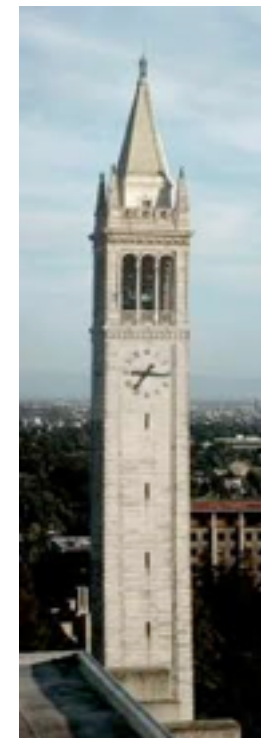


Social Implications - I

mysteries of the region

History of Information

April 22, 2014

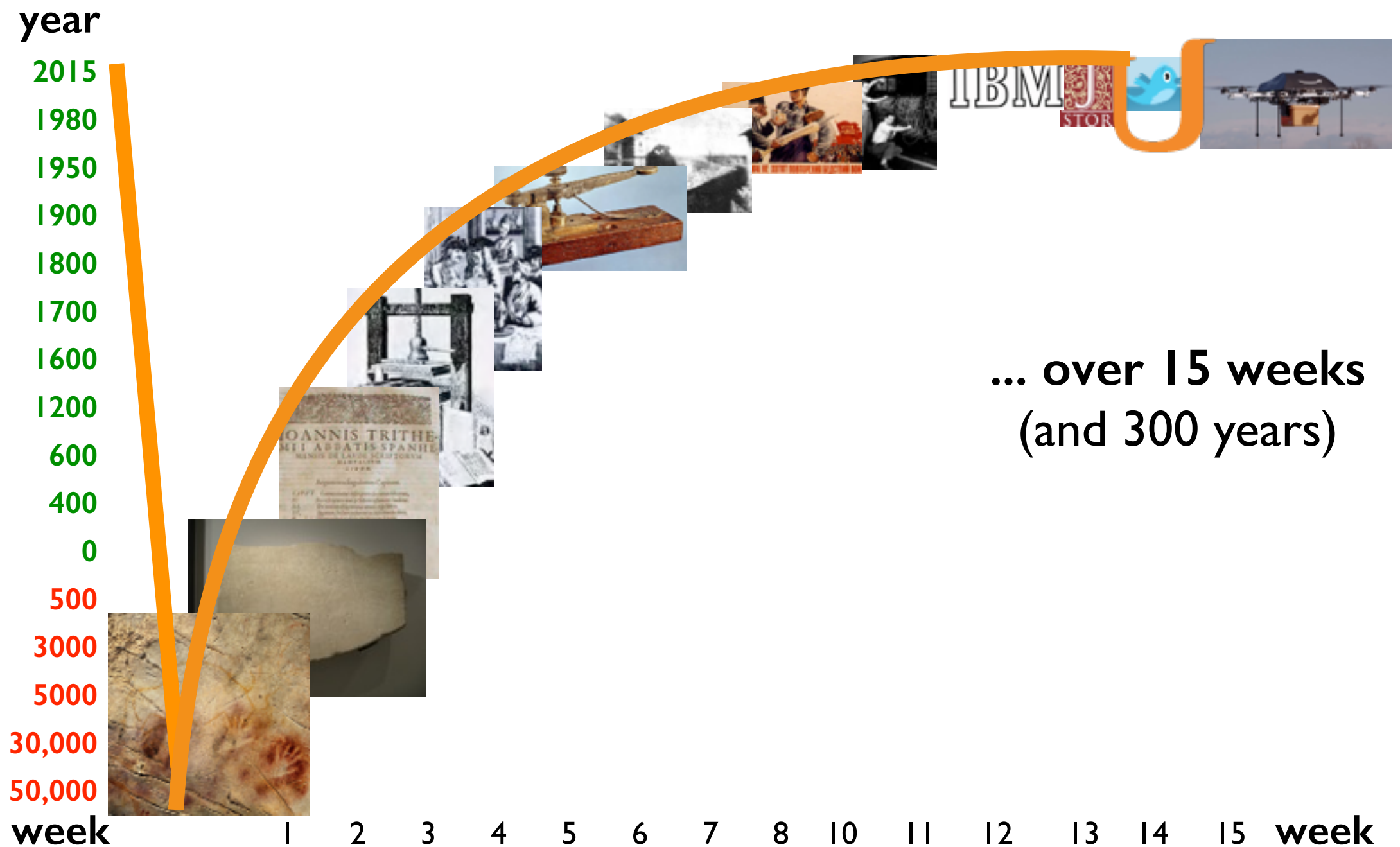


Max Weber, 1864 (b. April 21) - 1920





looking back



assignment

Marshall 37%

Gabe, Vandana, Nikhil

Knox 63%

George, Ryan, Franny, Kimiya, Jessica

assignment

Marshall 37%

Gabe, Vandana, Nikhil

Knox 63%

George, Ryan, Franny, Kimiya, Jessica

overview

revolution at last

theory & data

local problems

information issues

a little learning

"the *revolution* begins at last"

revolution at last
theory & data
local problems
information issues
a little learning

"This has been
predicted
before ..."

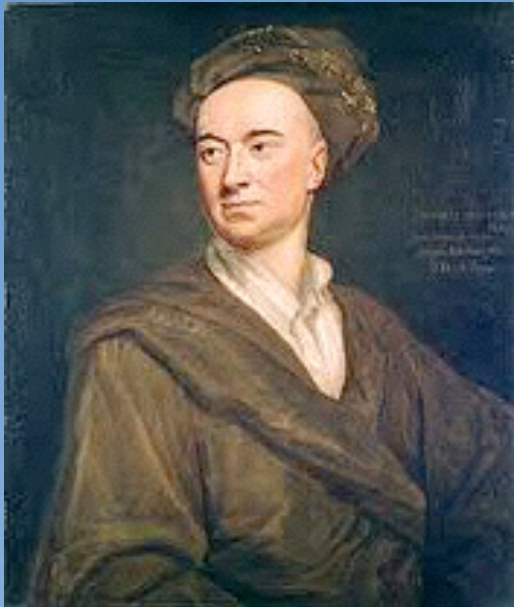




300 years (or 23 classes)

"Ye Gods, annihilate but space and time,
And make two lovers happy."

1728





Claude Chappe
(1763–1805)

a single point

revolutionary ideas

"The establishment of the telegraph is ... the best response to the publicists who think that France is too large to form a Republic. The telegraph shortens distances and, in a way, brings an immense population together at a single point."

— Claude Chappe, 1793



Chapitre 1^{er}

Exposition.

Parvenu à la suite de travaux longs et pénibles, trouver, enfin, un art nouveau regardé comme impossible beaucoup de Savans, une route nouvelle va fournir devant les efforts de l'homme, les distances vont disparaître et les extrémités du Monde se rapprocher.

Je crois devoir ^{consigner} le résultat de mes travaux aux archives, où l'industrie française, enregistrée par l'Etat et ses découvertes, et sublimées par ses moyens prenant un brevet d'invention pour authentifier mes ~~travaux~~ ^{travaux} et mes découvertes résultats.

Conduire les Ballons dans l'air a été proclamé impossible; (car on ne peut ^{enlever} considérer l'azote d'air comme un moyen de progression suffisant; Les efforts de quelques uns des Ballons sphériques sont impossibles,



Brevets d'Invention,
de perfectionnement et d'importation,

octroyés par les lois des 7 janvier et 25 mai 1793.

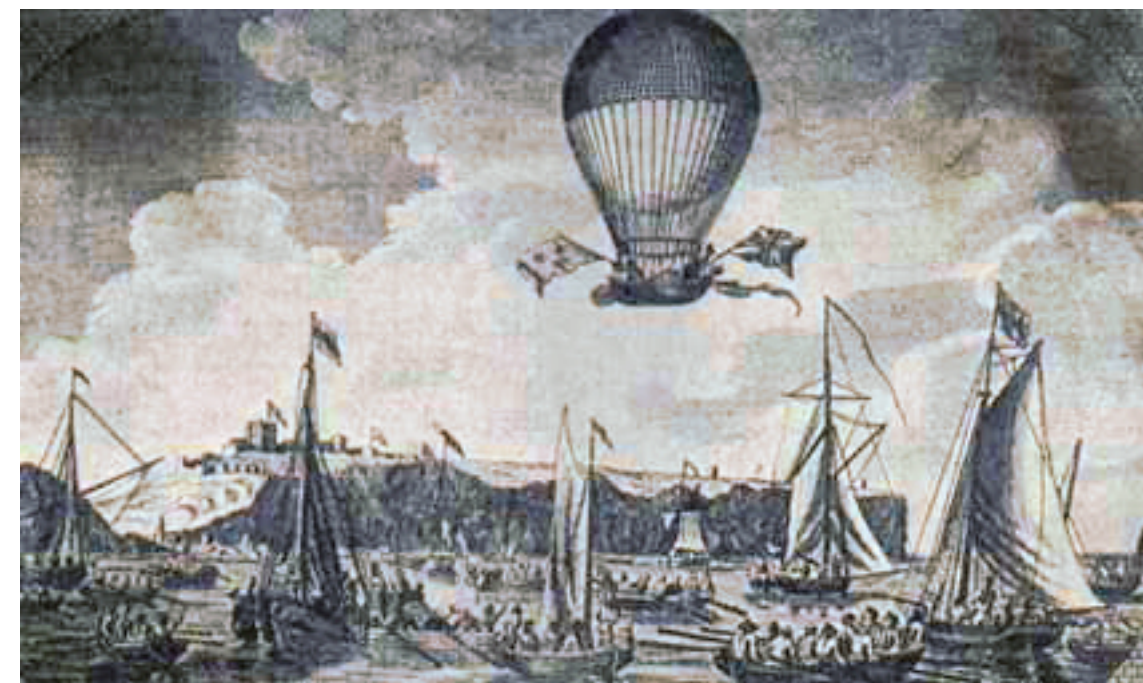
Certificat de demande d'un Brevet d'Invention
de cinq ans, décerné à M. Duperron (p. 1793)
à Paris, département de la Seine.

On la Periode de M. Duperron (p. 1793) adressée à
la Cour Supérieure, par M. Duperron, à Paris, le 25 mai 1793,
dans laquelle il expose que, devant pour des droits de propriété temporaire
aux lois et garanties aux auteurs et inventeurs des découvertes et perfectionnements en
tout genre d'industrie, il demande un Brevet d'Invention

de cinq ans, pour les inventions de la machine à vapeur;

disappearance

"Parvenu à la suite de travaux longs et pénibles à trouver, enfin, un art nouveau regardé comme impossible par beaucoup des Savans, une route nouvelle va fournir devant les efforts de l'homme, **les distances vont disparaître et les extrémités du Monde se rapprocher.**"



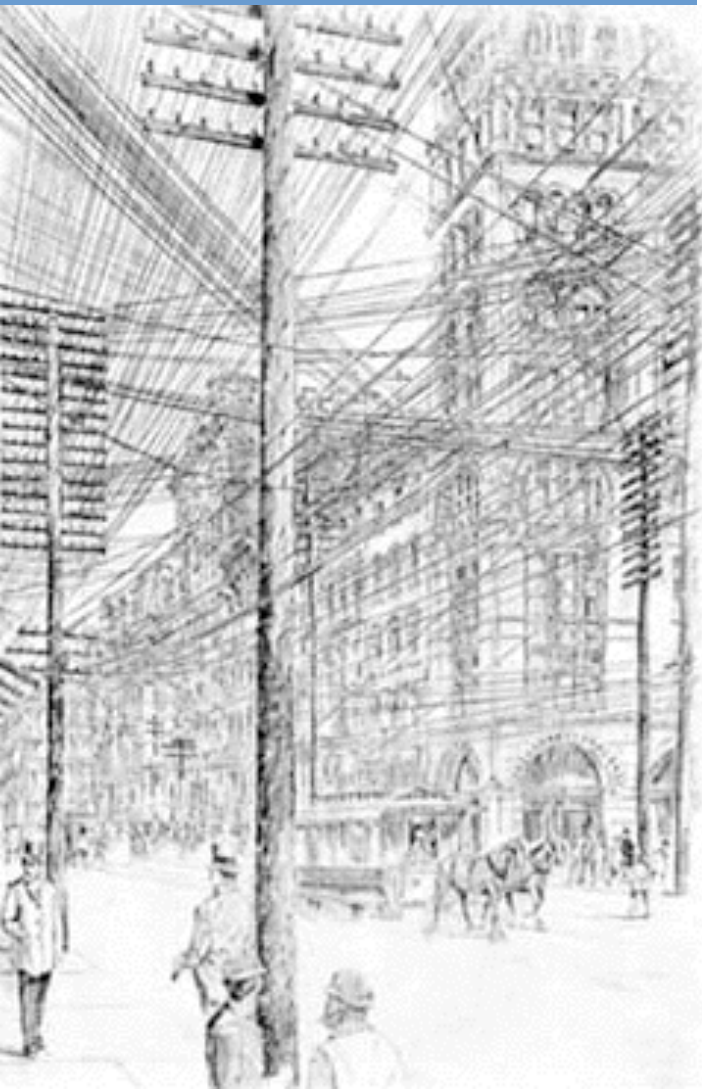


one neighbourhood

"It is not visionary to suppose that it would not be long ere the whole surface of this country would be channelled for those nerves which are to diffuse, with the speed of thought, a knowledge of all that is occurring throughout the land; making one neighborhood of the whole country."

— Morse to Congress, 1838

going global



"A line of telegraph ... from London to Kurrachee, and from thence to every part of India, ... intelligence and commands be daily and hourly communicated with the speed of lightening ... in this **virtual annihilation of time and space** in the communications between England and her distant possessions will be more than realised"

--*Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine*, 1857

still going

sea to shining sea

"the almost **complete annihilation of time and space** between the distant antipodal points of the American continent ... produced by the construction of the Pacific Railroad"

-- John Wesley Clampitt,

Echoes from the Rocky Mountains, 1888



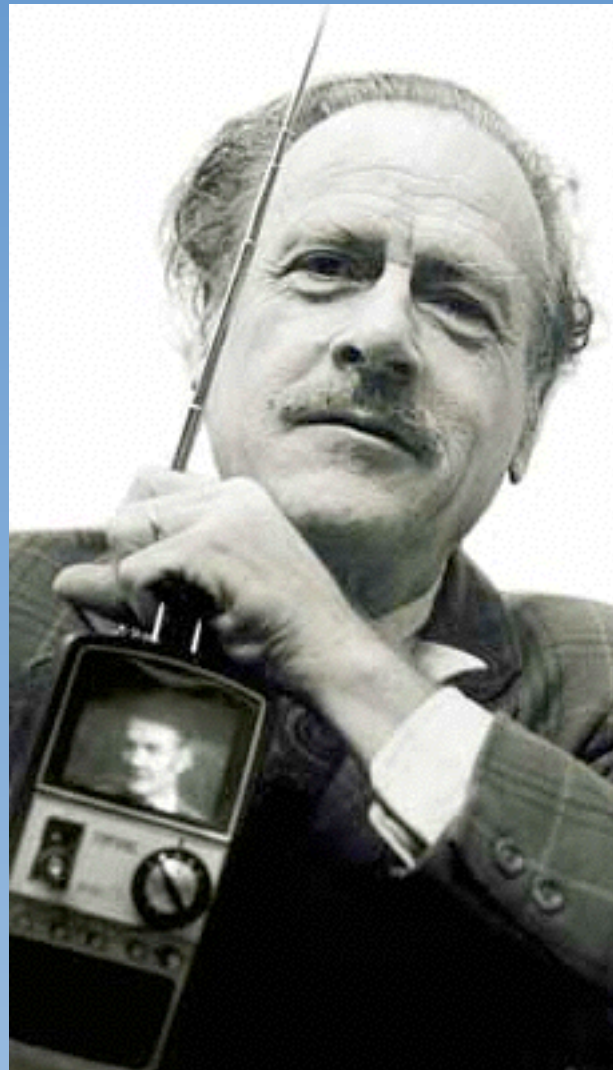


once again, one voice

"Someday we will build up a world telephone system, making necessary to all peoples the use of a common language or common understanding of languages, which will join all the people of the earth into one brotherhood. There will be heard throughout the earth a great voice coming out of the ether which will proclaim, 'Peace on earth, good will towards men.'"

--John J. Carty, AT&T, 1891

global village



"Electric circuitry has overthrown the regime of 'time' and 'space' and pours upon us instantly and continuously concerns of all other men. It has reconstituted dialogue on a global scale. Its message is Total Change, ending psychic, social, economic, and political parochialism... Ours is a brand-new world of allatonceness. 'Time' has ceased, 'space' has vanished. **We now live in a *global village* ... a simultaneous happening.**"

--McLuhan et al., *Medium is the Massage*, 1967



James W. Carey
1934–2006



"Freedom of Speech"
Norman Rockwell

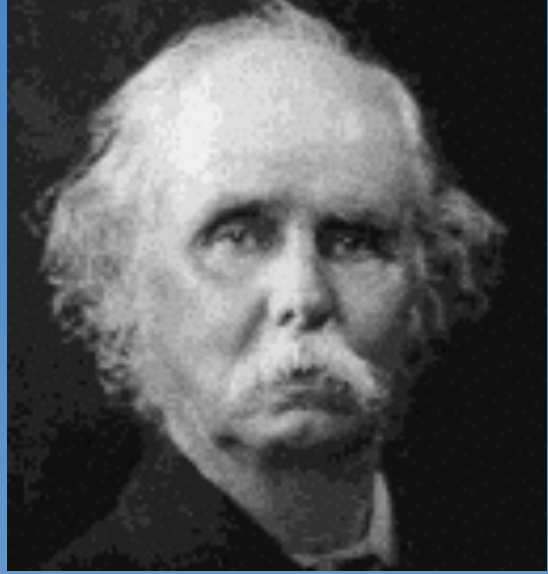
democratic

"From the outset a key discourse of American life has entertained different and contradictory notions of the practice of communication—one that derives from modern advances of the printing press and transportation and one that is situated within the ancient theory and practice of the voice ... symbolized ... by the uneasy juxtaposition of assembly, speech, and press in the First Amendment."

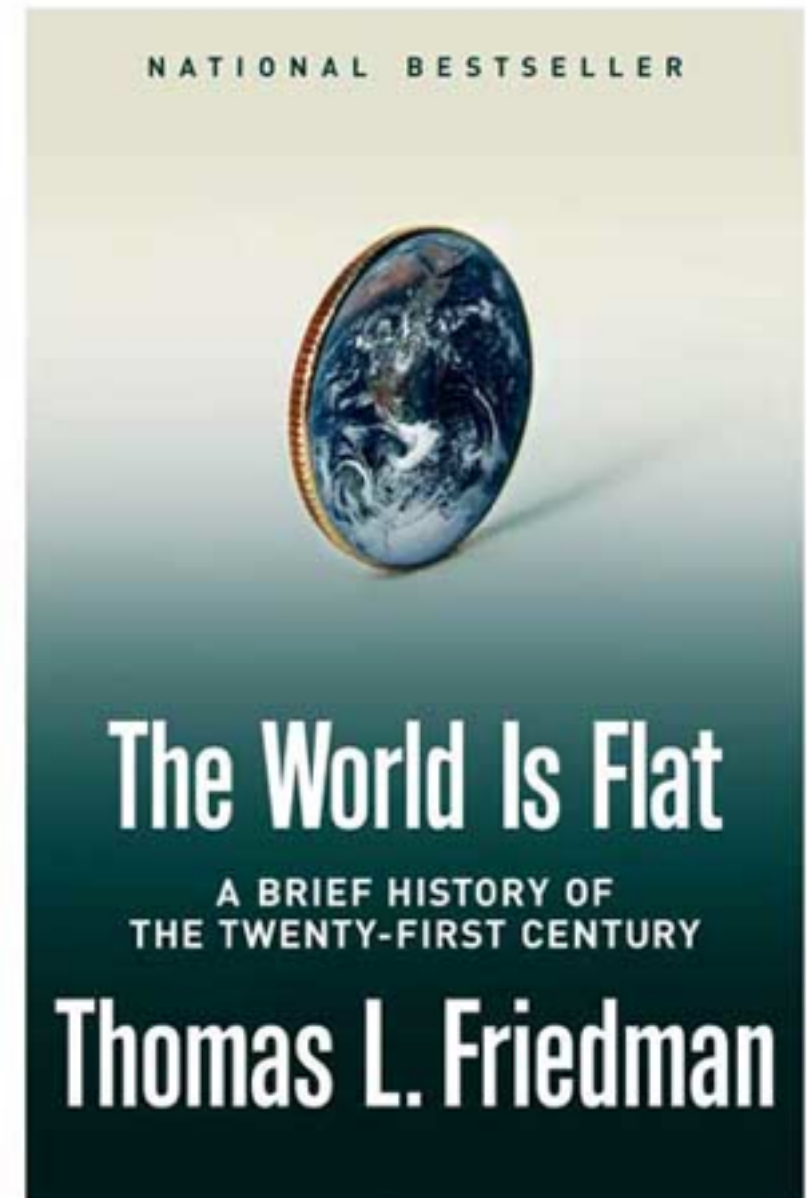
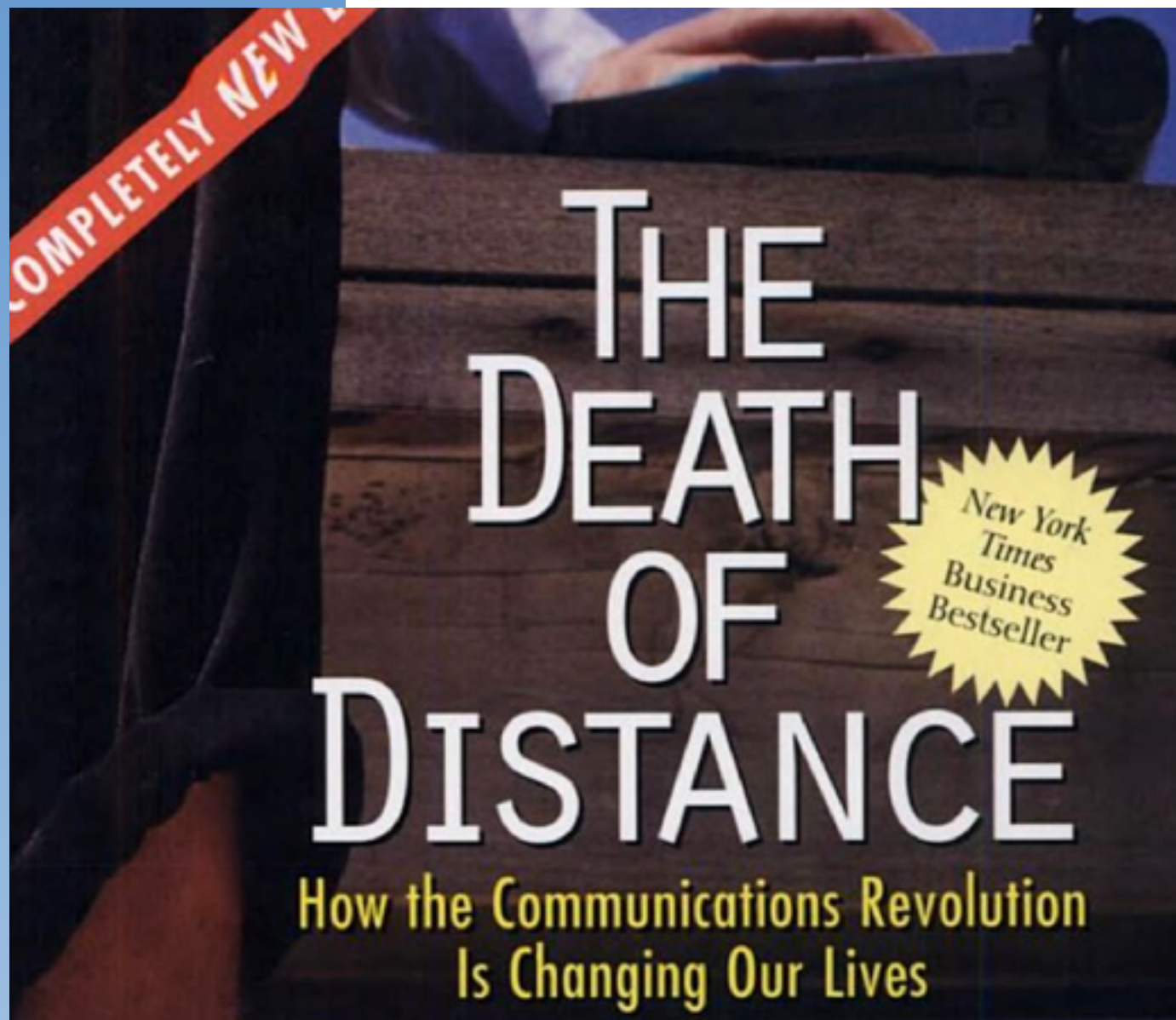
"the *revolution* begins at last"

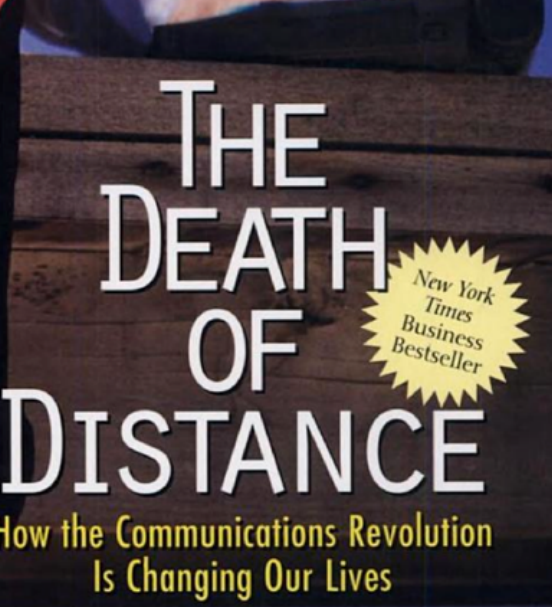
"This has been predicted before; the difference now is that it is actually starting to happen"





which century?





trendspotting

1. **The Death of Distance.** Distance will no longer decide the cost of communicating electronically. Indeed, once investment has been made in a communications network, in buying a computer or telephone, or in setting up a Web site, the additional cost of sending or receiving an extra piece of information will be virtually zero.
2. **The Fate of Location.** Companies will be free to locate many screen-based activities wherever they can find the best bargain on skills and productivity. Developing countries will increasingly perform on-line services – including monitoring security screens, inputting data from forms, running help-lines, and writing software code – and sell them to the rich industrial countries that generally produce such services domestically.
3. **Improved Connections.** Most people on earth will eventually have access to networks that are all interactive and broadband. The Internet will continue to exist in its present form, but will also carry many other services, including telephone and television.
4. **Increased Mobility.** Every form of communication will be available for mobile or remote use.
5. **More Customized Networks.** The huge capacity of networks will enable individuals to order “content for one”: that is, individual consumers will receive (or send) exactly what they want to receive (or send), when and where they want it.
6. **A Deluge of Information.** Because people’s capacity to absorb new information will not increase, they will need filters to sift, process, and edit it.
7. **Increased Value of Brand.** Companies will want ways to push their information ahead of their competitors’. One of the most effective will be branding. What’s hot – whether a product, a personality, a sporting event, or the latest financial data – will attract the greatest rewards.
8. **More Minnows, More Giants.** Many of the costs of starting a new business will fall and companies will more easily buy in services. So small companies will start up more readily, offering services that, in the past, only giants had the scale and scope to provide. If they can back creativity with competence and speed, they will compete effectively with larger firms. At the same time, communication amplifies the strength of brands and the power of networks. In industries where networks matter, concentration will increase.
9. **More Competition.** More companies and customers will have access to accurate price information. In addition, some entry barriers will fall. The result will be greater competition in many markets, resulting in “profitless prosperity”: it will be easier to find buyers, but harder to make fat margins.

overview

revolution at last

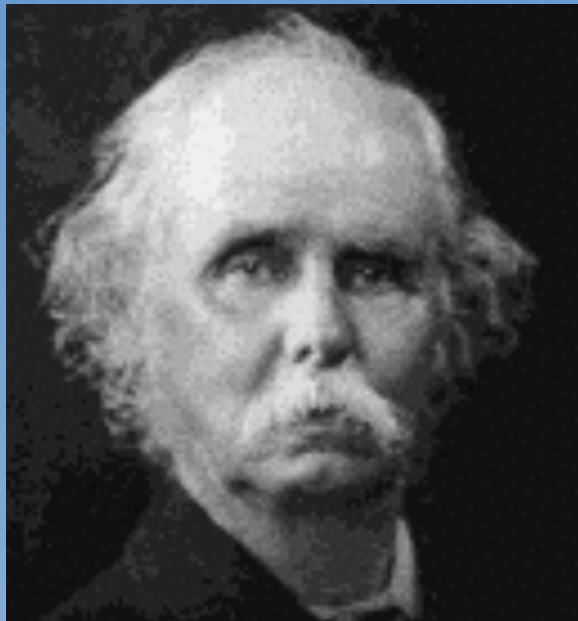
theory & data

local problems

information issues

a little learning

principled explanation?



Alfred Marshall
1842–1924

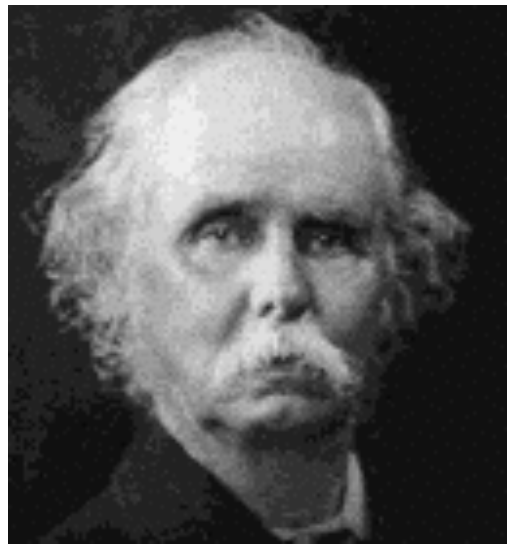
"Every cheapening of the means of communication, every new facility for the free interchange of ideas ... alters the action of the forces which tend to localize industries."

--Alfred Marshall,
Principles of Economics, 1920

now read on ...

“It is important to note that Marshall points to how the ‘cheapening of the means of communication’ can both increase and decrease these clusters (IV.X14). If people are going to read that sentence as predicting the end of industrial clusters, they should at least read the rest of the paragraph. What Marshall points out is that the same thing that makes it easier for these clusters to concentrate also allows artisans to travel to far reaching places and set up shop there (IV.X14). ... Like every other technology, there are multiple uses for the railway system. It does not guarantee any particular course of action, and in some cases can even lead to seemingly opposed outcomes at the same time”

—Gabe



what moves?

goods or people?

Every cheapening of the means of communication ... alters the action of the forces which tend to localize industries. Speaking generally we must say that a lowering of tariffs, or of freights for the transport of goods, tends to make each locality buy more largely from a distance what it requires; and thus tends to concentrate particular industries in special localities: but on the other hand everything that increases people's readiness to migrate from one place to another tends to bring skilled artisans to ply their crafts near to the consumers who will purchase their wares. **These two opposing tendencies** are well illustrated by the recent history of the English people.

opposing tendencies?



Ronald Coase
1910

economic explanations

make or buy

hierarchy or market

decided by

transaction costs vs management costs

the nature of the firm



Ronald Coase
1910

"Changes like the telephone and the telegraph which tend to reduce the cost of organising spatially will tend to increase the size of the firm. All changes which improve managerial technique will tend to increase the size of the firm."

--Ronald Coase,
"The Nature of the Firm," 1937



local work

High-Tech Factories Built to Be Engines of Innovation

SCHENECTADY, N.Y. — The Obama administration has long heralded the potential of American factories to offer good, stable middle-class jobs in an economy that desperately needs them. But experts say there might be another advantage to expanding manufacturing in the United States: a more innovative economy.

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Heather Ainsworth for The New York Times
G.E. workers on a battery assembly line

A growing chorus of economists, engineers and business leaders are warning that the evisceration of the manufacturing work force over the last 30 years might not have scarred just Detroit and the Rust Belt. It might have dimmed the country's capacity to innovate and stunted the prospects for long-term growth.

"In sector after sector, we've lost our innovation edge because we don't produce goods here anymore," said Mitzi Montoya, dean of the college of technology and innovation at Arizona State University.

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inside out?

DECEMBER 2012

The Insourcing Boom

After years of offshore production, General Electric is moving much of its far-flung appliance-manufacturing operations back home. It is not alone. An exploration of the startling, sustainable, just-getting-started return of industry to the United States.

CHARLES FISHMAN | NOV 28 2012, 8:51 PM ET

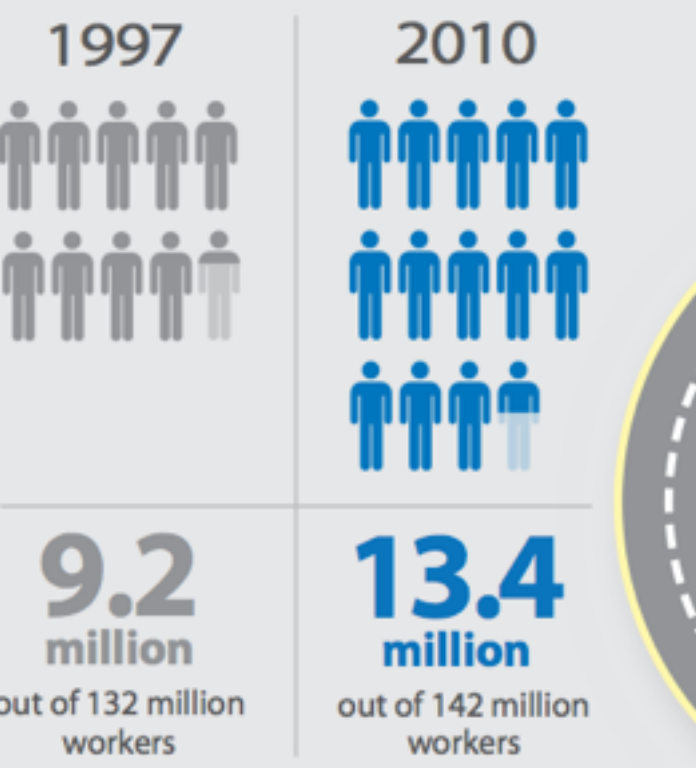
So a funny thing happened to the GeoSpring on the way from the cheap Chinese factory to the expensive Kentucky factory: The material cost went down. The labor required to make it went down. The quality went up. Even the energy efficiency went up.

GE wasn't just able to hold the retail sticker to the "China price." It beat that price by nearly 20 percent. The China-made GeoSpring retailed for \$1,599. The Louisville-made GeoSpring retails for \$1,299.

Work at Home Jobs Becoming More Common

9:34 AM ET | By: Chad Brooks, BusinessNewsDaily Contributor

In 2010, 13.4 million people worked at least one day at home per week—an increase of over 4 million people (35 percent) in the last decade.



here or there?

percentage of home workers in population

1960	1970	1980	1990	1999	2005	2010
0.025	0.013	0.01	0.014	0.034	0.039	0.043



trend?

FEBRUARY 25, 2013, 1:41 PM | 198 Comments

Will Yahoo Increase Productivity by Banning People From Working at Home?

By CLAIRE CAIN MILLER

- FACEBOOK
- TWITTER
- GOOGLE+
- SAVE
- E-MAIL

When Marissa Mayer swooped into Yahoo last year, she tried to make it a more desirable place to work, adding perks like free food and smartphones. But for some employees, that spirit changed last week, when the company issued a new policy requiring all employees to report to work at Yahoo offices and not remotely, according to [a report](#) published by All Things D, a tech blog. In a memo, the company said it wanted to increase collaboration

Type to enter text

staying local

Communication supports continuously flowing free trade on a global level, but the basic factors that determine localization are stagnant in the long-term. —Vandana

Eventually, the ever present march in modern capitalism towards efficiency will likely cause a re localization of industries, no matter what level of communication and ease of travel exists. The main ways industrial clusters could stay de-localized are by a complete ossification of the structure of corporations in charge or by the expansion of humanity into new territories, i.e. space.

— Nikhil

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more complications

if distance is dead ...



... why are they here?

"Every
cheapening of
the means of
communication,
every new
facility for the
free interchange
of ideas ...
alters the
action of the
forces which
tend to localize
industries."

--Alfred Marshall,
Principles of Economics,
1920

at the centre ...

... of cheapening communication



means of communication?



10. **Increased Value of Niches.** The power of the computer to search, identify, and classify people according to similar needs and tastes will create sustainable markets for many niche products. One of the most valuable improvements will be in the ability of people to locate things that have hitherto been hard to find: from friends with similar tastes to specialized services.
11. **Communities of Practice.** The horizontal bonds among people performing the same job or speaking the same language in different parts of the world will strengthen. Common interests, experiences, and pursuits, rather than proximity, will bind communities together.
12. **The Loose-Knit Corporation.** Culture and communications networks, rather than rigid management structures, will hold companies together. Vertically integrated companies that do the costs of dealing with arm's-length suppliers and partners. Alliances will bond companies together at many levels.
13. **Openness as a Strategy.** Loyalty, trust, and open communications will reshape the nature of supplier and customer contacts. Suppliers will draw directly on their customers' databases, working as closely and seamlessly as an in-house supplier does now. Customers will be able to manage and track their orders through the production process.
14. **Manufacturers as Service Providers.** Companies will tailor their products more precisely to a customer's tastes and needs. Some will retain lasting links with their products: car companies, for instance, will continue electronically to track, monitor, and learn about their vehicles throughout the product's life cycle. New opportunities to build links with customers will emerge as a result.
15. **The Inversion of Home and Office.** The line between home and work will blur. People will increasingly work from home and shop from work. The office will become a place for the social aspects of work such as networking, brainstorming, lunching, and gossiping. More people will work on the move: from their cars, from hotel rooms, from airport departure lounges. Home design will change: new homes will routinely have home offices.
16. **The Proliferation of Ideas.** New ideas and information will travel faster to the remotest corners of the world. Developing countries will acquire more rapidly access to the industrial world's knowledge and ideas. That will help many developing countries to grow more quickly and even to narrow the gap with the rich world.
17. **The Decline of National Authority.** Governments will find national legislation and censorship inadequate for regulating the global flow of information.
18. **Loss of Privacy.** Protecting privacy will be difficult, as it was in the villages of past centuries. Governments and companies will easily monitor people's movements. Machines will recognize physical attributes such as a voice or fingerprint. Civil libertarians will worry, but others will rationalize the loss as a fair exchange for the reduction of crime, including fraud and illegal immigration. In the electronic village, there will be little true privacy – and little unsolved crime.
19. **A Global Premium for Skills.** Pay differentials will continue to widen, as companies fight for the scarce talents of well educated workers. Managerial and professional jobs will be less vulnerable to competition from automation than jobs requiring relatively little skill. In addition, the Internet enhances the value of creative use of information. On-line recruitment will make the job market more global and efficient. As a result, highly skilled people will earn broadly similar amounts, wherever they live in the world.
20. **Rebirth of Cities.** As individuals spend less time in the office and more time working from home or on the road, cities will change from concentrations of office employment to centers of entertainment and culture. They will become places where people congregate to visit museums and galleries, attend live performances of all kinds, participate in civic events, and dine in good restaurants. Some poor countries will use low-cost communications to stem the flight from the countryside by providing rural areas with better medical services, jobs, education, and entertainment.

playing both ways? ...

Suburbs Try to Prevent an Exodus as Young Adults Move to Cities and Stay

By JOSEPH BERGER APRIL 16, 2014



- ✉ EMAIL
- 📘 FACEBOOK
- 🐦 TWITTER
- 📁 SAVE

It is a well-trod trail: Suburban youngsters enter their early 20s, leave their parents' comfortable Tudors or colonials for the pizazz of the city, dawdle a few years until they find mates

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The Opinion Pages | OP-ED CONTRIBUTOR

America's Urban Future

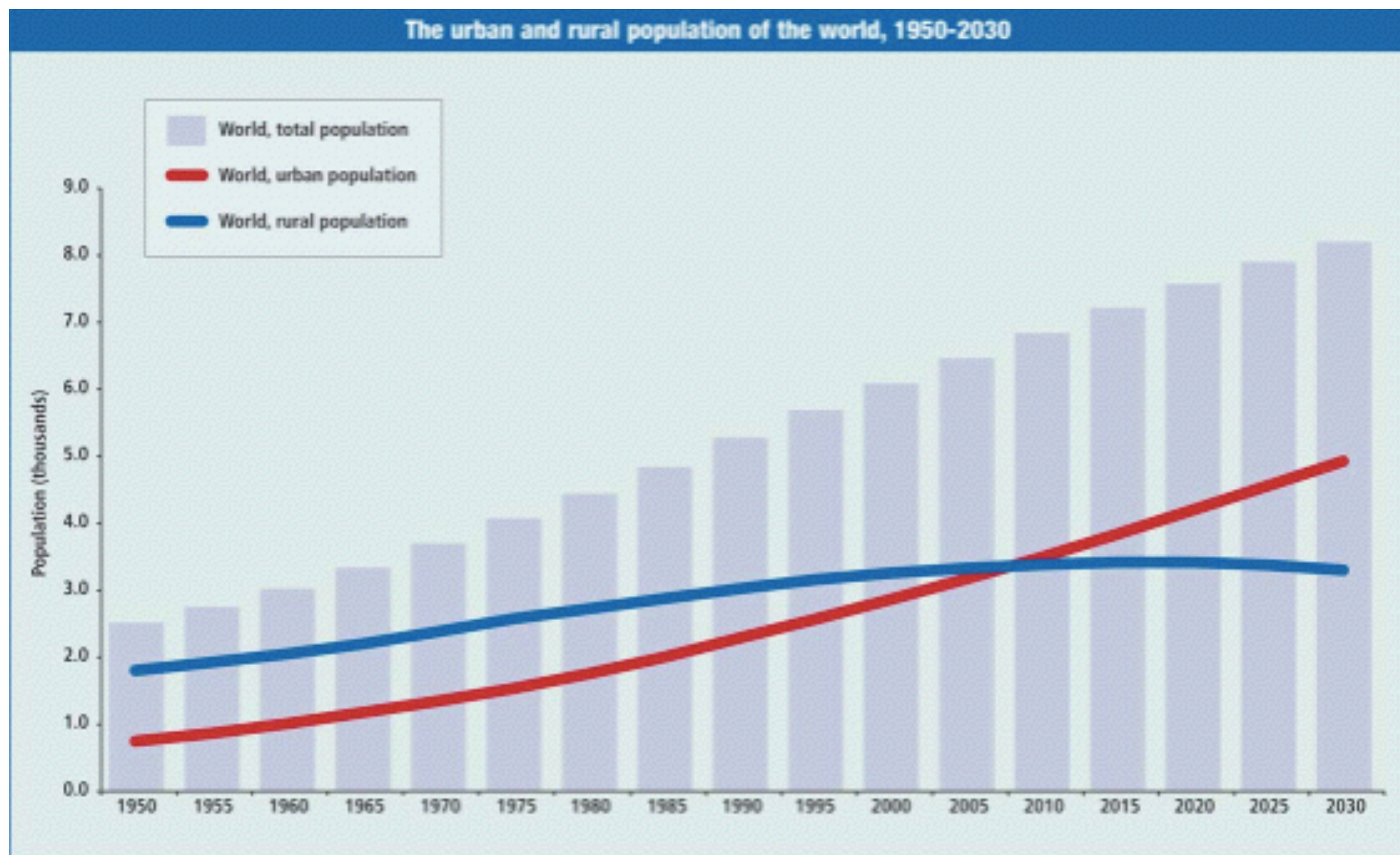
By VISHAAN CHAKRABARTI APRIL 16, 2014

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FOR all of the attention showered on hipster enclaves like Williamsburg, Brooklyn and Portland, Ore., America is only in the beginning stages of a historic urban reordering. After over a half-century of depopulation, cities have been filling up — and not just with young millennials, but with families and even older workers and retirees.

This reordering, should it continue, will have dramatic consequences for our politics and society — but only if the federal government undertakes its own historic reordering and shifts its priorities away from promoting the

400 sq. ft
& a fool?



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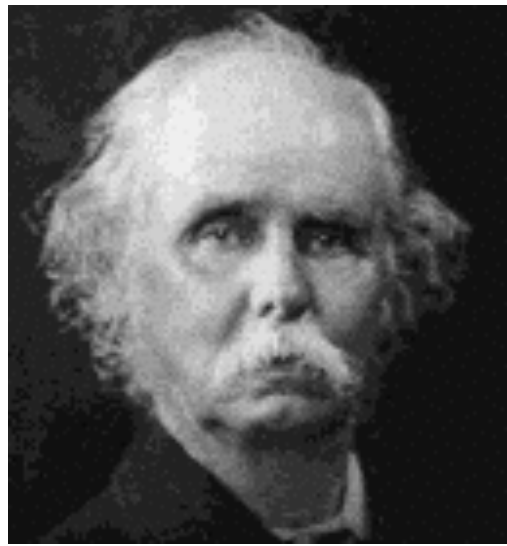
a little learning



diffuse information

"The accumulation of many large manufacturing establishments in the same district has a tendency to bring together purchasers or their agents from great distances, and thus to cause the institution of a public mart or exchange. **This contributes to diffuse information** relative to the supply of raw materials, and the state of demand for their produce, with which it is necessary manufacturers should be well acquainted. The very circumstance of collecting periodically, at one place, a large number both of those who supply the market and of those who require its produce, tends strongly to check the accidental fluctuations to which a small market is always subject, as well as to render the average of the prices much more uniform."

--Charles Babbage



more than information?

"When an industry has thus chosen a locality for itself, it is likely to stay there long: so great are the advantages which people following the same skilled trade get from near neighbourhood to one another. **The mysteries of the trade become no mysteries;** but are as it were in the air, and children learn many of them unconsciously. Good work is rightly appreciated, inventions and improvements in machinery, in processes and the general organization of the business have their merits promptly discussed: if one man starts a new idea, it is taken up by others and combined with suggestions of their own; and thus it becomes the source of further new ideas. And presently subsidiary trades grow up in the neighbourhood, supplying it with implements and materials, organizing its traffic, and in many ways conducing to the economy of its material."



working knowledge ...

... moves in mysterious ways

the "sticky" or "leaky" problem

"If only HP Knew what HP knows ..."

Lew Platt, CEO Hewlett-Packard

trade secrets and enticement

du Pont's battles

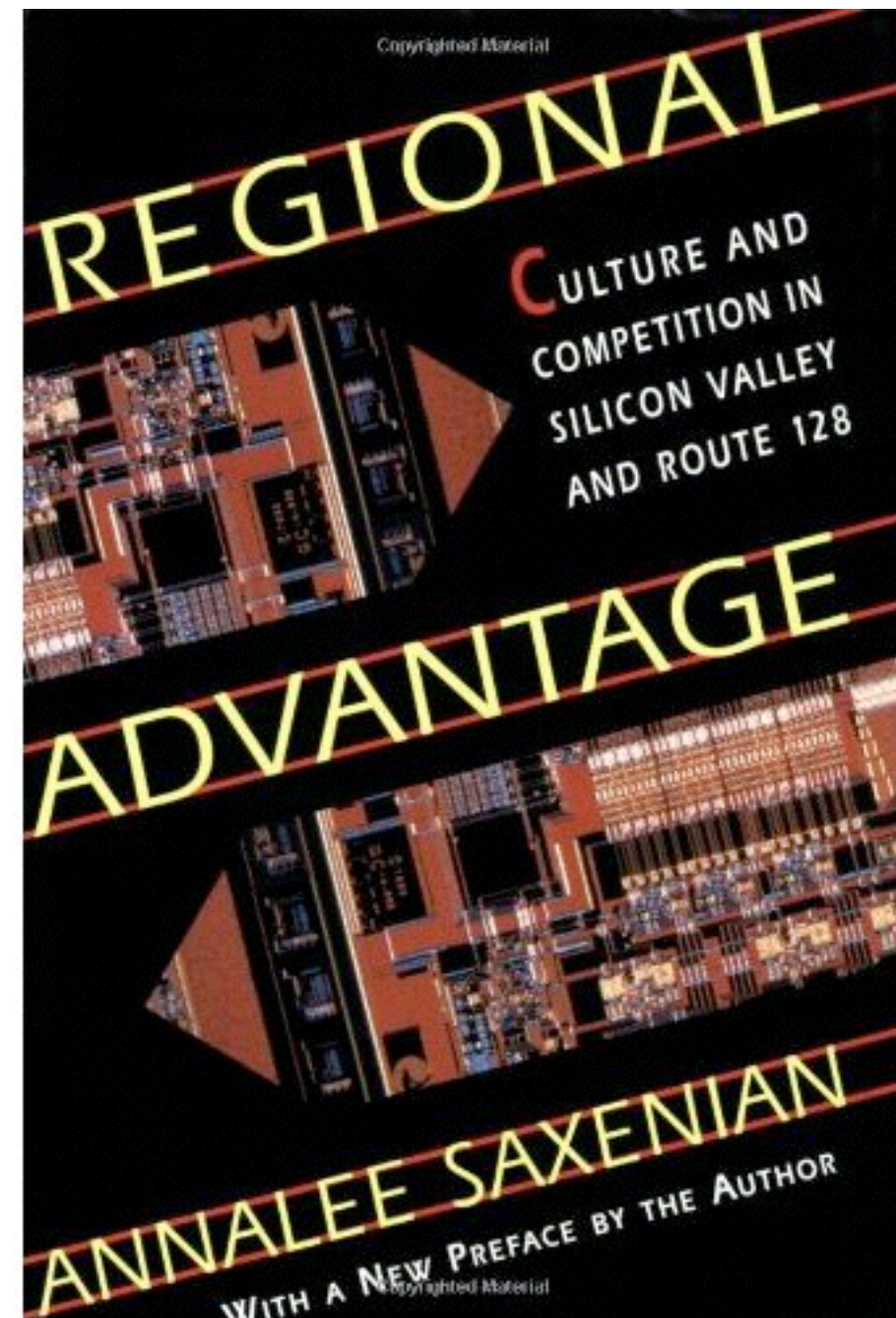
—Catherine Fisk, *Working Knowledge*, 2009



E. I. du Pont de Nemours

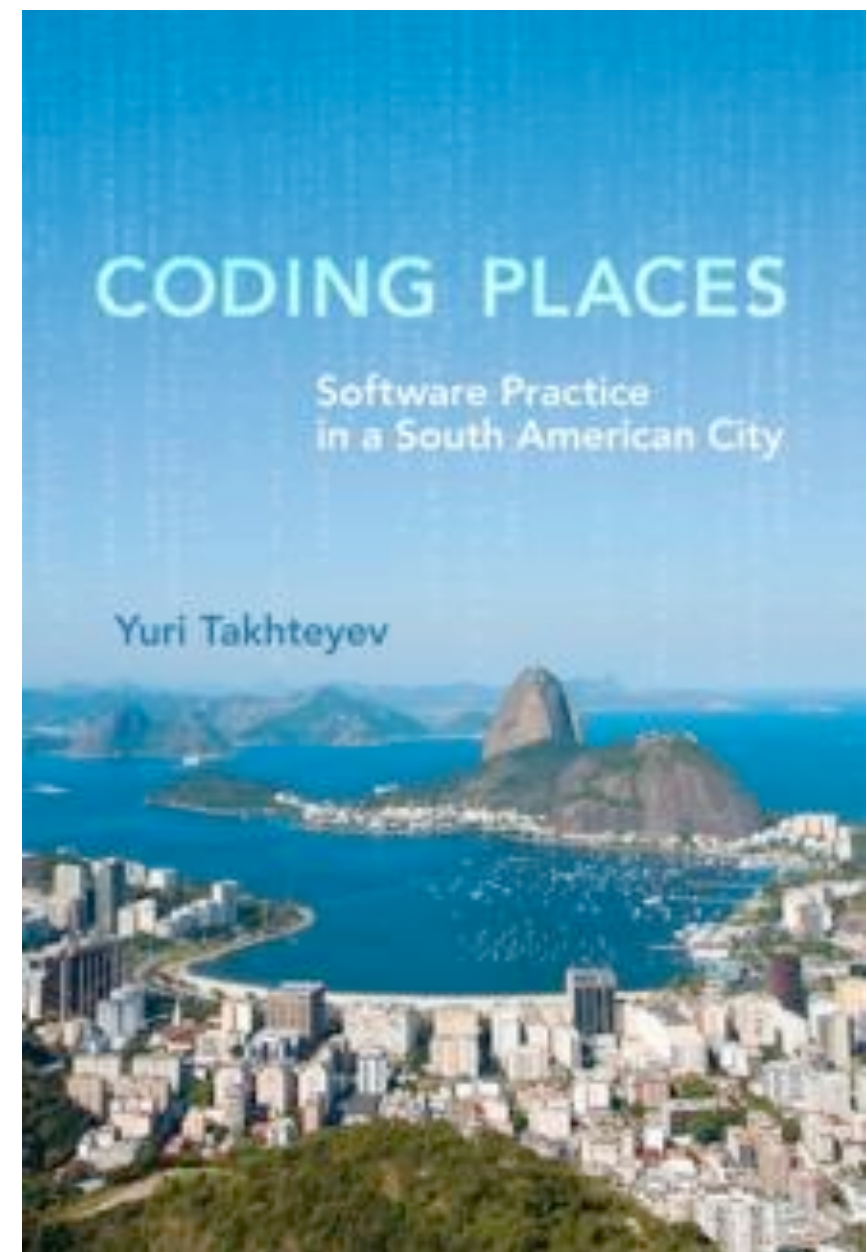
local "mysteries"

east vs west

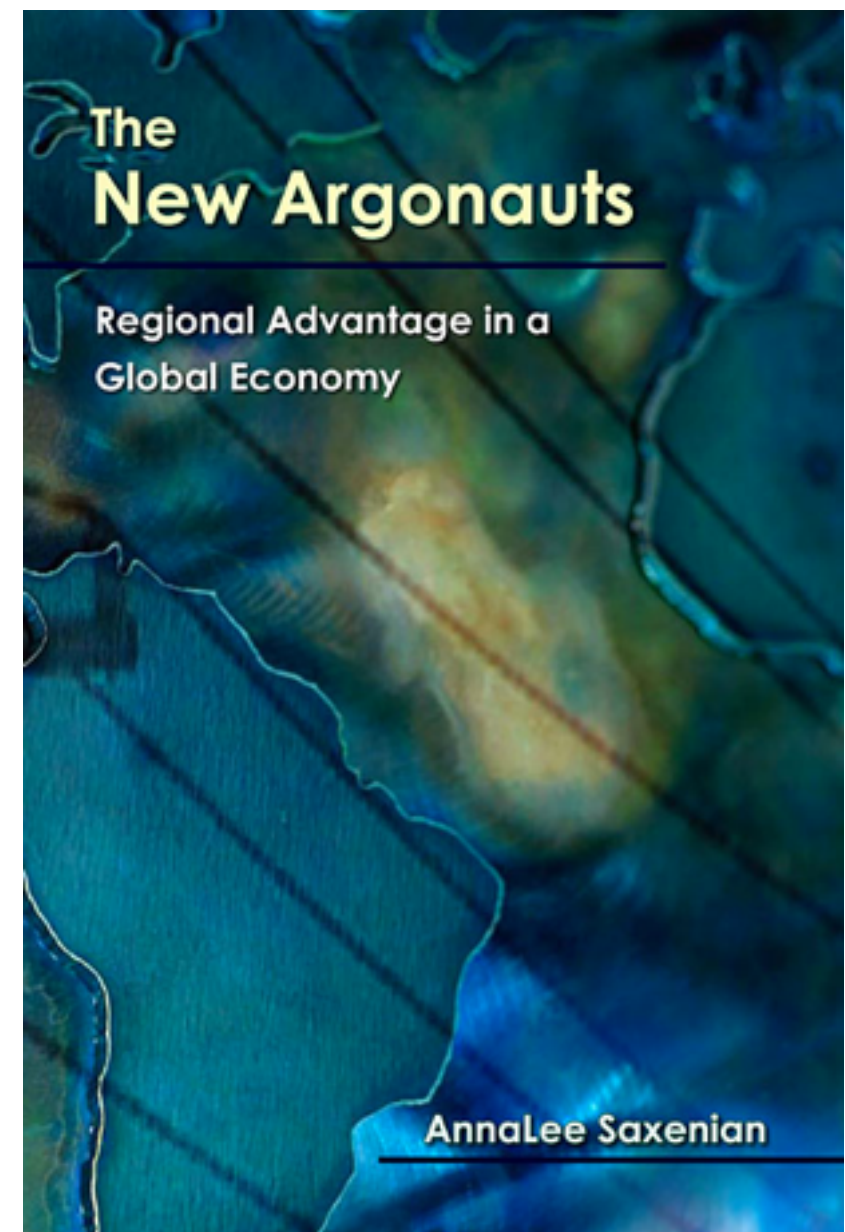


distant mysteries

north v south



spreading the word



overview

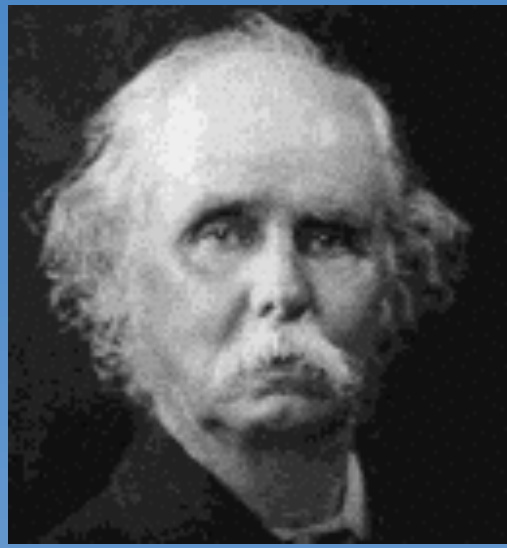
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that's why they are here

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GEORGETOWN
UNIVERSITY



UNIVERSITY OF
TORONTO



ÉCOLE POLYTECHNIQUE
FÉDÉRALE DE LAUSANNE



TU Delft



RICE
Unconventional Wisdom



KHAN
ACADEMY

U
UDACITY



University of
PhoenixSM
Thinking ahead.

iTunes U

FIVE DOLLAR MOVIES PROPHESED

D. W. Griffith Says They Are Sure to Come with
the Remarkable Advance in Film Productions.

birth of an idea?

"The time will come, and in less than ten years, when children in the public schools will be taught practically everything by moving pictures. Certainly they will never be obliged to read history again ... everything except the three Rs, the arts, and probably the mental sciences can be taught this way--physiology, chemistry, biology, botany, physics, and history in all its branches."

--D.W. Griffith, *New York Times*, 1915

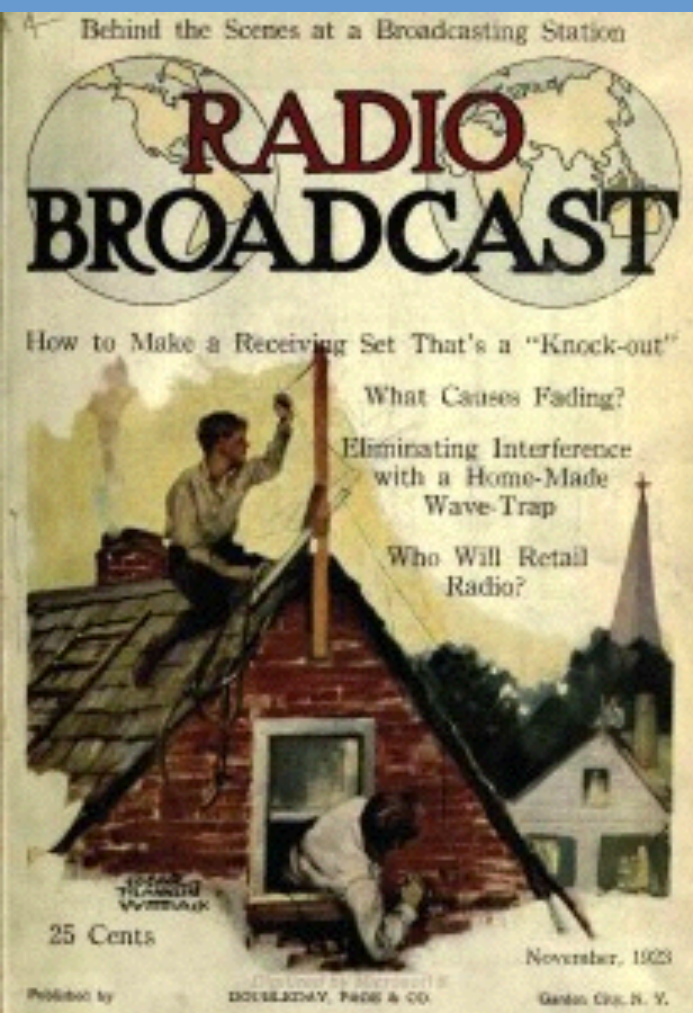


alternatives?

"The people's University of the Air will have a greater student body than all of our universities put together."

--Alfred N Goldsmith, RCA,

Radio Broadcast 1922



small planet?



Grandfather:
Well, I finally finished my
doctoral thesis.

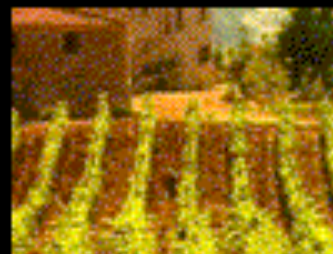


Woman:
Way to go, Gramps.



Grandfather:
Did my research at
Indiana University.

Woman:
Indiana?



Grandfather:
Yup. IBM took the
school's library...and
digitized it. So I could
access it over the Internet.

*She cocks her ear to take
this all in.*



Grandfather:
You know... It's a great time
to be alive.



Tag:
IBM. Solutions for
a small planet.



APOLOGETICAL REMARKS ON THE
FREEDOM USED IN CENSURING
THE UNIVERSITIES.

Incedis per ignes
Suppositos cineri doloso.
You tread on dangerous ground.

HOM.

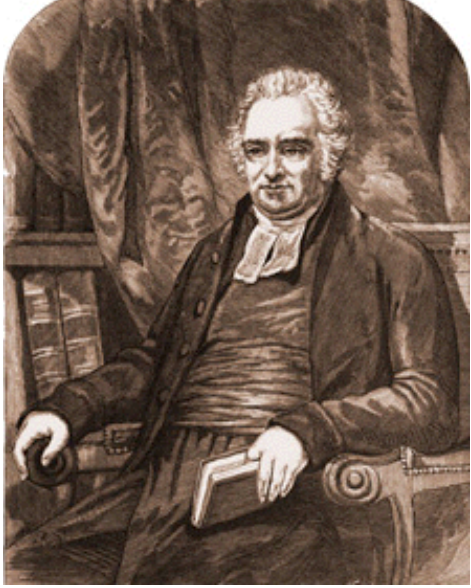
apologetical remarks

"the attachment of those whom interest has long connected ..or who are officially employed ... will not fail to excite a warm resentment against him who ventures to expose to public view, the abuses and corruptions which length of time has gradually introduced.

"... I suggest hints for an education which depends not on local circumstances"

-- Vicesimus Knox, *Liberal Education*, 1789





decline and fall

"At a time when books were scarce, and men who knew how to make a proper use of them still more uncommon, it became expedient ... [to] assemble in one place, where celebrated books and tutors were collected, whence advantage might be derived to a greater number of students from fewer instructors.

"... to give permanency of a place ... libraries and professorships were gradually established

"Fellowships and scholarships ... idleness, or ... vice

"degrees ... gave considerable credit in the living world

"Time ... relaxed the rigid scruples ... the world began to lose its reverence



second thoughts?

"... as books are now multiplied, and men able to afford instruction dispersed all over the kingdom, it is evident that the principal cause of establishing universities in an age when both books and instructors were scarce, no longer subsists. Let them therefore be reformed, and rendered really useful to the community or let them be deserted."

distant antecedents?

university extension

19c London to the world

Open University (1969)

early morning television

"The people's University of the Air will have a greater student body than all of our universities put together."
--RCA, 1932

going global

the "mega universities"

(John Daniels)

Indira Gandhi (New Delhi) : 3.5 million

Allama Iqbal (Islamabad) : 1.8 million

Islamic Azad (Tehran) : 1.5 million

Andolou University (Turkey): 1.04 million

Bangladesh National: 800,000

- Allama Iqbal Open University
- * Anadolu University
- * Athabasca University
- * Bangladesh Open University
- * China Central Radio & TV University
- * City College of San Francisco
- * Fern University in Hagen
- * Indira Gandhi National Open University
- * Indonesian Open Learning University
- * Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México
- * Payame Noor University
- * Korea National Open University
- * Sukhothai Thammathirat Open University
- * The Open University, U.K.
- * Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia
- * University of Maryland University College
- * University of South Africa
- * University of Phoenix
- * Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México
- * Shanghai TV University

"open" again

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www.ocwconsortium.org

- * Arizona State University
- * College of Eastern Utah
- * Dixie State College of Utah
- * Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health
- * Kaplan Higher Education
- * Massachusetts Institute of Technology
- * Michigan State University
- * Open Institute of law, Int.
- * Tufts University
- * UC Berkeley
- * University of Alaska Fairbanks
- * University of California, Irvine
- * University of Massachusetts Boston
- * University of Michigan
- * University of Notre Dame
- * University of Utah
- * University of Wisconsin- Eau Claire
- * Utah State University
- * Utah Valley State College
- * Weber State University
- * Western Governors University
- * Wheelock College



here comes the MOOC

Ups and downs

2011: 160,000 sign up

`"a budding revolution in global online higher education"`
— Thomas Friedman, *New York Times*

`"for every 100 pupils who enrolled ... something like five
actually learned the topic"`
— *Fast Company*

2013: San José State courses; \$150

`"the results were disastrous. Among those pupils who
took remedial math during the pilot program, just 25%
passed. And when the online class was compared with
the in-person variety, the numbers were even more
discouraging. A student taking college algebra in
person was 52%"`
— *Fast Company*

other alternatives

Information C103, 001 - Spring 2013

GEOFFREY D. NUNBERG, PAUL DUGUID

History of Information - This course explores the history of information and associated technologies, uncovering why we think of ours as "the information age." We will select moments in the evolution of production, recording, and storage from the earliest writing systems to the world of Short Message Service (SMS) and blogs. [read more](#)



YouTube
VIDEO

Apple iTunes U
AUDIO | VIDEO

more alternatives



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SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 2010

Online Course 12 - InfoSys C103 History of Information

InfoSys C103 History of Information
http://webcast.berkeley.edu/course_details.php?seriesid=1906978352

History of Information
Posted by English I at 6:07 PM

As it turns out, however, books and the ability to be educated are not the only things necessary for an education – students learn best by interacting with teachers and fellow students. Sites like Coursera are attempting to connect instructors to students without the need for physical institutions, but these MOOCs have low completion rates and don't really compare to classes taken in person.

— George

“Knox himself, eleven years earlier in *Essays Moral and Literary*, claimed it was “a well-known truth” that “a living instructor” produced “a powerful effect, not to be experienced in solitary retirement.” Truly, autodidacts exist, yet they must have extraordinary self-discipline. No technology (or job experience, according to my interviewer) will be able to replace the “proper oratory”, “serious and authoritative manner”, nor the feedback and dialogue cultivated in the classrooms and lecture halls of any credited, honored university.”

—Ryan

“Knox also predicts the current tension universities today face between the profits of accepting more students or the prestige of making their degree selective, as well as the tendency for already excellent students to seek out the connections and prestige allowed by the university. What Knox knew then and students know now is that clearly a university education is more than something that can be read in a book or on a website.”

— Franny

"Predictions like Knox's haven't and won't hold up because universities, much like technology, are "seditionous...instrument[s],...[they] will create a better-informed, more prosperous life for millions of people" (The Economist, 320), and this is not something we will ever take for granted."

—Kimiya

Instead of ruining universities, technology made access to a university level education more available. Online classes allow students to take courses and receive degrees at a university that isn't in their neighborhood, city or state, while saving them time and money and allowing them to grow their education on their schedule.

—Jessica

forgotten factors?

institutions vs technologies

libraries vs ebooks

kinds of distance

geographical

social

disciplines or discipline?

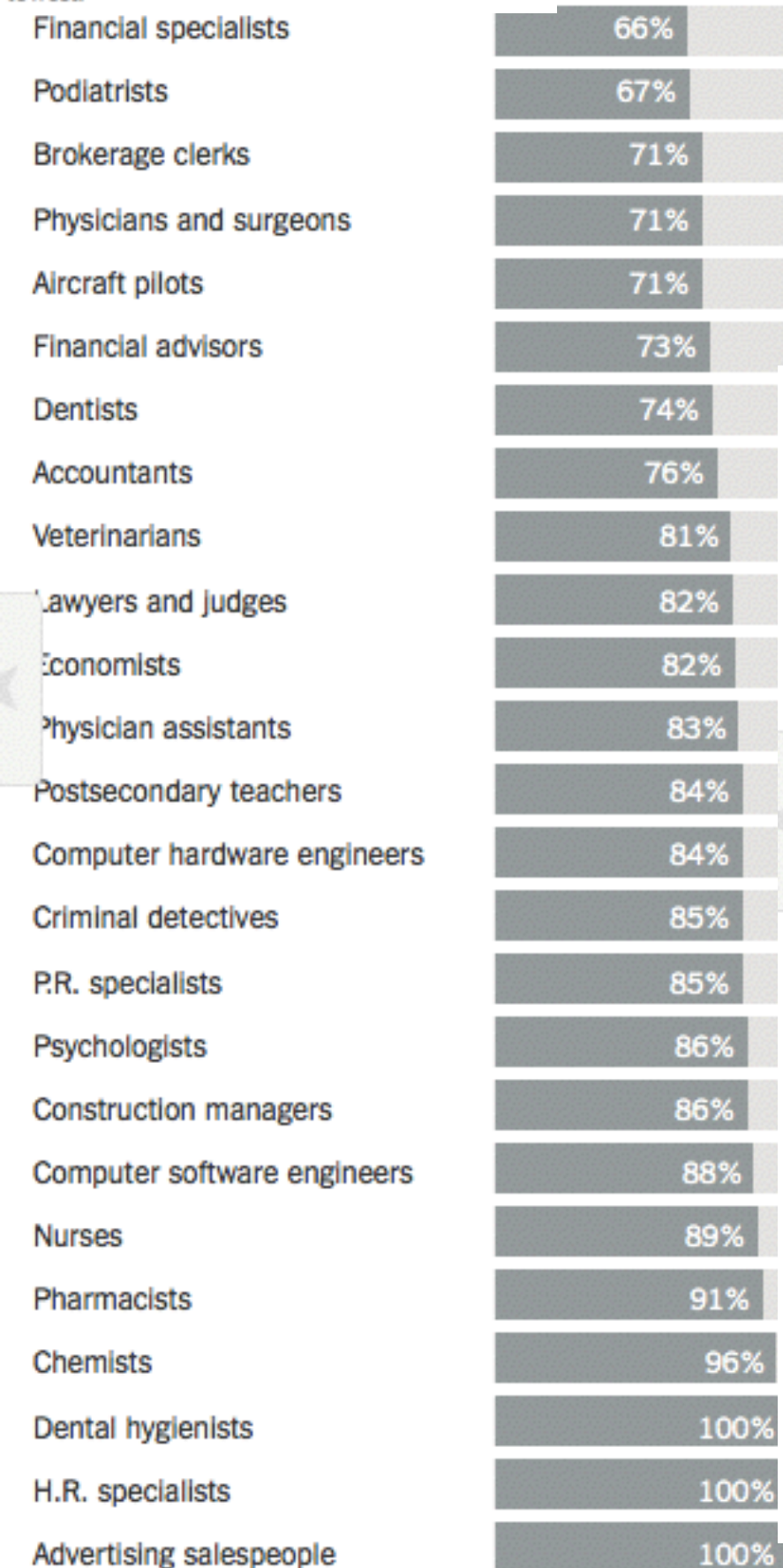
Stephen Cameron, "The nonequivalence of high school
equivalents," 1993

signalling



Where Women Fare Best and Worst

In many of the highest-paying professions, women's salaries as a percentage of men's are lowest.



THE UPSHOT

Pay Gap Is Because of Gender, Not Jobs

APRIL 23, 2014



Claire Cain Miller

@clairecm

EMAIL

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Are women paid less than men because they choose to be, by gravitating to lower-paying jobs like teaching and social work?

That is what some Republicans who [voted down the equal pay bill](#) this month would have you believe. “There’s a disparity not because female engineers are making less than male engineers at the same company with comparable experience,” [the Republican National Committee said](#) this month. “The disparity exists because a female social worker makes less than a male engineer.”

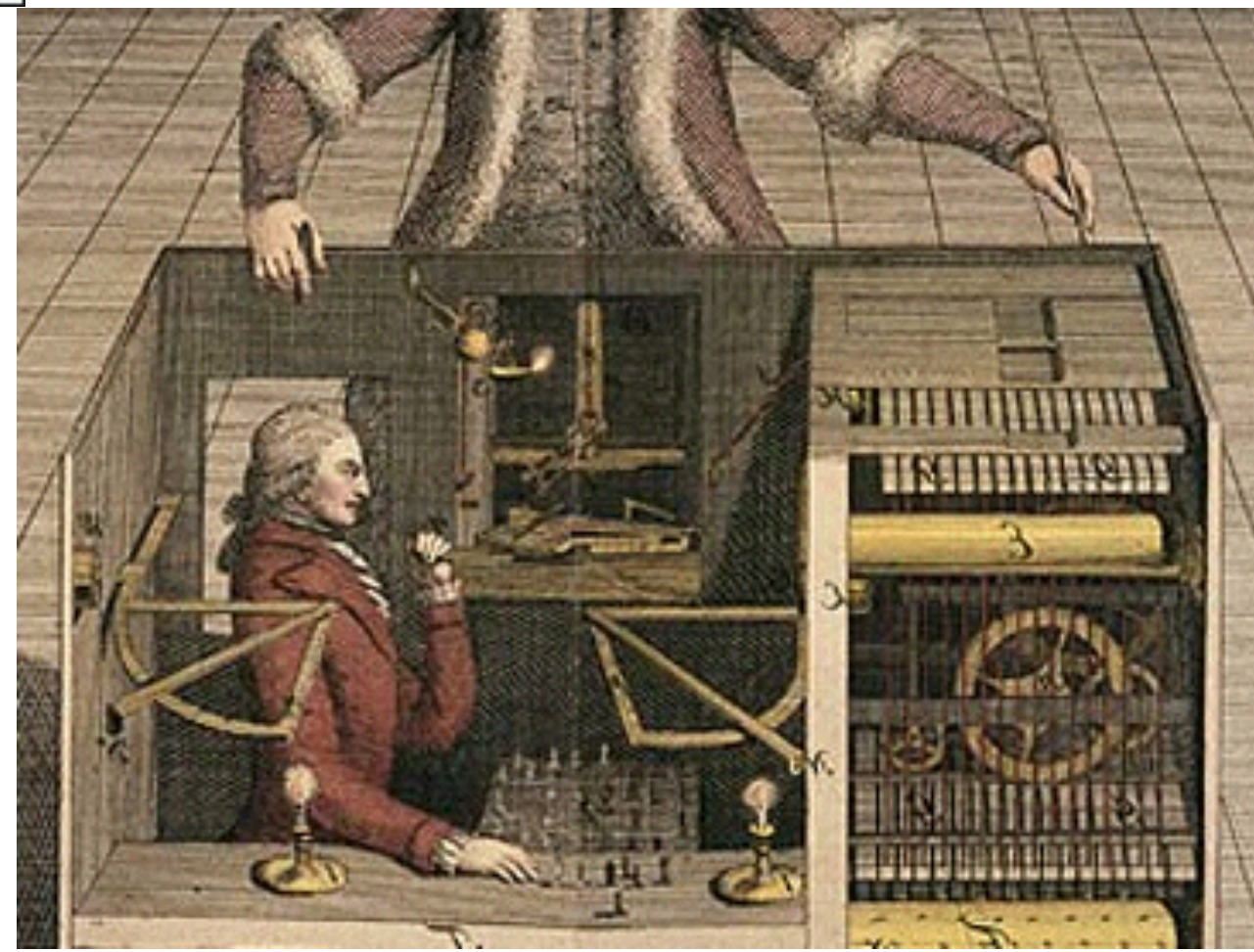
But a majority of the pay gap between men and women actually comes from differences *within* occupations, not between them — and widens in the highest-paying ones like business, law and medicine, according to data from [Claudia Goldin](#), a Harvard University labor economist and a leading scholar on women and the economy.

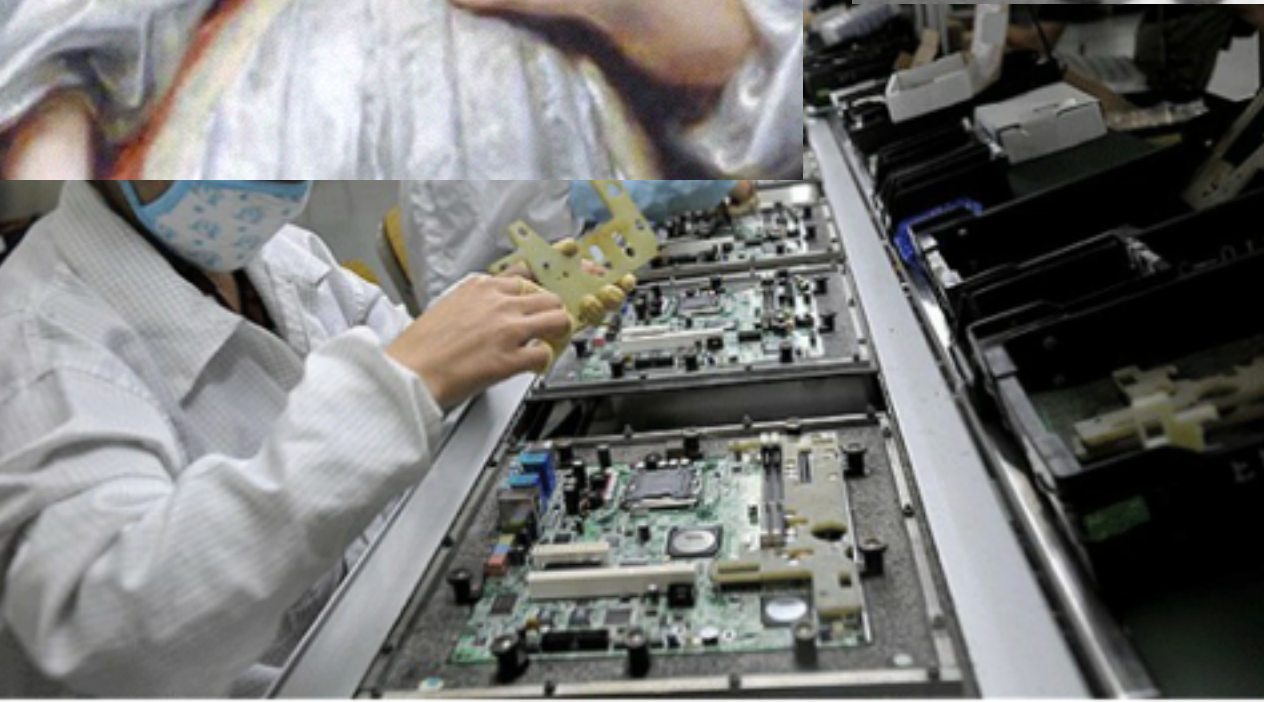
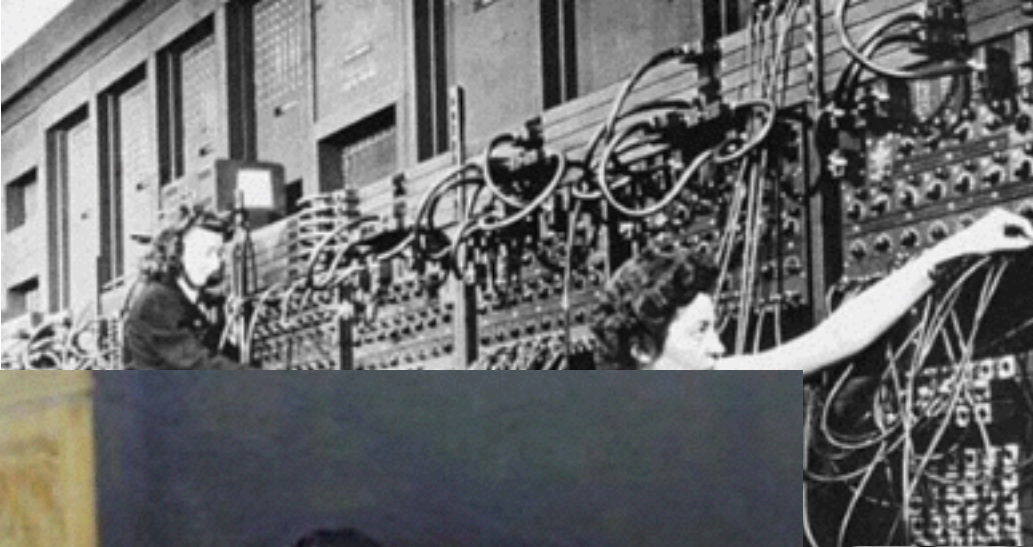


“Nobody wants to see how his
internet sausage gets made—and
nobody making it wants to tell us.
—Cushing, “Amazon Mechanical Turk” 2013

“But we also know that in ‘the social’ there
is a loading of the dice that produces a
probability that the collective associations
and translations that result in effective
power in these technology networks will
continue to afford one sex domination over
the other—unless it is somehow interrupted
through an active politics of sex/gender.”

—Cynthia Cockburn, “Circuit of Technology,” 1994





UN special rapporteur criticises Britain's 'in-your-face' sexist culture

Rashida Manjoo also says Home Office refused to allow access to Yarl's Wood immigration centre on fact-finding mission

Harriet Sherwood

The Guardian, Tuesday 15 April 2014 12.22 EDT



Rashida Manjoo, above, was told a call 'from the highest Home Office levels' had blocked her entry to the Bedford immigration centre. Photograph: UN/PA

The UK has an in-your-face "boys' club sexist culture" which leads to certain perceptions about women and girls, a UN investigator into violence against women warned on Tuesday.

Austengate

The Bank of England wanted to put Jane Austen on a 10-pound note. Then all hell broke loose.

By Katie Roiphe

TPM CAFE: OPINION

Let's Be Real: Online Harassment Isn't 'Virtual' For Women

the public sphere?

Mary Beard: I almost didn't feel such generic, violent misogyny was about me

Professor Mary Beard tells of her shock at the horrific abuse she suffered from internet trolls after her Question Time appearance, and the support she's had from colleagues and strangers alike



Elizabeth Day

The Observer, Saturday 26 January 2013 10.28 EST



Julie Ann Horvath

@nrrrdcore

+ Follow

My only regret is not leaving or being fired sooner. What I endured as an employee of GitHub was unacceptable and went unnoticed by most.

January 8, 2012

'Badges' Earned Online Pose Challenge to Traditional College Diplomas



Photo illustration by Bob McGrath for The Chronicle

[Enlarge Image](#)

By Jeffrey R. Young

The spread of a seemingly playful alternative to traditional diplomas, inspired by Boy Scout achievement patches and video-game power-ups, suggests that the standard certification system no longer works in today's fast-changing job market.

Educational upstarts across the Web are adopting systems of "badges" to certify skills and abilities. If scouting focuses on outdoorsy skills like tying knots, these badges denote

areas employers might look for, like mentorship or digital video editing. Many of the new digital badges are easy to attain—intentionally so—to keep students motivated, while others signal mastery of fine-grained skills that are not formally recognized in a traditional classroom.

At the free online-education provider Khan Academy, for instance, students get a "Great Listener" badge for watching 30 minutes of videos from its collection of thousands of short educational clips. With enough of those badges, paired with badges earned for passing standardized tests administered on the site, users can earn the distinction of "Master of Algebra" or other "Challenge



Nullius in Verba?

going closed?

Let us consider the matter in this way: If the wise man or any other man wants to distinguish the true physician from the false, how will he proceed?

.... He will consider whether what [the physician] says is true, and whether what he does is right, in relation to health and disease?... But can any one attain the knowledge of either unless he have a knowledge of medicine?... No one at all, it would seem, except the physician can have this knowledge; and therefore not the wise man; he would have to be a physician as well as a wise man.

--Plato, *Charmides*

still local?

"New products are associated with old brand names. This is the prospective consumer of the quality of the product.

"Doctors, lawyers, and barbers, the school diploma, the baccalaureate degree, the Ph.D., the Nobel Prize, the reputation and labor markets that we have our own 'brand names'.

George Akerlof, "The Market for Lemons: Quality, Uncertainty, and Information," 1970

before you graduate

4/24/2014: Social Implications of the Internet - II

Readings:

boyd, danah and Alice E. Marwick. "The Drama! Teen Conflict, Gossip, and Bullying in Networked Publics." Paper presented at conference, A Decade in Internet Time: Symposium on the Dynamics of the Internet and Society, Oxford Internet Institute, Sept. 22, 2011. [[hyperlink ↗](#)]

Kerr, Ian, Carole Lucock, Valerie Steeves, eds. 2009. "The Strange Case of Gyges' Ring," introduction to *Lessons from the Identity Trail: Anonymity, Privacy and Identity in a Networked Society*. Oxford UP. Pp. pp. xxiv-xxxi. UCB ebook ([link ↗](#))

Valentino-Devries, Jennifer and Jeremy Singer-Vine. "They Know What You're Shopping For." *The Wall Street Journal*, Dec. 7, 2012 [[hyperlink ↗](#)]

Jurgenson, Nathan. "Why Privacy Is Actually Thriving Online," *Wired*, March 31, 2014. [[hyperlink ↗](#)]

↗]

Additional reading:

boyd, danah. 2011. "White Flight in Networked Publics? How Race and Class Shaped American Teen Engagement with MySpace and Facebook." In *Digital Race Anthology* (Eds. Lisa Nakamura and Peter Chow-White). Routledge. [[hyperlink ↗](#)]