national science foundation graduate research fellowship ben shapiro

national science foundation graduate research fellowship ben shapiro is a phrase that brings together two distinct topics—an esteemed academic award and a prominent media figure. This article explores the National Science Foundation Graduate Research Fellowship Program (NSF GRFP), its significance in fostering innovation and scientific careers, and addresses the curiosity around its association with Ben Shapiro. Readers will gain a comprehensive understanding of the fellowship, eligibility requirements, application process, and its broader impact on STEM fields. Additionally, the article examines whether Ben Shapiro has any direct connection to the NSF GRFP, clarifying misconceptions and providing factual insights. Engaging and informative, this guide is designed for students, educators, researchers, and anyone interested in the intersection of prestigious fellowships and public figures in science policy.

Understanding the National Science Foundation Graduate Research Fellowship Program

Overview of the NSF GRFP

The National Science Foundation Graduate Research Fellowship Program (NSF GRFP) is one of the most prestigious awards available to graduate students in the United States pursuing research-based degrees in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM). Established in 1952, the fellowship aims to recognize and support outstanding graduate students who have demonstrated exceptional potential for significant research achievements. The NSF GRFP provides funding, professional development opportunities, and national recognition, making it a highly sought-after distinction among emerging scientists.

Goals and Objectives

The primary goals of the NSF GRFP are to foster innovation, encourage academic excellence, and promote diversity in STEM fields. By investing in

talented students, the program helps cultivate a new generation of researchers and thought leaders who contribute to scientific advancements and address complex societal challenges. The fellowship also aims to broaden participation among underrepresented groups in STEM, supporting efforts to create a more inclusive research community.

Fellowship Benefits

- Three years of financial support within a five-year fellowship period
- An annual stipend for living expenses
- Cost-of-education allowance paid to the institution
- Access to professional development resources
- Opportunities for international research collaborations
- Prestige and national recognition within the scientific community

Eligibility Criteria and Application Process

Who Can Apply for the NSF GRFP?

Eligibility for the National Science Foundation Graduate Research Fellowship is limited to U.S. citizens, nationals, and permanent residents who are pursuing or planning to pursue a research-based master's or doctoral degree in eligible STEM disciplines. Applicants must be enrolled in or applying to accredited institutions within the United States. The program encourages applications from undergraduate seniors, early graduate students, and those who have not previously earned a graduate degree.

Application Components

The application process for the NSF GRFP is rigorous and competitive. Prospective fellows are required to submit a comprehensive package that demonstrates their research potential, academic achievements, and commitment to advancing knowledge in STEM fields. Key components include:

- Personal Statement: Outlines the applicant's academic journey, career goals, and motivation for pursuing research
- Graduate Research Plan Statement: Details the proposed research project and its broader impacts
- Transcripts: Evidence of academic performance and coursework in relevant disciplines

- Letters of Recommendation: Testimonials from faculty or mentors highlighting the applicant's abilities and potential

Evaluation Criteria

Applications are evaluated based on intellectual merit and broader impacts. Intellectual merit considers the applicant's demonstrated ability, accomplishments, and potential to contribute to scientific knowledge. Broader impacts assess the potential for the research to benefit society, promote diversity, and enhance STEM education. Review panels consist of experts in relevant fields who follow standardized criteria to ensure fairness and objectivity.

The Impact of the NSF GRFP on Scientific Careers

Career Opportunities and Advancement

Receiving the National Science Foundation Graduate Research Fellowship can be transformative for early-career researchers. The financial support allows fellows to focus on their studies and research without the burden of financial constraints. The prestige associated with the fellowship opens doors to further funding, collaborations, and leadership roles within academia, industry, and government. Many NSF GRFP recipients go on to become influential scientists, educators, and innovators.

Networking and Professional Development

Fellows gain access to a vast network of peers and mentors, enhancing their professional growth. NSF offers workshops, seminars, and resources designed to sharpen research skills and foster interdisciplinary collaborations. The program also encourages international experiences, allowing fellows to engage with global scientific communities and broaden their perspectives.

Contribution to Diversity and Inclusion

The NSF GRFP plays a crucial role in supporting underrepresented groups in STEM. By providing targeted resources and recognition, the program helps cultivate a diverse pool of talent, ensuring that scientific advancements reflect a wide range of perspectives and experiences. This commitment to diversity strengthens the overall impact of the U.S. scientific enterprise.

Ben Shapiro: Background and Relevance to the Fellowship

Who Is Ben Shapiro?

Ben Shapiro is a well-known political commentator, author, and media personality. He is recognized for his work in political analysis, debate, and social commentary. Shapiro's background includes a degree in political science from UCLA and a law degree from Harvard Law School. While he is influential in public discourse, his expertise is not in STEM fields or scientific research.

Ben Shapiro and the NSF GRFP: Addressing Myths and Facts

There is no documented evidence or public record indicating that Ben Shapiro is a recipient of the National Science Foundation Graduate Research Fellowship. The NSF GRFP focuses on supporting students in STEM disciplines, whereas Shapiro's academic and professional pursuits are rooted in law and political science. Occasionally, search queries or discussions may conflate public figures with prestigious awards, leading to misconceptions. It is important to rely on verified sources and program records when exploring the background of fellowship recipients.

Public Figures and STEM Fellowships

The intersection of public figures and scientific fellowships often sparks curiosity, especially when individuals have a prominent role in shaping science policy or education. While Ben Shapiro frequently discusses scientific topics and public policy, he has not been publicly associated with the NSF GRFP. The program continues to spotlight those who demonstrate excellence in STEM research, focusing on individuals who drive innovation and discovery.

Frequently Asked Questions about NSF GRFP and Ben Shapiro

Is Ben Shapiro a recipient of the National Science Foundation Graduate Research Fellowship?

There is no evidence to support that Ben Shapiro has been awarded the NSF GRFP. His academic background is in law and political science, sectors that do not fall under the fellowship’s eligible STEM disciplines.

What are the main benefits of the NSF GRFP?

NSF GRFP fellows receive three years of financial support, an annual stipend, a cost-of-education allowance, professional development resources, and opportunities for research collaborations.

Who is eligible to apply for the NSF GRFP?

U.S. citizens, nationals, and permanent residents pursuing research-based advanced degrees in STEM fields are eligible. The program targets undergraduate seniors and early graduate students.

What disciplines are covered by the NSF GRFP?

The fellowship covers a wide range of STEM disciplines, including engineering, mathematics, biological sciences, chemistry, physics, computer science, and social sciences with a research focus.

How competitive is the NSF GRFP?

The NSF GRFP is highly competitive, with thousands of applicants vying for a limited number of fellowships each year. Successful applicants demonstrate exceptional academic and research potential.

What is the application deadline for the NSF GRFP?

Deadlines vary by discipline but generally fall in October each year. Applicants should review NSF’s official guidelines for specific dates and requirements.

Can graduate students apply for the NSF GRFP more than once?

Yes, applicants may apply once as an undergraduate and once as a graduate student, provided they meet eligibility requirements and have not previously earned a graduate degree.

Does the NSF GRFP support international research experiences?

Yes, fellows are encouraged to pursue international research opportunities to advance their projects and foster global scientific collaboration.

How does the NSF GRFP contribute to diversity in STEM?

The program actively promotes diversity by supporting underrepresented groups, offering targeted resources, and emphasizing the broader impacts of scientific research on society.

Why is Ben Shapiro associated with the NSF GRFP in search queries?

The association may arise from public curiosity, misinformation, or accidental conflation of prominent figures with prestigious awards. There is no direct connection between Ben Shapiro and the NSF GRFP.

National Science Foundation Graduate Research Fellowship Ben Shapiro

National Science Foundation Graduate Research Fellowship: Ben Shapiro and the Pursuit of Knowledge

The National Science Foundation Graduate Research Fellowship (NSF GRFP) is a prestigious award coveted by aspiring scientists and engineers across the nation. Its impact extends far beyond funding, shaping the careers of future leaders in research and innovation. This post delves into the intersection of the NSF GRFP and prominent conservative commentator Ben Shapiro, exploring the fellowship's broader context, its significance for recipients, and dispelling any misconceptions surrounding its association with specific political ideologies. While Ben Shapiro himself hasn't publicly received or discussed receiving an NSF GRFP, examining the program through his lens of intellectual discourse provides a unique perspective. We'll dissect the application process, the criteria for success, and what makes this fellowship a cornerstone of scientific advancement.

Understanding the NSF GRFP: More Than Just Funding

The NSF GRFP isn't merely a financial aid package; it's a badge of honor signifying exceptional academic potential and research promise. Awarded to outstanding graduate students in STEM fields,

the fellowship offers:

Three years of financial support: This crucial funding covers tuition, fees, and a generous stipend, allowing recipients to focus entirely on their research without the burden of financial constraints.
Access to a vibrant research community: Fellows become part of a nationwide network of exceptional researchers, fostering collaboration and mentorship opportunities.
Career advancement: The NSF GRFP significantly enhances a graduate student's CV, boosting their chances of securing post-doctoral positions, faculty appointments, and leadership roles within the scientific community.

The Application Process: Navigating the Rigors of Competition

Securing an NSF GRFP is exceptionally challenging. The application process is rigorous and demands significant time and effort. Key components include:

A compelling research proposal: This section is pivotal, showcasing the applicant's research expertise, innovative ideas, and potential impact. Clarity, originality, and feasibility are paramount.
Strong academic record: Exceptional grades and a proven record of academic excellence are crucial.
Letters of recommendation: Strong endorsements from professors and mentors who can attest to the applicant's abilities and potential are essential.
Personal statement: This section offers the applicant an opportunity to demonstrate their passion for research, their career goals, and their suitability for the fellowship.

Beyond the Numbers: The Importance of Intellectual Merit and Broader Impacts

The NSF GRFP selection committee values not only intellectual merit (the quality and originality of the research proposal) but also broader impacts (the potential contribution of the research to society). This holistic approach reflects the NSF's commitment to fostering scientific advancements that benefit humanity. This is a crucial point, as it transcends any potential political biases. The program's focus remains firmly rooted in scientific rigor and its societal benefits.

The Role of Mentorship and Networking

Success in the NSF GRFP process often hinges on mentorship and networking. Seeking guidance from experienced researchers and professors can provide invaluable insights into the application process and refine the research proposal. Connecting with fellow applicants and past recipients can create a supportive environment and offer valuable advice.

Addressing Misconceptions: Politics and the NSF GRFP

It's important to dispel any misconceptions that might link the NSF GRFP to specific political ideologies. The selection process is meticulously designed to be unbiased, emphasizing the scientific merit and broader impact of the proposed research. While individual researchers may hold diverse political viewpoints, the NSF GRFP remains steadfast in its commitment to supporting exceptional research regardless of political affiliation. The focus remains on the scientific contributions, the potential for discovery, and the societal impact of the research. Ben Shapiro's own emphasis on reasoned debate and critical thinking aligns with the core principles of scientific inquiry underpinning the NSF GRFP.

Conclusion

The National Science Foundation Graduate Research Fellowship is a highly prestigious and competitive award that signifies exceptional talent and potential in STEM fields. While not directly associated with any political figure like Ben Shapiro, understanding its rigorous application process and its emphasis on both intellectual merit and broader impacts underscores its importance in nurturing the future of scientific advancement. The fellowship serves as a testament to the enduring pursuit of knowledge and its potential to shape a better world.

FAQs

1. Is the NSF GRFP only for US citizens? No, the NSF GRFP is open to both US citizens and permanent residents. International students may also be eligible depending on their status.

2. What fields of study are eligible for the NSF GRFP? The NSF GRFP encompasses a broad range of STEM fields, including but not limited to biology, chemistry, physics, engineering, computer science, and mathematics.

3. What is the typical acceptance rate for the NSF GRFP? The acceptance rate is highly competitive, typically ranging below 20%.

4. Can I reapply for the NSF GRFP if I am not successful the first time? Yes, applicants can reapply, often refining their proposals and strengthening their applications based on feedback from previous submissions.

5. Where can I find more information about the NSF GRFP application process and deadlines? The official NSF website provides comprehensive information, including application guidelines, eligibility criteria, and deadlines. Consult this resource for the most up-to-date and accurate information.

national science foundation graduate research fellowship ben shapiro: Rethinking Race and Ethnicity in Research Methods John H Stanfield II, 2016-06-03 This collection of original work demonstrates the new ways in which particular research methodologies are used, valued and critiqued in the field of race and ethnic studies. Contributing authors discuss the ways in which their personal and professional histories and experiences lead them to select and use particular methodologies over the course of their careers. They then provide the intellectual histories, strengths and weaknesses of these methods as applied to issues of race and ethnicity and discuss the ethical, practical, and epistemological issues that have influenced and challenged their methodological principles and applications. Through these rigorous self-examinations, this text presents a dynamic example of how scholars engage both research methodologies and issues of social justice and ethics. This volume is a successor to Stanfield's landmark Race and Ethnicity in Research Methods.

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national science foundation graduate research fellowship ben shapiro: *Directory of Graduate Research* American Chemical Society. Committee on Professional Training, 1983

national science foundation graduate research fellowship ben shapiro: Directory of Research Grants, 1996 Lynn E. Miner, 1995 A listing of grant programmes for individuals and institutions in search of support.

national science foundation graduate research fellowship ben shapiro: Graduate STEM Education for the 21st Century National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, Policy and Global Affairs, Board on Higher Education and Workforce, Committee on Revitalizing Graduate STEM Education for the 21st Century, 2018-09-21 The U.S. system of graduate education in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) has served the nation and its science and engineering enterprise extremely well. Over the course of their education, graduate students become involved in advancing the frontiers of discovery, as well as in making significant contributions to the growth of the U.S. economy, its national security, and the health and well-being of its people. However, continuous, dramatic innovations in research methods and technologies, changes in the nature and availability of work, shifts in demographics, and expansions in the scope of occupations needing STEM expertise raise questions about how well the current STEM graduate education system is meeting the full array of 21st century needs. Indeed, recent surveys of employers and graduates and studies of graduate education suggest that many graduate programs do not adequately prepare students to translate their knowledge into impact in multiple careers. Graduate STEM Education for the 21st Century examines the current state of U.S. graduate STEM education. This report explores how the system might best respond to ongoing developments in the conduct of research on evidence-based teaching practices and in the needs and interests of its students and the broader society it seeks to serve. This will be an essential resource for the primary stakeholders in the U.S. STEM enterprise, including federal and state policymakers, public and private funders, institutions of higher education, their administrators and faculty, leaders in business and industry, and the students the system is intended to educate.

national science foundation graduate research fellowship ben shapiro: Annual Report of the National Science Foundation National Science Foundation (U.S.), 1950

national science foundation graduate research fellowship ben shapiro: Subsidizing Democracy Michael G. Miller, 2013-12-15 In the wake of Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission (2010), the case that allowed corporate and union spending in elections, many Americans despaired over the corrosive influence that private and often anonymous money can have on political platforms, campaigns, and outcomes at the federal and state level. In McComish v. Bennett (2011), the Supreme Court declared unconstitutional the matching funds feature of so-called Clean Elections public financing laws, but there has been no strong challenge to the

constitutionality of public funding as such. In Subsidizing Democracy, Michael G. Miller considers the impact of state-level public election financing on political campaigns through the eyes of candidates. Miller's insights are drawn from survey data obtained from more than 1,000 candidates, elite interview testimony, and twenty years of election data. This book is therefore not only an effort to judge the effects of existing public election funding but also a study of elite behavior, campaign effects, and the structural factors that influence campaigns and voters. The presence of publicly funded candidates in elections, Miller reports, results in broad changes to the electoral system, including more interaction between candidates and the voting public and significantly higher voter participation. He presents evidence that by providing neophytes with resources that would have been unobtainable otherwise, subsidies effectively manufacture quality challengers. Miller describes how matching-funds provisions of Clean Elections laws were pervasively manipulated by candidates and parties and were ultimately struck down by the Supreme Court. A revealing book that will change the way we think about campaign funding, Subsidizing Democracy concludes with an evaluation of existing proposals for future election policy in light of Miller's findings.

national science foundation graduate research fellowship ben shapiro: Government Research Directory , 2005

national science foundation graduate research fellowship ben shapiro: Internal Revenue Bulletin United States. Internal Revenue Service, 1961-06

national science foundation graduate research fellowship ben shapiro: Fostering Integrity in Research National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, Policy and Global Affairs, Committee on Science, Engineering, Medicine, and Public Policy, Committee on Responsible Science, 2018-01-13 The integrity of knowledge that emerges from research is based on individual and collective adherence to core values of objectivity, honesty, openness, fairness, accountability, and stewardship. Integrity in science means that the organizations in which research is conducted encourage those involved to exemplify these values in every step of the research process. Understanding the dynamics that support â€ or distort â€ practices that uphold the integrity of research by all participants ensures that the research enterprise advances knowledge. The 1992 report Responsible Science: Ensuring the Integrity of the Research Process evaluated issues related to scientific responsibility and the conduct of research. It provided a valuable service in describing and analyzing a very complicated set of issues, and has served as a crucial basis for thinking about research integrity for more than two decades. However, as experience has accumulated with various forms of research misconduct, detrimental research practices, and other forms of misconduct, as subsequent empirical research has revealed more about the nature of scientific misconduct, and because technological and social changes have altered the environment in which science is conducted, it is clear that the framework established more than two decades ago needs to be updated. Responsible Science served as a valuable benchmark to set the context for this most recent analysis and to help guide the committee's thought process. Fostering Integrity in Research identifies best practices in research and recommends practical options for discouraging and addressing research misconduct and detrimental research practices.

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national science foundation graduate research fellowship ben shapiro: *Applications of Accelerators in Research and Industry: Proceedings of the Fifteenth International Conference* Jerome L. Duggan, I. Lon Morgan, 1999-06-18 The papers in this proceedings volume describe the research and applications of low energy accelerators. The research is primarily in the field of nuclear and atomic physics. The applications are: ion implantation and all of the ion beam diagnostic techniques that are currently in use with small accelerators.

national science foundation graduate research fellowship ben shapiro: *Annual Register of Grant Support 1998* Bowker Editorial Staff, R R Bowker Publishing, Bowker, 1997-09

national science foundation graduate research fellowship ben shapiro: *Publications of the National Science Foundation* National Science Foundation (U.S.), 1989

national science foundation graduate research fellowship ben shapiro: Liver Immunology M. Eric Gershwin, John M. Vierling, Michael P. Manns, 2013-11-19 Liver Immunology: Principles and Practice, Second Edition begins with important information about the epidemiology and mortality of liver disease worldwide. This information is followed by chapters related to basic immunology, application of liver immunology for diagnosis, and several excellent chapters that provide a solid foundation for understanding immune-mediated liver disease, including those associated with the biliary tree. A chapter on non-hepatic manifestations of immune mediated liver disease helps provide context for how these diseases affect the patient overall. In addition, chapters discuss various discrete immunologically-mediated infectious liver disorders including those related to bacteria, parasites, and all of the classic viruses. Chapters on the traditional autoimmune liver diseases -- primary biliary cirrhosis, autoimmune hepatitis, primary sclerosing cholangitis as well as overlap syndrome – are also included. The breadth of this comprehensive second edition is highlighted by chapters on alcoholic liver disease, non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, and drug-induced liver disease, among others. This invaluable new edition ends with a forward-looking view of future directions and how the field might meet the challenge of refractory patients. Developed by a renowned group of authors, Liver Immunology: Principles and Practice, Second Edition will again serve as a comprehensive textbook by providing an excellent overview for this rapidly evolving field. It greatly adds to the understanding of the pathogenesis of these diseases, while also providing novel insights that can be harnessed into helping improve the care of patients afflicted with various immune-mediated diseases. This volume will again be a must-read for clinicians at all levels, investigators and students.

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national science foundation graduate research fellowship ben shapiro: The Soundscape of Modernity Emily Thompson, 2004-09-17 A vibrant history of acoustical technology and aural culture in early-twentieth-century America. In this history of aural culture in early-twentieth-century America, Emily Thompson charts dramatic transformations in what people heard and how they listened. What they heard was a new kind of sound that was the product of modern technology. They listened as newly critical consumers of aural commodities. By examining the technologies that produced this sound, as well as the culture that enthusiastically consumed it, Thompson recovers a lost dimension of the Machine Age and deepens our understanding of the experience of change that characterized the era. Reverberation equations, sound meters, microphones, and acoustical tiles were deployed in places as varied as Boston's Symphony Hall, New York's office skyscrapers, and the soundstages of Hollywood. The control provided by these technologies, however, was applied in ways that denied the particularity of place, and the diverse spaces of modern America began to sound alike as a universal new sound predominated. Although this sound—clear, direct, efficient, and nonreverberant—had little to say about the physical spaces in which it was produced, it speaks volumes about the culture that created it. By listening to it, Thompson constructs a compelling new account of the experience of modernity in America.

national science foundation graduate research fellowship ben shapiro: Mental Health, Substance Use, and Wellbeing in Higher Education National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, Health and Medicine Division, Policy and Global Affairs, Board on Health Sciences Policy, Board on Higher Education and Workforce, Committee on Mental Health, Substance Use, and Wellbeing in STEMM Undergraduate and Graduate Education, 2021-03-05 Student wellbeing is foundational to academic success. One recent survey of postsecondary educators found that nearly 80 percent believed emotional wellbeing is a very or extremely important factor in student success. Studies have found the dropout rates for students with a diagnosed mental health problem range from 43 percent to as high as 86 percent. While dealing with stress is a normal part of life, for some

students, stress can adversely affect their physical, emotional, and psychological health, particularly given that adolescence and early adulthood are when most mental illnesses are first manifested. In addition to students who may develop mental health challenges during their time in postsecondary education, many students arrive on campus with a mental health problem or having experienced significant trauma in their lives, which can also negatively affect physical, emotional, and psychological wellbeing. The nation's institutions of higher education are seeing increasing levels of mental illness, substance use and other forms of emotional distress among their students. Some of the problematic trends have been ongoing for decades. Some have been exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic and resulting economic consequences. Some are the result of long-festering systemic racism in almost every sphere of American life that are becoming more widely acknowledged throughout society and must, at last, be addressed. Mental Health, Substance Use, and Wellbeing in Higher Education lays out a variety of possible strategies and approaches to meet increasing demand for mental health and substance use services, based on the available evidence on the nature of the issues and what works in various situations. The recommendations of this report will support the delivery of mental health and wellness services by the nation's institutions of higher education.

national science foundation graduate research fellowship ben shapiro: Defending Planet Earth National Research Council, Division on Engineering and Physical Sciences, Aeronautics and Space Engineering Board, Space Studies Board, Committee to Review Near-Earth-Object Surveys and Hazard Mitigation Strategies, 2010-07-21 The United States spends approximately $4 million each year searching for near-Earth objects (NEOs). The objective is to detect those that may collide with Earth. The majority of this funding supports the operation of several observatories that scan the sky searching for NEOs. This, however, is insufficient in detecting the majority of NEOs that may present a tangible threat to humanity. A significantly smaller amount of funding supports ways to protect the Earth from such a potential collision or mitigation. In 2005, a Congressional mandate called for NASA to detect 90 percent of NEOs with diameters of 140 meters of greater by 2020. Defending Planet Earth: Near-Earth Object Surveys and Hazard Mitigation Strategies identifies the need for detection of objects as small as 30 to 50 meters as these can be highly destructive. The book explores four main types of mitigation including civil defense, slow push or pull methods, kinetic impactors and nuclear explosions. It also asserts that responding effectively to hazards posed by NEOs requires national and international cooperation. Defending Planet Earth: Near-Earth Object Surveys and Hazard Mitigation Strategies is a useful guide for scientists, astronomers, policy makers and engineers.

national science foundation graduate research fellowship ben shapiro: Applied and Environmental Microbiology , 2001

national science foundation graduate research fellowship ben shapiro: *Organic Electronics II* Hagen Klauk, 2012-04-09 Like its predecessor this book is devoted to the materials, manufacturing and applications aspects of organic thin-film transistors. Once again authored by the most renowned experts from this fascinating and fast-moving area of research, it offers a joint perspective both broad and in-depth on the latest developments in the areas of materials chemistry, transport physics, materials characterization, manufacturing technology, and circuit integration of organic transistors. With its many figures and detailed index, this book once again also serves as a ready reference.

national science foundation graduate research fellowship ben shapiro: AAEA Newsletter , 1994

national science foundation graduate research fellowship ben shapiro: UNESCO science report UNESCO, 2015-11-09 There are fewer grounds today than in the past to deplore a North-South divide in research and innovation. This is one of the key findings of the UNESCO Science Report: towards 2030. A large number of countries are now incorporating science, technology and innovation in their national development agenda, in order to make their economies less reliant on raw materials and more rooted in knowledge. Most research and development (R&D)

is taking place in high-income countries, but innovation of some kind is now occurring across the full spectrum of income levels according to the first survey of manufacturing companies in 65 countries conducted by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics and summarized in this report. For many lower-income countries, sustainable development has become an integral part of their national development plans for the next 10–20 years. Among higher-income countries, a firm commitment to sustainable development is often coupled with the desire to maintain competitiveness in global markets that are increasingly leaning towards ‘green’ technologies. The quest for clean energy and greater energy efficiency now figures among the research priorities of numerous countries. Written by more than 50 experts who are each covering the country or region from which they hail, the UNESCO Science Report: towards 2030 provides more country-level information than ever before. The trends and developments in science, technology and innovation policy and governance between 2009 and mid-2015 described here provide essential baseline information on the concerns and priorities of countries that could orient the implementation and drive the assessment of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the years to come.

national science foundation graduate research fellowship ben shapiro: *Gene Drives on the Horizon* National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, Division on Earth and Life Studies, Board on Life Sciences, Committee on Gene Drive Research in Non-Human Organisms: Recommendations for Responsible Conduct, 2016-08-28 Research on gene drive systems is rapidly advancing. Many proposed applications of gene drive research aim to solve environmental and public health challenges, including the reduction of poverty and the burden of vector-borne diseases, such as malaria and dengue, which disproportionately impact low and middle income countries. However, due to their intrinsic qualities of rapid spread and irreversibility, gene drive systems raise many questions with respect to their safety relative to public and environmental health. Because gene drive systems are designed to alter the environments we share in ways that will be hard to anticipate and impossible to completely roll back, questions about the ethics surrounding use of this research are complex and will require very careful exploration. Gene Drives on the Horizon outlines the state of knowledge relative to the science, ethics, public engagement, and risk assessment as they pertain to research directions of gene drive systems and governance of the research process. This report offers principles for responsible practices of gene drive research and related applications for use by investigators, their institutions, the research funders, and regulators.

national science foundation graduate research fellowship ben shapiro: Seeking Nature's Logic David B. Wilson, 2009 Studies the path of natural philosophy (i.e., physics) from Isaac Newton through Scotland into the nineteenth-century background to the modern revolution in physics. Examines how the history of science has been influenced by John Robison and other notable intellectuals of the Scottish Enlightenment--Provided by publisher.

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national science foundation graduate research fellowship ben shapiro: The Science of Effective Mentorship in STEMM National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, Policy and Global Affairs, Board on Higher Education and Workforce, Committee on Effective Mentoring in STEMM, 2020-01-24 Mentorship is a catalyst capable of unleashing one's potential for discovery, curiosity, and participation in STEMM and subsequently improving the training environment in which that STEMM potential is fostered. Mentoring relationships provide developmental spaces in which students' STEMM skills are honed and pathways into STEMM fields can be discovered. Because mentorship can be so influential in shaping the future STEMM workforce, its occurrence should not be left to chance or idiosyncratic implementation. There is a gap between what we know about effective mentoring and how it is practiced in higher education. The Science of Effective Mentorship in STEMM studies mentoring programs and practices at the undergraduate and graduate levels. It explores the importance of mentorship, the science of

mentoring relationships, mentorship of underrepresented students in STEMM, mentorship structures and behaviors, and institutional cultures that support mentorship. This report and its complementary interactive guide present insights on effective programs and practices that can be adopted and adapted by institutions, departments, and individual faculty members.

national science foundation graduate research fellowship ben shapiro: National Directory of Nonprofit Organizations , 2002

national science foundation graduate research fellowship ben shapiro: *The Cult of Smart* Fredrik deBoer, 2020-08-04 Named one of Vulture's Top 10 Best Books of 2020! Leftist firebrand Fredrik deBoer exposes the lie at the heart of our educational system and demands top-to-bottom reform. Everyone agrees that education is the key to creating a more just and equal world, and that our schools are broken and failing. Proposed reforms variously target incompetent teachers, corrupt union practices, or outdated curricula, but no one acknowledges a scientifically-proven fact that we all understand intuitively: Academic potential varies between individuals, and cannot be dramatically improved. In The Cult of Smart, educator and outspoken leftist Fredrik deBoer exposes this omission as the central flaw of our entire society, which has created and perpetuated an unjust class structure based on intellectual ability. Since cognitive talent varies from person to person, our education system can never create equal opportunity for all. Instead, it teaches our children that hierarchy and competition are natural, and that human value should be based on intelligence. These ideas are counter to everything that the left believes, but until they acknowledge the existence of individual cognitive differences, progressives remain complicit in keeping the status quo in place. This passionate, voice-driven manifesto demands that we embrace a new goal for education: equality of outcomes. We must create a world that has a place for everyone, not just the academically talented. But we'll never achieve this dream until the Cult of Smart is destroyed.

national science foundation graduate research fellowship ben shapiro: Introduction to Abstract Algebra Benjamin Fine, Anthony M. Gaglione, Gerhard Rosenberger, 2014-07-01 A new approach to abstract algebra that eases student anxieties by building on fundamentals. Introduction to Abstract Algebra presents a breakthrough approach to teaching one of math's most intimidating concepts. Avoiding the pitfalls common in the standard textbooks, Benjamin Fine, Anthony M. Gaglione, and Gerhard Rosenberger set a pace that allows beginner-level students to follow the progression from familiar topics such as rings, numbers, and groups to more difficult concepts. Classroom tested and revised until students achieved consistent, positive results, this textbook is designed to keep students focused as they learn complex topics. Fine, Gaglione, and Rosenberger's clear explanations prevent students from getting lost as they move deeper and deeper into areas such as abelian groups, fields, and Galois theory. This textbook will help bring about the day when abstract algebra no longer creates intense anxiety but instead challenges students to fully grasp the meaning and power of the approach. Topics covered include: • Rings • Integral domains • The fundamental theorem of arithmetic • Fields • Groups • Lagrange's theorem • Isomorphism theorems for groups • Fundamental theorem of finite abelian groups • The simplicity of An for n5 • Sylow theorems • The Jordan-Hölder theorem • Ring isomorphism theorems • Euclidean domains • Principal ideal domains • The fundamental theorem of algebra • Vector spaces • Algebras • Field extensions: algebraic and transcendental • The fundamental theorem of Galois theory • The insolvability of the quintic

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national science foundation graduate research fellowship ben shapiro: *Awards Honors & Prizes, Volume 2* Thomson Gale, 2007-04 This international directory describes awards given for achievements in virtually every field of endeavor. Awards are listed alphabetically by the name of the administering organization, followed by alphabetical listings and descriptions of each of the awards it offers. Each volume contains organization, award, and subject indexes for quick reference. This reference includes e-mail addresses and URLs.

national science foundation graduate research fellowship ben shapiro: Modern Food,

Moral Food Helen Zoe Veit, 2013 American eating changed dramatically in the early twentieth century. As food production became more industrialized, nutritionists, home economists, and so-called racial scientists were all pointing Americans toward a newly scientific approach to diet. Food faddists were rewriting the most basic rules surrounding eating, while reformers were working to reshape the diets of immigrants and the poor. And by the time of World War I, the country's first international aid program was bringing moral advice about food conservation into kitchens around the country. In Modern Food, Moral Food, Helen Zoe Veit argues that the twentieth-century food revolution was fueled by a powerful conviction that Americans had a moral obligation to use self-discipline and reason, rather than taste and tradition, in choosing what to eat.

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national science foundation graduate research fellowship ben shapiro: Science, Public Health and Nation-Building in Soekarno-Era Indonesia Vivek Neelakantan, 2017-06-23 In 1949, the newly-independent Indonesia inherited a health system that was devastated by three-and-a-half years of Japanese occupation and four years of revolutionary struggle against the Dutch. Additionally, the country had to cope with the resurgence of epidemic and endemic diseases. The Ministry of Health had initiated a number of symbolic public health initiatives – both during the Indonesian Revolution (1945 to 1949) and the early 1950s – resulting in a noticeable decline of mortality. These initiatives fuelled the newly-independent nation’s confidence because they demonstrated to the international community that Indonesia was capable of standing on its own feet. Unfortunately, by the mid-1950s, Indonesia’s public health program faltered due to a constellation of factors attributed to the political tensions between Java and the Outer Islands, administrative problems, corruption, and rampant inflation. The optimism that characterised the early years of independence gave way to despair. The Soekarno era could, therefore, be interpreted as the era of bold plans but unfulfilled aspirations in Indonesian public health. Based on extensive archival research and a close reading of Indonesian primary sources, this book provides a nuanced account of the inner tensions in Indonesian public health during the twentieth century – between a narrow biomedical approach that emphasised disease eradication, and a holistic approach that linked public health to practical concerns of nation-building.

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