INFORMATION HIGHWAYS, OR THE DIFFICULTY OF TRANSFORMING A UTOPIA INTO A TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRAM pdf

1: The internet imaginaire : Flichy, Patrice : Free Download, Borrow, and Streaming : Internet Archive

Information highways, or the difficulty of transforming a utopia into a technological program The internet, the scientific community's ideal Communities, a different internet imaginaire.

Mackey, in the late 20th century there were at least seven separate and distinct meanings for the phrase "philosophy of technology. Before selecting one of these meanings as a focus here, a further clarification is neededâ€”namely, of the word "technology" itself. Jacques ellul, an internationally respected philosopher of technology, prefers the term "technique" and defines it so broadly that it includes any means-to-end rational organization of behavior, whether or not it uses or depends upon machines, computers, or scientific or technical knowledge of any sort. And he takes this "spirit of technique" to be an enslaving force from which he doubts that man will be able to free himself. The difficulty with sweeping assertions of this sort is that they are almost impossible to deal with except as metaphor. Their acceptance or rejection depends not upon evidence but upon the persuasiveness of an image. What seems to be the common denominator in most treatments of technology is the association of the two terms "science" and "technology. Whether or not adequate distinctions can be made between pure science, applied science, and technology, or between a theoretically oriented science and a goal- or mission-oriented technology, the assumption is made here that in an adequate definition of technology one component must be its essential dependence on scientific knowledge. A second common denominator in most treatments broad enough to be called philosophies of technology is the recognition that a definite social group is the carrier of technologyâ€”or at least of technological knowledge where this is separated from the economic or political uses of technology. This carrier is generally referred to in the literature as the "technical community" and is usually taken to include a large number of scientists, nearly all engineers and technicians, and research managers in government or industry or specialized research institutes. The term "technology," then, can be taken to cover this scientific and technical community, including its inner structure and functions, its relationships to other social phenomena, its products, its particular values, and its implicit view of human nature. The term "philosophy of technology" will then mean a set of generalizations or a systematic treatment, in philosophical language, of one or another or all of the above aspects of this social phenomenon. What validity there is in evaluations of technological society as a whole, or in assessments of the place of technology in the larger culture, is a questionable matter. Can such claims be meaningfully verified or falsified? It might be claimed by one or another critic or defender of technology that his view is objective, that he is simply reporting the facts as they are. This means that for all practical purposes every proponent of a philosophy of technology is simply presenting his particular version of what a good technological society would be like or his view as to what is wrong with technological society as he sees it. Ideally, then, "philosophy of technology" ought to stand for an open forum in which various interpretations of technology and technological society are openly debated. The range of interpretations of technology is broad. Only a limited sampling can be given here. Marcuse, Skinner, and Mumford. One of the best-known critics of capitalist technology, or of its misuse in socialist countries, is the social philosopher Herbert Marcuse. His fundamental thesisâ€”which has not varied greatly even when Marcuse has modified its expression in response to changing circumstances in the United States â€”is that technology is a tool in the hands of the ruling class helping to guarantee the enslavement of the masses by its totally alienating rational objectivity. According to Marcuse "the prevailing forms of social control are technological"; they appear rational "to such an extent that all contradiction seems irrational and all counteraction impossible. The alienated individual "is swallowed up by [his] alienated existence. There is only one dimension [the technological], and it is everywhere and in all forms" One-Dimensional Man 9, While Skinner also claims to have a place in his technological utopia for culture, his emphasis is primarily on technology. He argues for a wholesale and deliberate adoption of what he calls the "technology of behavior," by which he means the adaptation of the techniques of laboratory conditioning to the purposes of social and political engineering. He

feels that the process can remain democratic and is perfectly feasible; in fact he argues that it is necessary if mankind is to solve such social problems as overpopulation, war, and crime. The price for the elimination of these evils is to go "beyond freedom and dignity," i. Man must admit that he is totally conditioned by his environment and make the best of it. Skinner often sounds optimistic about his technological utopia. Another pessimistic philosophy of technologyâ€”one with an entirely different slant from that of Marcuseâ€”is that of the historian and social commentator Lewis Mumford. Going back into history for his sources, Mumford claims that he has discovered a recurring "myth of the machine" in accord with which powerful rulers are willing to organize their subjects into vast machine-like organizations for the efficient attainment of their goals. The most striking analogy of this sort that Mumford uses is between the organization of manpower for the building of the pyramids and the organization of technical experts needed to get men to the Moon. Ellul, Marcel, Heidegger, and Dessauer. The last of these very general critiques of technological society as a whole to be taken up here can be lumped under the inexact but common heading of existentialism and phenomenology. Without intending to categorize him in any way that he would find reprehensible, one can say that Jacques Ellul probably fits best in this group of critics of technology. Marcel, even in his most balanced essays, sees technological civilization as embodying what is worst in modern culture. Both he and Ellul share the view that only something such as divine grace can save modern man from the evil grip of technology. Martin heidegger is another influential philosopher who is existentially pessimistic about technology. One path to the unconcealing of Being turns out to be an appropriate existential understanding of technology. On the other hand, the leading phenomenological philosopher of technology though here the term "phenomenology" has more in common with Hegel than with those who are usually called phenomenologists today , Friedrich Dessauer, has a completely optimistic view of technology, seeing it as the transforming force in a totally new philosophy of culture appropriate to the contemporary world. Dessauer, who was little known in the United States until his work received a boost from Mitcham and Mackey, is a disciple of Kant who claims to have found in technology the means both to resurrect Kant and to move his critical philosophy onto a higher metaphysical ground. This leaves philosophy of technology as the foundational discipline of an adequate contemporary philosophy and seems to leave the technologist aware of the meaning of his pursuit with an unlimited challenge for his God-like creative talents. Futurology, and the Two Cultures. Aside from these very broad assessments of technological society, two other types of treatments of technologyâ€”"futurism" or "futurology" and discussions of the socalled two-cultures controversyâ€”while specialized are general enough in their implications to bear on philosophy of technology. Futurology, in current usage, stands for sciencebased social planning for the future. A Framework for Speculation on the Next 33 Years achieved best-seller status in spite of its technical jargon and incomplete scenarios of the future. William Ewald has expressed the essence of what is distinctive about scientific futurology: The Next Fifty Years, 5. Employing computer-projected probabilities, the futurists believe that they can help mankind design an optimum environment for the future. They can do so because their probabilistic computer-based scenarios of the futureâ€”while they cannot predict the future absolutely any more than could earlier prophecies of the futureâ€”can make social engineering a scientific enterprise. If true, this would be a significant breakthrough, and "technological man" would turn out to have an awesome control of the future unshared by any previous culture. Not all, however, are agreed that the computer is so powerful, or that social engineering is any more palatable in this than in any other form. The s controversy triggered by C. Although critics retorted that neither the scientific nor the humanistic community is unified enough to be called a culture, Snow seems to have put his finger on a real split in technological culture. In a world of high specialization, few scientists or engineers can lay claim to any greater degree of humanistic sophistication than an amateur interest in poetry or music or perhaps politics; nor can the average academic humanist usually claim that he even attempts to keep up with scientific knowledge. This split, whatever its explanation or prospects for healing, says something profound about technological society. A philosophy of technology, whether it attempts to explain or to solve the problem, must in some way come to grips with it. It is in this context that some Catholic writers have turned to

the thought of Pierre teilhard de chardin. His vision of the future convergence of science and religion has seemed to them to offer a way out for contemporary man. Others, however, see Teilhard de Chardin as distorting science and demeaning religion; they feel that a philosophical synthesis adequate for a scientific or technological age is yet to be discovered. Finally, among these interpretations of technology, there seems to be no end to popularized "philosophies of technology. How many of their works will turn out to be ephemeral and how many will contribute to a serious philosophy of technology remains of course to be seen. No serious student of the history and philosophy of technology, however, can afford not to keep up with the popular literature. It reflects an aspect of technologyâ€”its acceptance in the popular mindâ€”that must be included in some fashion in any comprehensive treatment of the issue. The same is also true of science fiction. The Philosophy of Technology," Technology and Culture The Myth and the Reality New York , wide-ranging but unselective bibliography. A Final Review Cambridge, Mass.

INFORMATION HIGHWAYS, OR THE DIFFICULTY OF TRANSFORMING A UTOPIA INTO A TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRAM pdf

2: How to manage AI's risks and benefits | World Economic Forum

Contents Introduction I DesignersÂ¿ and PromotersÂ¿ Imaginaire 1 Information Highways, or the Difficulty of Transforming a Utopia into a Technological Program 2 The Internet, the Scientific CommunityÂ¿s Ideal 3 Communities, a Different Internet Imaginaire 4 From Internet Myth to Cyber-Imaginaire II A Virtual Society Imaginaire 5 Dawn of a New Communication Age 6 The Body and Virtual Reality 7.

As knowledge about the causes of environmental ills has grown, so too has the number of options on how to handle them and the development of collaborations and partnerships aimed at harnessing the growing incentive-based approaches to environmental protection. As additional information technologies and knowledge management techniques evolve, environmental considerations will join other areas of strategic importance to industry. Information technologies are unique not just because of their growing use in decision-making and knowledge management systems, important as that is. Their use has also yielded significant improvements in the efficiency of energy and materials use. This has contributed to economic expansion without the increases in environmental impacts that would have resulted had the efficiency improvements not occurred. Advances in information technology are likely to continue to provide opportunities for the development of improved and new products and services. This will not occur, however, without continuing attention to both the individual units e. The system studies that are necessary to assess the trade-offs in such areas as materials choice e. Information Systems and the Environment. The National Academies Press. Understanding the total system remains a daunting challenge. This volume builds on earlier efforts of the National Academy of Engineering NAE in the area of technology and the environment. The Role of Knowledge and Information Technology. The papers are presented in three sections. The first section explores the implications of information technologies for sustainable development and the legal context within which information and knowledge systems are evolving. The second section focuses on the areas where most of the path-breaking work is occurringâ€”the individual corporationâ€”and the information- and knowledge-sharing tools and techniques that are being developed in that arena. The third section provides examples of systems that are evolving in the relationships between corporations and society as a whole. Although the latter are still in development, they offer exciting potential for substantially improving the environmental efficiency of the economy. This overview provides a context for the accompanying papers by discussing the role of information and knowledge systems in the evolving discipline of industrial ecology. The vast majority of obvious environmental problemsâ€”caused by practices such as dumping trash and other waste material in open pits, disposing of wastewater in streams and rivers, and emitting emissions of pollutants into the atmphereâ€”are the result of what were once standard industrial practices. Steps to remedy these problems have focused on remediating specific sites and instituting compliance with, and enforcement of, end-of-pipe requirements and standards. Although adequate for their limited purposes of providing clean air, water, and land, these approaches increasingly are recognized as inadequate to deal with the more global perturbations of natural systemsâ€”climate change; loss of habitat and biodiversity; and depletion and degradation of soil, water, and atmospheric resources. The knowledge base on which environmental decisions can be based is much broader and deeper than ever before. Along with the other basic sciences, ecology will continue to improve the understanding of relationships between environmental concerns and human economic activities. Some of these concerns are directly related e. Solutions to such concerns e. Industrial ecology is based on keeping track of the former and understanding the latter. Solutions based on industrial ecology include such approaches as designing goods and services in terms of their environmental life cycle so as to minimize environmental impacts and defining, assessing, and charting future technological directions to enable the achievement of sustainable development. In industrial ecology, systems of production and consumption are considered as one. Therefore, solutions to environmental problems need to consider how production and consumption operate as a unit and interact with the large-scale environment. Yet much of

environmental policy still focuses on manufacturing and production practices that often merely shift the problem elsewhere in the system. The more comprehensive view is critical when one considers, as Allenby this volume points out, the growth of the services sector. This sector, driven by information and knowledge acquisition and sharing, accounts for at least 60 percent of U. Department of Commerce, The industries in this sector perform key economic and societal functions such as transportation, banking and finance, health care, public utilities, retail and wholesale trade, education, and entertainment. With the exception of transportation and utilities, these activities are not commonly associated with environmental impacts. Yet all consume energy and materials, and some, such as banking and financial institutions, indirectly influence the environment e. The service sector thus represents an untapped resource for environmental efficiency improvements. Service firms are well positioned to leverage their suppliers upstream of operations as well as their customers downstream of operations to effect systemic change Richards and Kabjian, this volume. Their ability to do so can be enhanced by having better information upon which to base decisions. To be successful, industrial ecology must adapt and incorporate technologies from any area that is found useful. Information technology is a case in point. Freeman refers to the innovations in information and communications technology as technoeconomic revolutionsâ€”innovations that transform production and management throughout the economy. Indeed, the current information and communications revolution is allowing pervasive changes to be made. The impacts of this revolution on the industrial metabolism of the economy and on industrial systems are being felt already, particularly in the monitoring and control of emissions; the use of energy and materials; the control of quality and inventory; and the improved control of manufacturing processes. Many of the energy-saving technologies and process changes that promote cleaner production depend on the incorporation of electronic sensors and monitors that provide input to control operations. System models of these processes often are complicated and their use requires online computers for proper implementation and compliance with many regulatory objectives. Information and communications technologies also make possible improved quality and inventory control and help to reduce and eliminate defective or sub-standard products. This is not a result of the technologies themselves, but of a diffusion of a management philosophy associated with the technology. Pressures to reduce costs or to meet quality, design, performance, manufacturability, or environmental goals have been met by continuous improvements that are the result of the collective actions of all who are involved in the production or service function, or by users and customers. More recently, these improvements have been aided by the adoption of information technologies that help manage inventory and controls and capture and disseminate knowledge. Although the combined benefits of applying information technology with new management philosophies extend beyond a single plant to networks of plants, including outsourced activities, some of these practices may have negative environmental consequences. For example, just-in-time practices can lead to increased transportation by truck, rail, and airplane and associated increases in energy use and local air pollution. Information and communications technologies also have resulted in fewer materials being used per unit product or function. For example, semiconductor technology uses vastly fewer materials and less energy than old vacuum-tube technology, and it is much more powerful. Similarly, on the materials front, there has been a reduction in metal consumption over the past 20 years Sousa, Some of this reduction can be attributed to the information and communications revolution itself, which underlies improved product design systems. These systems use computer modeling to decrease reliance on prototypes. Information and communications technologies also have improved energy and material efficiencies because they have enabled innovations in new efficient manufacturing processes and the creation of new complex materials. Hence, one might expect separation technologies to grow in importance as part of an overall environmental strategy. The information and communications revolution is forging a far more integrated economy. Both factors, according to Allenby this volume , are mutually reinforcing. This is because the concept of sustainability requires a global economy in long-term harmony with its supporting natural systems, which in turn will generate a far more robust economyâ€”one that is more informationally dense, in which information is substituted for other inputs such as raw materials and energy. Citing economic trends in the

information industry, Allenby shows that substitution of information for materials and energy has reduced the costs and use of these resources. He speculates that the demands for sustainability will increase the substitution of information for other inputs and postulates that sustainability itself may well be unattainable without such substitutions. Information substitution, although an important contributor, will not, by itself, generate the ideal environment. In the area of transportation, for example, there has been a merging of information and communications technologies in automobiles and traffic systems, including the development of so-called smart highways and vehicles to control traffic flow. The same has happened in air travel. Yet in neither case has the fundamental problem of reducing traffic been addressed. There are solutions, such as increasing ridership on public transportation. This may occur if significant improvements are made in transportation systems and if personal vehicle use is discouraged. Another alternative is to encourage people to work from home, telecommuting instead of traveling to work. Although such telework policies are beginning to appear in the workplace, gains from such practices can be offset easily by increases in other types of travel. For any of these approaches to be effective, the focus must be on addressing the problems of the total transportation system with a view toward minimizing the need for travel. Hence, in many ways, information and communications technologies will continue to contribute positively to the environment in terms of reductions in materials and energy use. However, the final outcomes of such measures are likely to remain uncertain. Other areas in which application of the technology can contribute to environmental improvement include knowledge managementâ€" capturing information and knowledge so that past mistakes are not repeated as discussed by Richards and Kabjian, this volume â€"and knowledge creation. Legal barriers that are predicated on the traditional physical formats of knowledge, such as books, need to be addressed, according to Cohen and Martin this Page 6 Share Cite Suggested Citation: At issue is data ownership. Is it the creator of the data or the individual who compiled them who has rightful ownership? Current intellectual property laws were not designed to protect and encourage the dissemination of compilations of factual information. They were designed to protect property. Creative expression and data do not fit well in either of these categories. Data are neither creative expressions like books, paintings, or sculptures, nor unique inventions. Database creators want protection the very moment that their data are gathered. In addition, databases are extremely dynamic and undergo constant change. As Cohen and Martin this volume point out, current patent and copyright laws are not suited to protect data or the compilation of data in a database. In the case of copyright, not only is current law ill-suited to the task, but it expressly bars protection of ideas, principles, and facts. In the case of patent laws, it can take years to process a patent application, and a clear definition of the unique invention is required. Other laws, such as those related to trade secrecy and the tort of misappropriation, are equally ill-suited to protect the compilation of data. To address the common flaws intrinsic to the current intellectual property laws, Cohen and Martin suggest a two-phase approach that incorporates both property and liability. This initial blocking period would be followed by an automatic license. Absent some other agreement, the database creator would be obligated, at a minimum, to share the data with all secondcomers at rates established by a regulatory body composed of industry representatives and government officials. Under this approach, data creators would recover investments made during the compilation process, but the data would remain publicly accessible under fair and reasonable terms. Many experts in management believe that the manufacturing, service, and information sectors will be based on knowledge in the future, and business organizations will evolve into knowledge creators in many ways. Page 7 Share Cite Suggested Citation: Organizations have to abandon obsolete knowledge and learn to create new products and processes by improving ongoing activities and continually innovating in an organized way. Successful organizations of the future will have institutionalized the concept of growth based on knowledge creation and learning. Three papers in this volume describe how private firms can develop information systems to better manage and create knowledge for environmental purposes.

INFORMATION HIGHWAYS, OR THE DIFFICULTY OF TRANSFORMING A UTOPIA INTO A TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRAM pdf

3: The Internet imaginaire | Search Results | IUCAT

[]) and index Information highways, or the difficulty of transforming a utopia into a technological program -- The internet, the scientific community's ideal -- Communities, a different internet imaginaire -- From internet myth to cyber-imaginaire -- Dawn of a new communication age -- The body and virtual reality -- The end of politics.

Science fiction on television and List of science fiction television programs Don Hastings left and Al Hodge right from Captain Video and His Video Rangers Science fiction and television have always had a close relationship. It featured fantasy and horror as well as science fiction, with each episode being a complete story. The original series ran until and was revived in It has been extremely popular worldwide and has greatly influenced later TV science fiction programs, as well as popular culture. It combined elements of space opera and space Western. Although only mildly successful it gained popularity through later syndication and eventually spawned a very popular and influential franchise through films, later programs, and novels; as well as by intense fan interest. Some works predict this leading to improvements in life and society, for instance the stories of Arthur C. Clarke and the Star Trek series. While others warn about possible negative consequences, for instance H. The same study also found that students who read science fiction are much more likely than other students to believe that contacting extraterrestrial civilizations is both possible and desirable. Wonder emotion Science fiction is often said to generate a "sense of wonder. It is an appeal to the sense of wonder. Deep within, whether they admit it or not, is a feeling of disappointment and even outrage that the outer world has invaded their private domain. Science fiction has sometimes been used as a means of social protest. Some of the most notable feminist science fiction works have illustrated these themes using utopias to explore a society in which gender differences or gender power imbalances do not exist, or dystopias to explore worlds in which gender inequalities are intensified, thus asserting a need for feminist work to continue. Science fiction studies The study of science fiction, or science fiction studies , is the critical assessment, interpretation, and discussion of science fiction literature, film, new media, fandom, and fan fiction. Science fiction scholars study science fiction to better understand it and its relationship to science, technology, politics, and culture-at-large. Science fiction studies has a long history, dating back to the turn of the 20th century, but it was not until later that science fiction studies solidified as a discipline with the publication of the academic journals Extrapolation , Foundation: The International Review of Science Fiction , and Science Fiction Studies , and the establishment of the oldest organizations devoted to the study of science fiction, the Science Fiction Research Association and the Science Fiction Foundation , in The field has grown considerably since the s with the establishment of more journals, organizations, and conferences with ties to the science fiction scholarship community, and science fiction degree-granting programs such as those offered by the University of Liverpool and Kansas University. Scholar and science fiction critic George Edgar Slusser said that science fiction "is the one real international literary form we have today, and as such has branched out to visual media, interactive media and on to whatever new media the world will invent in the 21st century Hard science fiction and Soft science fiction Science Fiction has historically been sub-divided between hard science fiction and soft science fiction - with the division centering on the feasibility of the science central to the story. Authors including Tade Thompson and Jeff VanderMeer have pointed out that stories that focus explicitly on physics , astronomy , mathematics , and engineering tend to be considered "hard", while stories that focus on botany , mycology , zoology or the social sciences tend to be categorized as, "soft," regardless of the relative rigor of the science. Michael Swanwick dismissed the traditional definition of hard SF altogether, instead saying that it was defined by characters striving to solve problems, "in the right way - with determination , a touch of stoicism , and the consciousness that the universe is not on his or her side. I draw on the social sciences a great deal. Mary Shelley wrote a number of science fiction novels including Frankenstein , and is considered a major writer of the Romantic Age. Le Guin first asks: The great novelists have brought us to see whatever they wish us to see through some character. Otherwise they would not be novelists, but poets, historians, or

pamphleteers. The literary guard consider genre fiction to be crass, commercial, whizz-bang potboilers. Or so it goes.

INFORMATION HIGHWAYS, OR THE DIFFICULTY OF TRANSFORMING A UTOPIA INTO A TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRAM pdf

4: 20th century - Wikipedia

Information highways, or the difficulty of transforming a utopia Into a technological program The internet, the scientific community's ideal.

Cold War , Cold War â€" , and Cold War â€" The Cold War â€" was the continuing state of political conflict, military tension, and economic competition between the Soviet Union and its satellite states , and the powers of the Western world, led by the United States. McKinley, 15 September A monument for the veterans of the war was not created until the s. He then pushed north, capturing Pyongyang in October. But the Chinese intervened the following month, driving the UN forces south again. MacArthur then planned for a full-scale invasion of China, but this was against the wishes of President Harry S. Truman and others who wanted a limited war. He was dismissed and replaced by General Matthew Ridgeway. The war then became a bloody stalemate for the next two and a half years while ceasefire negotiations dragged on. It followed the unexpected nationalization of the Suez Canal in by Gamal Abdel Nasser , in which the United Kingdom, France and Israel invaded to take control of the canal. The operation was a military success, but the canal was blocked for years to come. Eisenhower demanded the invaders withdraw, and they did. This action was a major humiliation for Britain and France, two Western European countries, and symbolizes the beginning of the end of colonialism and the weakening of European global importance, specifically the collapse of the British Empire. The United States then became much more deeply involved in Mideastern politics, and remains so into the 21st century. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. February Learn how and when to remove this template message In the s, Latin America was the center of covert and overt conflict between the Soviet Union and the United States. Their varying collusion with national, populist, and elitist interests destabilized the region. In , the military dictatorship of Venezuela was overthrown. This continued a pattern of regional revolution and warfare making extensive use of ground forces. He later declared himself president for life, and ruled until his death in In , Fidel Castro overthrew the regime of Fulgencio Batista in Cuba , establishing a communist government in the country. Although Castro initially sought aid from the US, he was rebuffed and later turned to the Soviet Union. Cuban Revolution The overthrow of Fulgencio Batista by Fidel Castro , Che Guevara and other forces in resulted in the creation of the first communist government in the western hemisphere. The leader of the team, Griselio Torresola , had firearm experience and Oscar Collazo was his accomplice. They made their assault at the Blair House where President Truman and his family were staying. Torresola mortally wounded a White House policeman, Leslie Coffelt , who shot Torresola dead before expiring himself. Collazo, as a co-conspirator in a felony that turned into a homicide, was found guilty of murder and was sentenced to death in , but his sentence was later commuted to life in prison. November 4, President Dwight D. Eisenhower was elected to the White House defeating Adlai E. Stevenson for the Presidency. Eisenhower was inaugurated and took office on January 20, Capitalism and consumerism[edit] This section does not cite any sources. February Learn how and when to remove this template message There was a large-scale expansion of the middle class in the s. Unions were strong, comprising almost half the American work force. Politics tended to be moderate, with extremist positions being out of favor. The need to always have more and better goods emerged rapidly in the West during the s. Consumerism became a key component of Western society. People bought big houses in the new suburbs and bought new time-saving household appliances. This buying trend was influenced by many American cultural and economic aspects such as advertising; television; cars; new offerings from banks loans and credit ; immediately being able to have what one wanted; and achieving a perceived better life. The originally planned set of highways took decades to complete. The Kefauver hearings about country-wide organized crime and corruption, were held between and It was the first committee made up of senators from around the country organized to not only gain a better understanding of how to fight organized crime, but also to expose organized crime for the conglomerate empire that it was. McCarthyism of the early s, which

included the speeches, investigations, and congressional hearings of Senator Joseph McCarthy ; the Hollywood blacklist , associated with hearings conducted by the House Un-American Activities Committee ; and the various anti-communist activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation FBI under Director J. McCarthyism became a widespread social and cultural phenomenon that affected all levels of society and was the source of a great deal of debate and conflict in the United States. Investigating private citizens for alleged communist affiliations in government, private-industry and in the media produced widespread fear and destroyed the lives of many innocent American citizens. In the course of the anti-communist investigations in the early s Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were charged in relation to the passing of information about the atomic bomb to the Soviet Union, and they were convicted of conspiracy to commit espionage. On June 19, , they were both executed. Their execution was the first of civilians, for espionage, in United States history. In , American children across the country piled their comic book collections in schoolyards, and, encouraged by parents, teachers, and clergymen, set them ablaze. In the same year, the media began attacking comic books. John Mason Brown of the Saturday Review of Literature described comics as the "marijuana of the nursery; the bane of the bassinet; the horror of the house; the curse of kids, and a threat to the future. The Senate Subcommittee on Juvenile Delinquency hearings in April and June , focused specifically on graphic crime and horror comic books. When asked if he considered the cover in "good taste", Gaines replied: In the immediate aftermath of the hearings, several publishers were forced to revamp their schedules and drastically censor or even cancel many popular long-standing comic series. Civil Rights movement[edit] Main article: In the early s the Brown v. Board of Education ruling by the Supreme Court of the United States opened the door to the beginnings of the right for all Americans to an equal and fair education regardless of race, creed or religion. During this time, racial segregation was still present in the U. The Civil Rights Movement of the s would soon begin. Key figures like Martin Luther King, Jr. In , the Little Rock Nine integrated the Central High School , which was a key event in the fight to end segregation in schools and other public places in the U. These developments among others would be key talking points in the advancement of equal rights across the world over the years to come. Science and technology[edit] The Millerâ€”Urey experiment showed in that under simulated conditions resembling those thought to be possible to have existed shortly after Earth was first created, many of the basic organic molecules that form the building blocks of life are able to spontaneously form.

INFORMATION HIGHWAYS, OR THE DIFFICULTY OF TRANSFORMING A UTOPIA INTO A TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRAM pdf

5: Table of contents for The internet imaginaire

Information highways, or the difficulty of transforming a utopia --Into a technological program --The internet, the scientific community's ideal --Communities, a different internet imaginaire --From internet myth to cyber-imaginaire --Dawn of a new communication age --The body and virtual reality --The end of politics --The new economy.

In combination with other emerging and converging technologies, AI has the potential to transform our society through better decision-making and improvements to the human condition. But, without adequate risk assessment and mitigation, AI may pose a threat to existing vulnerabilities in our defences, economic systems, and social structures, argue the authors of the Wilson Center report, Artificial Intelligence: Recognizing the increasing integration of technology in society, this policy brief grounds the present excitement around AI in an objective analysis of capability trends before summarizing perceived benefits and risks. It also introduces an emerging sub-field of AI known as Human Computation, which can help achieve future AI capabilities by strategically inserting humans in the loop where pure AI still falls short. Policy recommendations suggest how to maximize the benefits and minimize the risks for science and society, particularly by incorporating human participation into complex socio-technical systems to ensure the safe and equitable development of automated intelligence. The report offers a number of key recommendations: Planning in an Age of Complexity: Convergence also implies the increasing interaction of multiple fields, such as AI, genomics and nanotechnology, which rapidly expands the range of possible impacts that need to be considered in any science policy exercise. Ten years ago, nanotechnology was celebrated largely for its impacts on chemistry and material sciences. But the ability to precision engineer matter at genetically relevant scale has resulted in significant advances in genomics and neurosciences, such as creating the ability to model networks of neurons. This example illustrates how the convergence of two emerging technologies â€”AI and genomicsâ€”leads to advances beyond the initial capabilities of either alone. Meeting the challenges of convergence requires drawing on a wide range of expertise, and taking a systems approach to promoting responsible research and innovation. Many may also draw inspiration from traditional regulatory models that are inadequate for AI, playing a catch-up game to decode the terms of reference used by researchers, or fall victim to the human fallacy of overestimating the short-term capabilities of new technologies. Conduct broad and deep investigations into AI with leading researchers from the private sector and universities. Expert groups convening under organizations like IEEE compliment these overviews with in-depth considerations of things like ethically-aligned AI design to maximize human well-being. In the near-future, AI researchers involved in collaboration with policymakers should conduct additional in-depth studies to better understand and anticipate aspects of AI related to for example job automation at a more granular level, considering impact across time, sectors, wage levels, education degrees, job types and regions. For instance, rather than low-skills jobs that require advanced hand-dexterity, AI systems might more likely replace routine but high-level cognitive skills. Additional studies could investigate areas like national security. Advocate for a systems approach to AI research and development that accounts for other emerging technologies and promotes human participation. It is in our reach to build networks of humans and machines that sense, think, and act collectively with greater efficacy than either humans or AI systems alone AI seeks to replicate human intelligence in machines â€” but humanlike intelligence already exists in humans. Today there is an opportunity to develop superhuman intelligence by pairing the complementary abilities of human cognition with the best available AI methods to create hybrid distributed intelligent systems. In other words, it is in our reach to build networks of humans and machines that sense, think, and act collectively with greater efficacy than either humans or AI systems alone. The emerging subfield of AI known as Human Computation is exploring exactly those opportunities by inserting humans into the loop in various information processing systems to perform the tasks that exceed the abilities of machine AI. This kind of collective action on a massive scale may be the only foil against societal issues that arose due to deleterious collective action, such as combustion engine usage. Human computation

approaches to AI address such dystopian concerns by advancing the design of AI systems with human stakeholders in the loop who drive the societally-relevant decisions and behaviours of the system. T The conscientious development of AI systems that carefully considers the coevolution of humans and technology in hybrid thinking systems will help ensure that humans remain ultimately in control, individually or collectively, as systems achieve superhuman capabilities. Promote innovation, avoid centralizing and dramatically expanding regulation. Current regulations regarding AI are as additions to products, and thus, subsumed under existing legislative authorities. For example, the Food and Drug Administration FDA regulates precision medicine initiatives, while the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration under the DoT issues guidance around autonomous vehicles while leaving key decisions to the states. Experts agree that expanding and centralizing regulation will inhibit growth. At the same time there is a need to safeguard the public interest by addressing shared challenges. That includes developing safety guidelines and accident investigation processes, protecting individual privacy and public security, designing systems with transparent decision-making, and managing public perception through effective science communication.

INFORMATION HIGHWAYS, OR THE DIFFICULTY OF TRANSFORMING A UTOPIA INTO A TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRAM pdf

6: Technology, Philosophy of | www.enganchecubano.com

Information highways, or the difficulty of transforming a utopia into a technological program The internet, the scientific community's ideal -- 3. Communities, a different internet imaginaire -- 4.

Publication history[edit] The Squadron Supreme has its roots in the Squadron Sinister , which first appeared in Avengers 70 after a cameo at the end of Avengers 69 as a pastiche of the Justice League. The team had guest appearances on several more occasions, and in featured in a self-titled twelve-issue limited series by Mark Gruenwald. In , a reimagined Squadron Supreme appeared in a series entitled Supreme Power. Yet another Squadron Supreme was introduced in Fictional team biography[edit] Earth version[edit] The Squadron Supreme are first encountered by four members of the Avengers â€" the Vision , Quicksilver , the Scarlet Witch and Goliath â€" who have arrived in the Earth universe by mistake. The Squadron Supreme were next featured in a self-titled issue miniseries Sep â€" Aug by writer Mark Gruenwald , [9] which picks up from where Earth was last seen in Defenders The Squadron, led by Hyperion, believe they have the knowledge and power to recreate the world and create a utopia. Nighthawk protests, believing that the Squadron should serve and not rule. The issue is put to a vote, with the so-called "Utopia Program" favored by the majority of the Squadron; Nighthawk, unable to agree with the decision in clear conscience, resigns from the team. The Squadron assume overall control of the government of the United States and remake the nation into a virtual utopia. The team implement a series of sweeping changes, including revealing their secret identities; instituting a program of behavior modification in prisons where inmates are forced to submit to a process that mentally inhibits their criminal instincts; enforcing a strict gun control policy; and developing medical technology to cryogenically preserve the dead. Despite the economic and technological advances, there are setbacks: A brutal battle ensues in which several members of both teams are killed, including Nighthawk. A horrified Hyperion realizes that Nighthawk was right: The Squadron surrenders, disbands, and returns control of the United States to the government. Death of a Universe, remnants of the team reunite to battle the Nth Man. After another encounter with the Overmind and a visit to the laboratory world of the Stranger , [13] the Squadron attempt unsuccessfully to return to their own universe, [14] and members Hyperion, Doctor Spectrum, and the Whizzer battle the entity Deathurge. The Squadron and the Exiles depose the new government and attempt to allow society to progress without superhuman involvement. The series will incorporate characters from the various realities which were destroyed during the Time Runs Out storyline after the Secret Wars storyline such as Nighthawk of Earth which was the setting of Supreme Power and was destroyed by the Cabal , Hyperion of Earth which was destroyed upon colliding with another universe , Doctor Spectrum of Earth the home of the Great Society which was previously destroyed by Namor , Blur of Earth the setting of New Universe , and Power Princess of Earth which was salvaged for the Battleworld location of Utopolis. Together, they formed the Earth version of the Squadron Supreme and will protect their home from any threat at any cost. The fight ended with Hyperion lifting Atlantis above the ocean and throwing it onto the ground enough to kill the remaining Atlanteans present. Thundra sided with the Squadron Supreme while unsure if she should help the Squadron Supreme protect the world or protect the world from the Squadron Supreme. They decide to change the past by dragging this past Namor back to the present, thereby "resurrecting" him. Although this action is easy for Hyperion, who has had second thoughts about the cutthroat method this new Squadron Supreme has been using, it is more difficult for Doctor Spectrum, as Namor is responsible for destroying her Earth. At the end of the story arc, Hyperion leads the action to disband the squadron, and each member goes their own way.

INFORMATION HIGHWAYS, OR THE DIFFICULTY OF TRANSFORMING A UTOPIA INTO A TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRAM pdf

7: The Second Machine Age - Navy General Library Program Downloadable Books, Music & Video

Transformation, INC. Builds machinery and robots that can assembl a variety of autos and trucks - including light pick-up trucks, two-seater sports cars, luxury sedans, full size vans and SUVs.

Timeline of the 20th century Map of the British Empire as of At its height, it was the largest empire in history. Nationalism became a major political issue in the world in the 20th century, acknowledged in international law along with the right of nations to self-determination , official decolonization in the mid-century, and related regional conflicts. The century saw a major shift in the way that many people lived, with changes in politics, ideology, economics, society, culture, science, technology, and medicine. The 20th century may have seen more technological and scientific progress than all the other centuries combined since the dawn of civilization. Terms like ideology , world war , genocide , and nuclear war entered common usage. Scientific discoveries, such as the theory of relativity and quantum physics , profoundly changed the foundational models of physical science, forcing scientists to realize that the universe was more complex than previously believed, and dashing the hopes or fears at the end of the 19th century that the last few details of scientific knowledge were about to be filled in. It was a century that started with horses , simple automobiles, and freighters but ended with high-speed rail , cruise ships , global commercial air travel and the Space Shuttle. These developments were made possible by the exploitation of fossil fuel resources, which offered energy in an easily portable form, but also caused concern about pollution and long-term impact on the environment. Humans explored space for the first time, taking their first footsteps on the Moon. Advancements in medical technology also improved the health of many people: Rapid technological advancements, however, also allowed warfare to reach unprecedented levels of destruction. World War II alone killed over 60 million people, while nuclear weapons gave humankind the means to annihilate itself in a short time. However, these same wars resulted in the destruction of the imperial system. For the first time in human history, empires and their wars of expansion and colonization ceased to be a factor in international affairs, resulting in a far more globalized and cooperative world. The last time major powers clashed openly was in , and since then, violence has seen an unprecedented decline. Summary[edit] Technological advancements during World War I changed the way war was fought, as new inventions such as tanks , chemical weapons , and aircraft modified tactics and strategy. In addition to annexing many of the colonial possessions of the vanquished states, the Triple Entente exacted punitive restitution payments from them, plunging Germany in particular into economic depression. Ukraine, early days of the Nazi invasion. Meanwhile, Japan had rapidly transformed itself into a technologically advanced industrial power and, along with Germany and Italy, formed the Axis powers. After some years of dramatic military success, Germany was defeated in , having been invaded by the Soviet Union and Poland from the East and by the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada , and France from the West. After the victory of the Allies in Europe, the war in Asia ended with the dropping of two atomic bombs on Japan by the US, the first nation to develop and use nuclear weapons. In total, World War II left some 60 million people dead. After the war, Germany was occupied and divided between the Western powers and the Soviet Union. East Germany and the rest of Eastern Europe became Soviet puppet states under communist rule. Western Europe was rebuilt with the aid of the American Marshall Plan , resulting in a major post-war economic boom , and many of the affected nations became close allies of the United States. Allies during the war, they soon became hostile to one another as their competing ideologies of communism and democratic capitalism proliferated in Europe, which became divided by the Iron Curtain and the Berlin Wall. The period was marked by a new arms race as the USSR became the second nation to develop nuclear weapons, which were produced by both sides in sufficient numbers to end most human life on the planet had a large-scale nuclear exchange ever occurred. Mutually assured destruction is credited by many historians as having prevented such an exchange, each side being unable to strike first at the other without ensuring an equally devastating retaliatory strike. Unable to engage

one another directly, the conflict played out in a series of proxy wars around the worldâ€”particularly in China , Korea , Vietnam , and Afghanistan â€”as the USSR sought to export communism while the US attempted to contain it. The technological competition between the two sides led to substantial investment in research and development which produced innovations that reached far beyond the battlefield, such as space exploration and the Internet. Albert Einstein is often regarded as the father of modern physics. In the latter half of the century, most of the European-colonized world in Africa and Asia gained independence in a process of decolonization. Meanwhile, globalization opened the door for several nations to exert a strong influence over many world affairs. Britain also continued to influence world culture , including the " British Invasion " into American music , leading many rock bands from other countries such as Swedish ABBA to sing in English. After the Soviet Union collapsed under internal pressure in , most of the communist governments it had supported around the world were dismantled â€”with the notable exceptions of China , North Korea , Cuba , Vietnam , and Laos â€”followed by awkward transitions into market economies. It enacted resolutions on such topics as the conduct of warfare, environmental protection, international sovereignty , and human rights. Peacekeeping forces consisting of troops provided by various countries, with various United Nations and other aid agencies, helped to relieve famine, disease, and poverty, and to suppress some local armed conflicts. Europe slowly united, economically and, in some ways, politically, to form the European Union , which consisted of 15 European countries by the end of the 20th century. In many countries, especially in Europe, the movement was channeled into politics through Green parties. Increasing awareness of global warming began in the s, commencing decades of social and political debate. The computer is a major technological advancement in this century. The nature of innovation and change[edit] Due to continuing industrialization and expanding trade, many significant changes of the century were, directly or indirectly, economic and technological in nature. Scientific research, engineering professionalization and technological developmentâ€”much of it motivated by the Cold War arms raceâ€”drove changes in everyday life. Martin Luther King, Jr. At the beginning of the century, strong discrimination based on race and sex was significant in general society. Although the Atlantic slave trade had ended in the 19th century, the fight for equality for non-white people in the white-dominated societies of North America , Europe, and South Africa continued. During the century, the social taboo of sexism fell. By the end of the 20th century, women had the same legal rights as men in many parts of the world, and racism had come to be seen as abhorrent. The world at the end of the 20th century[edit] Communications and information technology, transportation technology, and medical advances had radically altered daily lives. Europe appeared to be at a sustainable peace for the first time in recorded history. The people of the Indian subcontinent , a sixth of the world population at the end of the 20th century, had attained an indigenous independence for the first time in centuries. China, an ancient nation comprising a fifth of the world population, was finally open to the world , creating a new state after the near-complete destruction of the old cultural order. With the end of colonialism and the Cold War, nearly a billion people in Africa were left in new nation states after centuries of foreign domination. The world was undergoing its second major period of globalization ; the first, which started in the 18th century, having been terminated by World War I. Since the US was in a dominant position, a major part of the process was Americanization. Terrorism , dictatorship , and the spread of nuclear weapons were pressing global issues. The world was still blighted by small-scale wars and other violent conflicts, fueled by competition over resources and by ethnic conflicts. Despots such as Kim Jong-il of North Korea continued to lead their nations toward the development of nuclear weapons. Disease threatened to destabilize many regions of the world. Malaria and other diseases affected large populations. The virus was becoming an epidemic in southern Africa. World population increased from about 1. The number of people killed during the century by government actions was in the hundreds of millions. This includes deaths caused by wars, genocide, politicide and mass murders. The deaths from acts of war during the two world wars alone have been estimated at between 50 and 80 million[citation needed]. Political scientist Rudolph Rummel estimated ,, deaths caused by democide , which excludes those killed in war battles, civilians unintentionally killed in war and killings of rioting mobs. Most likely a

comparable number of civilians died of war-induced disease and other indirect effects. World War I led to the creation of many new countries , especially in Eastern Europe. At the time, it was said by many to be the " war to end all wars ". Industrial warfare greatly increased in its scale and complexity during the first half of the 20th century. Notable developments included chemical warfare , the introduction of military aviation and the widespread use of submarines. The introduction of nuclear warfare in the midth century marked the definite transition to modern warfare. Civil wars occurred in many nations.

INFORMATION HIGHWAYS, OR THE DIFFICULTY OF TRANSFORMING A UTOPIA INTO A TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRAM pdf

8: Squadron Supreme - Wikipedia

Like any fitness program, it will be difficult and, at times, painful" - Amy DeMartine, Senior Analyst, Forrester Research DevOps. This is the hottest tech term in town now.

Marx constructed his vision of communism out of the human and technological possibilities already visible in his time, given the priorities that would be adopted by a new socialist society. The programs introduced by a victorious working class to deal with the problems left by the old society and the revolution would unleash a social dynamic whose general results, Marx believed, could be charted beforehand. It is in this sense that Marx declares, "we do not anticipate the world dogmatically, but rather wish to find the new world through the criticism of the old. Responsibility for this state of affairs lies, in the first instance, with Marx himself who never offers a systematic account of the communist society. Furthermore, he frequently criticizes those socialist writers who do as foolish, ineffective, and even reactionary. There are also remarks which suggest that one cannot describe communism because it is forever in the process of becoming: We can call Communism the real movement which abolished the present state of things. The conditions of this movement result from premises now in existence. Moreover, judging from an outline of what was to become Capital, Marx intended to present his views on communism in a systematic manner in the final volume. More specifically, and particularly in his earliest works, Marx was concerned to distinguish himself from other socialist for whom prescriptions of the future were the main stock-in-trade. He was also very aware that when people change their ways and views it is generally in reaction to an intolerable situation in the present and only to a small degree because of the attraction of a better life in the future. Consequently, emphasizing communism could not be an effective means to promote proletarian class consciousness, his immediate political objective. Finally, with only the outline of the future visible from the present, Marx hesitated to burden his analysis of capitalism with material that could not be brought into focus without undermining in the minds of many the scientific character of his entire enterprise. Assembling these varied comments the communist society falls into place like the picture on a puzzle. It is a picture in which many pieces are missing and other so vague as to be practically undecipherable. Yet, what is left is a more complete and coherent whole than most people have thought to exist. Gaps and uncertainties are left untouched. On occasion, however, when all the evidence points to a particular conclusion, I am not averse to stating it. No one today is likely to confuse Marxism, even with the addition of an explicit conception of communism, with other socialist schools whose very names are difficult to recall. Whether describing communism can help raise proletarian class consciousness is a more difficult question. It seems equally clear to me that the inability to conceive of a humanly superior way of life, an inability fostered by this same exploitation, has contributed to the lassitude and cynicism which helps to thwart such consciousness. Viewed in this light, giving workers and indeed members of all oppressed classes a better notion of that their lives would be like under communism something not to be gleaned from accounts of life in present day Russia and China is essential to the success of the socialist project. II Marx divides the communist future into halves, a first stage generally referred to as the "dictatorship of the proletariat" and a second stage usually called "full communism. There corresponds to this also a political transition period in which the state can be nothing but the revolutionary dictatorship of the proletariat. By viewings these measures are already accomplished, we can use this list as a basis for our picture of the first stage. What Marx asks for are: Establishment of industrial armies, especially for agriculture. Combination of education with industrial production, etc. But it must not antagonize the peasant, by, for instance, proclaiming the abolition of the right of inheritance or the abolition of his property: The two positions can be reconciled as follows: Marx never wavered in his belief that if socialism is to "have any chance whatever of victory, it must at least be able to do as much immediately for the peasants, mutatis mutandis, as the French bourgeoisie did in its revolution. All this, it would appear, without depriving the small-holding peasant of anything he already has, are the arguments that will convince him to communize his

property Marx did not envision great difficulty in makings this transition, nor that it would take much time. Many enterprises are privately owned, and their owners probably make more than they would working in a factory. Moreover, in a full employment economy with a scarcity of many essential skills, there are still occupations that have to pay high wages in order to attract workers. The inequality of incomes, therefore, is economically necessary, but because it is also socially undesirable an attempt is made through the income tax to render the real gap as narrow as possible. With the increasing equalization of incomes, the progressive income tax soon becomes outmoded. The disparity in family fortunes, however, is not acceptable, and is to be eliminated at the death of those who currently hold them. How this is reconciled with the intention, stated earlier, of letting small0holding peasants retain their land until they themselves decide to join collectives is nowhere made clear. Nor do we know for sure what Marx includes among the things which cannot be inherited. While discussing wages, Marx declares "nothing can pass to the ownership of individuals expect individual means of consumption. The purpose of the no-inheritance principle is to achieve wealth equality after the death of those now living. What people acquire over and above this will be what they have earned through their own activity. It is indicative of the humanity with which Marx confronts counter-revolutionaries that confiscation is the most severe punishment ever mentioned. With exclusive control of credit facilities, the state can decide what parts of the economy should be expanded and by how much. It will also enable the state to finance the "national workshops" that Marx calls for elsewhere. If all major decision were made by some central authority, there would be no need for the state to use credit as a means of control. Another immediate result is that all transpiration is made free to the poor. The state cannot sit on the production laurels of the capitalist economy which preceded it, as imposing as these may be. Everyone works in communism. With everyone working, "productive labor ceases to be a class attribute," allowing Marx to claim that communism "recognizes no class differences because everyone is a worker like everyone else. The first stage of communism sees an attempt to create new economic arrangements which will allow people to spend time in cities as well as in the country. The importance Marx attaches to this development can be gathered from this claim that, "The abolition of the antagonism between town and country is one of the first conditions of communal life. I suspect, too, that Marx would like to see the number of people living in any one city reduced, and more small and medium size cities set up throughout the countryside, resulting in "a more equable distribution of population over the country" and making possible the establishment of industrial armies for agriculture. By "public schools" Marx did not mean "state schools" as this expression is commonly understood. Government and church should rather be totally excluded from any influence on the schools. Clearly, this had to cease immediately. However, Marx did not believe that all this time was better devoted to classroom learning. As an instrument of working class rule, the state in this period is labeled, in what has proven to be an unfortunate turn of phrase, the "dictatorship of the proletariat. Before Hitler and Mussolini, the meaning of "dictatorship" was strongly influenced by its use in ancient Rome, where the constitution provided for the election of a dictator to carry out certain specified tasks for a limited period, generally in times of crisis. In the dictatorship of the proletariat, on the other hand, political power is held by the great majority, and once the former capitalists and landlords get production jobs they become workers and take part in the political process with the rest of the population. Broadly speaking, its task is to transform the capitalism left behind in all its aspects, material and human, into the full communist society that lies ahead. It functions as a "permanent revolution. Marx says, "as long as other classes, especially the capitalist class, still exist, as long as the proletariat is still struggling with it because with its conquest of governmental power its enemies and the old organization of society have not disappeared , it must use coercive means, hence governmental means: Should individual members of this class prove incorrigible, his statement on the role of the proletarian dictatorship seems to provide a justification for using more extreme means. Marx, however, apparently believed that the economic and social measures introduced by the new regime would be sufficient to transform most capitalists, and that physical violence would only be used against those who resorted to violence themselves. Marx says the "true secret" of the Commune is that "It was essentially a working class

government, the product of the struggle of the producing class against the appropriating class, the political form at last discovered under which to work out the economic emancipation of labor. The Commune was to be a working, not a parliamentary body, executive and legislative at the same time. Instead of continuing to be the agent of the Central Government, the police was at once stripped of its political attributes, and turned into the responsible and at all times revocable agent of the Commune. So were the officials of all other branches of the administration. Marx says, "The rural communes of every district were to administer their common affairs by an assembly of delegates in the central town, and these district assemblies were a again to send deputies to the national Delegation in Paris, each delegate to be at any time revocable and bound by the mandate imperatif formal instructions of his constituents. The few but important functions which still would remain for a central government were not to be suppressed, as has been intentionally misstated, but were to be discharged by Communal, and therefore strictly responsible agents While the merely repressive organs of the old government were to be amputated, its legitimate functions were to be wrested from an authority usurping pre-eminence over society itself, and restored to the responsible agents of society. Instead of deciding once in three or six years which member of the ruling class was to misrepresent the people in Parliament, universal suffrage was to serve the people, constituted in Communes, as individual suffrage serves every other employer in search for the workmen and mangers in his business. And it is well known that companies, like individuals, in matters of real business generally know how to put the right man in the right place, and, if they for once make a mistake, to redress it promptly. But is it really obvious that people usually know or can come to know who will represent their best interests in Parliament? Marx thought it was, and that to open up the channels for popular control, in the absence of capitalist brain-washing techniques, is enough to insure that these interests would be properly represented. The citizens of the proletarian state, Marx believes, will be able to choose their leaders wisely, but what of the leaders chosen? Far ahead of his time, Bakunin warns that workers, "once they become rulers or representatives of the people, cease to be workers. From that time on they represent not the people but themselves and their own claims to govern the people. Those who doubt this know precious little about human nature. Consequently, the elected leaders of the proletarian dictatorship will want to represent the workers correctly. Should the electors make a "mistake," which in this context would only refer to the faulty character of an individual office holder, it will be quickly rectified through the instrument of the recall. Second, to believe that workers elected to government will use their authority to advance personal ends is to have a "nightmare," which I understand in this context as a foolish and impossible dream. Marx is asserting, in effect, "The workers are not like that," or, to be more precise, "will not be like that when they come to power. So far we have been discussing the dictatorship of the proletariat as if it were the government of a single country. This may be the case immediately after the first revolution, but it is evident that Marx expects this government, within a short space of time, to become world wide. Capitalism establishes a "universal intercourse" between people, creates the same classes with identical interests in each country and connects them in such a way that no ruling group, whether capitalist or socialist, can succeed on less than a universal basis. Marx believed that all the people and means of production currently going to waste in military ventures would become available for useful work. Still, the basic outline of what to expect is there. Inside the factory, and immediate result of the revolution is an improvement in working conditions. Marx attacked the capitalist system for "the absence of all provision to render the productive process human, agreeable, or at least bearable," and it is clear that the dictatorship of the proletariat gives top priority to correcting this situation. The aim of all action in this field is, first, to make work bearable, then agreeable, and finally, human. Hand in hand with the "amelioration" of working conditions goes the shortening of the working day. In the only instance where figures are given, it appears that the working day will be cut in half. Marx explains how this is possible: The factories, machines, skills, etc. The immediate aim of all communist planning, he claims, is the satisfaction of "social needs. Secondly, additional portions for expansion of production. Thirdly, reserve or insurance funds to provide against accidents, dislocations caused by natural calamities, etc.

INFORMATION HIGHWAYS, OR THE DIFFICULTY OF TRANSFORMING A UTOPIA INTO A TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRAM pdf

9: The internet imaginaire (edition) | Open Library

Technological advances in artificial intelligence (AI) promise to be pervasive, with impacts and ramifications in health, economics, security and governance. In combination with other emerging and converging technologies, AI has the potential to transform our society through better decision-making.

Due to publisher restrictions the library cannot purchase additional copies of this title, and we apologize if there is a long waiting list. Be sure to check for other copies, because there may be other editions available. But they argue that creating the bounty depends on finding ways to race with the machine rather than racing against the machine. That means people like me need to build machines that are easy to master and use. Ultimately, those who embrace the new technologies will be the ones who benefit most. Eliot University Professor at Harvard University What globalization was to the economic debates of the late 20th century, technological change is to the early 21st century. Long after the financial crisis and great recession have receded, the issues raised in this important book will be central to our lives and our politics. Macro and microscopic frontiers now seem plausible, meaning that learners and teachers alike are in a perpetual mode of catching up with what is possible. It frames a future that is genuinely exciting! And they provide sound policy prescriptions. Their book could also have been titled Exponential Economics â€”it is a must-read. The Second Machine Age is the book for anyone who wants to thrive in it. Garry Kasparov, thirteenth World Chess Champion Will our new technologies lift us all up or leave more and more of us behind? The Second Machine Age is the essential guide to how and why that success will, or will not, be achieved. John Seely Brown, coauthor of The Power of Pull and A New Culture of Learning This provocative book is both grounded and visionary, with highly approachable economic analyses that add depth to their vision. Hal Varian, chief economist at Google A whirlwind tour of innovators and innovations around the world. Along the way, they describe how these technological wonders came to be, why they are important, and where they are headed. Austan Goolsbee, professor of economics at the University of Chicago Booth School of Business and former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers An important book on the technology-driven opportunities and challenges we all face in the next decade. Anyone who wants to understand how amazing new technologies are transforming our economy should start here. Carl Bass, CEO of Autodesk A masterful job of exploring both the promise of computer technology and its profound societal impact. Read The Second Machine Age if you want to prepare yourself and your children for the world of work ahead. Thomas Claburn;InformationWeek Maddeningly reasonable and readable.

INFORMATION HIGHWAYS, OR THE DIFFICULTY OF TRANSFORMING A UTOPIA INTO A TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRAM pdf

Different types of prayers in christianity Prepare a Weekly Worship Planbook for Pastors and Musicians 2003 2004 Selected papers on digital image restoration Veterinary notes for dog breeders Atlas of Radiological Imaging Polish first names Electronic Study Guide Mac t/a Calculus, Premiere Edition Where we are : a primer on postmodernity The outsider, by W. Borchert. Meat makes the meal Bear market investment strategies Thinkers guide to the art of socratic questioning Delaware county tables Sarahs pickle jar adapted by Bruce Lansky from a Chinese folktale Awards, Honors And Prizes, 2 Volume Set (AWARDS, HONORS PRIZES) Piano adventure lesson book primer level faber Franciscan Ireland The Miller Howe cookbook Prayers for pre-schoolers To live a truer life Tcp Ip Strategies The third fit: a brief, highly intermittent history of snark, part 2 In the backwash of war Decoration of the house Bernoullis principle worksheet Balancing the scales: a common-sense look at global nutrition problems and what can be done about them Cl English Lyrics Before 1500 (York Medieval Texts. Second Series) Roles and liabilities of nursing professionals Us army corps of engineers kerr lake k permit Pt. 1. Opinions as Chief Justice. Series A, 1952-1961 UK farming and the Common Market cereals Shadow falls book 3 Animal psi Rupert Sheldrake Angling in Great Britain Obsession and Insanity Confident contracting! Programmed cell death and its role in neurological disease The diary of a west point cadet Amendment of Trade-Mark Statutes Fundamentals of Nanocomposites