

Ucds Ford Full V1 26 008 Ford Ucdsys Ucds Pro Diagnostic

The meeting on experimental hepatocarcinogenesis which took place in Spa, Belgium at the end of May 1987 was the Second European Meeting. About 100 scientists, mostly from Europe but also from the United States, met there for three days in a very friendly atmosphere to exchange knowledge and ideas on experimental and human liver carcinogenesis. The main topics discussed during the meeting included general reviews on hepatocarcinogenesis, experimental models of hepatocarcinogenesis, biology of hepatocarcinogenesis, and in vitro studies in hepatocarcinogenesis. They are all covered by the various chapters of this proceedings volume, which reflects the present state of knowledge in this important field of cancer research. The final aim of that research is to understand the basic mechanisms of carcinogenesis. The liver offers a particularly interesting tool to reach such a goal. Indeed, its biochemistry, its morphology, and its physiology are very diverse, but relatively well known. Various protocols have been developed to produce hepatocellular carcinomas or other malignant tumors. Their appearance is most often preceded by phenotypically altered foci and nodules which have been isolated and characterized. The macrocell populations of normal, neoplastic, and malignant livers have been cultivated.

The significance of the present IAU symposium, "The Large Scale Structure of the Universe", fortunately requires no elaboration by the editors. The quality of the wide range of observational and theoretical astrophysics contained in this volume speaks for itself. The published version of the proceedings contains all the contributions presented at the symposium with the exception of an introductory lecture by V. A. Ambartsumian. Contributed papers, short contributions and discussions have been included according

to the recommendations of the IAU. Many people contributed to the success of the symposium. First of all, thanks are due to the US Academy of Sciences and to the Estonian Academy of Sciences, sponsoring this symposium in Tallinn. The efforts of Academician K. Rebane, President of the Estonian Academy of Sciences, are particularly appreciated. The astronomical hosts of the symposium were the members of the W. Struve Astrophysical Observatory Tartu who made outstanding efforts to lavish participants with Estonian hospitality which was greatly appreciated and enjoyed by them and their guests. The members of the Scientific and Local Organising Committees are listed below and we thank all of them for their contributions which were central to the success of the symposium. In addition are listed members of the Technical Organising Committee who were responsible for all details of the organisation and whose vigilance ensured that all aspects of the symposium ran smoothly and efficiently. Their contributions are gratefully acknowledged.

Volume 18 continues the Reviews in Modern Astronomy with two invited reviews and highlight contributions which were presented during the International Scientific Conference of the Astronomical Society on the topic "From Cosmological Structures to the Milky Way", held in Prague, Czech Republic, September 20 to 25, 2001. The contributions to the meeting published in this volume discuss among other subjects, X-ray astronomy, cosmology, star formation and the Galactic Centre.

New illustrated atlas on modern galaxy classification for astronomers, researchers, students, and amateurs.

Inborn Disorders of Sphingolipid Metabolism

Proceedings of the ESO Workshop Held in Garching, 27-30 August 2002

Globular Cluster Systems

Dwarf Galaxies (IAU S344)

Planets, Stars and Stellar Systems

Markets and Strategies

This book presents a collection of focused review papers on the advances in topics in modern astronomy, astrophysics, cosmology and planetary science. The chapters are written by expert members of an EU-funded ERASMUS+ program of strategic partnership between several European institutes. The 13 reviews comprise the topics: Space debris, optical measurements Meteors, light from comets and asteroids Extrasolar enigmas: from disintegrating exoplanets to exo-asteroids Physical conditions and chemical abundances in photoionized nebulae from optical spectra Observational Constraints on the Common Envelope Phase A modern guide to quantitative spectroscopy of massive OB stars Explosion mechanisms of core-collapse supernovae and their observational signatures Low-mass and substellar eclipsing binaries in stellar clusters Globular cluster systems and Galaxy Formation Hot atmospheres of galaxies, groups, and clusters of galaxies The establishment of the Standard Cosmological Model through observations Exploiting solar

visible-range observations by inversion techniques: from flows in the solar subsurface to a flaring atmosphere Starburst galaxies The book is intended for the general astronomical community as well as for advanced students who could use it as a guideline, inspiration and overview for their future careers in astronomy.

Progress towards an understanding of the dynamics and interactions of galaxies has been spurred on more than ever by a wealth of new observations and numerical experiments. The Heidelberg Conference 1989, the papers of which are collected in this volume, was extremely successful in presenting a synoptic view of the field in all its aspects: galaxy interactions in the early universe and in recent times, interactions of our galaxy and its neighbours, dynamical problems of elliptical and disk galaxies, groups and clusters, starburst and nuclear activity triggered by interactions, merger scenarios, and numerical experiments. Researchers and graduate students, specialists or not, will find here a complete overview of a rapidly

growing field of astronomy.

The Local Group is a small cluster of galaxies that includes the Milky Way. At least half of all galaxies in the Universe are thought to belong to similar groups. This authoritative volume provides a comprehensive synthesis of what is known about the Local Group. It begins with a summary of each member galaxy, as well as those galaxies previously regarded as possible members. The book examines the mass, stability and evolution of the Local Group as a whole and includes many important previously unpublished results and conclusions. With clarity, Professor van den Bergh provides a masterful summary of all that is known about the galaxies of the Local Group and their evolution, and expertly places this knowledge in the wider context of on-going studies of galaxy formation and evolution, the cosmic distance scale, and the conditions in the early Universe.

Perhaps the most common question that a child asks when he or she sees the night sky from a dark site for the first time is: 'How many stars are

there?' This happens to be a question which has exercised the intellectual skills of many astronomers over the course of most of the last century, including, for the last two decades, one of the authors of this text. Until recently, the most accurate answer was 'We are not certain, but there is a good chance that almost all of them are M dwarfs. ' Within the last three years, results from new sky-surveys - particularly the first deep surveys at near infrared wavelengths - have provided a breakthrough in this subject, solidifying our census of the lowest-mass stars and identifying large numbers of the hitherto almost mythical substellar-mass brown dwarfs. These extremely low-luminosity objects are the central subjects of this book, and the subtitle should be interpreted accordingly. The expression 'low-mass stars' carries a wide range of meanings in the astronomical literature, but is most frequently taken to refer to objects with masses comparable with that of the Sun - F and G dwarfs, and their red giant descendants. While this definition is eminently reasonable for

the average extragalactic astronomer, our discussion centres on M dwarfs, with masses of no more than 60% that of the Sun, and extends to 'failed stars' - objects with insufficient mass to ignite central hydrogen fusion.

Access XP

The Large Scale Structure of the Universe

Dynamical Evolution of Globular Clusters

Dynamics and Interactions of Galaxies From Space Debris to Cosmology

Local Group Cosmology

Dramatic progress is a trademark of the recent study of globular cluster systems. Considerations about the formation and evolution compose the first chapter, followed by a chapter on young star clusters. Then come four chapters reviewing the globular cluster system of early-type, late-type and dwarf galaxies, as well as of groups of galaxies. One chapter is dedicated to stellar population models and their applications to the field. Finally a chapter reviews the kinematics of galaxies derived from globular cluster systems and another their role in the context of galaxy formation and evolution studies. As a whole, the book gives an up-to-date view of the field at the beginning of the new decade, which will without doubt again bring significant progress in our understanding of globular cluster systems and galaxy formation and evolution.

IAU Symposium 262 presents reviews on the current understanding of the theories of stellar evolution, galaxy formation and galaxy evolution. It emphasises what we have

learned in the past few years from massive surveys covering large portions of the sky (e.g. SDSS, HDF, UDF, GOODS, COSMOS). Several critical aspects of research on stellar populations deserve further effort in order to be brought in tune with other areas of astrophysical research. The next ten years will see the opening of major observatories that will increase the quality and quantity of astronomical data by orders of magnitude. The expected benefits from these instruments for the study of stellar populations are explored. This critical review of state of the art observational and theoretical work will appeal to all those working on stellar populations, from distant galaxies to local resolved galaxies and galactic star clusters.

Inborn Disorders of Sphingolipid Metabolism is a collection of papers presented at the Third International Symposium on the Cerebral Sphingolipidoses and Allied Diseases, held at the Isaac Albert Research Institute of the Jewish Chronic Disease Hospital and at the State University of New York, Downstate Medical Center, on October 25 and 26, 1965. This book is organized into three parts encompassing 35 chapters. Part I deals first with electron microscopic, histochemical, and morphological investigations of certain sphingolipid metabolism disorders. This part also examines several case reports on the features and symptoms of spongy degeneration of the central nervous system, familial leukodystrophy, adrenal insufficiency, and cutaneous melanosis. Part II surveys the metabolism, biosynthesis, and structure of gangliosides and sialic acids. This part also considers the nature of the lipophilic portions of the brain gangliosides. This part particularly looks into the features and clinical manifestation of Tay-Sachs disease. The third part covers the genetic and clinical aspects of the Tay-Sachs disease. This part also evaluates the genetics of the Hurler-Hunter syndrome, Batten-Spielmeyer-Vogt disease, and lipogranulomatosis syndrome. This book is of value to biochemists, histochemists, geneticists, and researchers in the allied fields of lipidosis.

This 6-page laminated guide describes database creation and the creation and use of tables and queries. Many new features are covered as well as a complete overview of this popular software application. This guide comes laminated to ensure continuous use.

Implications for Habitability

Computational Methods for Inviscid and Viscous Flows

From Cosmological Structures to the Milky Way

Reviews in Frontiers of Modern Astrophysics

Extragalactic Globular Cluster Systems

Proceedings of the International Conference, Heidelberg, 29 May – 2 June 1989

This 21st volume in the series contains 15 invited reviews and highlight contributions presented during the 2008 International Scientific Conference of the German Astronomical Society on the topic of "New Challenges to European Astronomy", held in Vienna, Austria. The papers discuss a wide range of hot topics, including cosmology, high-energy astrophysics, astroparticle physics gravitational waves, extragalactic and stellar astronomy -- together representing the roadmap for modern astrophysical research.

No modern astronomer made a more profound contribution to our understanding of the cosmos than did Edwin Hubble, who first conclusively demonstrated that the universe is expanding. Basing his theory on the observation of the change in distant galaxies, called red shift, Hubble showed that this is a Doppler effect, or alteration in the wavelength of light, resulting from the rapid motion of celestial objects away from Earth. In

1935, Hubble described his principal observations and conclusions in the Silliman lectures at Yale University. These lectures were published the following year as "The Realm of the Nebulae," which quickly became a classic work.

Numerical Computation of Internal and External Flows
Volume 2: Computational Methods for Inviscid and
Viscous Flows C. Hirsch, Vrije Universiteit Brussel,
Brussels, Belgium This second volume deals with the
applications of computational methods to the problems of
fluid dynamics. It complements the first volume to
provide an excellent reference source in this vital and fast
growing area. The author includes material on the
numerical computation of potential flows and on the most
up-to-date methods for Euler and Navier-Stokes
equations. The coverage is comprehensive and includes
detailed discussion of numerical techniques and
algorithms, including implementation topics such as
boundary conditions. Problems are given at the end of
each chapter and there are comprehensive reference lists.
Of increasing interest, the subject has powerful
implications in such crucial fields as aeronautics and
industrial fluid dynamics. Striking a balance between
theory and application, the combined volumes will be
useful for an increasing number of courses, as well as to
practitioners and researchers in computational fluid
dynamics. Contents Preface Nomenclature Part V: The
Numerical Computation of Potential Flows Chapter 13
The Mathematical Formulations of the Potential Flow

Model Chapter 14 The Discretization of the Subsonic Potential Equation Chapter 15 The Computation of Stationary Transonic Potential Flows Part VI: The Numerical Solution of the System of Euler Equations Chapter 16 The Mathematical Formulation of the System of Euler Equations Chapter 17 The Lax - Wendroff Family of Space-centred Schemes Chapter 18 The Central Schemes with Independent Time Integration Chapter 19 The Treatment of Boundary Conditions Chapter 20 Upwind Schemes for the Euler Equations Chapter 21 Second-order Upwind and High-resolution Schemes Part VII: The Numerical Solution of the Navier-Stokes Equations Chapter 22 The Properties of the System of Navier-Stokes Equations Chapter 23 Discretization Methods for the Navier-Stokes Equations Index

Star-formation is one of the key processes that shape the current state and evolution of galaxies. This volume provides a comprehensive presentation of the different methods used to measure the intensity of recent or on-going star-forming activity in galaxies, discussing their advantages and complications in detail. It includes a thorough overview of the theoretical underpinnings of star-formation rate indicators, including topics such as stellar evolution and stellar spectra, the stellar initial mass function, and the physical conditions in the interstellar medium. The authors bring together in one place detailed and comparative discussions of traditional and new star-formation rate indicators, star-formation rate measurements in different spatial scales, and comparisons

of star-formation rate indicators probing different stellar populations, along with the corresponding theoretical background. This is a useful reference for students and researchers working in the field of extragalactic astrophysics and studying star-formation in local and higher-redshift galaxies.

Proceedings of the Third International Symposium on the Cerebral Sphingolipidoses
Red Dwarfs, Low-Mass Stars, Brown Dwarfs
Star-Formation Rates of Galaxies
Indian Forest Insects of Economic Importance

From the Deep Universe to the Present

Graduate-level text on galaxy evolution, one of the most popular research topics in astrophysics, with chapters contributed by leading astronomers.

Star-Formation Rates of Galaxies
Cambridge University Press

This book serves as a one-semester introductory course in number theory. Throughout the book, Tattersall adopts a historical perspective and gives emphasis to some of the subject's applied aspects, highlighting the field of cryptography. At the heart of the book are the major number theoretic accomplishments of Euclid, Fermat, Gauss, Legendre, and Euler, and to fully illustrate the properties of numbers and concepts developed in the text, a wealth of exercises has been included. The reader should have "pencil in hand" and ready access to a calculator or computer. For students new to number theory, whatever their background, this is a stimulating

and entertaining introduction to the subject.

Based on the author's own work and results obtained by international teams he coordinated, this SpringerBrief offers a concise discussion of the origin and early evolution of atmospheres of terrestrial planets during the active phase of their host stars, as well as of the environmental conditions which are necessary in order for planets like the Earth to obtain N₂-rich atmospheres. Possible thermal and non-thermal atmospheric escape processes are discussed in a comparative way between the planets in the Solar System and exoplanets. Lastly, a hypothesis for how to test and study the discussed atmosphere evolution theories using future UV transit observations of terrestrial exoplanets within the orbits of dwarf stars is presented.

Observations and Implications

Planets Beyond the Solar System and the Next

Generation of Space Missions

Galaxies in the Local Volume

Experimental Hepatocarcinogenesis

The Premenstrual Syndromes

The Realm of the Nebulae

This is volume 3 of Planets, Stars and Stellar Systems, a six-volume compendium of modern astronomical research covering subjects of key interest to the main fields of contemporary astronomy. This volume on "Solar and Stellar Planetary Systems" edited by Linda French and Paul Kalas presents accessible review chapters on The Terrestrial

Planets, Atmospheres of Jovian Planets, Dynamical Evolution of Planetary Systems, Exoplanet Detection Methods, An Overview of the Asteroids and Meteorites, Planetary Rings, Planetary Magnetospheres, Gas and Ice Giant Interiors, Astronomical Spectrographs, Dusty Planetary Systems, and From Disks to Planets. All chapters of the handbook were written by practicing professionals. They include sufficient background material and references to the current literature to allow readers to learn enough about a specialty within astronomy, astrophysics and cosmology to get started on their own practical research projects. In the spirit of the series Stars and Stellar Systems published by Chicago University Press in the 1960s and 1970s, each chapter of Planets, Stars and Stellar Systems can stand on its own as a fundamental review of its respective sub-discipline, and each volume can be used as a textbook or recommended reference work for advanced undergraduate or postgraduate courses. Advanced students and professional astronomers in their roles as both lecturers and researchers will welcome Planets, Stars and Stellar Systems as a comprehensive and pedagogical reference work on astronomy, astrophysics and cosmology.

Deserts appear very fascinating during our short visits. However, the lives of plants and animals are very difficult under the harsh climatic conditions of high temperature and scant water supply in deserts, sometimes associated with high concentrations of salt. The editor of this book was born and brought up in the Great Indian Desert, and has spent much of his life studying the growth and metabolism of desert plants. It is very charming on a cool summer evening to sit at the top of a sand dune listening only to blowing air and nothing else. It has been my dream to prepare a volume on desert plants encompassing various aspects of desert plant biology. In this book, I have tried to present functional and useful aspects of the vegetation resources of deserts along with scientific input aimed at understanding and improving the utility of these plants. The scant vegetation of deserts supports animal life and provides many useful medicines, timber and fuel wood for humans. Therefore, there are chapters devoted to medicinal plants (Chap. 1), halophytes (Chaps. 13, 14), and fruit plants (Chaps. 17, 20). Desert plants have a unique reproductive biology (Chaps. 9-11), well-adapted eco-physiological and anatomical characteristics (Chap. 7), and

specialised metabolism and survival abilities. These plants are difficult to propagate and pose many problems to researchers developing biological approaches for their amelioration (Chaps. 18–20).

Industrial Organization: Markets and Strategies provides an up-to-date account of modern industrial organization that blends theory with real-world applications. Written in a clear and accessible style, it acquaints the reader with the most important models for understanding strategies chosen by firms with market power and shows how such firms adapt to different market environments. It covers a wide range of topics including recent developments on product bundling, branding strategies, restrictions in vertical supply relationships, intellectual property protection, and two-sided markets, to name just a few. Models are presented in detail and the main results are summarized as lessons. Formal theory is complemented throughout by real-world cases that show students how it applies to actual organizational settings. The book is accompanied by a website containing a number of additional resources for lecturers and students, including exercises, answers to review questions, case material and slides. Globular clusters are roughly spherical,

densely packed groups of stars found around galaxies. Most globular clusters probably formed at the same time as their host galaxies. Therefore they provide a unique fossil record of the conditions during the formation and early evolution of galaxies. This volume presents a comprehensive review of globular cluster systems. It summarizes their observed properties and shows how these constrain models of the structure of stars, the formation and evolution of galaxies and globular clusters, and the age of the Universe. For graduate students and researchers, this timely volume provides the definitive reference on globular cluster systems. The ASTRONET Infrastructure Roadmap Elementary Number Theory in Nine Chapters New Light on Dark Stars

The Handbook of Astronomical Image Processing

Volume 3: Solar and Stellar Planetary Systems The Galaxies of the Local Group

A dictionary gives meanings of words - in that respect this is not a dictionary & but much more.

The meaning can be found, and is often known, but what often eludes the reader is knowledge of words that can be used instead of a particular word. In the English language there are several words that can, and do, convey the same or similar meaning,

synonyms, as such words are called. The discerning person would like to use the correct word & and this compact and simple dictionary brings to the reader, a vast collection of the most commonly and currently used words. Wherever available, an antonym, i.e. the opposite meaning is also given. **Salient Features:** " Simpler than a thesaurus " Invaluable to writers and crossword addicts " Readers, students and teachers of the English language will benefit from this book " Improves vocabulary

This volume is written by leading scientists in the field, who review the current state of our knowledge of tidal streams in the Milky Way, the Andromeda galaxy, and in other nearby galaxies. The cosmological origins of dwarf galaxies and the physical processes by which they are tidally disrupted into streams and incorporated into galaxy halos are discussed. The techniques that have been used to identify tidal streams are presented and will be useful to researchers who would like to find substructures in the next generation of optical sky surveys, including Pan-STARRS and LSST. The methods that are currently under development to constrain both large scale distribution of dark matter in the Milky Way and the (small scale) lumpiness of the dark matter distribution are also explained. The authors also provide motivation for future spectroscopic surveys of Milky Way halo stars, which will aid both in the identification of tidal streams and the constraint of dark matter

properties. This volume is aimed at graduate students who are beginning this field of research, but is also a resource for researchers who study tidal streams and related fields. In addition to presenting the physical processes by which tidal streams are created, it also reviews the current state of the observations and the progress towards utilizing these observations to constrain the distribution of dark matter in the Milky Way. The book will introduce anyone with a background in astrophysics to the field of tidal streams.

"One of the most fascinating unresolved problems of modern astrophysics is how the galaxies we observe today were formed. The Lambda-Cold Dark Matter paradigm predicts that large spiral galaxies such as the Milky Way formed through accretion and tidal disruption of satellite galaxies, a notion previously postulated on empirical grounds from the character of stellar populations found in our Galaxy. The Local Group galaxies are the best laboratory in which to investigate these galaxy formation processes because they can be studied with sufficiently high resolution to exhume fossils of galactic evolution embedded in the spatial distribution, kinematics, and chemical abundances of their oldest stars"--Provided by publisher.

JIMD Reports publishes case and short research reports in the area of inherited metabolic disorders. Case reports highlight some unusual or previously unrecorded feature relevant to the disorder, or serve as an important reminder of clinical or biochemical

features of a Mendelian disorder.

**Origin and Evolution of Planetary Atmospheres
Proceedings of a Workshop Held at the Space
Telescope Science Institute, Baltimore, Maryland,
16-18 October 1996**

**A Detailed Science Case of the Maunakea
Spectroscopic Explorer**

Desert Plants

PMS and PMDD

Planning for the Next Decade

This timely book presents an overview of the galaxies within the Local Volume, including the Local Group and our closest neighbours, the Andromeda Galaxy and the Magellanic Clouds. Presented here are the latest results from radio, infrared and optical surveys as well as detailed multi-wavelength studies of individual galaxies. The book aims to provide a vibrant forum for presentations and discussions across a broad range of astrophysical topics.

*This text is definitive, scientific, readable, and offers a reference and text for specialist gynecologists, psychiatrists, and psychologists working at a high level in their respective professions. It is an academic text of the highest level being authoritative and comprehensive. It has the correct balance between the specialties of psychiatry
The ecology of halophytes has a wide scope*

of interest, appealing to people of many disciplines. It covers widely different fields such as climatology, soil science, phytogeography, adaptive biology and agriculture. Ecologists study these specialized plants in relation to estuarine ecosystems, biology of dominant genera, germination ecology, water relations, salt secretion, and senescence. The present volume is divided into three parts and attempts to elucidate new aspects of the problems faced by this special group of plants. It tries to give the reader an overall view of saline environments and the ecology of plants found therein. In the first chapter of part one Zahran presents the halophytic vegetation of Egypt, which includes the inland and the littoral (Red Sea and Mediterranean Sea) salt marshes. The plants he describes have been classified as succulents, excretives and cumulatives, according to their adaptability to saline soils and according to their different life-forms. The second chapter throws light on the estuarine ecosystem of India. The estuaries are described by Joshi, and Bhosale as being rich in diversity of mangrove species. Making varied use of estuarine ecosystems is not only possible, but also essential because they are the

meeting point between terrestrial and marine life.

Dwarf galaxies are important tools for understanding structure formation and galaxy evolution across cosmic time. These low-mass systems allow us to gain a detailed understanding of stellar, chemical, and dynamical properties in the nearby universe; they also provide a unique window into the complex physics of the early universe. The Proceedings of IAU Symposium 344 present our current understanding of dwarf galaxies, with sections dedicated to: Local Group dwarf galaxies; the interstellar medium and star formation in dwarfs; metallicity, massive stars, and chemical evolution; the dwarf galaxy-environment connection; low-mass galaxies at high redshift; and dwarfs as cosmological probes. Broad overviews from leaders in the field, detailed presentation of cutting-edge results, and short summaries of a wide range of work are included for each of these topics, suitable for both experts and newcomers to the field.

Coleoptera

Formation and Evolution of Cosmic Structures

*Dictionary of Synonyms and Antonyms
Cosmic Matter*

***Contributions to the ecology of halophytes
Numerical Computation of Internal and
External Flows, Volume 2***

One of the world's most distinguished astrophysicists presents a comprehensive theoretical treatment of the dynamical evolution of globular clusters. Lyman Spitzer's research in this field established the framework for decades of investigation. Now he summarizes in a unified, systematic way this branch of theoretical astrophysics with its still challenging problems. Originally published in 1988. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.

This 20th volume in the series contains 16 invited reviews and highlight contributions presented during the 2007 International Scientific Conference of the German Astronomical Society on the topic of "Cosmic Matter", held in Würzburg, Germany. The papers published here discuss a wide range of hot topics, including cosmology, high-energy astrophysics, astroparticle physics gravitational waves, extragalactic and stellar astronomy -- together representing the roadmap for astroparticle physics in Europe.

**File Type PDF Ucds Ford Full V1 26 008 Ford
Ucdsys Ucds Pro Diagnostic**

Biology and Biotechnology
Industrial Organization
Electricity and Magnetism
Atlas of Galaxies
Secular Evolution of Galaxies
JIMD Reports, Volume 18