

CS- 234

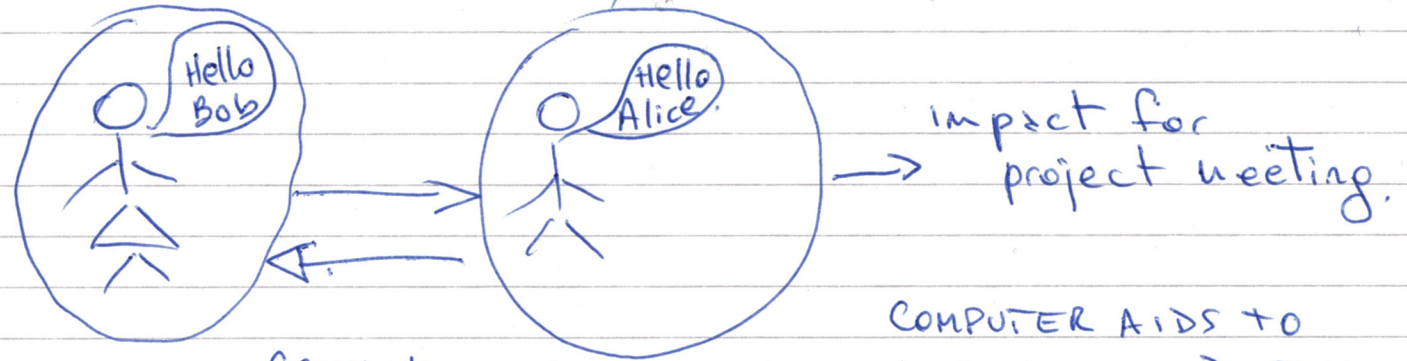
TECHNOLOGIES FOR DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

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A COMPUTER, AS A COMMUNICATION DEVICE

1968 - LICKLIDER (MIT) & TAYLOR (ARPA)



COMMUNICATION
MEDIUM → PLASTICITY
- Creation / modification
- externalization

COMPUTER AIDS TO
EXPLORE — DEPTH
 └ BREADTH

MODEL

SWITCHING
VS
Modeling Function.

- Who pays the bill?

- What costs can be reduced? Ex: Travel.

- Personal Assistant → Alexa, Siri, "Chappy" (chat GPT)
Oliver!

- Communities organized by INTEREST.

- Inclusivity - People may be excluded -

- Attacks to communication → filibustering
- Security & privacy: LOG IN / PASSWORD.

INDIVIDUAL ADVANTAGES:
- Better CONTACTS.
(more in sync with us).
- better selection.
- we can reduce travel
- better communication.
- less work (personal assistants)
or achieve more

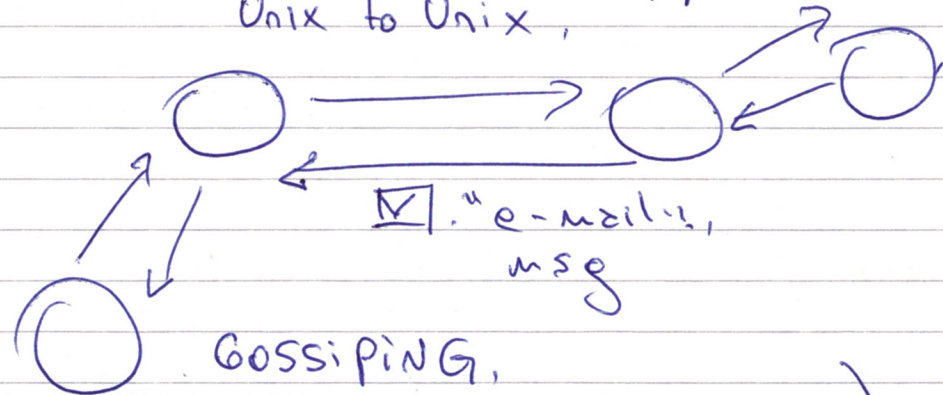
SOCIETY ADVANTAGES:
- Is it a right or a privilege?
- The access to the network?
- No jobless / Maintenance
DEBUGGING ↗

NETIZENS by Michael Hauben

1979, - Truscott & Ellis.

USENET → UUCP, — dial-up network architecture
Unix to Unix, copy

BBS, bulletin board system. CENTRAL SERVER



CONTENT ORGANIZATION HIERARCHICAL

NET.

FA. (from Arpanet)
MOD. (Moderated)

Great re-naming

more hierarchies to classify data.

"A theory of the Democratic Process."

Robert Dahl, Political scientist (YALE)...

FOUR
CRITERION

① Effective Participation - Meaningful & at all stages

② Voting equality - At the decision-stage.
 "1 person, 1 vote".
 Direct - representative.

③ Enlightened UNDERSTANDING

④ CONTROL OF THE AGENDA.

Politics of distraction

→ Shiny Objects.

⑤ Inclusivity
 GENDER
 RACE
 AGE?