

Make Tools How They Work And How To Use Them

How Fascism Works

How Fascism Works: The Politics of Us and Them is a 2018 nonfiction book by Jason Stanley, the former Jacob Urowsky Professor of Philosophy at Yale University

How Fascism Works: The Politics of Us and Them is a 2018 nonfiction book by Jason Stanley, the former Jacob Urowsky Professor of Philosophy at Yale University. Since 2025 he has been the Bissell-Heyd Chair in American Studies at the University of Toronto's Munk School of Global Affairs & Public Policy, with a cross-appointment in philosophy. His move to Canada has been widely reported as motivated by growing concerns over political interference in U.S. universities, restrictions on academic freedom, and his desire to raise his children in a more stable democratic environment. Stanley, whose parents were refugees of Nazi Germany, describes strategies employed by fascist regimes, which includes normalizing the "intolerable". Features of this are already evident, according to Stanley, in the politics of the United States, the Philippines, Brazil, Russia, and Hungary. The book was reissued in 2020 with a new preface in which Stanley describes how global events have substantiated his concern that fascist rhetoric is showing up in politics and policies around the world.

How Fascism Works received renewed attention in March 2025 when author Jason Stanley expressed his opinion that the US is...

Tool use by non-human animals

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A wide range of non-human animals, including mammals, birds, fish, cephalopods and insects, use tools in order to achieve a goal, such as acquiring food and water, grooming, combat, defence, communication, recreation, or construction. Some tool use requires a sophisticated level of cognition. There is considerable discussion about the definition of what constitutes a tool and therefore which behaviours can be considered to be tool use. The fashioning of tools is much rarer than the use of existing objects as tools, and is only attested from mammals and birds.

Primates are well known for using tools for hunting or gathering food and water, cover for rain, and self-defence. Chimpanzees have often been the object of study in regard to their usage of tools, most famously by Jane Goodall, since these animals are frequently kept in captivity and are closely related to humans. Wild tool use in other primates, especially among apes and monkeys, is considered relatively common, though its full extent remains poorly documented, as many primates in the wild are mainly only

observed distantly or briefly when in their natural environments and living without human influence. Some novel tool-use...

How Not to Be Wrong

necessarily make sense when relating them to American deaths. He uses examples of deaths due to brain cancer, the Binomial Theorem, and voting polls to reinforce

How Not to Be Wrong: The Power of Mathematical Thinking, written by Jordan Ellenberg, is a New York Times Bestselling book that connects various economic and societal philosophies with basic mathematics and statistical principles.

== Summary ==

How Not to Be Wrong explains the mathematics behind some of simplest day-to-day thinking. It then goes into more complex decisions people make. For example, Ellenberg explains many misconceptions about lotteries and whether or not they can be mathematically beaten.

Ellenberg uses mathematics to examine real-world issues ranging from the loving of straight lines in the reporting of obesity to the game theory of missing flights, from the relevance to digestion of regression to the mean to the counter-intuitive Berkson's paradox.

Make Them Suffer

Make Them Suffer is an Australian metalcore band from Perth, formed in 2008. They are currently signed to SharpTone Records. Their debut studio album

Make Them Suffer is an Australian metalcore band from Perth, formed in 2008. They are currently signed to SharpTone Records. Their debut studio album, Neverbloom, peaked at No. 56 on the ARIA Album charts in June 2012, and showcased the band's earlier mix of metalcore, blackened death metal, and symphonic metal. Its follow-up Old Souls debuted at No. 30 upon release in May 2015 and displayed the band beginning to transition from death/black metal to a more progressive metalcore sound. After the band signed with Rise Records, the label released an expanded version of Old Souls in August 2016, containing their EP Lord of Woe (originally self-released in 2010) and a new track, "Ether". Despite the name, the band is not named after the Cannibal Corpse song of the same name.

== History ==

They self-released their debut EP, Lord of Woe, on 27 September 2010. In February 2012, the group signed with Roadrunner Records and on 25 May that year released their debut studio album Neverbloom.

They released a single entitled "Let Me In" on 12 May 2014. On 29 May 2015, Make Them Suffer released their second studio album entitled Old Souls. The band signed to Rise Records internationally in January...

Diamond tool

small as to be scarcely visible. These are much sought after by engravers of gems and are inserted by them into iron tools because they make hollows in

A diamond tool is a cutting tool with diamond grains fixed on the functional parts of the tool via a bonding material or another method. As diamond is a superhard material, diamond tools have many advantages as compared with tools made with common abrasives such as corundum and silicon carbide.

== History ==

In Natural History, Pliny wrote "When an adamas is successfully broken it disintegrates into splinters so small as to be scarcely visible. These are much sought after by engravers of gems and are inserted by them into iron tools because they make hollows in the hardest materials without difficulty."

How High Is Up?

seekers. Despite their lack of experience, they offer themselves as expert riveters, and are assigned to work on the precarious 97th floor. Curly's acrophobia

How High Is Up? is a 1940 short subject directed by Del Lord starring American slapstick comedy team The Three Stooges (Moe Howard, Larry Fine and Curly Howard). It is the 48th entry in the series released by Columbia Pictures starring the comedians, who released 190 shorts for the studio between 1934 and 1959.

== Plot ==

The Stooges are vagrants who seek to earn money by mending pots and pans. After repairing a flat tire on their truck—a task that requires them first to extricate Curly from his sweater—they drive to a construction site, where they attract business by puncturing holes in the lunch boxes of workers and offering to repair the damage. However, their deceit is soon uncovered, leading to a pursuit onto the site where they blend into a crowd of job seekers. Despite their lack of experience, they offer themselves as expert riveters, and are assigned to work on the precarious 97th floor. Curly's acrophobia presents a significant challenge, which Moe initially addresses by blindfolding him.

During the Stooges' riveting duties, Larry multitasks by heating sausages for his companions, leading to confusion between rivets and food items. Further complications arise when Curly knocks...

Transformative use

derivative works that makes them transcend, or place in a new light, the underlying works on which they are based. In computer- and Internet-related works

In United States copyright law, transformative use or transformation is a type of fair use that builds on a copyrighted work in a different manner or for a different purpose from

the original, and thus does not infringe its holder's copyright. Transformation is an important issue in deciding whether a use meets the first factor of the fair use test, and is generally critical for determining whether a use is in fact fair, although no one factor is dispositive.

Transformativeness is a characteristic of such derivative works that makes them transcend, or place in a new light, the underlying works on which they are based. In computer- and Internet-related works, the transformative characteristic of the later work is often that it provides the public with a benefit not previously available to it, which would otherwise remain unavailable. Such transformativeness weighs heavily in a fair use analysis and may excuse what seems a clear copyright infringement from liability.

In United States patent law, the term also refers to a completely unrelated test, that deals with patent eligibility rather than with patent infringement. In *re Bilski* established that a patent-eligible invention must "transform..."

Who We Are and How We Got Here

Who We Are and How We Got Here is a 2018 book on the contribution of genome-wide ancient DNA research to human population genetics by the geneticist David

Who We Are and How We Got Here is a 2018 book on the contribution of genome-wide ancient DNA research to human population genetics by the geneticist David Reich. He describes discoveries made by his group and others, based on analysis and comparison of ancient and modern DNA from human populations around the world. Central to these is the finding that almost all human populations are mixtures resulting from multiple population migrations and gene flow.

Several reviewers have praised the book for clearly describing pioneering work in a cutting-edge field of study. It has been criticized by numerous scientists and scholars for its handling of race, while others argue that nothing in the book supports racist conclusions.

== Context ==

David Reich is a geneticist who has studied ancient human genomes, comparing their patterns of mutations to discover which populations migrated and mixed throughout prehistory. He was mentored by the population geneticist Luca Cavalli-Sforza, who from 1960 pioneered the attempt to match the study of human prehistory by archaeology and linguistics, using the limited genetic data available at that time.

Make (software)

environment. In addition to referring to the original Unix tool, Make is also a technology since multiple tools have been implemented with roughly the

In software development, Make is a command-line interface software tool that performs actions ordered by configured dependencies as defined in a configuration file called a makefile. It is commonly used for build automation to build executable code (such as a

program or library) from source code. Make is also not limited to building and can perform any operation available via the operating system shell.

Make is widely used, especially in Unix and Unix-like operating systems, even though many competing technologies and tools are available, including similar tools that perform actions based on dependencies, some compilers and interactively via an integrated development environment.

In addition to referring to the original Unix tool, Make is also a technology since multiple tools have been implemented with roughly the same functionality - including similar makefile syntax and semantics.

== Origin ==

Stuart Feldman created Make while at Bell Labs. An early version was completed in April 1976. Feldman received the 2003 ACM Software System Award for authoring Make.

Feldman describes the inspiration to write Make as arising from a coworker's frustration with the available tooling of the time...

Tool and die maker

functionally an apprenticeship. They make jigs, fixtures, dies, molds, machine tools, cutting tools, gauges, and other tools used in manufacturing processes

Tool and die makers are highly skilled crafters working in the manufacturing industries.

Tool and die makers work primarily in toolroom environments—sometimes literally in one room but more often in an environment with flexible, semipermeable boundaries from production work. They are skilled artisans (craftspeople) who typically learn their trade through a combination of academic coursework and with substantial period of on-the-job training that is functionally an apprenticeship. They make jigs, fixtures, dies, molds, machine tools, cutting tools, gauges, and other tools used in manufacturing processes.

== Divisions ==

The main divisions of the tool & die industry include:

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