century. This branch of linguistics, broadly known as Generative Grammar, is concerned with the formulation of explanatory formal accounts of linguistic phenomena with the ulterior goal of gaining insight into the properties of the 'language organ'. The series comprises high quality monographs and collected volumes that address such issues. The topics in this series range from phonology to semantics, from syntax to information structure, from mathematical linguistics to studies of the lexicon. The general unified theory of intelligence addresses the cognitive functions of thinking, reasoning, and problem solving. At an abstract level, this theory construes the intellectual functions of humans and computers as, respectively, restricted and directed forms of the logic of implication. In other words, human intelligence operates according to production rules. Here, Wagman presents the central tenets and research elaboration of the general unified theory of intelligence that embraces both human and artificial intelligence across the cognitive domains of scientific discovery processes, inductive and deductive reasoning, and the mechanisms basic to analogical thinking and problem solving. In this "engaging" book, a noted neurosurgeon explores the possibility of intelligence in bacteria and other microorganisms (Library Journal). It has a goal and a strategy to achieve it. It disguises itself as it stealthily surveys its enemy's vulnerabilities. It mobilizes its resources to conquer. It bides its time until it is certain it can overwhelm its victim. Then it attacks. If it detects resistance it changes tactics—retreats, sends for reinforcements, captures its enemy's intelligence and incorporates it. It regroups and, transformed, goes forth again to triumph. This could be a description of a human army. It happens, however, to be a description of an army of cancer cells. Most of us shrink from describing bacteria and other microorganisms as intelligent. Neurosurgeon Frank Vertosick does not. And perhaps, when you finish reading *MIND: A UNIFIED THEORY OF LIFE AND INTELLIGENCE*, you will not either. What is intelligence? We define it in human terms, but are humans the only measure? We ascribe it to higher mammals and to social insects like bees and ants, but when we cross the threshold into cellular life, definitions blur. This revolutionary—but accessible and highly entertaining—exploration of intelligence is guaranteed to alter your appreciation of life on its most fundamental level. Frank T. Vertosick, J.R., M.D. is the author of *WHEN AIR HITS YOUR BRAIN* and *WHY WE HURT: THE NATURAL HISTORY OF PAIN* (Originally published as *THE GENIUS WITHIN*) At the dawn of the information age, a proper understanding of information and how it relates to matter and energy is of utmost importance for the survival of civilisation. Yet, attempts to reconcile information concepts underlying science and technology with

those en vogue in social science, humanities, and arts are rather rare. This book offers a new approach, departing from fragmented information concepts. Many academics refrain from undergoing unifications, as most undertakings are reductionistic. This book contends that it is the noble task of an as-yet-to-be-developed science of information to go one step in the direction of a unified theory of information without falling back into neither reduction nor anthropomorphisation. To be able to succeed in an ambitious task like this, the book advocates the application of complex systems theory and its philosophical underpinnings. Information needs to be interpreted in terms of self-organisation to do justice to the richness of its manifestations. The way the book does so will provide the reader with a deep insight into a basic feature of our world. The following are discussed in the volume: A Science of Information; A New Way of Thinking; Praxio-Onto-Epistemology; Evolutionary Systems Design; Evolutionary Systems Ontology; Evolutionary Systems Methodology; Capurro's Information Concept Trilemma; A Multi-Stage Model of Evolutionary Types of Information: Pattern Formation, Code-Making, and Constituting Sense; A Triple-C Model of Systemic Functions of Information: Cognising, Communicating, and Co-Operating; Nine Categories of Information Capabilities: Reflectivity (physical), Psyche (biotic), Consciousness (human); Connectivity (physical), Signalability (biotic), Languageability (human); Cohesiveness (physical), Coherency (biotic), Communitarity (human); Nine Categories of Information: Response (physical), Flexible Response (biotic), Reflexion (human); Correspondences (physical), Signals (biotic), Symbolic Acts (human); Assemblage (physical), Assignment (biotic), Association (human); A Unified Theory of Information for, about, and by means of the Information Society. The Unified Theory of Relationship Success answers the question "How can I develop a lifelong successful relationship with my partner?" This book reviews conventional relationship theories and turns some of them on their head. These past philosophies regarding relationship wisdom and teachings regarding how to have a rich and fulfilling relationship are obviously well intended. However, they also provide misguided advice for those looking for a truly successful long term partner. Prior teachings miss the crucial integrated concept that they are all unknowingly based upon. Just as Einstein did with this Theory of Relativity, in this book we combine the wisdom contained in prior relationship teachings into an integrated concept for relationship success. This Unified Theory of Relationship Success boils down to three simple life rules and a unifying theory governing how to combine them in your life to create a lifelong successful relationship with your partner. In 1962 a mimeographed sheet of paper fell into my possession. It had been prepared by Ernest Adams of the Philosophy Department at Berkeley as a handout for a colloquium. Headed 'SOME FALLACIES OF FORMAL LOGIC' it simply listed eleven little pieces of reasoning, all in ordinary English, and all absurd. I still have the sheet, and quote a couple of the arguments here to give the idea. • If you throw switch S and switch T, the motor will start. Therefore, either if you throw switch S the motor will start, or, if you throw switch T the motor will start. • It is not the case that if John passes history he will graduate. Therefore, John will pass history. The disconcerting thing about these inferences is, of course, that under the customary truth-functional interpretation of and, or, not, and if-then, they are supposed to be valid. What, if anything, is wrong? At first I was not disturbed by the examples. Having at that time considerable personal commitment to rationality in general and formal logic in particular, I felt it my duty and found myself easily able (or so I thought) to explain away most of them. But on reflection I had to admit that my explanations had an ad hoc character, varying suspiciously from example to example. Newell introduces Soar, an architecture for general cognition. A pioneer system in AI, Soar is the first problem-solver to create its own subgoals and learn continuously from its own experience. Its ability to operate within

the real-time constraints of intelligent behavior illustrates important characteristics of human cognition. For more than a century physicists have hoped that they were closing in on the Holy Grail of modern science: a unified theory that would make sense of the entire physical world, from the subnuclear realm of quarks and gluons to the very moment of creation of the universe. The End of Physics is a history of the attempts to find such a “theory of everything”; a forceful argument it will never be found; and a warning that the compromises necessary to produce a final theory may well undermine the rules of good science. At the heart of Lindley's story is the rise of the particle physicists and their attempts to reach far out into the cosmos for a unifying theory. Working beyond the grasp of the largest telescopes or the most powerful particle accelerators, and unable to subject their findings and theories to experimental scrutiny, they have moved into a world governed entirely by mathematical and highly speculative theorizing, none of which can be empirically verified. Lindley argues that a theory of everything derived from particle physics will be full of untested—and untestable—assumptions. And if physicists yield to such speculation, the field will retreat from the high ground of science, becoming instead a modern mythology. This would mean the end of physics as we know it.

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