

Collective Expressions LLC, Marysville, Michigan. likes. Collective Expressions is a Artisan shop offering hand crafted unique gifts, home décor.

An anthropologist, Redfield echoed this notion in work contrasting folk society with urban society. Hofstede conceptualized collectivism and individualism as part of a single continuum, with each cultural construct representing an opposite pole. The author characterized individuals that endorsed a high degree of collectivism as being embedded in their social contexts and prioritizing communal goals over individual goals. New Soviet man Collectivism was an important part of Marxist-Leninist ideology in the Soviet Union, where it played a key part in forming the New Soviet man, willingly sacrificing his or her life for the good of the collective and fully replaceable. Terms such as "collective" and "the masses" were frequently used in the official language and praised in agitprop literature, for example by Vladimir Mayakovsky Who needs a "1" and Bertolt Brecht The Decision, Man Equals Man. Most commonly, the term interdependent self-construal is used. Meta-analytic findings suggest that there are six instruments that have been used to measure collectivism and the related construct of individualism in a manner that best reflects current theoretical thinking. Interdependent and independent self-construal subscales are produced. Sample items from the interdependent subscale include, "I maintain harmony in the groups of which I am a member" and "I will sacrifice my self-interest for the benefit of the group. Sample items from the independent subscale include, "I feel uncomfortable disagreeing with my group" and "My relationships with others in my group are more important than my personal accomplishments. An example item from the collectivism subscale include "In order to really understand who I am, you must see me with members of my group. Items from the independent subscale include, "My happiness depends on the happiness of those around me" and "If my brother or sister fails, I feel responsible. It contains a collectivism and an individualism subscale. Triandis [21] developed a item measure that produces collectivism and individualism subscales. The person completing the question is asked "Are you a person who is likely to Examples of scenarios that if endorsed would indicate greater adherence to collectivism include "Stay with friends, rather than at a hotel, when you go to another town even if you have plenty of money. As such, the organization of the self is guided by using others as a reference. This notion has been echoed by other prominent theorists in the field. Specifically, Triandis and colleagues introduced a theoretical model in which incorporates the notion of relational contexts. Horizontal relationships are believed to be status-equal whereas vertical relationships are characterized as hierarchical and status-unequal. As such, horizontal collectivism is manifested as an orientation in which group harmony is highly valued and in-group members are perceived to experience equal standing. Vertical collectivism involves the prioritization of group goals over individual goals, implying a hierarchical positioning of the self in relation to the overarching in-group. The horizontal-vertical individualism-collectivism model has received empirical support and has been used to explore patterns within cultures. DuBois, [26] some researchers have adopted a historical perspective on the emergence of collectivism among some cultural groups. These include institutional collectivism and in-group collectivism. Institutional collectivism is the idea that a work environment creates a sense of collectivist nature due to similar statuses and similar rewards, such as earning the same salary. These studies support the notion that people from collectivistic cultures tend to demonstrate a holistic cognitive style, which is reflected in processes such as memory, visual perception, attributional style, and categorization schemas. This effect has been replicated extensively by independent research groups, supporting its robustness. Masuda and Nisbett [34] showed that Japanese students, who were presumed to hold greater collectivistic views, demonstrated greater attention to the context in which a visual stimulus was embedded and resultantly, exhibited more holistic memory compared to North American students. Participants were shown a picture of a group of fish and asked to rate the reasons they believed one fish was swimming in front of the group. Collectivism has been shown to influence how people sort and group. Individuals who are more collectivistic tend to think about the relationship of objects and sort on that basis rather than by shared properties. When probed about the reasons for this grouping, it was explained that cows eat grass. As such,

youth who are parented in this manner tend to develop a sense of self that is defined in relation to others. For example, generally the medial prefrontal cortex MPFC is more active when adults think about themselves compared to when they think about someone else. However, for adults who endorse collectivism, the MPFC actually shows greater response when they think about themselves in the context of their close relationships. For instance, the influence of the collectivist dimension of culture can be observed among the European Union economies: Beginning in the early s, China experienced dramatic expansion of economic and social structures, resulting in greater income inequality between families, less involvement of the government in social welfare programs, and increased competition for employment. However, more isolated political movements have also adopted a collectivistic framework. For example, Collectivist anarchism also known as anarcho-collectivism is a revolutionary [52] anarchist doctrine that advocates the abolition of both the state and private ownership of the means of production. It instead envisions the means of production being owned collectively and controlled and managed by the producers themselves. Wikiquote has quotations related to:

2: Collective Dynamics of Gene Expression in Cell Populations

Collective Expressions LLC (CE) is an ambitious new company, whose mission is to create strong Artisan and community relationships by offering unique, high quality, handcrafted items. CE also offers extensive workshop/classes for all age groups & skill levels.

This transformation of adherent cells to a motile phenotype has been associated with the epithelial mesenchymal transition EMT. Here, we show that EMT-activated cells migrate through micropillar arrays as a collectively advancing front that scatters individual cells. Individual cells with few neighbours dispersed with fast, straight trajectories, whereas cells that encountered many neighbours migrated collectively with epithelial biomarkers. We modelled these emergent dynamics using a physical analogy to solidification phase transitions in binary mixtures, and validated it using drug perturbations, which revealed that individually migrating cells exhibit diminished chemosensitivity. Our measurements also indicate a degree of phenotypic plasticity as cells interconvert between individual and collective migration. The study of multicellular behaviours with single-cell resolution should enable further quantitative insights into heterogeneous tumour invasion.

Introduction Heterogeneous tumour populations with differential capabilities for invasion, metastasis and therapeutic resistance often thwart existing anticancer treatments. This subpopulation may play a disproportionate role in driving metastasis, drug resistance and systemic tumour relapse. The emergence of complex invasion behaviours associated with malignant tumour heterogeneity has been technically challenging to measure using existing assays. In comparison, *in vitro* assays have the potential for increased experimental control and higher-throughput measurements. However, existing assays cannot resolve heterogeneity within the same population. In order to construct an integrative, multiscale description of these complex phenomena, it is necessary to measure the activities of all the single cells that comprise the population. These dynamics were measured using automated tracking, enabling single cell resolution. Our measurements indicate that individually migrating cells display faster and straighter trajectories, enabling efficient dispersal away from their collectively advancing counterparts. Moreover, a collectively migrating subpopulation arose over the course of the experiment from cells that also overexpressed epithelial biomarkers. These complex phenomena were quantitatively modelled using a physical analogy with the solidification of binary mixtures. These behaviours were further perturbed using small molecule inhibitors, revealing that individually migrating cells exhibited diminished chemosensitivity compared to their collectively migrating counterparts.

Results Cancer cell migration was characterized in enclosed microenvironments consisting of an array of polydimethylsiloxane PDMS micropillars coated with fibronectin Fig. These microfabricated devices were also highly reproducible, allowing parallel measurements of multiple conditions simultaneously in a multiwell plate format. Their subsequent motion was imaged using time-lapse optical microscopy and tracked using the LAP algorithm, which accounts for division events by considering both daughter cells as new cells 30 Fig. Quantitative descriptors of migration were determined for each cell by averaging over their entire lifetime, which is representative of their overall behaviour, although transient dynamic are observed Note SN1, Fig. These single cell descriptors were then classified using a Gaussian mixture model and independently assessed using principle component analysis PCA , yielding qualitatively similar results Note SN2. This functional classification of migration was further corroborated by immunostaining for biomarker expression.

3: Defining "Collective Intelligence"

Collective Expression. K likes. If we make our goal to live a life of compassion and unconditional love, then the world will indeed become a garden.

Received Feb 23; Accepted May 3. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are properly credited. This article has been cited by other articles in PMC. Associated Data Figure S1: The measured mRNA profiles for the same populations and functional groups as in Fig. The order of genes is from top GAL plus HIS3 cyan , histidine group, purine group divided arbitrarily to two subgroups for clarity and glycolysis group. The order is the same as that specified in the Methods. The colors of the different gene profiles are the same as in Fig. Note that the main activity peaks are the same but higher frequency modes show up in the higher resolution data. Real-time PCR measurement errors. Some of the mRNA-level measurements for two of the populations, Ia left panel and Ib right panel , were repeated to estimate the real-time PCR measurement errors. The upper graphs show the mean measured mRNA levels normalized to ACT1 with their corresponding error-bars standard deviations while the lower graphs show the standard deviation over mean for the same data. The genes measured are: HIS3, h2-h5 histidine group, p5-p9 purine group and g3-g5 glycolysis group. The order of genes is the same as specified in the Methods. Correlation coefficient matrix for higher resolution measurements. S2 , computed for all pair of genes for populations Ia and Ib of Fig. The correlation coefficients between genes within a population are near-diagonal pixels while inter-population ones are off-diagonal pixels. For each gene-pair the correlation coefficient is the result of averaging the correlations over the entire period shown in Fig. Comparing the mean and error of correlation coefficients of a gene between populations for the high and lower resolution data. Mean and standard deviations of correlation coefficients computed between a given gene in one population and the same gene in another population. Bootstrap resampling see Methods was used to compute the mean and standard deviation error bars of the correlation coefficients for genes between the twin populations: Ia and Ib, for: The gene number on the x-axis is at the same order as in Fig. The measured data points for each gene was resampled with replacement times. Cross correlation functions between populations. The un-normalized cross correlation coefficient as a function of time-lags was computed between all the genes of population Ia and those of population Ib. The cubic-spline interpolation profiles for the high resolution data of Fig. S2 , was used to compute the cross correlations by direct summations see Methods. The number in each box is for a given gene numbers the same order as in Fig. The autocorrelation curve has the same color as the plot-number. As a control, randomly shuffled surrogate profiles showed flat correlation functions. However, given the apparent complexity of genetic networks, it remains open what processes stabilize a particular phenotypic state. To gain insight on these issues, we study here the expression dynamics of metabolically essential genes in twin cell populations. We show that two yeast cell populations derived from a single steady-state mother population and exhibiting a similar growth phenotype in response to an environmental challenge, displayed diverse expression patterns of essential genes. The observed diversity in the mean expression between populations could not result from stochastic cell-to-cell variability, which would be averaged out in our large cell populations. Remarkably, within a population, sets of expressed genes exhibited coherent dynamics over many generations. Thus, the emerging gene expression patterns resulted from collective population dynamics. It suggests that in a wide range of biological contexts, gene expression reflects a self-organization process coupled to population-environment dynamics. Introduction Understanding the emergence and maintenance of stable cellular phenotypes and the switching of phenotypes in response to environmental changes is at the forefront of biological research in diverse areas of study such as cancer and development. It is well known that identical genotypes can develop into diverse phenotypes. Moreover, isogenic cells in the same environment may exhibit some degree of phenotypic variability [1] , [2] , [3] , [4] , [5] , [6] , [7] and can even switch between two well-determined phenotypes [8] , [9] , [10]. However, given the apparent complexity of genetic networks, an open question is: Notwithstanding the impressive progress in molecular biology over the last

decades, the strategic relation between the process of gene expression and the emergence of specific phenotypes has remained elusive. On the other hand, given the huge combinatorial phase-space spanned by the gene-expression degrees of freedom [15] and the significant levels of intracellular and environmental fluctuations [10], it has been proposed that stable phenotypic states emerge as attractors in the phase-space determined by the concentrations of expressed proteins; given a genetic network architecture connectivity, the finite number of attractors guarantees the stabilization of specific phenotypes by dynamically directing the initial vector of expressed proteins into one of its stable steady states [15]. This attractive concept, a modern version of Waddington landscape metaphor, was developed theoretically within the framework of specific models and for certain classes of networks it was shown that attractors do emerge naturally in the system, i. However, many questions related to the attractor idea remain open: Do these attractors reflect the intrinsic dynamic response of genetic networks to environmental signals? What is the level of degeneracy in the phase-space of expressed genes? Do many different attractors result in similar cell phenotypes? The experimental basis necessary to tackle these key issues is still lacking [19]. In this paper we attempt to advance our understanding on these matters by studying the relation between the emergence of a stable phenotype in response to an environmental switch and the underlying gene expression dynamics. Biological cells are history-determined systems, so understanding their intrinsic dynamics requires us to discriminate between necessity and contingency, between inevitable and accidentally-instilled intracellular processes in evolution. Toward this end, we have studied the gene expression response of cell populations adapting to surmount a severe unforeseen challenge. Here, we utilize this approach as an effective tool to probe the expression dynamics underlying the emergence of a novel stable phenotypic state of the cell. The fascinating process of adaptation to a severe unforeseen challenge was discussed in our previous publications [20], [21], [23] and is not the focus of the current paper. Experiments were performed on unicellular yeast cells in which the essential gene *HIS3* from the histidine biosynthesis pathway was detached from its natural regulatory system and was placed under the exclusive regulation of the *GAL* system responsible for galactose utilization [21]. The arbitrary *HIS3* rewiring, linking the foreign histidine and *GAL* systems, was shown to be stressful and challenging by creating incompatibilities in gene expression [20]. In particular, a switch from a galactose-based to a glucose-based, histidine-lacking medium presented a severe unforeseen challenge to the cells since the *GAL* system and the *GAL*-controlled *HIS3* were initially strongly repressed in glucose. Note that cells deleted of *HIS3* could not survive in a medium lacking histidine [21]. Similar adaptation of genome-rewired cells to glucose was shown for different culture techniques: Once established, the adapted state had been propagated stably for hundreds of generations. Our previous work showed that the inherited adaptation was not due to selection; every cell in the population had, in principle, the potential ability to adapt [23]. Indeed, we have shown that the adaptation was due to a response of many individual cells to the glucose medium and not due to selection of rare advantageous phenotypes. Intriguingly, underlying the adaptation process was a global re-organization of gene regulation. We have previously shown that the adapting cell populations exhibited genome-wide expression dynamics involving a sizable fraction of the genome and presented strong correlations between genes across functional modules [20]. These results revealed that co-expression does not necessarily imply co-functionality. Moreover, the observed crosstalk between functional modules presumably played an important role in enabling the emergence of a proper metabolic state. We also observed the simultaneous induction and repression response of genes residing within the same functional metabolic module. Thus, co-functionality does not necessarily imply co-expression and there is no simple connection between transcriptional patterns and metabolism. Importantly, the global gene expression response was found to be non-reproducible between repeated experiments that nevertheless showed similar population growth dynamics and metabolism [20]. This is a surprising result, since the irreproducibility in expression patterns was global and spanned the entire set of metabolic genes participating in the emergence and maintenance of a stable adapted growth phenotype. These results indicate that a spectrum of different gene expression patterns can potentially arise in populations under the same experimental conditions. Gene expression response and its relation to the phenotypic cell state depend both on the environment and the history of the population. Thus, it is difficult to exclude the possibility that the variability in gene expression,

even between isogenic populations grown in the same environment, results from their different histories. In this paper we overcome this problem by an experimental approach that enabled us to probe the gene expression patterns underlying phenotypic order through studies of the population dynamics while controlling for environmental conditions and population history. To compare the dynamics of gene expression between populations with identical histories, we developed a novel experimental setup in which two populations with a joint history could be separated at a defined time point and examined under identical environmental conditions. Our genome-rewired cell populations were grown in chemostats under severely challenging conditions in which cells fiercely competed for limited resources. Thus, the relevant phenotype that integrates essential metabolic functions was that of growth rate and proliferation and this phenotype was highly constrained for the adapting cells in our experiments. The results of the present paper advance our previous work in two important aspects. First, we show here that chemostat populations with identical histories nevertheless demonstrated variable expression dynamics of essential genes. Rather, these patterns of expression reflected collective dynamics resulting from synchronization of the expression response of the cells within the population. Thus, the population itself was the proper level of organization determining the cellular gene expression response via its collective dynamics. Results Response dynamics of rewired cell populations To construct two populations with the same history, two identical chemostats, initiated from a single clone of GAL-HIS3 rewired cells, were coupled via an external pump so that their cell content was mixed at a rate much faster than their dilution rate see Methods. A steady state was first stabilized in galactose for these coupled chemostats, after which the mixing of cells between them was stopped, they were decoupled so each one contained its own isolated population, and their common feeding medium was switched to glucose. Note that both chemostats were fed from the same source of medium which provided identical feedings for the twin populations. Since the mixing of cells between the coupled chemostats prior to the switch to glucose was much faster than their dilution rates, as long as they were coupled they effectively contained a single population as the fast mixing caused the same cells to pass several times back and forth between the reactors before being diluted out. The cell density in the chemostat, in particular during the epoch of cell adaptation, is a sensitive function of the integrated metabolic reactions contributing to growth and proliferation [21] , [24] and thus, served as a measure for the average phenotype of the cells. The growth dynamics were similar in all cases and were composed of four distinct phases [21]: I an exponential increase in cell density, followed by II a sharp exponential decline in density which then, III turned again into an exponential increase and finally, IV stabilized at a new steady state. Twin chemostats exhibited higher similarity in phase II than populations from separate experiments. Phase II is crucial, since as we have shown before, cells became fully adapted to grow on glucose during this phase [23]. The most significant variation between populations developed in phase IIIâ€”the recovery of the already adapted cells to the chemostat steady state condition, but eventually all populations stabilized at approximately the same steady-state cell density. Thus, the population dynamics were weakly history-dependent but the dispersion between the population-average metabolic states was minor. This proves that any putative small differences between the reactors, if existent had a negligible effect on the metabolism and the population dynamics. As was shown in detail in [21] there was a significant population growth and cell division during phase II, allowing eventually population adaptation to glucose. The decline in cell density along this phase, reflects an average cell growth-rate lower than the chemostat dilution rate and not merely dying cells. This was manifested in an exponential decline slower than the chemostat dilution rate and was also verified by direct microscopy imaging of cells along this phase [21].

4: The Collective Subcircuits - Understanding Human Design

The Express Collective is for young people in Adelaide's southern suburbs and aged 18 - 26 years, interested in making and creating live work and working within and in response to community. Under the guidance of actor and theatre maker Josephine Were, the Express Collective will meet.

This can be looked at as a sort of invisible field that surrounds the planet, in which all gathered knowledge is available. Animals have a much stronger connection to the collective consciousness than humans, and this explains how they instinctively can do things that they consciously have never learned. Like a colony of ants, that can build a fantastic underground fortress, complete with ventilation systems 1. Another quality in the collective consciousness of ants is: You can take their queen away and put her at the other end of the world and the ants will keep on working. As soon as she dies, however, they will stop work immediately. Hundredth monkey effect Also the well known "hundredth monkey effect" 2 comes from the collective consciousness. A few decades ago scientists who were studying macaques on the Japanese islands, discovered that many monkeys ignored the fruits that washed ashore on the beach. After all they were covered in sand. However, there was one female that did know what she had to do with them. She picked the fruits up, walked over to a well, washed them and ate them. This group slowly expanded further, until apparently a switch took place in the consciousness of the group, and from one day to the next all monkeys started washing their fruits. And not only on their island, but also on the surrounding islands. Even though these monkey colonies were not in contact with each other. Two members of a Japanese macaque family enjoy an apple We humans are with our individual consciousness also in contact with this collective consciousness. It determines who we are, as a species, and what our world looks like. Our society is a direct reflection of our collective consciousness. For example in the field of free energy , ground-breaking discoveries were being done by great inventors like Nikola Tesla at the start of the last century, that could have supplied the whole world with free power forever. This knowledge was as always directly incorporated in our collective consciousness. Not only was Tesla himself chased out of his laboratory and later murdered 4 , the same happened to all other inventors who since then came forth with similar inventions. One by one they were bribed, threatened, or murdered by the secret service. The magnetic motor for example, one of the simplest principals of free energy, has resided for centuries in our collective consciousness. But because the illuminati systematically nip all efforts in the bud to make this invention big, most people still think that free energy is an illusion. And the same goes for all other subjects that we, among others, write about on this site. DNA DNA has a direct influence on the collective consciousness, and as mentioned, our collective consciousness creates our reality. Experiments in the past have shown this 6. But when large groups focus on a certain effect at the same time, the result is much more noticeable, and even the behaviour of people in cities or soldiers in an army can be influenced. Without us noticing, our DNA communicates constantly with everything around us and with our collective consciousness If the whole world would focus on a certain outcome at the same time, for example peace or free energy, then this outcome would manifest itself immediately. The influence of DNA on reality is that powerful. The only thing that has to take place now is a breakthrough, in which humanity becomes free once and for all and the conscious preparation for Ascension can begin. Law of Attraction The principal of a reality that adjusts itself to our consciousness, is being called the "Law of Attraction". The definition of this law is simple: Everything that exists, has a certain frequency vibration. So everything that you create, attracts more of the same. In reality this manifests itself in a way that everything that you put energy into, like thoughts and feelings, constantly creates situations in your life and brings people into your life that suit this. So you largely determine your own fate. If you would consciously change your thoughts and your feelings, then this alone would also change the rest of your life. For higher civilizations this Universal Law is already a piece of cake. Sometimes a desired outcome only manifests much later, and in other cases it never does at all. Karma or your soul contract for example, can be factors that hinder a desired outcome. The energy of your efforts will benefit you in a certain way, because energy is never lost, but your guardian angel will always make sure that your soul contract is being executed. So he or she will stop the big money, that maybe indeed would have

manifested for you through the Law of Attraction, from reaching you. This can work well for finding a nice partner for example, because at home you can arrange everything for two people, you can constantly think about your dream-partner and make plans, etc. But for becoming a millionaire, this technique is much harder. And that fear will undo almost the entire effect. And these are of course also the people that get on tv and make it into books like "The Secret", because success stories always get the most attention. Magic For people with a higher consciousness, like in higher civilizations, working with the collective consciousness and the Law of Attraction is already common property. Because of this it sometimes seems to us like they can do magic. In her book "Out on a Limb" actress Shirley MacLaine writes about her conversations with businessman Charles Silva, who during a trip through Peru had met a strange woman called Rama. This woman turned out to originate from the Pleiades star system, which is also where the extraterrestrial contacts of the Swiss farmer Billy Meier came from. Whereupon the woman asked him to think about his favourite teddy bear from his childhood. He did it, and Poof! A replicator focuses on the thoughts of the person operating the device, and in this way can reproduce things out of nothing. So when you think of bread, it will form a bread on the spot, etc. According to many channelings this technique will also be introduced on Earth in the process toward Ascension, as soon as the Galactic Federation has officially introduced themselves to us. With this, hunger and poverty in the world will belong to the past in no time. Our plan is to provide all of you with a replicating device and to complete the distribution and training-phase within one month from the start of this project. Our training-phase will include special videos that will accompany the devices. No other type of programming except for these videos will be shown on your television sets until our technicians confirm that you are fully conversant with running a replicator.

5: Collective | Define Collective at www.enganchecubano.com

We continue the search for an expression based on a common denominator, a collective sensory www.enganchecubano.com believe that there is a meaningful truth held within collective understanding.

The Alpha A person with a lot of definition in the Logic Circuit will feel compelled to share. The key is waiting to be asked to share. No one likes to wait. But the right logic shared at the right time is impactful. The right logic that is forced on others is ignored or resisted. Logic This is the initiating sequence of logic. The Channel of Logic starts in the Head with a question, followed by a need for proof that is demonstrated throughout the rest of the circuit and eventually shared. Answers This is a highly visual channel. It is also associated with dreaming and sometimes insanity. The pressure to prove and the ensuing suspicion can be challenging if the Head Center is undefined. This is the verbal formulation of the logical hypothesis or question. Note that this is still a question. There is no energy in the mind, just ideas. As with all things spoken from the Ajna, these ideas are projected and only heard and acted upon correctly when invited or recognized. Hypothesis without proof is purely conjecture. Unsubstantiated ideas can be experimented with once recognized but resisted mightily when not asked for. Details Logic struggles for energy. All energies within this circuit do best either in response or through recognition. Without these key activations, ideas are just words carried away on the wind. Gate 62, like Gate 17, has ideas, but because we are now connecting to the Throat Center, the potential for access to energy improves. Gate 62 is the gate of practical, organizational answers, and people with this energy have the capacity to organize things and provide practical ways to implement the energy of Gate Note that it is still only a possible answer, not the answer, as there is no energy or action here. This can be a difficult energy. We like to share opinions. But not every-one wants to hear them. It can soften the impact of this energy significantly. Talent Here we bring the intuitive expression of logic to the Throat. Notice this channel has no direct access to energy. That means that talent and mastery have to be recognized by others when the timing is right. Gate 16 is the energy for communicating with enthusiasm the correct expression of mastery, but only if it comes into connection with Gate Without Gate 48, Gate 16 lacks the depth of mastery and intuitive correct expression. Depth Talent is expressed through practice over time, but it also struggles for resources and money because it has to be seen to be supported. The arts are always hungry for money and support. This is why shows and exhibitions are important for artists of all types. They have to be seen. Talent is raw and undeveloped without practice. Everyone has some kind of talent. The question is, are you willing to practice to become a master? Mastery happens over time. The energy for enthusiasm and depth is contained in this channel. There is also right timing in this channel. Judgment This channel can pose some serious challenges to those who carry this energy. First of all, notice that this channel is way far down in the chart and has no access to the Throat. Also notice that this is one of the energy centers in this circuit the Root. Joy One of the challenges of logic is getting energy to the Throat. This is why logic is so tenuous; it has to be proven, and it is met with resistance until it stands the test of time. The Channel of Judgment is purely projected, meaning it serves best when others ask for it. It contains the intuitive and energetic ability to make things correct in order to create a perfect expression of the joy of life. This energy can be exceptionally challenging, especially if you also have the energy for opinions Gate 17 in your chart. The bottom line of this channel is that you must wait for recognition. If you do not wait, you run the risk of being perceived as critical by others, and no one likes to be criticized. The beauty of this channel is that the correction in Gate 18 leads to Gate 58, the joy of life. When Gate 18 waits to be recognized, it clears the path for the perfected expression of the joy of life, the Root result of the logical stream. Focus This energy is a format energy of the Root. It pulses on or off. This is the energy for focus and concentration or not. When the pulse is on, it adrenalizes the Sacral and things get done. When the pulse is off, it may seem challenging to learn and master. Stillness This channel is the beginning of the flow of energy up the middle of the chart. The logical process has been proven, and we are headed to expression through life force the Sacral to the Throat. We are applying the logic with the collective. Remember, this is about sharing with the group the hypothesis that is true or the talent we have mastered. This is the energy for reading about experiments in books or

research journals and duplicating and applying the results in life. It is the energy of the rhythm of nature itself. If you think about the natural world, it has rhythm built into it. It is ruled by rhythm. The sun comes up every day and sets every evening. Plants grow by season. Animals have their daily routine. This is the energy of life patterns such as seasons, weather, reproduction, and genetics. Rhythm gives direction to the Sacral and to work force energy. This is a tantric channel, a channel that gives direction Identity to the life force Sacral. Because we are unique among living things, we have more control over this energy. We can step away from natural rhythm. Electricity and other inventions of modern life have liberated us from natural rhythms, but, possibly, with consequences that will affect all of humanity. This energy is about aligning humanity with nature. If we step away from the natural order, humanity stands a chance of suffering. The archetype of the chart begs of us to exert our free will but to remember that we are deeply tied to the natural world. We cannot override the forces of nature. People with this energy usually have a deep connection to nature and animals, and they need this connection to find direction for their spirit. If you have this energy, going outside can often help you stay calm and clear. This is especially true for children. The love of humanity is also located in this channel. What we see with this energy is that the fullest expression of our love for our fellow man is part of being human, and expressing that love is deeply tied to the natural world. The Human Design chart shows us that for us to stay strong, connected, and aligned as people, we have to be fed and have adequate resources. It is natural for us to feed and shelter one another. People with this energy also have an unusually large aura and stand out energetically. This is important because, ultimately, this energy is vital for the sustainability of mankind. Because this energy is so deeply tied with all mammals and nature, people with this energy can often communicate with animals, use plants and herbs, and can even have a deep tie with the elemental kingdom. This is a magical energy; the archetype of fairies, gnomes, and elves. People with this energy are often staunch environmental activists seeking to align the collective with natural order. The Alpha In this final expression of the Logic Circuit, leadership is based on mastery and repeated truths. Here we have the final expression of logic: The leadership here has to be recognized, or it is not effective. This is not dictatorship or ruling by extremes. This is leadership recognized by the people based on its demonstration over time of its effectiveness. Gate 7 provides direction and support in leadership to Gate Neither alone can provide leadership. This is a leadership energy that is a result of a group of people agreeing to rule themselves.

6: Collective and Individual Migration following the Epithelial-Mesenchymal Transition

Expressions of power. Power is often defined only in negative terms, and as a form of domination, but it can also be a positive force for individual and collective capacity to act for change.

To what extent such ideological demands affected the work of those agents involved in the production of urban space planners, architects, but also bureaucrats or artists? Have models of projecting power in urban space adopted by colonial administrations been abandoned, appropriated, challenged or continued since independence? We are also interested in the reactions to these spaces and symbols of power before and after independence. Monuments and other symbols of colonial power have been destroyed, removed, abandoned and substituted but also maintained, moved to museum contexts or given new meanings. Writers, photographers and others have interpreted and represented these symbols, often proposing different readings than those originally intended. To what extent, and by what means, did these spaces realize their political and ideological intentions? How and to what extent were their messages forgotten, eluded or appropriated? He received his Ph. His research interests include the placement and political use of monuments in colonial Mozambique. China in African, Latin American and Caribbean territories: A longer history of Chinese diplomatic strategies has played a major role in forging such economic alliances. The One Belt-One Road initiative includes submarine cables between Cameroon and Brazil, a railway corridor in Tanzania, and hydroelectric and nuclear stations in Argentina. Could disposition, as an agency in a process that may be diverted, adjusted or redesigned, thus serve as a means for examination? Proposals are welcome on the interplay of variables between: Her research interests include the visual culture of modern and contemporary architectural design, and the relations between form, knowledge and power. Spaces in the Americas: While our disciplines of architecture, urban design, landscape, and planning share the fundamental belief that spaces matter; an overwhelming majority of our knowledge comes from another continent. This session departs from asking what is the place of the Americas in a global history of the built environment? America thus becomes the place of modernity par excellence, of eternal novelty, a perpetual state of infancy to use an ethnocentric Hegelian concept that should be outdated but insists in framing our narrative. Adrian Gorelik reinforces the idea of a laboratory, and specifically attributes to the city in Latin America the role of "the machine to invent modernity". The transversal view of certain typologies in urban centers of the Americas allows us to identify simultaneous processes of urbanization, industrialization, modernization and metropolization that, as a hypothesis for this session, have defined unique urban problems and has been capable of generating unique solutions suggesting more convergences than those drawn in European countries that have served and continue to serve as models. We invite papers that look as comparatively as possible into modern experiences in the Americas in order to inch closer to a systematization of what it means to build modern spaces in our continent. The author of several books and hundreds of articles. Lara writes extensively on a variety of issues regarding the Latin American built environment. He has published several papers in different journals and is the author of the books: Is it able to incorporate urban violence and civil unrest within its formal and thematic scope? Through interdisciplinary dialogue, the session therefore sets out to answer the following questions: How are certain spaces of exclusion, containment and marginalization built into the governmental infrastructure of colonial and then postcolonial multi-ethnic cities? And how does literary and cultural production diagnose, subvert and resist these regimes? He is also the co-editor of *Planned Violence*: She is the author or editor of over twenty books relating broadly to the fields of colonial and postcolonial literature and culture. She is the co-editor of *Planned Violence*: In the accession of Portugal to the European Free Trade Association EFTA increased this development process, through the opening of the country to foreign investments. After the Salazar Bridge construction over the Tagus River, concluded in , the port of Sines and the Alqueva dam were the most important investments of the regime. Those strategic infrastructures were part of a set of an ambitious plan which foresaw territorial domain, the exploitation of raw materials, and the growth of commercial dynamics. The role of the National Laboratory of Civil Engineering LNEC was determinant in this period, largely contributing to surveying the development of building technologies such as concrete and steel, and also

to the homologation of other materials and components essential to national policies. This session is opened to proposals resulting from researches on critical and historical analysis concerning the infrastructural development in the European Portuguese territory in the late colonial period. Master degree and Ph. He served that Department as President, between and , being also Director of the Ph. Peripheral infrastructures in late colonial cities Tiago Castela In European settler cities in occupied African territories, most black urbanites were forced by the colonial state apparatuses to live in self-built sections of the city described by expert knowledge as peripheral, even though such areas were sometimes central, and denser than settler sections. One of the main distinguishing characteristics of these unequally divided cities was the unbalanced state provision of public infrastructure, even though often the abyss between the two sections was more discursive than material: Nevertheless, it has often been assumed by scholarship that urban peripheries for African workers in late colonial cities had little or no public infrastructure. This session intends to understand the diverse ways in which situated state apparatuses engaged in the creation of public infrastructure in the African sections of settler cities, from the beginning of modern colonial occupation in the late nineteenth century to political independence. He teaches and does research on the political dimension of urban space, with a focus on southwestern Europe and southern Africa in the Twentieth Century. Single and collective housing as a modern laboratory in colonial territories: While new universally tending languages associated with the Modern Movement were rehearsed, a response to the specificity of the climate and geography and the creation of bridges with local cultures were also sought. Researches around housing and context interpretation readings allowed for the creation of a vast architectural heritage that is as iconic as polemical nowadays. But, while such houses, designed by foreign architects, correspond to importing international models that reflect interpretations of local contexts, one should also stress the role of local architects, many albeit with outside training, such as the case of the work of Geoffrey Bawa in Sri Lanka or Pancho Miranda Guedes in Mozambique, who, in a critical approach, assert a new sense of reality in their designs. This session intends to contribute to a critical comprehensive study of collective and single housing works erected in the former Asian and African territories during the last period of colonialism, in the transition to independence of the States, and allow for a contemporaneous insight of the works, procedures or authors, admitting a large range of themes or issues, for which we will welcome: Architect and partner at Atelier do Convento since Both under the colonial rule of European countries and empowered by independence processes. Thus, it allowed for more free explorations in function, material and form, when compared to their European counterpoints. These experiments defined not only Afro-Modernism but can also be seen as the tentative construction of an expression for cultural independence. Ranging from housing, public buildings and public space, to tectonic expressions that are fundamentally different from the ones proposed and built in Europe. While defining and redefining the expanding possibilities of the field of architecture and international networks e. Team X from a global perspective. Discussing their role in the construction of cultural independence in Lusophone African countries and other African countries, both during colonialism and post-colonialism. The session will group such cultural agents, across countries and time. In order to discuss the potentials and pitfalls of the Modernist vision in colonial and post-colonial architecture, cities and infrastructure in Lusophone Africa and other former European colonies in Africa. Contemporary issues such as sustainability, climate change, public engagement and international networks will further frame the session for analysis and discussion. Thus opening new perspectives and thoughts to imagine landscapes beyond colonialism. She has taught at tertiary level for 16 years and has published several papers on art and architecture. He also works on his independent architecture practice based in Portugal.

7: Blog - Kids Collective

Collective Algebraic Objects The meaning of algebraic expressions likely comes from a variety of sources, including the structure of those symbolic expressions themselves as well as their other representational forms.

While individual intelligence weaves many of these functions together more or less seamlessly, social forms of collective intelligence often have these functions being often held by different parts of a social whole. To their work is added the work of people and systems that care for and transmit information -- educators, communications systems, libraries, media, etc. All these actors, activities and institutions together add up to a whole-society [or whole-organization], institutionally-embedded form of collective intelligence far beyond the capacities of any individual, which individuals can access. Through the lens of our model above, we could say that it is information that has been put through a lot of the above-noted functions -- gathering, evaluation, analysis, comprehension, etc. Although "intelligence professionals" make up only a small percentage of those explicitly concerned with "collective intelligence," their entire profession is a de facto manifestation of collective intelligence: In fact, many of the intelligence professionals who are exploring "collective intelligence" are explicitly interested in freeing the "intelligence community" from those obsessions and enhancing the open collective intelligence of the entire society. To engage their participation, their usage of the word "intelligence" needs to be folded in to our larger sense of what intelligence is all about. There are often unacknowledged assumptions about this which can seem to divide practitioners but which, when teased out and articulated, may in fact overlap or complement each other. In any case, all these perspectives can be considered valid for our purposes -- within the overarching definition given above -- and can be explored in more depth when they come together in dialogue. Many approaches to collective intelligence combine several of these perspectives. Collective intelligence belongs to or is a property of the whole in which individuals are embedded or of which they are an expression. It transcends and is in some way "other than" the intelligence of those individuals. From this [usually spiritual or deep-ecological] perspective, the intelligence pre-dates and will survive those individuals, although they may be involved in its evolution. It is often experienced by some of those individuals as a larger intelligence that operates through them, especially when they are individually or collectively attuned to it as one tunes a radio to pre-existing radio waves. Collective intelligence is an emergent property of the collective as a social system. As such, it has some significantly different characteristics than the intelligences that are embedded in it. It is generated from and, in a sense, resides in the dynamics of the system as a whole, of which those individual intelligences are one aspect, along with information gathering, collective records, communication systems, educational and co-learning systems, cultural patterns of collaboration or competition, for example, and other factors. Collective intelligence is a group phenomena in which the intelligences of individual participants who are in tune with each other merge into a larger form of intelligence within which meaning and action flow and evolve smoothly, more or less as one mind. This is experienced vividly by most participants as a form of self-transcendence and a source of wonder, often called "group magic. Collective intelligence is a phenomenon associated with distributed individual intelligences who have access to their collective output and thought processes through their co-generative participation e. There is a gigantic feedback loop in which the whole feeds the parts and the parts feed the whole. However, the whole, in this case, is little more than the accumulated intelligences of the participating individuals. Any enabling systems facilitate, but do not contain or source, the resulting collective intelligence, which resides in the individuals considered collectively and does not have a coherence of its own. Collective intelligence resides in bodies of information, know-how, ideas, etc. This is another view of the WWW, as well as libraries, science, education, etc. It is like the previous perspective, but centers on the information, itself. Thus, it is also the perspective most aligned with visionaries in "the intelligence community. Given sufficient diversity, independence and local sources of information, the collective intelligence arises from an almost statistical cancelling of errors on either side towards an average of correctness -- or from automatic whole-system adjustments arising from simple rules of relationship and self-interest. Finally, these two perspectives are on the edges of the collective intelligence field: Collective

intelligence is an augmentation of individual intelligence obtained through cooperation, communication, or participation in systems or activities designed to do that. Any increased intelligence manifests ONLY through the activities of individuals. Calling this phenomenon "collective intelligence" may be a misnomer, as it is more mutual than collective. Collective intelligence is a natural epiphenomenon of successful cooperative action toward shared goals. In this sense, it is viewed less as an independent capacity and more as a way of describing, in retrospect, what went into that success. Some of them are edited to make them readable as definitions. Most define what I would consider only one portion of the full range of collective intelligence, being too narrow either in their sense of the "collective" that is intelligent, or in the functions they equate with intelligence, or in their sense of where collective intelligence comes from. But they are all very articulate about what CI is from their perspective. The capacity of human communities to co-operate intellectually in creation, innovation and invention. No one knows everything, everyone knows something. Emotions, bodies, medias, sign systems, social relations, technologies, biological environment and physical supports [also play roles in] collective intelligence processes. Collective intelligence is the foundation of positive-sum economies where the whole is more than the sum of its parties. This property amplifies if the social structure improves its synergy. If you have comments about this site, email cii@igc.org.

8: Collectivism - Wikipedia

BTC Collective BTC is thrilled to expand our mission of Yoga for All into Be the Change Collective. We are a collective movement to offer accessible and inclusive wellness & healing for mind, body, spirit, and community, rooted in San Jose.

9: The Greater Picture - Collective Consciousness

noun. collective noun.; a collective body; aggregate. a business, farm, etc., jointly owned and operated by the members of a group. a unit of organization or the organization in a collectivist system.

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