

Aaron Swartz on Wikipedia. Vol. III : ‘Peter
Stearns’ to ‘Fred Kaplan’ [#160-202]

Camille Akmut (ed.), Oct. 2023

160. Peter Stearns	p. 3
161. Chris Anderson (The Long Tail)	p. 4
162. L. Brent Bozell Jr.	p. 8
163. Seth Roberts	p. 9
164. Paul Buchheit	p. 10
165. Dean Baker	p. 13
166. Thomas Geoghegan	p. 14
167. Lean's Engine Reporter	p. 15
168. Strong collaboration	p. 16
169. Robert Pollin	p. 17
170. Ernst von Pfuel	p. 18
171. James Peck	p. 19
172. Ben Ehrenreich	p. 20
173. Joe Kraus	p. 21
174. Joseph Alsop	p. 22
175. Douglas Caddy	p. 23
176. Lawrence A. Kimpton	p. 24
177. Mr. Chips	p. 27
178. John Strugnell	p. 33
179. George Scialabba	p. 34
180. When Prophecy Fails	p. 35
181. Leon Festinger	p. 37
182. Five finger exercise	p. 50
183. Holmstrom's theorem	p. 51
184. John Searle	p. 52
185. Questions (game)	p. 65
186. Mohamad Hanif Atmar	p. 79
187. I Am America (And So Can You!)	p. 80
188. Amazon Kindle	p. 99
189. les UX	p. 121
190. Atul Gawande	p. 123
191. Isadore Nabi	p. 129
192. All the Sad Young Literary Men	p. 143
193. Bobo doll	p. 144
194. Thomas Harris MacDonald (long)	p. 145
195. Richard H. Bradley	p. 157
196. List of United States quangos	p. 158
197. TwitchTV	p. 159
198. Justin Kan	p. 161
199. Emmett Shear	p. 163
200. Ben Wikler	p. 165
201. Tom J. Donohue	p. 170
202. Fred Kaplan (biographer)	p. 180



Peter Stearns

This is an **old revision** of this page, as edited by **AaronSw** ([talk](#) | [contribs](#)) at 17:50, 17 February 2006. The present address (URL) is a **permanent link** to this revision, which may differ significantly from the **current revision**.

Peter Stearns is a professor of history at [George Mason University](#), where he is currently provost. His books include:

- *The Encyclopedia of World History*
- *World History in Brief*
- *World Civilizations*
- *World History in Documents*
- *Knowing, Teaching, and Learning History: National and International Perspectives*
- *Anxious Parents*
- *Cultures in Motion*
- *1848*
- *The Industrial Revolution in World History*
- *Fat History*
- *Emotion and Social Change*
- *Global Outrage*
- *American Behavioral History*
- *Growing Up*
- *American Cool*
- *A Day in the Life*
- *Battleground of Desire*

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Peter_Stearns&oldid=40037064"

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Chris Anderson (writer): Difference between revisions

[Help](#)

Visual **W** text ☐ Inline ☐

Revision as of 18:36, 24 January 2006 (edit)

[Stbalbach](#) ([talk](#) | [contribs](#))

m (*moved Chris Anderson (Wired) to Chris Anderson (The Long Tail): He wont be at Wired forever (and was previously at The Economist), but he owns the trademark to the term "The Long Tail" and will, long-term, probably be better known for it.)*

[← Previous edit](#)

Revision as of 16:44, 7 March 2006 (edit) (undo)

[AaronSw](#) ([talk](#) | [contribs](#))

[Next edit](#) →

Line 1:

'''Chris Anderson''' is **Editor**-in-Chief of [[Wired Magazine]]. **He wrote** [[The Long Tail]] **article** and is **working on** a book **on the same subject**.

Line 1:

'''Chris W. Anderson''' is editor-in-chief of '''[[Wired Magazine]]''', which has won two [[National Magazine Awards]] under his tenure. His acclaimed article for the magazine, "[[The Long Tail]]", coined the phrase. He is currently expanding the piece into a book. He currently lives in [[Berkeley, California]] with his wife and four young children.

+

Before joining ''Wired'' in 2001, he worked at ''The Economist'', where he launched their coverage of the Internet. He has also has a masters in physics which he has studied at [[Los Alamos National Laboratories]] and worked at the prestigious journals ''Nature'' and ''Science''.

+

==External links==

- [http://www.thelongtail.com/ Chris' blog]

==External links==

+ * [http://www.thelongtail.com/ **The Long Tail**: Chris' blog]

+ ** [http://www.thelongtail.com/about.html Bio]

+ * [http://conferences.oreillynet.com/cs/et2005/view/e_spkr/2077 Bio]

Revision as of 16:44, 7 March 2006

Chris W. Anderson is editor-in-chief of *Wired Magazine*, which has won two National Magazine Awards under his tenure. His acclaimed article for the magazine, "The Long Tail", coined the phrase. He is currently expanding the piece into a book. He currently lives in Berkeley, California with his wife and four young children.

Before joining *Wired* in 2001, he worked at *The Economist*, where he launched their coverage of the Internet. He has also has a masters in physics which he has studied at Los Alamos National Laboratories and worked at the prestigious journals *Nature* and *Science*.

External links

- The Long Tail: Chris' blog (http://www.thelongtail.com/)
 - Bio (http://www.thelongtail.com/about.html)
 - Bio (http://conferences.oreillynet.com/cs/et2005/view/e_spkr/2077)
-

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Chris_Anderson_(writer)&oldid=42660180"

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Chris Anderson (writer): Difference between revisions

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Revision as of 06:01, 15 March 2006 (edit)

[Conscious](#) ([talk](#) | [contribs](#))

[m](#) ([WP:WSS](#))

[← Previous edit](#)

Revision as of 20:32, 23 April 2006 (edit)

(undo)

[AaronSw](#) ([talk](#) | [contribs](#))

[m](#)

[Next edit →](#)

(One intermediate revision by the same user not shown)

Line 1:

'''Chris W. Anderson''' is editor-in-chief of '''[[Wired Magazine]]''', which has won two [[National Magazine **Awards**]] under his tenure. His acclaimed article for the magazine, '''[[The Long Tail]]''', coined the phrase. He is currently expanding the piece into a book. He currently lives in [[Berkeley, California]] with his wife and four young children.

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==External links==

==External links==

Revision as of 20:32, 23 April 2006

Chris W. Anderson is editor-in-chief of *Wired Magazine*, which has won two National Magazine Awards under his tenure. His acclaimed article for the magazine, "The Long Tail", coined the phrase. He is currently expanding the piece into a book. He currently lives in Berkeley, California with his wife and four young children.

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External links

- The Long Tail: Chris' blog (<http://www.thelongtail.com/>)
 - Bio (<http://www.thelongtail.com/about.html>)
- Bio (http://conferences.oreillynet.com/cs/et2005/view/e_spkr/2077)

Retrieved from "[https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Chris_Anderson_\(writer\)&oldid=49803666](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Chris_Anderson_(writer)&oldid=49803666)"

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L. Brent Bozell Jr.

This is an old revision of this page, as edited by AaronSw (talk | contribs) at 05:49, 23 March 2006. The present address (URL) is a permanent link to this revision, which may differ significantly from the current revision.

L. Brent Bozell, Jr. is a US conservative activist. His son is L. Brent Bozell III, also a conservative activist.

"A young, energetic red-haired Yalie from Omaha", as he is described in *Before the Storm*, he co-authored a defense of Senator Joseph McCarthy with William F. Buckley in 1953 before going on to write speeches for McCarthy. He also helped Buckley edit his magazine, the *National Review*. In 1958 he ran for the Maryland House of Delegates and lost.

He took his family to Spain, where he founded the Catholic magazine *Triumph*. He later worked as a speechwriter Republican presidential candidate Barry Goldwater, for whom he ghost-wrote *Conscience of a Conservative*.

Quotes

- "A conservative electorate has to be created out of that vast uncommitted middle—the great majority of the American people who, though today they vote for Democratic or Modern Republican candidates, are not ideologically wedded to their programs or, for that matter, to any program. The problem is to reach them and to organize them."

Sources

- Rick Perlstein, *Before the Storm: Barry Goldwater and the Unmaking of the American Consensus* [1] (<http://www.nytimes.com/books/first/p/perlstein-storm.html>)

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=L._Brent_Bozell_Jr.&oldid=45065181"

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Seth Roberts

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Seth Roberts is an Associate Professor of Psychology at the University of California at Berkeley and a member of the University's Center for Weight and Health. He is perhaps best known for his self-experimental work which led to his book, *The Shangri-La Diet*, which argues human weight is regulated by a "set point" and that set point can be moved by taking small doses of flavorless foods like sugared water or oil.

Roberts's work has been featured in *The New York Times Magazine* and *The Scientist* while he himself was a contributor to *Spy*.

External links

- Official website (<http://sethroberts.net/>)
-

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Seth_Roberts&oldid=49803316"

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Paul Buchheit: Difference between revisions

Help

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Revision as of 21:04, 30 April 2006 (edit)

Blowdart (talk | contribs)

{{Not verified}}

← Previous edit

Revision as of 21:41, 30 April 2006 (edit)

(undo)

AaronSw (talk | contribs)

m

Next edit →

(3 intermediate revisions by the same user not shown)

Line 1:

Line 1:

– {{Not verified}}

– As a developer at Google, Paul Buchheit was responsible for three of the company's most distinctive innovations:

'''Paul Buchheit''' is an American computer programmer at [[Google]]. He was the creator and lead developer of [[Gmail]], which anticipated many aspects of [[Web 2.0]], including the idea of [[Ajax]], long before that term was coined. He also developed the original prototype of [[Google AdSense]], as part of his work on Gmail. He also suggested the company's now-famous motto "[[Don't Be Evil]]" in a [[2000]] meeting on company values.

– Buchheit grew up in [[Rochester, New York]], and went to college at [[Case Western University]]. He was employee #23 at Google.

* Gmail, which anticipated many aspects of "Web 2.0," most notably Ajax, though the term had not yet been coined.

* AdSense, Google's system for running ads on other sites. The first version of AdSense was developed as part of Gmail.

* Google's "Don't be evil" motto, which set a new standard for values statements in actually constraining the company.

Buchheit grew up in Rochester ~~NY~~ and went to college at Case Western University. He was employee #23 at Google.

+ == References ==

+ * [[Jessica Livingston|Livingston, Jessica]], int. "'Founders at Work'" ([[Apress]], 2006).

Revision as of 21:41, 30 April 2006

Paul Buchheit is an American computer programmer at Google. He was the creator and lead developer of Gmail, which anticipated many aspects of Web 2.0, including the idea of Ajax, long before that term was coined. He also developed the original prototype of Google AdSense, as part of his work on Gmail. He also suggested the company's now-famous motto "Don't Be Evil" in a 2000 meeting on company values.

Buchheit grew up in Rochester, New York and went to college at Case Western University. He was employee #23 at Google.

References

- Livingston, Jessica, int. *Founders at Work* (Apress, 2006).

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Paul_Buchheit&oldid=50946117"

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Dean Baker

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Dean Baker is an American macroeconomist and co-director of the Center for Economic and Policy Research. He previously was a senior economist at the Economic Policy Institute and an assistant professor of economics at Bucknell University. He has a Ph.D. in economics from the University of Michigan.

He is the author of a number of books including *The Conservative Nanny State*, *Social Security: The Phony Crisis*, and *Getting Prices Right: The Battle Over the Consumer Price Index* (winner of the 1998 Choice Book Award).

He also authors the weblog *Beat The Press*, where he critiques on economic reporting.

External links

- CEPR bio (<http://www.cepr.net/pages/dbbio.htm>)
 - Weblog: Beat The Press (<http://beatthePress.blogspot.com/>)
 - Conservative Nanny State (<http://www.conservativenannystate.org/>)
-

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Thomas Geoghegan

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Thomas Geoghegan is a Chicago labor lawyer and author. He has represented the United Mine Workers, Teamsters for Democracy, and currently works at Despres Schwartz and Geoghegan. He has been a staff writer and contributing writer to *The New Republic* and his work has also appeared in the *Chicago Tribune*, the *Los Angeles Times*, the *New York Times*, *Dissent*, *The American Prospect*, and *The Nation*. His commentary has been featured on National Public Radio, *Nightline*, *The Today Show*, *CBS Sunday Morning*, CNN, CNBC, and PBS's WTTW-11.

Bibliography

- 1991: *Which Side Are You On?: Trying to Be For Labor When It's Flat On It's Back* (FSG, The New Press)
- 2000: *The Secret Lives of Citizens: Pursuing the Promise of American Life* (U of C Press)
- 2002: *In America's Court: How a Civil Lawyer Who Likes to Settle Stumbled into a Criminal Trial* (The New Press)
- 2005: *The Law in Shambles* (Pricky Paradigm)
- 2007: *See You in Court: How the Right Made America a Lawsuit Nation* (The New Press)

External links

- *Nation* pieces (http://www.thenation.com/directory/bios/thomas_geoghegan)
 - *TAP* pieces (<http://www.prospect.org/web/page.ww?name=View+Author§ion=root&id=11>)
-

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Lean's Engine Reporter

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Lean's Engine Reporter was a trade journal describing the new inventions in the field of steam engines in such a way that other miners could copy them and improve. The journal has been suggested as an early precursor of the free software movement, in which people engaged in collaborative development of technical knowledge.

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Lean%27s_Engine_Reporter&oldid=67828327"

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The Wayback Machine - <https://web.archive.org/web/20060913000000/http://en.wikipedia.org:80/wiki/Str...>

"Strong collaboration" is a term coined by [Larry Sanger](#) to refer to a new type of collaboration made possible by computers and the Internet and used on sites like [Wikipedia](#). Unlike normal collaboration, in which a small group of people work on defined portions of a project, in strong collaboration large groups of people work together on a project, each voluntarily choosing what they want to work on. Sanger first defined the term in his essay [Text and Collaboration: A personal manifesto for the Text Outline Project](#), where he wrote: "Strong, or radical, collaboration is crucially different from old-fashioned collaboration. Many people who have not worked much with open source software, or with Wikipedia, do not realize this. Old-fashioned collaboration generally involves two or more people working serially on a single work, or each on a different part of a work, and the work is then put together by an editor and perhaps approved by committee. This frequently produces boring, unadventurous, and confusing work, as everybody knows; the phrase "written by committee" stands for "stitched together incoherently like a Frankenstein monster." [...] :Instead, strong collaboration involves a constantly changing roster of interchangeable people, and changing mainly at the whim of the participants themselves. For the most part at least, collaborators are not pre-assigned to play special roles in the project. There is just one main role--that of collaborator. And anyone who shows up and fits the requirements (bear in mind that some projects have almost no requirements at all) can play that role. Moreover, to the extent to which work is strongly collaborative, everyone has equal rights over the product. Everyone feels equal ownership and feels equally emboldened to make changes. == Related topics == * [Massively_distributed_collaboration](#) == External links == * Larry Sanger, "[Text and Collaboration](#)"



Robert Pollin

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Robert Pollin is an American economist and activist. He is a professor economics at the University of Massachusetts-Amherst and founding co-director of its Political Economy Research Institute (PERI).

He was the economic spokesperson in Jerry Brown's 1992 campaign for President of the United States.

Books

- *The Macroeconomics of Saving, Finance, and Investment* (1997)
 - *Globalization and Progressive Economic Policy* (ed., with Dean Baker and Gerald Epstein; 1998)
 - *Contours of Descent: US Economic Fractures and the Landscape of Global Austerity* (2003)
 - *The Living Wage: Building a Fair Economy* (with Stephanie Luce)
 - *Transforming the US Financial System* (ed., with Gary Dymski and Gerald Epstein)
-

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Ernst von Pfuel

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Ernst von Pfuel (November 3, 1779 - December 3, 1866) was Prussian Minister of War from 7 September 1848 to 2 November 1848.

In *War and Peace*, [Leo Tolstoy](#) comments that:

In 1806 Pfuel had been one of those responsible for the plan of campaign that ended in Jena and Auerstadt, but he did not see the least proof of the fallibility of his theory in the disasters of that war. On the contrary, the deviations made from his theory were, in his opinion, the sole cause of the whole disaster, and with characteristically gleeful sarcasm he would remark, `There, I said the whole affair would go to the devil!' Pfuel was one of those theoreticians who so love their theory that they lose sight of the theory's object—its practical application. His love of theory made him hate everything practical, and he would not listen to it. He was even pleased by failures, for failures resulting from deviations in practice from the theory only proved to him the accuracy of his theory.

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James Peck

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There are several people named **James Peck**:

- James H. Peck (1790-1836), Missouri judge impeached for abuse of contempt
- John James Peck (1821-1878), US soldier and president of the New York State Life Insurance Company
- James Peck, professor of economics at Ohio State [1] (<http://www.econ.ohio-state.edu/jpeck/>)
- James Peck (1914-1993), pacifist, radical journalist, and civil rights advocate [2] (<http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/USApeckJ.htm>)[3] (<http://www.reportingcivilrights.org/authors/bio.jsp?authorId=58>)
- James Peck, author of *The Chomsky Reader* and *Washington's China*

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Ben Ehrenreich

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Ben Ehrenreich is a freelance journalist and novelist. His work has appeared in *LA Weekly* and his first novel is *The Suitors* (2006). Reviewing it, the *American Library Association* named him "a writer to watch" while *Publishers Weekly* called him "an original talent". He is the son of [Barbara Ehrenreich](#).

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Joe Kraus

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Joe Kraus is a founder of Excite, JotSpot, and DigitalConsumer.org, along with his long-time partner Graham Spencer.

External links

- Weblog (<http://bnoopy.typepad.com/>)
 - BBC News: Lessons from Silicon Valley (<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/business/4118770.stm>)
-

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Joe_Kraus&oldid=76485385"

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Joseph Alsop

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Joseph Alsop was a columnist and analyst in the Kennedy era.

J. Edgar Hoover kept Alsop in line by threatening to release photos of him having sex with a male KGB agent in Moscow. [1] (<http://www.questia.com/PM.qst?a=o&se=gglsc&d=5000322741&er=deny>)

Alsop is the brother of Stewart Alsop.

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Joseph_Alsop&oldid=78436865"

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Douglas Caddy

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Douglas Caddy is the co-founder of [Young Americans for Freedom](#) and served as the criminal lawyer for the burglars in the [Watergate break-in](#).

External links

- Biography (<http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/JFKcaddyD.htm>)
 - *The Advocate*: Our "deep throat": Gay lawyer Douglas Caddy was the original lawyer for the Watergate burglars - and was, he says, targeted by the government for dirty tricks. Did the scandal grow in part from homophobia? (http://www.findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_m1589/is_2005_August_16/ai_n15396922)
-

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Douglas_Caddy&oldid=78436895"

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Lawrence A. Kimpton: Difference between revisions

[Help](#)

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Revision as of 00:02, 19 June 2006 (edit)

[Crimson3981](#) ([talk](#) | [contribs](#))

[← Previous edit](#)

Revision as of 18:02, 5 October 2006 (edit)

(undo)

[AaronSw](#) ([talk](#) | [contribs](#))

([→ References: typo](#))

[Next edit →](#)

(3 intermediate revisions by the same user not shown)

Line 1:

Line 1:

'''Lawrence A. Kimpton''' ([[1910]]-
[[1977]]) was the successor to
+ [[Robert Maynard Hutchins]] as
president of the [[University of
Chicago]].

+

A professor of philosophy, Kimpton was
+ invited for an interview with Hutchins
in 1944. He recalled the interview
thusly:

+

:Don't you think the University is
lousy? Don't you think the great books
are great? And isn't the function of
an educational institution to educate?
Kimpton assented to these
+ propositions, so Hutchins asked, do
you know anything about student
personnel administration? Kimpton
replied, not a thing. At this,
Hutchins arose, shook his hand, and
congratulated him on being the new
dean of students. <ref>"


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[http://www.lib.uchicago.edu/projects/centcat/centcats/pres/presch06_01.html Lawrence A. Kimpton]", ''The Presidents of the University of Chicago: A Centennial View''</ref>
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Revision as of 18:02, 5 October 2006

Lawrence A. Kimpton (1910-1977) was the successor to Robert Maynard Hutchins as president of the University of Chicago.

A professor of philosophy, Kimpton was invited for an interview with Hutchins in 1944. He recalled the interview thusly:

Don't you think the University is lousy? Don't you think the great books are great? And isn't the function of an educational institution to educate? Kimpton assented to these propositions, so Hutchins asked, do you know anything about student personnel administration? Kimpton replied, not a thing. At this, Hutchins arose, shook his hand, and congratulated him on being the new dean of students. ^[1]

Kimpton addressed a variety of academic and budget problems before stepping down in 1960.

References

1. "Lawrence A. Kimpton (http://www.lib.uchicago.edu/projects/centcat/centcats/pres/presch06_0

1.html)", *The Presidents of the University of Chicago: A Centennial View*

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Lawrence_A._Kimpton&oldid=79687386"

■



Mr. Chips

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Mr. Chips is the title character of James Hilton's 1933 story "Good-bye, Mr. Chips!", an aging schoolmaster of a boarding school.

The story was first published in the *British Weekly*, an evangelical newspaper, in 1933 but came to prominence when it was reprinted as the lead piece of the April 1934 issue of *The Atlantic*. Afterwards, Hilton became a bestselling author.

In 1939 it was made into a film, with Robert Donat playing Mr. Chips (a performance for which he won an Oscar).

Mr. Chips has since become a standard cultural reference.

References

- *Atlantic* on educaiton (<http://www.theatlantic.com/ideastour/education/>)
-

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Mr._Chips&oldid=82001976"

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Mr. Chips

This is an old revision of this page, as edited by AaronSw (talk | contribs) at 14:43, 17 October 2006 (*Redirecting to Goodbye, Mr. Chips*). The present address (URL) is a permanent link to this revision, which may differ significantly from the current revision.

Redirect page

Goodbye, Mr. Chips

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■



Goodbye, Mr. Chips: Difference between revisions

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Revision as of 08:56, 15 October 2006
(edit)

[Loganberry](#) ([talk](#) | [contribs](#))
(→ *Stage Adaptations: better title (redlink anyway, so it won't cause any trouble)*)
← [Previous edit](#)

Line 1:

`''''Goodbye, Mr. Chips''''
(originally ''''Good-bye, Mr.
Chips''''') is a novel by [[James
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It tells the story of a much-beloved
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own mediocre academic record, goes on
to have an illustrious career as an
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Revision as of 14:44, 17 October 2006
(edit) (undo)

[AaronSw](#) ([talk](#) | [contribs](#))
m (*merge Mr. Chips*)
[Next edit](#) →

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- +
- + == Article ==
- +
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The story was first published in the
'British Weekly', an evangelical
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==Plot introduction==

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Revision as of 14:44, 17 October 2006

Goodbye, Mr. Chips (originally ***Good-bye, Mr. Chips***) is a novel by James Hilton, first published in 1934. It tells the story of a much-beloved schoolteacher through the long years of his tenure at Brookfield, the boys' school where he taught. Mr. Chipping conquers his inability to connect with the boys at the school as well as his initial shyness when he marries Katherine, a young woman he meets on holiday. "Chips," despite his own mediocre academic record, goes on to have an illustrious career as an inspiring educator at Brookfield.

Article

The story was first published in the *British Weekly*, an evangelical newspaper, in 1933 but came to prominence when it was reprinted as the lead piece of the April 1934 issue of *The Atlantic*. Afterwards, Hilton became a bestselling author.^[1]

Plot introduction

The story is relatively short and written in a simple style. Although the book is unabashedly sentimental, it also depicts the sweeping changes that Chips experiences throughout his life: he begins his tenure at Brookfield in 1870, as the Franco-Prussian War is breaking out, and lies on his deathbed shortly after Hitler's rise to power. At times, the book is strikingly jingoistic. On numerous occasions, Chips ruminates on his faith in "English blood," and at one point makes a mildly anti-Semitic joke about a "boy named Isaacstein." (Later editions of the book eliminated the Jewish reference and simply said that Chips "made fun of a boy's name.") Clearly discernible is a nostalgia for the Victorian order that had faded rapidly after the Queen's death in 1901 and whose remnants were fully destroyed by the First World War. Indeed, a recurring *leitmotif* throughout is the devastating impact of the war on British society. When the war breaks out, Chips, who had retired the year before at age sixty-five, agrees to come out of retirement to fill in for the various masters who have entered military service. Despite being taken for a doddering fossil, it is Chips who keeps his wits about him during an air raid, averting mass panic and sustaining morale. Countless old boys and masters die on the battlefield, and much of the story involves Chips's response to the horrors unleashed by the war. At one point, Chips reads aloud a long roster of the school's fallen alumni, and, defying the modern world he sees as soulless and lacking transcendent values of honour and friendship, dares to include the name of a former German master who died fighting on the opposite side. While some of the incidents depicted in the various screen adaptations do not appear in the book, the first film, starring Robert Donat (see below) is generally faithful to the original story.

The setting for "Goodbye Mr. Chips" is believed to have been based on The Leys School, Cambridge where James Hilton was a pupil (1915-1918). Hilton is reported to have said that the inspiration for the protagonist, Chippy, came from many sources, including his father who was the headmaster of Chapel End School. However, Chippy is also likely to have been based on W.H. Balgarnie, one of the masters at The Leys (1900-1930) who was in charge of the Leys Fortnightly (where Hilton's first short stories and essays were published). Over the years old boys have written to Geoffery Houghton, a master of the Leys for a number of years and a historian of the school, confirming the links between Chippy and Balgarnie. As with Mr. Chips, Balgarnie died at the school, at the age of 82, having been linked with the school for 51 years and living his last years in modest lodgings opposite the school. Again, like Mr. Chips, Balgarnie was a strict disciplinarian, but would also invite boys to visit him for tea and biscuits.

Hilton wrote, upon Balgarnie's death that "Balgarnie was, I suppose, the chief model for my story. When I read so many other stories about public school life, I am struck by the fact that I suffered no such purgatory as their authors apparently did, and much of this miracle was due to Balgarnie." [1] (<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/arts/main.jhtml?xml=/arts/2002/12/09/batc09.xml>) Furthermore, the facial hair of one of the masters at The Leys earned him the nickname "Chops", a likely inspiration for Mr Chips' name.

Stage Adaptations

See *Goodbye, Mr. Chips* (musical)

The stage production was written predominantly by Leslie Bricusse with help from Michael Sadler, Robert Meadmore, performed by the Chichester Festival Cast. A recording is available in most online CD stores.

Screen adaptations

1939 film

See *Goodbye, Mr. Chips* (1939 film)

The novel has been adapted several times for film and television, the best known screen version being the 1939 movie, which starred Robert Donat, Greer Garson, Terry Kilburn, John Mills and Paul Henreid. Donat won an Academy Award for Best Actor for his performance in the lead role.

1969 film

See *Goodbye, Mr. Chips* (1969 film)

In 1969, a relatively unsuccessful musical film version appeared, starring Peter O'Toole and Petula Clark. While most critics deemed the songs unnecessary, both O'Toole and Clark were universally praised for their performances and the obvious chemistry between them; O'Toole was nominated for an Academy Award for Best Actor and won a Golden Globe Award for Best Actor in a Comedy or Musical.

The film featured music and lyrics composed by Leslie Bricusse with original underscore by John Williams. The project had been in development for several years, originally with a song score by Andre Previn and his then-wife Dory Previn. The Previns' score was ultimately not used when Previn began his classical conducting career during the time the film was in development.

A newly remastered recording of this is now available from [Filmscoremonthly](#).

1984 TV mini-series

In [1984](#), it was adapted as a television miniseries for the [BBC](#). It starred [Roy Marsden](#) and [Jill Meagher](#), and ran for six half-hour episodes.

2002 TV movie

Another television adaptation, a [television movie](#), was produced by [SMG Productions](#) in [2002](#). It aired on [ITV1](#) in Britain and on [PBS's *Masterpiece Theatre*](#) in the United States. It starred [Martin Clunes](#) and [Victoria Hamilton](#). [William Moseley](#) is also in this movie.

See also

[To Serve Them All My Days](#), a 1972 novel of [R. F. Delderfield](#) shows many similar plot elements to *Goodbye, Mr. Chips*.

1. *Atlantic* on educaiton (<http://www.theatlantic.com/ideastour/education/>)
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Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Goodbye,_Mr._Chips&oldid=82002259"

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John Strugnell

This is an old revision of this page, as edited by **AaronSw** (talk | contribs) at 19:35, 25 October 2006. The present address (URL) is a permanent link to this revision, which may differ significantly from the current revision.

John Strugnell was chief editor of the Dead Sea Scrolls. He was removed from the project after critics charged that he was moving too slowly in publishing them and he gave an interview to *Ha'aretz* saying that Judaism was a "horrible religion". He is currently professor emeritus at the Harvard Divinity School.

In the interview, Strugnell insisted Judaism was "a Christian heresy, and we deal with our heretics in different ways. You are a phenomenon that we haven't managed to convert -- and we should have managed."

Strugnell now says that he was suffering from stress-induced alcoholism and mental illness when he gave the interview. Shortly after he was dismissed from his post, he was institutionalized in McLean Hospital for a period. He now insists that his remarks were taken out of context and he only meant "horrible" in the Miltonian sense of "deplored in antiquity". He also insists that he tried to publish the scrolls as fast as he could but that his team was the limiting factor.

References

- "Headliners: Fallen Scholar (<http://query.nytimes.com/gst/fullpage.html?res=9C0CE5DD1230F935A25751C1A966958260&n=Top%2fReference%2fTimes%20Topics%2fOrganizations%2fH%2fHarvard%20University%20>)", *New York Times*, Week in Review, December 16, 1990
- Ron Rosenbaum, "The Riddle of the Scrolls", *Vanity Fair*, reprinted in *The Secret Parts of Fortune*

External links

- Harvard Divinity School bio (<http://www.hds.harvard.edu/faculty/em/strugnell.html>)
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George Scialabba

This is an **old revision** of this page, as edited by **AaronSw** ([talk](#) | [contribs](#)) at **04:24, 2 November 2006**. The present address (URL) is a **permanent link** to this revision, which may differ significantly from the **current revision**.

George Scialabba is a book critic living in Cambridge, Massachusetts. His reviews have appeared in the *Boston Globe*, *Dissent*, the *Virginia Quarterly Review*, *The Nation*, *The American Prospect*, and many others. A collection of his reviews was published in 2006 as *The Divided Mind*. Scialabba received the first Nona Balakian Excellence in Reviewing Award from the National Book Critics Circle.

Scialabba was born to working-class Italian-American parents and, in his younger days, was a member of Opus Dei. He attend Harvard University where he graduated in 1969. After working as a substitute teacher and a Welfare Deparmtent social worker, he now works as a building manager at Harvard University.

External links

- Official website (<http://www.georgescialabba.net/>)
 - Divided Mind (<http://www.insidehighered.com/views/2006/08/09/mclemee>) by Scott McLemee
-

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=George_Scialabba&oldid=85191976"

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When Prophecy Fails

This is an old revision of this page, as edited by AaronSw (talk | contribs) at 02:31, 30 January 2007 (← Created page with '''When Prophecy Fails''' is a 1953 book by Leon Festinger et al about a UFO cult that believes the end of the world is at hand. Festinger's theory of [[cognit...]). The present address (URL) is a permanent link to this revision, which may differ significantly from the current revision.

When Prophecy Fails is a 1953 book by Leon Festinger et al about a UFO cult that believes the end of the world is at hand.

Festinger's theory of cognitive dissonance can account for the psychological consequences of disconfirmed expectations. One of the first published cases of dissonance was reported in the book, *When Prophecy Fails* (Festinger et al. 1956). Festinger and his associates read an interesting item in their local newspaper headlined "Prophecy from planet clarion call to city: flee that flood." A Chicago housewife, Mrs. Marion Keech, had mysteriously been given messages in her house in the form of "automatic writing" from alien beings on the planet Clarion, who revealed that the world would end in a great flood before dawn on December 21. The group of believers, headed by Mrs. Keech, had taken strong behavioral steps to indicate their degree of commitment to the belief. They had left jobs, college, and spouses, and had given away money and possessions to prepare for their departure on the flying saucer, which was to rescue the group of true believers.

Festinger and his colleagues saw this as a case that would lead to the arousal of dissonance when the prophecy failed. Altering the belief would be difficult, as Mrs. Keech and her group were committed at considerable expense to maintain it. Another option would be to enlist social support for their belief. As Festinger wrote, "If more and more people can be persuaded that the system of belief is correct, then clearly it must after all be correct." In this case, if Mrs. Keech could add consonant elements by converting others to the basic premise, then the magnitude of her dissonance following disconfirmation would be reduced. Festinger et al. predicted that the inevitable disconfirmation would be followed by an enthusiastic effort at proselytizing to seek social support and lessen the pain of disconfirmation.

Festinger and his colleagues infiltrated Mrs. Keech's group and reported the following sequence of events:[1] (<http://www.candleinthedark.com/festinger.html>)

- Prior to December 20. The group shuns publicity. Interviews are given only grudgingly. Access to Mrs. Keech's house is only provided to those who can convince the group that they are true believers. The group evolves a belief system—provided by the automatic writing from the planet Clarion—to explain the details of the cataclysm, the reason for its occurrence, and the manner in which the group would be saved from the disaster.
- December 20. The group expects a visitor from outer space to call upon them at midnight and to escort them to a waiting spacecraft. As instructed, the group goes to great lengths to remove all metallic items from their persons. As midnight approaches, zippers, bra straps, and other objects are discarded. The group waits.

- 12:05 A.M., December 21. No visitor. Someone in the group notices that another clock in the room shows 11:55. The group agrees that it is not yet midnight.
- 12:10 A.M. The second clock strikes midnight. Still no visitor. The group sits in stunned silence. The cataclysm itself is no more than seven hours away.
- 4:00 A.M. The group has been sitting in stunned silence. A few attempts at finding explanations have failed. Mrs. Keech begins to cry.
- 4:45 A.M. Another message by automatic writing is sent to Mrs. Keech. It states, in effect, that the God of Earth has decided to spare the planet from destruction. The cataclysm has been called off: "The little group, sitting all night long, had spread so much light that God had saved the world from destruction."
- Afternoon, December 21. Newspapers are called; interviews are sought. In a reversal of its previous distaste for publicity, the group begins an urgent campaign to spread its message to as broad an audience as possible.

References

- Leon Festinger, Henry W. Riecken, & Stanley Schachter, *When Prophecy Fails: A Social and Psychological Study of a Modern Group that Predicted the End of the World* (University of Minnesota Press; 1956).
-

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=When_Prophecy_Fails&oldid=104238919"

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Leon Festinger: Difference between revisions

Help

VisualW text Inline ☐

Revision as of 15:23, 22 January 2007

(edit)

Mercifull (talk | contribs)

m ([→ External links](#))

[← Previous edit](#)

Revision as of 19:16, 25 January 2007

(edit) (undo)

AaronSw (talk | contribs)

[Next edit](#) [→](#)

Line 6:

Festinger is best known for his theory of [[cognitive dissonance]], which suggests that inconsistency among beliefs or behaviors will cause an uncomfortable psychological tension, leading to people to change their beliefs or behaviors. Festinger also proposed [[social comparison theory]], according to which people evaluate their own opinions and desires by comparing themselves with others.

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++ Early life ==

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Born to Russian immigrants Alex Festinger and Sara Solomon Festinger in [[Brooklyn, New York]], Leon Festinger attended [[Boys' High School]] and received a bachelor's in science at [[City College of New York]] in 1939.

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He received a Master's in psychology from the [[University of Iowa]] in 1939 after studying under [[Kurt Lewin]].

==Example of cognitive dissonance==

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Line 36:

* Festinger, L., Riecken, H. W., & Schachter, S. (1956). 'When prophecy fails'. Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota Press.

* Festinger, L. (1957). 'A theory of cognitive dissonance.' Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press.

== External links ==

Line 42:

* Festinger, L., Riecken, H. W., & Schachter, S. (1956). 'When prophecy fails'. Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota Press.

* Festinger, L. (1957). 'A theory of cognitive dissonance.' Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press.

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* Schachter, Stanley.
 "[<http://books.nap.edu/books/0309049784/html/98.html> Leon Festinger]",
 'Biographical Memoirs', 64, 99-111
 (National Academy of Sciences, 1994).

== External links ==

Revision as of 19:16, 25 January 2007

Leon Festinger (May 8, 1919 – February 11, 1989) was a social psychologist from New York City who became famous for his Theory of Cognitive Dissonance (Festinger, 1957). Festinger earned his Bachelor of Science degree from the City College of New York in 1939. After completing his undergraduate studies, he attended the University of Iowa where he received his Ph.D. in 1942. Festinger studied under Kurt Lewin, who is often considered the father of social psychology.

Over the course of his career, Leon Festinger taught at a number of universities, including the University of Iowa, the University of Rochester, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), the University of Minnesota, the University of Michigan, and Stanford University. During his years at Stanford in the 1950s and 1960s, he was at the height of his influence,[1] (<http://www.uta.edu/psychology/faculty/ickes/ancestry/festinger.htm>) and trained many young social psychologists who would proceed to become influential in their own careers (e.g. Elliot Aronson). In 1968 he went to the New School for Social Research in New York City, where he remained until his death in 1990.



Leon Festinger

Festinger is best known for his theory of cognitive dissonance, which suggests that inconsistency among beliefs or behaviors will cause an uncomfortable psychological tension, leading to people to change their beliefs or behaviors. Festinger also proposed social comparison theory, according to which people evaluate their own opinions and desires by comparing themselves with others.

Early life

Born to Russian immigrants Alex Festinger and Sara Solomon Festinger in Brooklyn, New York, Leon Festinger attended Boys' High School and received a bachelor's in science at City College of New York in 1939.

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Example of cognitive dissonance

Festinger's theory of cognitive dissonance can account for the psychological consequences of disconfirmed expectations. One of the first published cases of dissonance was reported in the book, *When Prophecy Fails* (Festinger et al. 1956). Festinger and his associates read an interesting item in their local newspaper headlined "Prophecy from planet clarion call to city: flee that flood." A Chicago housewife, Mrs. Marion Keech, had mysteriously been given messages in her house in the form of "automatic writing" from alien beings on the planet Clarion, who revealed that the world would end in a great flood before dawn on December 21. The group of believers, headed by Mrs. Keech, had taken strong behavioral steps to indicate their degree of commitment to the belief. They had left jobs, college, and spouses, and had given away money and possessions to prepare for their departure on the flying saucer, which was to rescue the group of true believers.

Festinger and his colleagues saw this as a case that would lead to the arousal of dissonance when the prophecy failed. Altering the belief would be difficult, as Mrs. Keech and her group were committed at considerable expense to maintain it. Another option would be to enlist social support for their belief. As Festinger wrote, "If more and more people can be persuaded that the system of belief is correct, then clearly it must after all be correct." In this case, if Mrs. Keech could add consonant elements by converting others to the basic premise, then the magnitude of her dissonance following disconfirmation would be reduced. Festinger et al. predicted that the inevitable disconfirmation would be followed by an enthusiastic effort at proselytizing to seek social support and lessen the pain of disconfirmation.

Festinger and his colleagues infiltrated Mrs. Keech's group and reported the following sequence of events:[2] (<http://www.candleinthedark.com/festinger.html>)

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- Afternoon, December 21. Newspapers are called; interviews are sought. In a reversal of its previous distaste for publicity, the group begins an urgent campaign to spread its message to as broad an audience as possible.

See also

- Cognitive dissonance
- The Great Disappointment
- Unfulfilled historical predictions by Christians

References

- Festinger, L., Riecken, H. W., & Schachter, S. (1956). *When prophecy fails*. Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota Press.
- Festinger, L. (1957). *A theory of cognitive dissonance*. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press.
- Schachter, Stanley. "Leon Festinger (<http://books.nap.edu/books/0309049784/html/98.html>)", *Biographical Memoirs*, 64, 99-111 (National Academy of Sciences, 1994).

External links

- Brief biographical page (<http://www.dushkin.com/connectext/psy/ch15/bio15.mhtml>)
-

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Leon_Festinger&oldid=103200877"

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Leon Festinger: Difference between revisions

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Revision as of 08:17, 26 January 2007

(edit)

[Hydra Rider](#) ([talk](#) | [contribs](#))

[\(→ *Early life*\)](#)

[← Previous edit](#)

Revision as of 02:34, 30 January 2007

(edit) (undo)

[AaronSw](#) ([talk](#) | [contribs](#))

[m](#) ([fix ref](#))

[Next edit](#) →

(9 intermediate revisions by the same user not shown)

Line 7:

Festinger is best known for his theory of [[cognitive dissonance]], which suggests that inconsistency among beliefs or behaviors will cause an uncomfortable psychological tension, leading to people to change their beliefs or behaviors. Festinger also proposed [[social comparison theory]], according to which people evaluate their own opinions and desires by comparing themselves with others.

- == Early life ==

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+ == Career ==

Born to self-educated Russian immigrants Alex Festinger (an embroidery manufacturer) and Sara Solomon Festinger in [[Brooklyn, New York]], Leon Festinger attended Boys' High School and received a bachelor's in science at [[City College of New York]] in 1939. He received a Master's in psychology from the [[University of Iowa]] in 1942 after studying under prominent social psychologist [[Kurt

Lewin]], who was trying to create a "field theory" of psychology (by analogy to physics) to respond to the mechanistic models of the behaviorists.<ref name="anb">Franz Samelson, "[<http://www.anb.org/articles/14/14-00887.html> Festinger, Leon]", 'American National Biography Online', February 2000.</ref>

The same year, he married pianist Mary Oliver Ballou with whom he had three children (Catherine, Richard and Kent<ref>Stanley Schachter, "[<http://books.nap.edu/books/0309049784/html/98.html> Leon Festinger]", 'Biographical Memoirs', 64, 99-111 (National Academy of Sciences, 1994).</ref>) before divorcing.<ref name="anb" />

He received a Master's in psychology from the [[University of Iowa]] after studying under [[Kurt Lewin]].{{cn}}

Lewin created a Research Center for Group Dynamics at MIT in 1945 and Festinger followed, becoming an assistant professor. Lewin passed away in 1947 and Festinger left to become an associate professor at the University of Michigan, where he was program director for the Group Dynamics center.<ref name="anb" />

==Example of cognitive dissonance==

Festinger's theory of [[cognitive dissonance]] can account for the psychological consequences of disconfirmed expectations. One of the first published cases of dissonance was reported in the book, 'When

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In 1951 he became a full professor of psychology at the University of Minnesota. His 1953 book ''Research Methods in the Behavioral Sciences'' (with [[Daniel Katz]]) stressed the need for well-controlled variables in laboratory experiments, even if this meant misforming the participants.<ref name="anb" />

system of belief is correct, then clearly it must after all be correct." In this case, if Mrs. Keech could add consonant elements by converting others to the basic premise, then the magnitude of her dissonance following disconfirmation would be reduced. Festinger et al. predicted that the inevitable disconfirmation would be followed by an enthusiastic effort at proselytizing to seek social support and lessen the pain of disconfirmation.

+

In 1955 he moved to Stanford University. Finally, in 1968 he became Staudinger Professor of Psychology at the New School for Social Research in New York.<ref name="anb" />

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Festinger and his colleagues [[participant observation|infiltrated]] Mrs. Keech's group and reported the following sequence of events:
[<http://www.candleinthedark.com/festinger.html>]

+

He remarried the following year to [[Trudy Bradley]], a professor at the NYU School of Social Work. They had no children.<ref name="anb" />

-

*Prior to December 20. The group shuns publicity. Interviews are given only grudgingly. Access to Mrs. Keech's house is only provided to those who can convince the group that they are true believers. The group evolves a belief system—provided by the automatic writing from the planet Clarion—to explain the details of the cataclysm, the reason for its occurrence, and the manner in which

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==Example of cognitive dissonance==

+ 'Main article: [[When Prophecy Fails]]'

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Festinger and his colleagues saw this as a case that would lead to the arousal of dissonance when the prophecy failed. They [[participant observation|infiltrated]] Mrs. Keech's group and reported the results, confirming their expectations.

*4:00 A.M. The group has been sitting in stunned silence. A few attempts at finding explanations have failed. Mrs. Keech begins to cry.

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== See also ==

Line 40:

== References ==

* Festinger, L., Riecken, H. W., & Schachter, S. (1956). 'When prophecy fails'. Minneapolis, MN: University

Line 35:

== References ==

* Leon Festinger, Henry W. Riecken, & Stanley Schachter, 'When Prophecy Fails: A Social and Psychological

of Minnesota Press.

~~* Festinger, L. (1957). 'A theory of cognitive dissonance.' Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press.~~

* ~~Schachter~~, Stanley
"[http://books.nap.edu/books/0309049784/html/98.html Leon Festinger]",
'Biographical Memoirs', 64, 99-111
(National Academy of Sciences, 1994).

== External links ==

Line 51:

[[Category:Psychologists|Festinger,
Leon]]

[[Category:Social
psychologists|Festinger, Leon]]

[[de:Leon Festinger]]

Study of a Modern Group that Predicted the End of the World'' (University of Minnesota Press; **1956**).

+ * Leon Festinger, 'A Theory of Cognitive Dissonance' (Stanford University Press; **1957**).

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+ <references />

== External links ==

Line 47:

[[Category:Psychologists|Festinger,
Leon]]

[[Category:Social
psychologists|Festinger, Leon]]

+ [[Category:Atheists|Festinger, Leon]]
<!-- cite: ref=anb -->

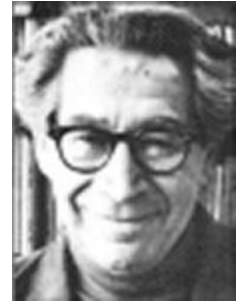
[[de:Leon Festinger]]

Revision as of 02:34, 30 January 2007

Leon Festinger (May 8, 1919 – February 11, 1989) was a social psychologist from New York City who became famous for his Theory of Cognitive Dissonance (Festinger, 1957). Festinger earned his Bachelor of Science degree from the City College of New York in 1939. After completing his undergraduate studies, he attended the University of Iowa where he received his Ph.D. in 1942. Festinger studied under Kurt Lewin, who is often considered the father of social psychology.

Over the course of his career, Leon Festinger taught at a number of universities, including the University of Iowa, the University of Rochester, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), the University of Minnesota, the University of Michigan, and Stanford University. During his years at Stanford in the 1950s and 1960s, he was at the height of his influence,[1] (<http://www.uta.edu/psychology/faculty/ickes/ancestry/fe>

stinger.htm) and trained many young social psychologists who would proceed to become influential in their own careers (e.g. Elliot Aronson). In 1968 he went to the New School for Social Research in New York City, where he remained until his death in 1990.



Leon Festinger

Festinger is best known for his theory of cognitive dissonance, which suggests that inconsistency among beliefs or behaviors will cause an uncomfortable psychological tension, leading to people to change their beliefs or behaviors. Festinger also proposed social comparison theory, according to which people evaluate their own opinions and desires by comparing themselves with others.

Career

Born to self-educated Russian immigrants Alex Festinger (an embroidery manufacturer) and Sara Solomon Festinger in Brooklyn, New York, Leon Festinger attended Boys' High School and received a bachelor's in science at City College of New York in 1939. He received a Master's in psychology from the University of Iowa in 1942 after studying under prominent social psychologist Kurt Lewin, who was trying to create a "field theory" of psychology (by analogy to physics) to respond to the mechanistic models of the behaviorists.^[1]

The same year, he married pianist Mary Oliver Ballou with whom he had three children (Catherine, Richard and Kent^[2]) before divorcing.^[1]

Lewin created a Research Center for Group Dynamics at MIT in 1945 and Festinger followed, becoming an assistant professor. Lewin passed away in 1947 and Festinger left to become an associate professor at the University of Michigan, where he was program director for the Group Dynamics center.^[1]

In 1951 he became a full professor of psychology at the University of Minnesota. His 1953 book *Research Methods in the Behavioral Sciences* (with Daniel Katz) stressed the need for well-controlled variables in laboratory experiments, even if this meant misforming the participants.^[1]

In 1955 he moved to Stanford University. Finally, in 1968 he became Staudinger Professor of Psychology at the New School for Social Research in New York.^[1]

He remarried the following year to Trudy Bradley, a professor at the NYU School of Social Work. They had no children.^[1]

Example of cognitive dissonance

Main article: When Prophecy Fails

Festinger's theory of cognitive dissonance can account for the psychological consequences of disconfirmed expectations. One of the first published cases of dissonance was reported in the book, *When Prophecy Fails* (Festinger et al. 1956). Festinger and his associates read an interesting item in their local newspaper headlined "Prophecy from planet clarion call to city: flee that flood."

Festinger and his colleagues saw this as a case that would lead to the arousal of dissonance when the prophecy failed. They infiltrated Mrs. Keech's group and reported the results, confirming their expectations.

See also

- Cognitive dissonance
- The Great Disappointment
- Unfulfilled historical predictions by Christians

References

- Leon Festinger, Henry W. Riecken, & Stanley Schachter, *When Prophecy Fails: A Social and Psychological Study of a Modern Group that Predicted the End of the World* (University of Minnesota Press; 1956).
 - Leon Festinger, *A Theory of Cognitive Dissonance* (Stanford University Press; 1957).
1. Franz Samelson, "Festinger, Leon (<http://www.anb.org/articles/14/14-00887.html>)", *American National Biography Online*, February 2000.
 2. Stanley Schachter, "Leon Festinger (<http://books.nap.edu/books/0309049784/html/98.html>)", *Biographical Memoirs*, 64, 99-111 (National Academy of Sciences, 1994).

External links

- Brief biographical page (<http://www.dushkin.com/connectext/psy/ch15/bio15.mhtml>)
-

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Leon_Festinger&oldid=104239433"

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Five-finger exercise

This is an old revision of this page, as edited by AaronSw ([talk](#) | [contribs](#)) at 03:59, 18 March 2007. The present address (URL) is a permanent link to this revision, which may differ significantly from the current revision.

A **five finger exercise** is a musical composition designed primarily for the purpose of exercising all one's fingers. By analogy, the term is also used to describe exercises solely for the development of a skill, e.g. asking students solved questions in philosophy.

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Five-finger_exercise&oldid=115943960"

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Holmström's theorem

This is an old revision of this page, as edited by AaronSw (talk | contribs) at 20:24, 8 June 2007. The present address (URL) is a permanent link to this revision, which may differ significantly from the current revision.

Holmstrom's theorem is an impossibility theorem attributed to Bengt Holmstrom proving that in any incentive system for a team of agents, one of the following must be true:

1. there is no point at which an agent cannot do better by changing their effort level, even if everyone else's effort level stays the same (i.e. there is no Nash equilibrium)
1. not all or more than all the revenues are distributed (i.e. the budget does not balance)
1. there is another incentive system that makes everyone better off (i.e. the system is not Pareto efficient)

In other words, there are no budget-balancing Pareto efficient Nash equilibriums for incentive systems.

External links

- [1] (<http://bactra.org/weblog/438.html>)

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Holmström%27s_theorem&oldid=136902230"

▪



John Searle: Difference between revisions

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Revision as of 22:03, 24 February 2007

[\(edit\)](#)

[Drewcifer3000](#) ([talk](#) | [contribs](#))

[\(→ Strong AI\)](#)

[← Previous edit](#)

Revision as of 06:39, 25 February 2007

[\(edit\)](#) [\(undo\)](#)

[AaronSw](#) ([talk](#) | [contribs](#))

[Next edit →](#)

Line 22:

'''John Rogers Searle''' (born [[July 31]] [[1932]] in [[Denver, Colorado]]) is the Slusser Professor of [[Philosophy]] at the [[University of California, Berkeley]], and is noted for contributions to the [[philosophy of language]], [[philosophy of mind]] and [[consciousness]], on the characteristics of socially constructed versus physical realities, and on [[practical reason]]. He was awarded the [[Jean Nicod Prize]] in [[2000]].

Aside from strict academics, Professor Searle was also the first tenured professor to join the [[Free Speech Movement]] at UC Berkeley. **Searle was educated at [[Christ Church, Oxford|Christ Church]], [[Oxford University]] on a [[Rhodes Scholarship]]. He often publishes under the name "J. R. Searle."**

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== Illocutionary acts ==

Searle's early works built on the efforts of his teachers [[J. L. Austin]] and [[P. F. Strawson]]. In particular Searle's ''[[Speech Act]]s'' sets out to develop Austin's analysis of [[illocutionary act]]s, acts performed 'in' saying something, as exposed in ''[[J. L. Austin#How_to_Do_Things_With_Words|How To Do Things with Words]]''. In Searle's analysis the sentences (''Speech Acts'' p. 22)

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Line 48:

Although many think so, Searle has never proposed a clear definition of what illocutionary acts actually are. Furthermore, the conceptions he suggests in more or less detail vary substantially over the years, his fundamental assumptions are to a considerable extent implausible and lead to different technical problems such as self-contradictions (cf. Searle 1969, 1979, 1983; Doerge 2006). Searle's involvement in debates over speech-act theory includes an engagement with [[Jacques Derrida]], one side of which is printed in the book [[Limited Inc]].

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+ == Philosophy ==

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◀ === Illocutionary acts ===

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- == Strong AI ==

:'See also: [[Strong AI vs. Weak AI]]''

John Searle is very well known for his development of a thought experiment, called the "[[Chinese room]]" argument, directed against what he calls "strong [[artificial intelligence|AI]]". He sets out to show that human thought is not simply computation. The point of his argument is that a computational process in itself does not imply an 'understanding' of events and processes. Simply put, Searle tries to show that we can imagine entities that do not 'understand' things like a language, but nevertheless can process such information as, e.g., linguistic signs.

Line 60:

: [i]t's ludicrously simple. Minds are defined by the possession of mental phenomena -- consciousness, intentionality. Computer operations are defined syntactically, in terms of formal symbol manipulation. And that's neither sufficient by itself for, nor constitutive of, consciousness. ... The funny thing is that in all these years nobody's got that point. [http://www.boston.com/news/globe/ideas/articles/2007/02/04/qa_john_searle/?page=full]

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- == Social intentionality ==

Searle provides a strong theoretical basis for the use of the notion of intentionality in a social context. Intentionality is a technical philosophical term meaning 'aboutness'. Intentionality indicates that someone has attached some meaning to an object, such as a belief about it, possession of it, contempt towards it, and so on. It includes, but is somewhat larger than, the ordinary use of 'intent'. In 'Collective intentions and actions' Searle seeks to explain collective intentions as a distinct form of intentionality. In his previous work

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Line 88:

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- ==Constructing social reality ==

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Searle has more recently applied his analysis of [[intentionality]] to [[Social construction|social constructs]]. His interest is in the way in which certain aspects of our world come into being as a result of the combined intentionality of those who make use of them. For example, a five dollar note 'is' a five dollar note only in virtue of 'collective intentionality'. It is only because I think it is worth five dollars and you think it is worth five dollars that it can perform its economic function. This is so despite the apparent role of the government in backing up the value of its currency. Imagine a case in which you were attempting to make a purchase from someone who did not recognise the value of the note. Until you can convince them of its value, all you have is a coloured piece of paper. Such socially constructed objects permeate our lives. The language we use, ownership of property and relations with others depend fundamentally on such implicit intentionalities. Searle extends his

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analysis of social reality to the creation of institutions such as marriage and universities. He claims that the value of the five dollar note and the institution of a university are created by the function of three fundamental primitives: collective intentionality, the assignment of function, and constitutive rules.

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Searle's approach to social construction is quite distinct and divergent from those who would suggest that there is no such thing as a mind-independent reality - that what we call reality is a social construct. Towards the end of ''The Construction of Social Reality'' Searle presents an argument for [[realism]]. His arguments are not for the social construction of reality but rather construction of social reality. He claims that "all of social reality has a logical structure and that structure is linguistically constituted" in a paper titled ''Social Reality and Linguistic Representation''.

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- == See also ==

+ == Landlord ==

+

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Berkely residents refer to Searle as a "notorious [[slumlord]]" for his ownership of a great deal of housing in the area. In the late 1980s, Searle petitioned the rental board to raise the limits on how much he could charge tenants under the city's 1980 rent stabilization act.<ref>See ''Searle v. City of Berkeley Rent Stabilization Bd.'' (1988) 197 Cal.App.3d 1251, 1253 [243 Cal.Rptr. 449]</ref> The rental

board refused and Searle filed suit against the city, charging a violation of due process. In 1990, in what came to be known as the "Searle decision", the California Supreme Court upheld and Berkeley was forced to rethinking its rent control policy, leading to what the city referred to as "significantly increased rent levels in Berkeley".<ref>City of Berkeley, "[http://www.ci.berkeley.ca.us/planning/landuse/plans/generalPlan/housing.html Housing Element]"</ref>

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+ == Related topics ==

* [[Pragmatics]]

* [[Practical reason]]

* [[Pragmatics]]

* [[Practical reason]]

Revision as of 06:39, 25 February 2007

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Aside from strict academics, Professor Searle was also the first tenured professor to join the Free Speech Movement at UC Berkeley. He also owns a large quantity of property in the city and, in a lawsuit against the rent stabilization board, was responsible for weakening much of the city's rent control laws.

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John Searle	
Era	<u>Contemporary philosophy</u>
Region	Western Philosophy
School	<u>Analytic philosophy</u>
Main interests	<u>Philosophy of language</u> , <u>Intentionality</u> , <u>Philosophy of mind</u> , <u>Artificial intelligence</u> , <u>Social Reality</u>
Notable ideas	<u>Speech acts</u> , <u>Chinese room</u>

Philosophy

Illocutionary acts

Searle's early works built on the efforts of his teachers J. L. Austin and P. F. Strawson. In particular Searle's

Speech Acts sets out to develop Austin's analysis of illocutionary acts, acts performed *in* saying something, as exposed in *How To Do Things with Words*. In Searle's analysis the sentences (*Speech Acts* p. 22)

1. Sam smokes habitually.
2. Does Sam smoke habitually?
3. Sam, smoke habitually!
4. Would that Sam smoked habitually.

each have the same *propositional content*, Sam smoking, yet they differ in their *illocutionary force*, respectively a statement, a question, a command and an expression of desire.

Searle originally assumes that the illocutionary forces of a sentence consists in the subjection of this sentence to certain specifiable rules. These rules set out the circumstances under which it is admissible to utter the sentence, and what this uttering counts as. Searle assumes four general types of such rules.

In order to provide an account of the illocutionary forces to which sentences are supposed to be subject, he sets out to develop an account of "illocutionary acts" in three steps (see Searle 1969, chapter 3): (a) to provide an analysis of the act type of promising, assuming that it is a prototypical example of such an "illocutionary act"; (b) to test the categories used in this analysis in application to other (supposed) "illocutionary act types"; (c) finally, to define what "illocutionary acts" are supposed to be in terms of those categories which apply to each of these types. (This program, however, faces a number of problems and is not in fact executed; see Doerge 2006.)

According to Searle's original account in 'Speech Acts', illocutionary acts involve the production of conventional consequences, such as rights, duties, and obligations. In the view he adopts, these conventional consequences are constituted by those rules which make up the meaning of a sentence indicating the performance of the act. Thus, when I state that Napoleon died at Elba by saying "Napoleon died at Elba" then I thereby commit myself to the truth of the proposition that Napoleon died at Elba; and the commitment I undertake is constituted by the meaning of the English sentence "Napoleon died at Elba". One might object that I can make the same statement without using a sentence indicating the performance of the act: against this Searle argues with reference to what he calls the "principle of expressibility", which says that whatever is meant might as well have been said. (It is not easy to see, however, what his argument is supposed to be, and how it should succeed.)

According to Searle, illocutionary acts have some specifiable *propositional content*. For instance, a request that Bill leave the room will have as its content 'that Bill leaves the room'. However, some illocutions have no propositional content as, e.g., greeting.

Certain background conditions are necessary for the success of illocutionary acts, many of which are characteristic for certain types. For instance, to successfully perform a request, it is necessary that the hearer be able to perform the requested action and that the speaker believe that the hearer can perform the action. For a greeting to be successful, the hearer and the speaker will have either just met or just been introduced. Searle called these *preparatory conditions*.

Illocutionary acts can be insincere. In order, for example, for a statement to be performed sincerely it is necessary that the person performing it believes herself that what she is stating is true; and in order to sincerely ask a question, the speaker has to want the answer. Searle called this the *sincerity condition*. Sincerity it is not necessary for the mere occurrence of the act, but if insincerity is present then the act is somehow "defective".

According to Searle, each illocution can be described in terms of, either what the utterance counts as, or what the speaker is attempting to do in issuing it. So an assertion counts as a commitment to the truth of the content; a question counts as an attempt to elicit some information. Thanking someone counts as an expression of gratitude. This assumed intent of the speaker became a prime focus in Searle's later work.

Although many think so, Searle has never proposed a clear definition of what illocutionary acts actually are. Furthermore, the conceptions he suggests in more or less detail vary substantially over the years, his fundamental assumptions are to a considerable extent implausible and lead to different technical problems such as self-contradictions (cf. Searle 1969, 1979, 1983; Doerge 2006). Searle's involvement in debates over speech-act theory includes an engagement with Jacques Derrida, one side of which is printed in the book Limited Inc.

Strong AI

See also: Strong AI vs. Weak AI

John Searle is very well known for his development of a thought experiment, called the "Chinese room" argument, directed against what he calls "strong AI". He sets out to show that human thought is not simply computation. The point of his argument is that a computational process in itself does not imply an 'understanding' of events and processes. Simply put, Searle tries to show that we can imagine entities that do not 'understand' things like a language, but nevertheless can process such information as, e.g., linguistic signs.

There has been a great deal of controversy over the examples he uses to demonstrate this. In his "Chinese room argument", Searle describes a scenario in which a person is isolated in a room. The individual receives pieces of paper marked with Chinese characters from under the door. Even though the person does not understand Chinese, if there is a formal sorting process for the characters then they can be filed into a meaningful order. The room is supposed to be an analogy for a computer. Those who argue the point say that the analogy should hold for the entire brain. They maintain that "a person's understanding of Chinese is an emergent property of the brain and not a property possessed by any one part."^[1]

The argument should perhaps be viewed as part of a broader positive position on the issue of the relations of mind and body. Searle opposes both dualism and reductionism in favor of a position he calls "biological naturalism." This view characterizes consciousness as an emergent phenomenon of the organism that is an entirely physical property (analogous to the way the pressure of gas in a container is an emergent property of many gas molecules colliding). While there may very well be machine designs that are conscious the way humans are (indeed, he points out that humans are "one such machine"), his point is that this consciousness does not arise per se out of the information interchange within the brain itself. A mechanical device that operated identically to the human brain would not necessarily produce a conscious mind.

Intentionality lies at the heart of Searle's Chinese Room argument against artificial intelligence which proposes that since minds have intentionality, but computational processes do not, minds cannot be intentional in virtue of carrying out computations. The whole point of the Chinese Room is to expound on the point that syntax does not imply semantics; in Searle's words:

[i]t's ludicrously simple. Minds are defined by the possession of mental phenomena -- consciousness, intentionality. Computer operations are defined syntactically, in terms of formal symbol manipulation. And that's neither sufficient by itself for, nor constitutive of, consciousness. ... The funny thing is that in all these years nobody's got that point. [1] (http://www.boston.com/news/globe/ideas/articles/2007/02/04/qa_john_searle/?page=full)

Intentionality

Searle next generalised this rules-based description of illocutionary force, treating it as a specific case of intentionality. In doing so he identifies a property of intentional phenomena called their direction of fit. For example, when one sees a flower, one's mental state is made to fit with the state of the world. The direction of fit is mind-to-world. But if one raises one's hand to pick the flower, one is aiming to make the world fit with one's mental state. So the direction of fit is world-to-mind.

He also develops the term *Background*, used here in a rather technical way, which has been the source of some philosophical discussion. Roughly speaking it is the context within which the intentional act occurs. Importantly it includes the actor's understanding of the world, including that others can and do participate in intentional activities.

Social intentionality

Searle provides a strong theoretical basis for the use of the notion of intentionality in a social context. Intentionality is a technical philosophical term meaning *aboutness*. Intentionality indicates that someone has attached some meaning to an object, such as a belief about it, possession of it, contempt towards it, and so on. It includes, but is somewhat larger than, the ordinary use of *intent*. In *Collective intentions and actions* Searle seeks to explain collective intentions as a distinct form of intentionality. In his previous work he has provided rules-based accounts of language and intentionality. He develops this theme by looking for a set of rules that are essential for collective intentionality.

Searle supports this analysis with five theses. The first three are:

1. Collective intentional behaviour exists, and is not the same as the summation of individual intentional behaviour.
2. Collective intentions cannot be reduced to individual intentions.
3. The preceding two theses are consistent with two constraints:
 - a. Society consists of nothing but individuals; there is no such thing as group mind or group consciousness.
 - b. Individual or group intentionality is independent of the truth or falsehood of the beliefs of the individual.

In order to satisfy these theses, Searle develops a notation for collective intentionality that links an individual intention with a collective one, but keeps the two types of intentions distinct. In effect, an individual intention can have as its outcome a collective intention. Forming a collective intention presupposes that one understands that others can participate in the intention. Therefore:

4. Collective intentionality presupposes a Background sense of the other as a social actor – as being able to participate in collective activities.

Together, these theses lead to the claim that:

5. The theory of intentionality, together with the notion of a Background, are able to explain collective intentionality.

Constructing social reality

Searle has more recently applied his analysis of intentionality to social constructs. His interest is in the way in which certain aspects of our world come into being as a result of the combined intentionality of those who make use of them. For example, a five dollar note is a five dollar note only in virtue of *collective intentionality*. It is only because I think it is worth five dollars and you think it is worth five dollars that it can perform its economic function. This is so despite the apparent role of the government in backing up the value of its currency. Imagine a case in which you were attempting to make a purchase from someone who did not recognise the value of the note. Until you can convince them of its value, all you have is a coloured piece of paper. Such socially constructed objects permeate our lives. The language we use, ownership of property and relations with others depend fundamentally on such implicit intentionalities. Searle extends his analysis of social reality to the creation of institutions such as marriage and universities. He claims that the value of the five dollar note and the institution of a university are created by the function of three fundamental primitives: collective intentionality, the assignment of function, and constitutive rules.

Searle's approach to social construction is quite distinct and divergent from those who would suggest that there is no such thing as a mind-independent reality – that what we call reality is a social construct. Towards the end of *The Construction of Social Reality* Searle presents an argument for realism. His arguments are not for the social construction of reality but rather construction of social reality. He claims that "all of social reality has a logical structure and that structure is linguistically constituted" in a paper titled *Social Reality and Linguistic Representation*.

Landlord

Berkely residents refer to Searle as a "notorious slumlord" for his ownership of a great deal of housing in the area. In the late 1980s, Searle petitioned the rental board to raise the limits on how much he could charge tenants under the city's 1980 rent stabilization act.^[2] The rental board refused and Searle filed suit against the city, charging a violation of due process. In 1990, in what came to be known as the "Searle decision", the California Supreme Court upheld and Berkeley was forced to rethinking its rent control policy, leading to what the city referred to as "significantly increased rent levels in Berkeley".^[3]

Related topics

- Pragmatics
- Practical reason
- Artificial Intelligence (AI)
- Strong AI vs. Weak AI
- List of Jean Nicod Prize laureates
- Language/action perspective

References

- Jacques Derrida. *Limited Inc.* Evanston, Il.: Northwestern University Press, 1988, 2000.
1. about.com biography (http://atheism.about.com/library/glossary/general/bldef_searle.htm). (URL accessed 16 March 2006).
 2. See *Searle v. City of Berkeley Rent Stabilization Bd.* (1988) 197 Cal.App.3d 1251, 1253 [243]

Cal.Rptr. 449]

3. City of Berkeley, "Housing Element (<http://www.ci.berkeley.ca.us/planning/landuse/plans/generaPlan/housing.html>)"

External links

- John Searle (<https://www.imdb.com/name/nm1790698/>) at IMDb
- Searle's homepage at UC Berkeley (<http://ist-socrates.berkeley.edu/~jsearle/>)
- Conversations with Searle (<http://globetrotter.berkeley.edu/people/Searle/searle-con0.html>). interview in Conversations with History (<http://globetrotter.berkeley.edu/conversations/>) series. Available in webcast (http://webcast.ucsd.edu:8080/ramgen/UCSD_TV/7796.rm) and podcast (<http://132.239.126.220/mp3/7796.mp3>).
- Radio interview (<https://philosophytalk.org/pastShows/MysteryofMind.htm>) on Philosophy Talk

Further reading

By John Searle:

- *Speech Acts: An Essay in the Philosophy of language*, (1969)
- *The Campus War*, (1971)
- *Expression and Meaning*, (1979)
- "Minds, Brains and Programs" (<http://members.aol.com/NeoNoetics/MindsBrainsPrograms.html>), *The Behavioral and Brain Sciences*.3, pp. 417-424. (1980)
- *Intentionality: An Essay in the Philosophy of Mind* (1983), Cambridge University Press, ISBN 0-52127302-1
- *Minds, Brains and Science* (1984), Harvard University Press, hardcover: ISBN 0-67457631-4, paperback: ISBN 0-67457633-0
- "Is the Brain a Digital Computer?" (<http://www.ecs.soton.ac.uk/~harnad/Papers/Py104/searle.comp.html>) (1990) Presidential Address to the American Philosophical Association
- "Collective Intentions and Actions".(1990) in *Intentions in Communication* J. M. P. R. Cohen, & M. and E. Pollack. Cambridge, Mass.: . MIT Press: 401-416.
- *The Rediscovery of the Mind* (1992) ISBN 0-262-69154-X
- *The Construction of Social Reality* (1995)
- *The Mystery of Consciousness*, Granta Books, (1997) hardcover: ISBN 1-86207122-5, New York Review Books paperback: ISBN 0-94032206-4
- *Consciousness* (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=10845075) Ann. Rev. Neurosci. (2000) 23:557-78. Review.
- *Rationality in Action*, MIT Press, (2001) – contains (among other things) Searle's account of *akrasia*
- *Consciousness and Language* (2002), Cambridge University Press, ISBN 0-52159744-7
- *Mind: A Brief Introduction* (2004), Oxford University Press, ISBN 0-19-515733-8
- *The Storm Over the University* (<http://www.ditext.com/searle/searle1.html>)
- Doerge (2006), Friedrich Christoph: *Illocutionary Acts - Austin's Account and What Searle*

Made Out of It. Tuebingen: Tuebingen University. <http://w210.ub.uni-tuebingen.de/dbt/volltexte/2006/2273/>

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=John_Searle&oldid=110774748"

■



Questions (game): Difference between revisions

[Help](#)

VisualW text ☐ Inline ☐

Revision as of 19:03, 20 June 2007 (edit)

[Derivativepan](#) (talk | [contribs](#))
(*substituted authors text for excerpt;
formatted*)
← [Previous edit](#)

Revision as of 13:56, 10 September 2007

(edit) (undo)
[AaronSw](#) (talk | [contribs](#))
m (→ [Rules](#))
[Next edit](#) →

(2 intermediate revisions by the same user not shown)

Line 1:

'''Questions''' is a [[game]] which is played by asking questions. Play begins when the first player **asks** a question, ~~which is~~ often, "Would you like to play **a game**?". The second player must respond to the question with another question, i.e. "**What kind of game**?"— Each player's ~~response~~ must ~~be part of the continuing~~ conversation. ~~In other words, one cannot reply with a~~ [[non-sequitur]].

Line 1:

'''Questions''' is a [[game]] which is played by asking questions. Play begins when the first player **serves by asking** a question (often "Would you like to play **questions**?",). The second player must respond to the question with another question (e.g. "**How do you play that**?",). Each player must **quickly continue** the conversation **by using only questions -- no hesitation, statements, or** [[non-sequitur]]**s. The game is usually played with two players, although multiplayer variants exist.**

+ **==Rules==**

While the game can be played with any number of players, it is most often played with only two. In one multiplayer variant, players are removed from the round for a foul.

+ Scoring is done by [[foul]]. Fouls can be called for:

- ==Scoring==

Scoring is done by [[foul]]. When a foul is called on a player, his opponent is awarded one point. A foul is called for a "statement" if the player neglects to form his reply as a question, for "hesitation" if the player takes too long in replying (or replies with a non-verbal 'grunt'), for "repetition" if the player repeats a question already asked (game not match), for "[rhetoric]" if the player asks a rhetorical question, and for "non-sequitur" if a player responds to his query with an unrelated question. When a player receives a foul, a point is awarded to his opponent. First player to get three points wins a game. Matches are played to best out of three games

- Alternately, it can be played with two lines, facing each other. the two opponents play each other, and when one is out, the other goes to the back of the line (or to the back of the 'other' line), and scoring can be however you choose to do it

+ * ''statement'': player fails to reply with an actual question

+ * ''hesitation'': player takes too long to reply or grunts or makes a false start

+ * ''repetition'': player asks a questions identical to or synonymous with one already asked this game (not match)

+ * ''[[Rhetorical question|rhetoric]]'': player asks a rhetorical question

+ * '[[non-sequitur]]': player responds with an unrelated question

+ When a foul is called on a player, his opponent is awarded one point. First player to get three points wins a game. Matches are played to best out of three games.

- ==In popular culture==

- The game of Questions is featured prominently in the [[Tom Stoppard]] play, '[[Rosencrantz & Guildenstern Are Dead]]' and in an abridged form in the 1990 film adaptation of the same. A variation is also played on the show "[[Whose Line is it Anyway?]]", where a specific setting is established and players are replaced when they lose.

+ In one multiplayer variant, the game is played with two lines facing each other. The two opponents at the heads of the lines play each other and go to the back of the line (or the 'other' line) when they foul. Scoring can be however you like.

- ====Excerpt from the play,
'Rosencrantz & Guildenstern Are Dead'====

- R: We could play at questions.

+ In another multiplayer variant, players are simply removed from the round for a foul.

- G: What good would that do?

+ ==In popular culture==

- R: Practice!

+ The game of Questions is featured prominently in the [[Tom Stoppard]] play, '[[Rosencrantz & Guildenstern Are Dead]]' and in an abridged form in the 1990 film adaptation of the same. A variation is also played on the show "[[Whose Line is it Anyway?]]", where a specific setting is established and players are replaced when they lose.

-

- G: Statement! One - love.

-

- R: Cheating!

-

- G: How?

-

- R: I hadn't started yet.

-

- G: Statement. Two - love.

-

- R: Are you counting that?

-

- G: What?

-

- R: Are you counting that?

-
- G: Foul! No repetitions. Three - love. First game to...
-
- R: I'm not going to play if you're going to be like that.
-
- G: Whose serve?
-
- R: Hah?
-
- G: Foul! No grunts. Love - one.
-
- R: Whose go?
-
- G: Why?
-
- R: Why not?
-
- G: What for?
-
- R: Foul! No synonyms! One - all.
-
- G: What in God's name is going on?
-
- R: Foul! No rhetoric. Two - one.

-

- G: What does it all add up to?

-

- R: Can't you guess?

-

- G: Were you addressing me?

-

- R: Is there anyone else?

-

- G: Who?

-

- R: How would I know?

-

- G: Why do you ask?

-

- R: Are you serious?

-

- G: Was that rhetoric?

-

- R: No.

-

- G: Statement! Two - all. Game point.

-

- R: What's the matter with you today?

-

- G: When?
-
- R: What?
-
- G: Are you deaf?
-
- R: Am I dead?
-
- G: Yes or no?
-
- R: Is there a choice?
-
- G: Is there a God?
-
- R: Foul! No ''non sequiturs'', three - two, one game all.
-
- G (''seriously''): What's your name?
-
- R: What's yours?
-
- G: I asked you first.
-
- R: Statement. One - love.
-

- G: What's your name when you're at home?

- R: What's yours?

- G: When I'm at home?

- R: Is it different at home?

- G: What home?

- R: Haven't you got one?

- G: Why do you ask?

- R: What are you driving at?

- G (''with emphasis''): What's your name?!

- R: Repetition. Two - love. Match point to me.

- G: (''seizing him violently''): WHO DO YOU THINK YOU ARE?

+ ===Excerpt from the play,
''Rosencrantz & Guildenstern Are

- R: Rhetoric! Game and match!

Dead' '==

+ {{quote|

+ '''R:''' We could play at questions.

+
'''G:''' What good would that do?

+
'''R:''' Practice!

+
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+
'''R:''' Cheating!

+
'''G:''' How?

+
'''R:''' I hadn't started yet.

+
'''G:''' Statement. Two - love.

+
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+
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+
'''G:''' Is there a God?

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+ <br />'''R:''' Foul! No ''non
  sequiturs'', three - two, one game all.
+ <br />'''G:''' (''seriously''):
  What's your name?
+ <br />'''R:''' What's yours?
+ <br />'''G:''' I asked you first.
+ <br />'''R:''' Statement. One - love.
+ <br />'''G:''' What's your name when
  you're at home?
+ <br />'''R:''' What's yours?
+ <br />'''G:''' When I'm at home?
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+ <br />'''G:''' What home?
+ <br />'''R:''' Haven't you got one?
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  love. Match point to me.
+ <br />'''G:''' (''seizing him
  violently''): WHO DO YOU THINK YOU ARE?
+ <br />'''R:''' Rhetoric! Game and
  match!
+ }}

```

==References==

==References==

Revision as of 13:56, 10 September 2007

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Excerpt from the play, *Rosencrantz & Guildenstern Are Dead*

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R: How would I know?
G: Why do you ask?
R: Are you serious?
G: Was that rhetoric?
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R: What's the matter with you today?
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R: What are you driving at?
G (*with emphasis*): What's your name?!
R: Repetition. Two - love. Match point to me.
G (*seizing him violently*): WHO DO YOU THINK YOU ARE?

R: Rhetoric! Game and match!

References

Merilyn Simonds Mohr, Roberta Cooke (Illustrator). *The Games Treasury: More Than 300 Indoor and Outdoor Favorites With Strategies, Rules and Traditions*. Chapters Pub Ltd. ISBN 1-881527-23-9.

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Haneef Atmar

This is an old revision of this page, as edited by AaronSw (talk | contribs) at 17:20, 6 October 2007 (*add photo*). The present address (URL) is a permanent link to this revision, which may differ significantly from the current revision.

Mohamad Hanif Atmar (b. 1968, Laghman Province) is the Education Minister of Afghanistan. He was born to Mohammad Asef Atmar and studied at York University in England.

He is the author of *Development of Non-Governmental Organizations in Developing Countries*, *From Rhetoric to Reality*, *Humanitarian Aid, War and Peace in Afghanistan: What to Learn?*, *Politics and Humanitarian Aid in Afghanistan and its Aftermath for the People of Afghanistan*, and *Afghanistan or a Stray War in Afghanistan*.



Mohamad Hanif Atmar in October 2007 (photo by Aaron Swartz)

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■



I Am America (And So Can You!): Difference between revisions

[Help](#)

VisualW text Inline ☐

Revision as of 18:50, 5 October 2007 (edit)

[Irish Souffle](#) ([talk](#) | [contribs](#))

(rv.... vandalism??)

[← Previous edit](#)

Revision as of 04:17, 7 October 2007 (edit)

(undo)

[AaronSw](#) ([talk](#) | [contribs](#))

m ([→ Audiobook cast and crew: fix](#))

[Next edit →](#)

(11 intermediate revisions by the same user not shown)

Line 17:

}}

''''I Am America (And So Can You!))'''' is an upcoming [[book]] by [[Stephen Colbert]], an [[United States|American]] political satirist and comedian, scheduled for release on [[October 9]], [[2007]].

Line 17:

}}

''''I Am America (And So Can You!))'''' is an upcoming [[book]] by [[Stephen Colbert]], an [[United States|American]] political satirist and comedian, scheduled for release on [[October 9]], [[2007]]. The [[iTunes Music Store]] released the audiobook edition several days early.

+

The books is loosely structured around Colbert's (fictionalized) life story which, since he is America, is America's story.

+

It was actually written by Stephen Colbert, Richard Dahm, Paul Dinello, Allison Silverman, Michael Grum, Eric Drysdale, Rob Dubbin, Glenn Eichler, Peter Gross, Peter Gwinn, Jay Katsir,

Laura Krafft, Frank Lesser, and Tom Purcell.

+

+ == Table of contents ==

+

+ * Preface

+ * Part 1: My American Childhood

+ ** Chapter 1: The Family

+ ** Chapter 2: Old People

+ ** Chapter 3: Animals

+ ** Chapter 4: Religion

+ * Part 2: My American Adolescence

+ ** Chapter 5: Sports

+ ** Chapter 6: Sex

+ ** Chapter 7: Homosexuals

+ ** Chapter 8: Higher Education

+ ** Chapter 9: Hollywood

+ * Part 3: My American Maturity

+ ** Chapter 10: The Media

+ ** Chapter 11: Class War

+ ** Chapter 12: Race

+ ** Chapter 13: Immigrants

+ * Conclusion

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+ == Audiobook cast and crew ==

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Starring:

* Stephen Colbert as Himself

* [[Amy Sedaris]] as Dolores Greerson,
old maid (ch. 1, Stephen Speaks For Me)

* [[Raymond Whitman]] as Young Stephen
(ch. 2, six-year-old's note)

* [[Paul Dinello]] as Gil Honeycomb,
oldest man in the world (ch. 2, SSFM)

* [[Allison Silverman]] as Cow #L73NR,
a cow (ch. 3, SSFM)

Also:

* [[Jon Stewart]]

* [[Evelyn Colbert]]

* [[Greg Hollimon]]

* [[David Pasquesi]]

* [[Brian Stack]]

* [[Kevin Dorf]]

Abridged by Paul Dinello, directed by
Paul Dinello, produced by Paul Dinello
and John Mackelroy.

==External links==

==External links==

Revision as of 04:17, 7 October 2007

Template:Future book

I Am America (And So Can You!) is an upcoming book by Stephen Colbert, an American political satirist and comedian, scheduled for release on October 9, 2007. The iTunes Music Store released the audiobook edition several days early.

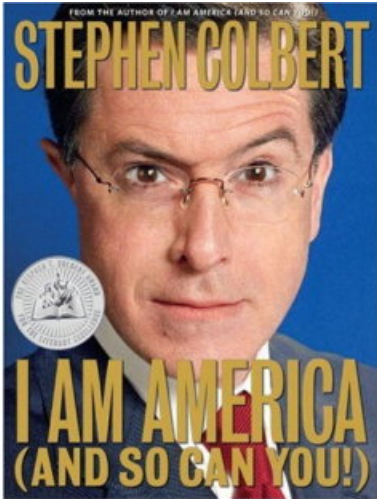
The books is loosely structured around Colbert's (fictionalized) life story which, since he is America, is America's story.

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- Part 3: My American Maturity
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 - Chapter 11: Class War
 - Chapter 12: Race
 - Chapter 13: Immigrants
- Conclusion

I Am America (And So Can You!)

	
Author	<u>Stephen Colbert</u>
Country	<u>U.S.</u>
Language	<u>English</u>
Subject	<u>Political satire</u>
Genre	<u>Non-fiction</u>
Publisher	<u>Grand Central Publishing</u>
Publication date	<u>October 9, 2007</u>
Media type	<u>Hardback & Audiobook</u>
Pages	250 pp (1st edition)
ISBN	<u>ISBN 0-446-58050-3</u> (first edition, hardback) Parameter error in {{ISBNT}}: invalid character

Audiobook cast and crew

Starring:

- Stephen Colbert as Himself
- Amy Sedaris as Dolores Greerson, old maid (ch. 1, Stephen Speaks For Me)
- Raymond Whitman as Young Stephen (ch. 2, six-year-old's note)
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Abridged by Paul Dinello, directed by Paul Dinello, produced by Paul Dinello and John Mackelroy.

External links

- Publisher website (<http://www.hachettebookgroupusa.com/books/41/0446580503/index.html>)
 - Audio excerpt (<http://www.hachettebookgroupusa.com/media/iamamerica.mp3>)
-

Retrieved from "[https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=I_Am_America_\(And_So_Can_You!\)&oldid=162800889](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=I_Am_America_(And_So_Can_You!)&oldid=162800889)"

▪



I Am America (And So Can You!): Difference between revisions

[Help](#)

☒ Visual ☐ W ☐ text ☐ Inline ☐

Revision as of 17:52, 12 October 2007
(edit)

[ISD](#) ([talk](#) | [contribs](#))
(Intro)
← [Previous edit](#)

Revision as of 18:08, 12 October 2007
(edit) (undo)

[AaronSw](#) ([talk](#) | [contribs](#))
m ([→ Audiobook cast and crew](#))
[Next edit](#) →

(One intermediate revision by the same user not shown)

Line 1:

– `{{Expand|date=October 2007}}`

– `{{Unreferenced|date=October 2007}}`

`{{Infobox Book`

`| name = I Am America`
`(And So Can You!)`

Line 1:

`{{Infobox Book`

`| name = I Am America`
`(And So Can You!)`

Line 13:

`| release_date = [[October 9]],`
`[[2007]]`

`| media_type =`
`[[Hardcover|Hardback]] & [[Audiobook]]`

– `| pages = 240 pp (1st`
`edition)`

`| isbn = ISBN`
`0-446-58050-3 (first edition, hardback)`

`}}`

`''''I Am America (And So Can`
`You!))'''' is a [[book]] by [[Stephen`
`Colbert]], an [[United`
`States|American]] political satirist`

Line 11:

`| release_date = [[October 9]],`
`[[2007]]`

`| media_type =`
`[[Hardcover|Hardback]] & [[Audiobook]]`

+ `| pages = 250 pp (1st`
`edition)`

`| isbn = ISBN`
`0-446-58050-3 (first edition, hardback)`

`}}`

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The book is loosely structured around [[Stephen Colbert (character)|Colbert's (fictionalized) life story]] which, as he is America, is America's story.

The book is structured around the [[Stephen Colbert (character)|fictional]] life story of Stephen Colbert, a right-wing political commentator, who presents his own TV show, ''[[The Colbert Report]]''. As Colbert claims to be America, is America's story. In a format similar to [[America (The Book)]], Stephen lays out his political views as well as what is wrong with America. The book also contains the complete text of [[Stephen Colbert at the 2006 White House Correspondents' Association Dinner|his 2006 White House Correspondents Dinner speech]], a message to the future on how to defrost his cryogenically frozen head, and many strong moral guidelines that will help America maintain her dominance on the world stage.

he book was written by Stephen Colbert, Richard Dahm, Paul Dinello, Allison Silverman, Michael Grum, Eric Drysdale, Rob Dubbin, Glenn Eichler, Peter Gross, Peter Gwinn, Jay Katsir, Laura Krafft, Frank Lesser, and Tom Purcell.

==Audiobook==

- The audiobook version stars Stephen Colbert and a number of other comedians, including [[Amy Sedaris]] and [[Jon Stewart]].

+

+ == Table of contents ==

+

+ * Preface

+ * Part 1: My American Childhood

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+ ** Chapter 2: Old People

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+ ** Chapter 4: Religion

+ * Part 2: My American Adolescence

+ ** Chapter 5: Sports

+ ** Chapter 6: Sex

+ ** Chapter 7: Homosexuals

+ ** Chapter 8: Higher Education

+ ** Chapter 9: Hollywood

+ * Part 3: My American Maturity

+ ** Chapter 10: The Media

+ ** Chapter 11: Class War

+ ** Chapter 12: Race

+ ** Chapter 13: Immigrants

+ * Conclusion

+



== Audiobook cast and crew ==

+

Starring:

+

* Stephen Colbert as Himself

+

* [[Amy Sedaris]] as Dolores Greerson, old maid (ch. 1, Stephen Speaks For Me)

+

* [[Raymond Whitman]] as Young Stephen (ch. 2, six-year-old's note)

+

* [[Paul Dinello]] as Gil Honeycomb, oldest man in the world (ch. 2, SSFM)

+

* [[Allison Silverman]] as Cow #L73NR, a cow (ch. 3, SSFM)

+

* [[David Pasquesi]] as God (ch. 4, SSFM)

+

* [[Jon Stewart]] as Mort Sinclair, former TV comedy writer and Communist (ch. 9, SSFM)

+

Also:

+

* [[Evelyn Colbert]]

+

* [[Greg Hollimon]]

+

* [[Brian Stack]]

+

* [[Kevin Dorf]]

+

Abridged by Paul Dinello, directed by Paul Dinello, produced by Paul Dinello and John Mackelroy.

==External links==

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Revision as of 18:08, 12 October 2007

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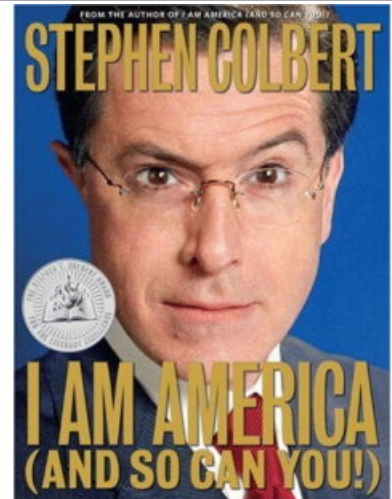
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- Conclusion

I Am America (And So Can You!)



Author	<u>Stephen Colbert</u>
Country	<u>U.S.</u>
Language	<u>English</u>
Subject	<u>Political satire</u>
Genre	<u>Non-fiction</u>
Publisher	<u>Grand Central Publishing</u>
Publication date	<u>October 9, 2007</u>
Media type	<u>Hardback & Audiobook</u>
Pages	250 pp (1st edition)
ISBN	<u>ISBN 0-446-58050-3</u> (first edition, hardback) Parameter error in {{ISBN}}: invalid character

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-

Retrieved from "[https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=I_Am_America_\(And_So_Can_You!\)&oldid=164095574](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=I_Am_America_(And_So_Can_You!)&oldid=164095574)"

▪



I Am America (And So Can You!): Difference between revisions

[Help](#)

VisualWtext

Inline☐

Revision as of 18:08, 12 October 2007

[\(edit\)](#)

[SnowFire](#) ([talk](#) | [contribs](#))

(Change intro.)

[← Previous edit](#)

Revision as of 19:11, 12 October 2007

[\(edit\)](#) [\(undo\)](#)

[AaronSw](#) ([talk](#) | [contribs](#))

m (typo)

[Next edit →](#)

(5 intermediate revisions by the same user not shown)

Line 14:

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| isbn          = ISBN
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Purcell.

Line 28:

* Part 2: My American Adolescence

** Chapter 5: Sports

- ** Chapter 6: Sex

** Chapter 7: Homosexuals

** Chapter 8: Higher Education

Line 46:

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Revision as of 19:11, 12 October 2007

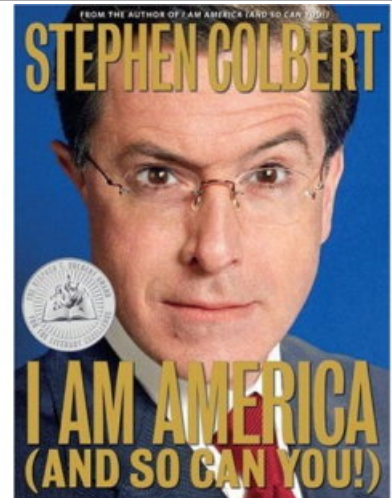
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 - Chapter 8: Higher Education
 - Chapter 9: Hollywood
- Part 3: My American Maturity

I Am America (And So Can You!)



Author	<u>Stephen Colbert</u>
Country	<u>U.S.</u>
Language	<u>English</u>
Genre	<u>Political satire</u> <u>Humor</u>
Publisher	<u>Grand Central Publishing</u>
Publication date	<u>October 9, 2007</u>
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- Conclusion

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-

Retrieved from "[https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=I_Am_America_\(And_So_Can_You!\)&oldid=164108556](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=I_Am_America_(And_So_Can_You!)&oldid=164108556)"

▪



I Am America (And So Can You!): Difference between revisions

[Help](#)

Visual **W** **text** Inline ☐

Revision as of 05:30, 13 October 2007

(edit)

[96.2.30.28](#) ([talk](#))

[← Previous edit](#)

Revision as of 06:17, 13 October 2007

(edit) (undo)

[AaronSw](#) ([talk](#) | [contribs](#))

m (*add conclusion title*)

[Next edit](#) [→](#)

(4 intermediate revisions by the same user not shown)

Line 37:

**** Chapter 12: Race**

**** Chapter 13: Immigrants**

− * Conclusion

== Audiobook cast and crew ==

Line 37:

**** Chapter 12: Race**

**** Chapter 13: Immigrants**

+ * Conclusion: The Future

== Audiobook cast and crew ==

Line 49:

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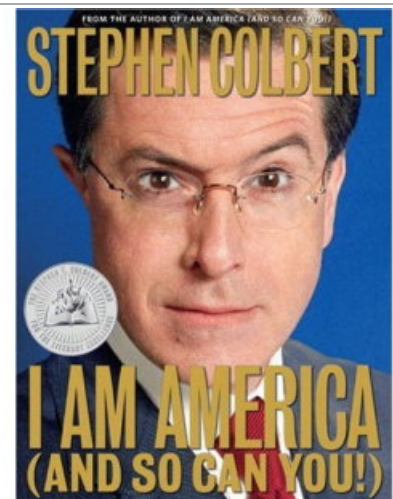
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I Am America (And So Can You!)



Author Stephen Colbert

Country U.S.

- Chapter 3: Animals
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216.157.210.93 23:49, 12 October 2007 (UTC)

Retrieved from "[https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=I_Am_America_\(And_So_Can_You!\)&oldid=164222755](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=I_Am_America_(And_So_Can_You!)&oldid=164222755)"

■



Amazon Kindle: Difference between revisions

Help

VisualW text Inline ☐

Revision as of 17:17, 19 November 2007

(edit)

207.171.191.60 (talk)

← Previous edit

Revision as of 17:46, 19 November 2007

(edit) (undo)

AaronSw (talk | contribs)

(remove copyvio)

Next edit →

(One intermediate revision by the same user not shown)

Line 1:

– `{{merge|Kindle}}`

The '''Amazon Kindle''' is an [[e-book]] reader device launched by [[Amazon.com]] in November 2007.<ref>{{cite news|publisher=Newsweek|title=Amazon: Reinventing the Book|url=http://www.newsweek.com/id/70983|date=November 26, 2007|author=Stephen Levy}}</ref> Unlike most e-book readers, it will be subscription based, receiving content via wireless [[EV-D0]] connection.

It comes equipped with a 6-inch 800 x 600 e-ink display, 256MB internal storage, smallish two-thumb keyboard cursor bar, scroll wheel, standard mini USB port, 3.5mm headphone jack, SD slot, and EV-D0 data connection.

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+

Customers will be able to directly buy ebooks in Amazon's ebook store or access [[Wikipedia]] wirelessly, as

- '''Amazon Kindle'''

- Amazon Kindle is a 10.3 ounce, paperback-size, portable reading device with the ability to wirelessly download books, newspapers, magazines and blogs. Content can be purchased directly on Kindle or a PC via Amazon.com. The device features a high-resolution display technology called electronic paper that resembles the appearance and readability of printed paper. Using the same 3G network as advanced cell phones, Kindle delivers content within a minute using its own wireless delivery system, Amazon Whispernet™. Kindle also includes a built-in dictionary and free wireless access to Wikipedia.org.

the device supports [[Sprint Nextel|Sprint Nextel's]] [[Evolution-Data Optimized|EVD0]] network.<ref name="CNET">[http://www.news.com/Amazon-to-debut-Kindle-e-book-reader-Monday/2100-1025_3-6218828.html?tag=nefd.pop Amazon to debut Kindle e-book reader Monday]</ref> Amazon have dubbed this feature "Whispernet".

+ It will be introduced on [[November 19]], [[2007]] at the [[W_hotel#W_Hotels|W Hotel]] in [[Union Square (New York City)|Union Square]].<ref name="CNET"/>

+ Features:

+ E-ink display, 6-inch [[SVGA]] 800x600, 167 dpi, 4 grey scales.

+ Keyboard

+ [[EV-D0]] wireless

+ 10.3 oz battery, up to 30 hours
battery life.

+ Native capacity 200 books.

+ Price: \$399

- '''Product Overview'''

-
• Electronic-paper display provides
a high-resolution screen that looks
and reads like real paper.

-
• No computer, cables or syncing are
needed to purchase content.

-
• After a book is purchased, it is
auto-delivered wirelessly in less than
one minute.

-
• More than [90,000] books are
currently available from the Kindle
Store. Users can shop directly from
the device or a PC via Amazon.com.

-
• New York Times® Best Sellers and
all New Releases are \$9.99, unless
marked otherwise.

-
• Kindle provides free book samples.
A user can read first chapters for
free before deciding to buy.

U.S. newspapers include The New York Times, The Wall Street Journal, and The Washington Post; magazines include TIME, The Atlantic, and Forbes..

International newspapers from France, Germany, and Ireland are available, including, Le Monde, Frankfurter Allgemeine, and The Irish Times.

More than [300] blogs are available from the worlds of business, technology, sports, entertainment and politics, including BoingBoing, Slashdot, TechCrunch, ESPN's Bill Simmons, The Onion, Michelle Malkin, and The Huffington Post.

Kindle weighs 10.3 ounces.

Holds over 200 titles; users can add an SD memory card to carry more content.

Kindle utilizes the same high-speed data network (EVDO) as advanced cell phones—it does not use WiFi or require the user to find a WiFi hotspot.

There are no monthly wireless bills, service plans, or commitments

for the wireless service.

- Includes free wireless access to Wikipedia.org.

- The user can email Word documents and pictures (.JPG, .BMP, .PNG, .GIF) to Kindle.

'''Technical Details'''

Display: 6" diagonal E-Ink® electronic paper display, 600 x 800 pixel resolution at 167 ppi, 4-level gray scale

Size (in inches): 4.9" x 7.5" x 0.7"

Weight: 10.3 ounces

System requirements: None, because it doesn't require a computer

Storage: 256MB internal (approximately 185MB available for user content); available SD memory card slot supports up to 4GB SD memory cards (SD memory card not included)

Battery Life: Leave wireless connectivity on and recharge every other day. Turn wireless connectivity off and read for up to a week before recharging. Battery life will vary based on coverage strength and wireless usage, such as shopping the Kindle Store and downloading content.

Charge Time: Approximately 2 hours

Connectivity: EVDO modem with fallback to 1XRTT; utilizes Amazon Whispernet to provide U.S wireless coverage via Sprint's high-speed data network (Check Wireless Coverage)

USB Port: USB 2.0 (mini-B connector) to optionally connect to a PC or Macintosh computer

Audio: 3.5mm stereo audio jack, rear-mounted mono speaker

Content Formats Supported: Kindle (AZW), TXT, Audible (formats 2, 3 and 4), MP3, natively; HTML, DOC, JPEG, GIF, PNG, BMP, MOBI, PRC through conversion

Included Accessories: Power adapter, USB 2.0 cable, book cover, rechargeable battery

- Documentation: About Your Kindle Manual; Kindle User's Guide pre-installed on device

-
- Warranty and Service: 1 year limited warranty and service

-
-
- '''Electronic Paper Display'''

-
- Utilizing a high-resolution display technology called electronic paper, Kindle provides a black-and-white screen that resembles the appearance of printed paper. The screen works using ink, just like books and newspapers, but displays the ink particles electronically. It reflects light like ordinary paper and uses no backlighting, eliminating glare.

-
-
- '''Wireless Access with Whispernet™'''

-
- Whispernet utilizes Amazon's optimized technology plus Sprint's national high-speed (EVDO) data network to enable the user to wirelessly search, discover, download and read content on the go.

- Unlike WiFi, a hotspot does not need to be located. Amazon pays for this feature, and there is no setup required.
-

'''Kindle Memory'''

Kindle's built-in memory stores over 200 titles, and an optional 256 MB SD memory card can carry 300 more.

Amazon also stores purchases online in Your Media Library allowing the user to make room on Kindle for new titles. Titles stored in Your Media Library can be re-downloaded wirelessly.

'''Ergonomic Design'''

Kindle is 10.3 ounces, lighter and thinner than a typical paperback. Its full-length, vertical page-turning buttons are located on either side, allowing the user to read and turn pages from any position.

'''Kindle Store'''

Users can shop the Kindle Store wirelessly right from the device. Kindle offers free book samples, trial magazine subscriptions, and customer reviews. Content downloads within a minute.

'''Search'''

To use the Search feature, the user types in a word or phrase they're

looking for, and Kindle finds every instance across their Kindle library. Searches can be extended to the Kindle Store to find related titles, and to Wikipedia.org.

'''Keyboard'''

Kindle's features a QWERTY keyboard which enables the user to do a full text search across their entire library or within a specific title. Users can also annotate text and utilize Kindle's built-in dictionary.

'''Bookmarks and Annotation'''

By using the keyboard, the user can add annotations to text and digitally edit, delete, and export notes, highlight and clip key passages, and bookmark pages for future use.

'''Built-in Dictionary'''

Kindle includes The New Oxford American Dictionary with over 250,000 entries and definitions.

'''Wireless Access to Wikipedia'''

- Kindle includes free built-in access to Wikipedia.org.

- '''Adjustable Text Size'''

- Kindle has six adjustable font sizes enabling users to increase the text size of books or periodicals.

- '''Battery Life'''

- Kindle's battery charges fully in approximately two hours. Using its wireless feature to shop or browse the store will drain the battery more quickly. Kindle's wireless switch allows the user to turn this feature off to conserve battery life. If the wireless connectivity is left on, the device needs to be charged every other day. If it is turned off, Kindle's battery life will last up to a week.

- '''What's included in the Kindle box?'''

- * Kindle Electronic Reader

- * Book cover

- * Power adapter

- * USB 2.0 cable

Line 135:

==External links==

*[http://www.amazon.com/dp/B000FI73MA/Kindle Product Page]

*[http://www.engadget.com/tag/kindle Engadget]

Line 141:

{{electronics-stub}}

[[Category:Amazon.com]]

Line 21:

==External links==

+ *[http://www.amazon.com/dp/B000FI73MA/Kindle Project Page]

+ *[http://www.mobileread.com/forums/forumdisplay.php?f=140 Kindle user community]

+ *[http://online.wsj.com/article/SB119517940646195194.html?mod=googlene ws_wsj The Wall Street journal]

+ *[http://www.newsweek.com/id/70983 Newsweek (long)]

*[http://www.amazon.com/dp/B000FI73MA/Kindle Product Page]

*[http://www.engadget.com/tag/kindle Engadget]

Line 31:

{{electronics-stub}}

[[Category:Amazon.com]]

+ [[Category:Electronic paper technology]]

Revision as of 17:46, 19 November 2007

The **Amazon Kindle** is an e-book reader device launched by Amazon.com in November 2007.^[1] Unlike most e-book readers, it will be subscription based, receiving content via wireless EV-DO connection.

It comes equipped with a 6-inch 800 x 600 e-ink display, 256MB internal storage, smallish two-thumb keyboard cursor bar, scroll wheel, standard mini USB port, 3.5mm headphone jack, SD slot, and EV-DO data connection.

Customers will be able to directly buy ebooks in Amazon's ebook store or access Wikipedia wirelessly, as the device supports Sprint Nextel's EVDO network.^[2] Amazon have dubbed this feature "Whispernet".

It will be introduced on November 19, 2007 at the W Hotel in Union Square.^[2]

Features:

E-ink display, 6-inch SVGA 800x600, 167 dpi, 4 grey scales.

Keyboard

EV-DO wireless

10.3 oz battery, up to 30 hours battery life.

Native capacity 200 books.

Price: \$399

References

1. Stephen Levy (November 26, 2007). "Amazon: Reinventing the Book" (<http://www.newsweek.com/id/70983>). Newsweek.
2. Amazon to debut Kindle e-book reader Monday (http://www.news.com/Amazon-to-debut-Kindle-e-book-reader-Monday/2100-1025_3-6218828.html?tag=nefd.pop)

External links

- [Kindle Project Page \(https://www.amazon.com/dp/B000FI73MA/\)](https://www.amazon.com/dp/B000FI73MA/)
- [Kindle user community \(https://www.mobileread.com/forums/forumdisplay.php?f=140\)](https://www.mobileread.com/forums/forumdisplay.php?f=140)
- [The Wall Street journal \(http://online.wsj.com/article/SB119517940646195194.html?mod=google_news_wsj\)](http://online.wsj.com/article/SB119517940646195194.html?mod=google_news_wsj)
- [Newsweek \(long\) \(http://www.newsweek.com/id/70983\)](http://www.newsweek.com/id/70983)
- [Kindle Product Page \(https://www.amazon.com/dp/B000FI73MA/\)](https://www.amazon.com/dp/B000FI73MA/)
- [Engadget \(http://www.engadget.com/tag/kindle\)](http://www.engadget.com/tag/kindle)

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Amazon_Kindle&oldid=172519875"

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Amazon Kindle: Difference between revisions

[Help](#)

VisualW text Inline ☐

Revision as of 17:47, 19 November 2007

[\(edit\)](#)

FlashSheridan (talk | contribs)
(*"no subscription" per promo video*)

[← Previous edit](#)

Revision as of 18:06, 19 November 2007

[\(edit\)](#) [\(undo\)](#)

AaronSw (talk | contribs)
(*→ Technical specifications*)

[Next edit →](#)

(6 intermediate revisions by the same user not shown)

Line 1:

The '''Amazon Kindle''' is an [[e-book]] reader device launched by [[Amazon.com]] in November 2007.<ref>{{cite news|publisher=Newsweek|title=Amazon: Reinventing the Book|url=http://www.newsweek.com /id/70983|date=November 26, 2007|author=Stephen Levy}}</ref> It receives content via a wireless [[EV-D0]] connection.

It comes equipped with a 6-inch 800 x 600 e-ink display, 256MB internal storage, smallish two-thumb keyboard cursor bar, scroll wheel, standard mini USB port, 3.5mm headphone jack, SD slot, and EV-D0 data connection.

Line 1:

The '''Amazon Kindle''' is an [[ebook]] reader device launched by [[Amazon.com]] in November 2007. It uses an [[E-Ink]] display, reads the proprietary Kindle (AZW) format, and downloads content over Amazon Whispernet, which uses the Sprint EVDO network (eliminating the need for a direct connection to a computer). A lifetime subscription to Whispernet is included in the \$399 price of the product.

+ == Technical specifications ==

+ Kindle features an E-Ink electronic paper display, measuring 6 inches diagonal or 600x800 pixels (167 ppi)

with 4-level gray scale. It measures 7.5" x 5.3" x 0.7" and weighs 10.3 ounces. Internally, it stores 256MB (185MB free) but supports expansion thru [[SD card]]s. The battery lasts two days with wireless one, one week with wireless off, and charges in 2 hours. A computer not required (since everything can be downloaded over Whispernet), but a USB port available for connecting to your computer (where it acts as a USB drive). It features a headphone jack. It comes with a 1 year warranty.

Customers will be able to directly buy ebooks in Amazon's ebook store or access [[Wikipedia]] wirelessly, as the device supports [[Sprint Nextel|Sprint Nextel's]] [[Evolution-Data Optimized|EVDO]] network.<ref name="CNET">http://www.news.com/Amazon-to-debut-Kindle-e-book-reader-Monday/2100-1025_3-6218828.html?tag=nefd.pop Amazon to debut Kindle e-book reader Monday]</ref> Amazon have dubbed this feature "Whispernet".

It will be introduced on [[November 19]], [[2007]] at the [[W_hotel#W_Hotels|W Hotel]] in [[Union Square (New York City)|Union Square]].<ref name="CNET"/>

+ == Content ==

+

You can download books from Amazon in the proprietary [[AZW format]]. It also supports audio in the form of MP3s and Audible 2, 3, and 4. It also will convert HTML, DOC (Microsoft Word), JPEG, GIF, PNG, BMP, MOBI, and

PRC documents to AZW.

- Features:

- E-ink display, 6-inch [[SVGA]]
800x600, 167 dpi, 4 grey scales.

- Keyboard

- [[EV-D0]] wireless

- 10.3 oz battery, up to 30 hours
battery life.

- Native capacity 200 books.

- Price: \$399

+

You can download content through the Kindle store, which sells most books for apx. \$10 (you can usually "sample" the first chapter for free) as well as subscriptions to newspapers (apx. \$10/mo.), magazines (apx. \$2/mo.), and blogs (apx. \$.99/mo.). It also features free access to Wikipedia.

+

It comes with a manual and a copy of the New Oxford American Dictionary, in which definitions can easily be looked up.

+

+

Documents can also be emailed to your Kindle for a small fee. <!-- how much? can you get around the fee with the usb cable? -->

==References==

==References==

The **Amazon Kindle** is an ebook reader device launched by Amazon.com in November 2007. It uses an E-Ink display, reads the proprietary Kindle (AZW) format, and downloads content over Amazon Whispernet, which uses the Sprint EVDO network (eliminating the need for a direct connection to a computer). A lifetime subscription to Whispernet is included in the \$399 price of the product.

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Kindle features an E-Ink electronic paper display, measuring 6 inches diagonal or 600x800 pixels (167 ppi) with 4-level gray scale. It measures 7.5" x 5.3" x 0.7" and weighs 10.3 ounces. Internally, it stores 256MB (185MB free) but supports expansion thru SD cards. The battery lasts two days with wireless on, one week with wireless off, and charges in 2 hours. A computer not required (since everything can be downloaded over Whispernet), but a USB port available for connecting to your computer (where it acts as a USB drive). It features a headphone jack. It comes with a 1 year warranty.

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Documents can also be emailed to your Kindle for a small fee.

References

External links

- Kindle Project Page (<https://www.amazon.com/dp/B000FI73MA/>)
- Kindle user community (<https://www.mobileread.com/forums/forumdisplay.php?f=140>)
- The Wall Street journal (http://online.wsj.com/article/SB119517940646195194.html?mod=google_news_wsjs)
- Newsweek (long) (<http://www.newsweek.com/id/70983>)
- Kindle Product Page (<https://www.amazon.com/dp/B000FI73MA/>)
- Engadget (<http://www.engadget.com/tag/kindle>)



Amazon Kindle: Difference between revisions

Help

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Revision as of 18:10, 19 November 2007

(edit)

ShakataGaNai ([talk](#) | [contribs](#))

m ([→ External links: un-dupe](#))

[← Previous edit](#)

Revision as of 18:13, 19 November 2007

(edit) (undo)

AaronSw ([talk](#) | [contribs](#))

[\(→ Content\)](#)

[Next edit →](#)

Line 7:

== Content ==

You can download **books** from Amazon in the proprietary [[AZW format]]. It also supports audio in the form of MP3s and Audible 2, 3, and 4. It also will convert HTML, DOC (Microsoft Word), JPEG, GIF, PNG, BMP, MOBI, and PRC documents to AZW.

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Line 7:

== Content ==

You can download **content** from Amazon in the proprietary [[AZW format]] **or copy over content in PRC, MOBI, or plain text**. It also supports audio in the form of MP3s and Audible 2, 3, and 4. It also will convert HTML, DOC (Microsoft Word), JPEG, GIF, PNG, BMP, MOBI, and PRC documents to AZW.

You can download content through the Kindle store, which sells most books for apx. \$10 (you can usually "sample" the first chapter for free) as well as subscriptions to newspapers (apx. \$10/mo.), magazines (apx. \$2/mo.), and blogs (apx. \$.99/mo.). It also features free access to Wikipedia.

Revision as of 18:13, 19 November 2007

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Documents can also be emailed to your Kindle for a small fee.

References

External links

- Kindle Project Page (<https://www.amazon.com/dp/B000FI73MA/>)
- Kindle user community (<https://www.mobileread.com/forums/forumdisplay.php?f=140>)
- The Wall Street journal (http://online.wsj.com/article/SB119517940646195194.html?mod=googlenews_wsj)
- Newsweek (long) (<http://www.newsweek.com/id/70983>)
- Engadget (<http://www.engadget.com/tag/kindle>)

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Amazon_Kindle&oldid=172524991"

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Amazon Kindle: Difference between revisions

Help

VisualW text Inline ☐

Revision as of 18:22, 19 November 2007

(edit)

86.27.133.28 (talk)

(→ *Technical specifications*)

← Previous edit

Revision as of 18:31, 19 November 2007

(edit) (undo)

AaronSw (talk | contribs)

(→ *Content*)

Next edit →

(One intermediate revision by the same user not shown)

Line 7:

== Content ==

You can download content from Amazon in the proprietary [[AZW format]] or copy over content in PRC, MOBI, or plain text. It also supports audio in the form of MP3s and Audible 2, 3, and 4. It also will convert HTML, DOC (Microsoft Word), JPEG, GIF, PNG, ~~BMP~~, ~~MOBI~~, and ~~PRC~~ documents to AZW.

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Line 13:

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Line 13:

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up.

Documents can also be emailed to your Kindle for a small fee. <!-- how much?--
~~can you get around the fee with the~~
~~usb cable?~~ -->

==References==

up.

Documents can also be emailed to your Kindle for a small fee. <!-- how much?
-->

Experimental support for web browsing is included. <ref><http://www.amazon.com/gp/help/customer/display.html?ie=UTF8&nodeId=200137070></ref> And through the experimental Kindle NowNow, you can ask Amazon staff any question you have and they will research the answer and respond, typically within 5 minutes.

==References==

Revision as of 18:31, 19 November 2007

The **Amazon Kindle** is an ebook reader device launched by Amazon.com in November 2007. It uses an E-Ink display, reads the proprietary Kindle (AZW) format, and downloads content over Amazon Whispernet, which uses the Sprint EVDO network (eliminating the need for a direct connection to a computer). A lifetime subscription to Whispernet is included in the \$399 price of the product.

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It comes with a manual and a copy of the New Oxford American Dictionary, in which definitions can easily be looked up.

Documents can also be emailed to your Kindle for a small fee.

Experimental support for web browsing is included. ^[1] And through the experimental Kindle NowNow, you can ask Amazon staff any question you have and they will research the answer and respond, typically within 5 minutes.

References

1. <http://www.amazon.com/gp/help/customer/display.html?ie=UTF8&nodeId=200137070>

External links

- [Kindle Project Page \(https://www.amazon.com/dp/B000FI73MA/\)](https://www.amazon.com/dp/B000FI73MA/)
- [Kindle user community \(https://www.mobileread.com/forums/forumdisplay.php?f=140\)](https://www.mobileread.com/forums/forumdisplay.php?f=140)
- [The Wall Street journal \(http://online.wsj.com/article/SB119517940646195194.html?mod=googlenews_wsj\)](http://online.wsj.com/article/SB119517940646195194.html?mod=googlenews_wsj)
- [Newsweek \(long\) \(http://www.newsweek.com/id/70983\)](http://www.newsweek.com/id/70983)
- [Engadget \(http://www.engadget.com/tag/kindle\)](http://www.engadget.com/tag/kindle)

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les UX

This is an old revision of this page, as edited by [AaronSw](#) (talk | contribs) at 19:02, 27 November 2007 (→ *References*). The present address (URL) is a permanent link to this revision, which may differ significantly from the current revision.

les UX is an underground organization that tries to improve hidden corners of Paris. Their works have included building a cinema, complete with bar and restaurant, underneath the Seine, restoring medieval crypts, and staging plays and readings in monuments after dark. The groups membership is largely secret, but their spokespeople include Lazar Kunstmann.

The Parisian authorities oppose the group's actions, starting a police unit to track them through the sewers and catacombs of Paris, and attempting to apprehend and charge them.

The organization is divided into teams: an all-female team specializing in infiltration, a team running an internal messaging system and coded radio network, a team providing a database, a team organizing underground shows, a team doing photography, a team (Untergunther) doing restoration. One project, La Mexicaine de Perforation (LMDP), built an underground cinema, Les Arenes de Chaillot, next to la Cinematheque Francaise.

Untergunther's membership include architects and historians. The team has renovated a century-old abandoned government bunker and a 12th-century crypt. In October 2007 they received attention for a project, assisted by professional clockmaker Jean-Baptiste Viot, to clandestinely restore the famous clock in the Pantheon. Never caught, upon completion they presented their work to the government. The government filed suit. After twenty minutes deliberation, the judge ruled in favor of Untergunther.

References

"Underground 'terrorists' with a mission to save city's neglected heritage (<http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/world/europe/article2554240.ece>)", *London Times*

"Undercover restorers fix Paris landmark's clock (<http://arts.guardian.co.uk/art/heritage/story/0,,2217212,00.html>)", *The Guardian*

"UnterGunther: Restoration of the Pantheon Clock (<http://www.urban-resources.net/untergunther.html>)"

"UnterGunther: French Urban Explorers Sneak Into Pantheon For A Year, Repair 150-yo Clock (http://greg.org/archive/2007/10/09/untergunther_french_urban_explorers_sneak_into_pantheon_for_a_year_repair_150yo_clock.html)", *greg.org*

External links

- [Untergunther web site \(http://www.ugwk.eu/\)](http://www.ugwk.eu/)
 - [Interview with Lazar Kunstman about the underground cinema project \(http://greg.org/archive/2004/10/10/exclusive_la_mexicaine_le_interview.html\)](http://greg.org/archive/2004/10/10/exclusive_la_mexicaine_le_interview.html)
 - [Underground cinema programming guide \(http://greg.org/archive/2004/10/12/les_arenas_de_chailot_the_complete_programme_guide.html\)](http://greg.org/archive/2004/10/12/les_arenas_de_chailot_the_complete_programme_guide.html)
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Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Les_UX&oldid=174187702"

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Atul Gawande: Difference between revisions

[Help](#)

VisualW text ☐ Inline ☐

Revision as of 17:07, 1 October 2007 (edit)

[Cydebot \(talk | contribs\)](#)

m (*Robot - Moving category People from Boston to People from Boston, Massachusetts per CFD at*

Wikipedia:Categories for discussion/Log/2007

September 26.)

[← Previous edit](#)

Revision as of 06:22, 30 November 2007

(edit) (undo)

[AaronSw \(talk | contribs\)](#)

[Next edit →](#)

(One intermediate revision by the same user not shown)

Line 1:

~~'''Atul Gawande''' (b. [[1965]] in [[Brooklyn, NY]]) is a general and endocrine surgeon at [[Brigham and Women's Hospital]] in [[Boston, Massachusetts]], an assistant professor at the [[Harvard School of Public Health]], and an assistant professor of surgery at [[Harvard Medical School]]. He has written extensively on medicine and public health for [[The New Yorker]]-**magazine**-**and the online magazine ''Slate.''** **He has also written for ''[[New England Journal of Medicine]]''.** **His essays have appeared in The Best American Essays 2002 and The Best American Science Writing 2002. His book, ''Complications: A Surgeon's Notes on an Imperfect Science'' was a [[National Book Award]] finalist. In 2006 he was named a [[MacArthur Fellows Program|MacArthur fellow]].**
<ref>[http://www.macfound.org/site/c.1kLXJ8MQKrH/b.2070789/apps/nl/content2.asp?content_id=%7B8F16CDA4-~~

Line 1:

'''Atul Gawande''' (b. [[1965]] in [[Brooklyn, NY]]) is a general and endocrine surgeon at [[Brigham and Women's Hospital]] in [[Boston, Massachusetts]] **and associate director of their Center for Surgery and Public Health. He is also** an assistant professor at the [[Harvard School of Public Health]] and an assistant professor of surgery at [[Harvard Medical School]]. He has written extensively on medicine and public health for **''[[The New Yorker]]'' and ''[[Slate (magazine)|Slate]]''**, **pieces which have been collected in his books ''Complications'' and ''Better''.**<ref_ name="bio">http://www.newyorker.com/magazine/contributors/atul_gawande</ref>

~~A6FF-41A8-AE1B-A0EF9E968CE3%7D¬oc=1~~
~~MacArthur Fellows 2006. Atul Gawande]~~
</ref> ~~His new book, 'Better: A~~
~~Surgeon's Notes on Performance'', was~~
~~released in April 2007.~~

~~He is the son of~~ Indian immigrants, both doctors. ~~His father runs a~~ **[[urology]] practice** in **[[Athens, Ohio]]** ~~{where Atul and his sister both grew up},~~ and his mother is a **[[pediatrician]]**. He obtained an undergraduate degree from **[[Stanford University]]** in 1987, was a **[[Rhodes scholar]]** (earning a **[[Politics, Philosophy and Economics|P.P.E.]]** degree from **[[Balliol College, Oxford]]** in 1989), and later graduated from **[[Harvard Medical School]]**. He also has a **[[Master of Public Health]]** degree from the **[[Harvard School of Public Health]]**.

+ == Biography ==

+

Born to two Indian immigrants, both doctors, **Atul and his sister grew up** in **[[Athens, Ohio]]**. **His father runs a** **[[urology]] practice there** and his mother is a **[[pediatrician]]**. He obtained an undergraduate degree from **[[Stanford University]]** in 1987, was a **[[Rhodes scholar]]** (earning a **[[Politics, Philosophy and Economics|P.P.E.]]** degree from **[[Balliol College, Oxford]]** in 1989), and later graduated from **[[Harvard Medical School]]**. He also has a **[[Master of Public Health]]** degree from the **[[Harvard School of Public Health]]**.

+

As a student Gawande was a volunteer for [[Gary Hart]]'s campaign. And while a Rhodes Scholar, he raised money for the [[African National Congress]]. After graduation, he joined [[Al Gore]]'s 1988 presidential campaign. He worked as a health-care researcher for Congressman [[Jim Cooper]] (D-TN), who was author of a "[[managed competition]]" health care proposal for the [[Conservative Democratic Forum]]. After two years he left medical school to become [[Bill Clinton]]'s health care lieutenant during the 1992 campaign and became a senior advisor in the [[Department of Health and Human Services]] after Clinton's inauguration. He directed one of the three committees of the [[Clinton Health Care Task Force]], supervising 75 people and defined the benefits packages for Americans and subsidies and requirements for employers. He returned to medical school in 1993 and earned his M.D in 1995. <ref><http://www.iht.com/articles/1994/05/30/uo.php></ref>

+

Soon after he began his residency, his friend [[Jacob Weisberg]], editor of ''Slate'', asked him to contribute to the magazine. His pieces on the life of a surgical resident caught the eye of the ''New Yorker'' which published several pieces by him before making him a staff writer in 1998.

+

In addition to his popular writing, Gawande has published studies on topics including military surgery techniques and error in medicine, including in the ''[[New England

Journal of Medicine]]''. He is also the director of the [[World Health Organization]]'s [[Global Patient Safety Challenge]]. His essays have appeared in ''The Best American Essays 2002'' and ''The Best American Science Writing 2002''.<ref name="bio" /> His book, ''Complications: A Surgeon's Notes on an Imperfect Science'' was a [[National Book Award]] finalist. In 2006 he was named a [[MacArthur Fellows Program|MacArthur fellow]].<ref> [http://www.macfound.org/site/c.1kLXJ8MQKrH/b.2070789/apps/nl/content2.asp?content_id=%7B8F16CDA4-A6FF-41A8-AE1B-A0EF9E968CE3%7D¬oc=1 MacArthur Fellows 2006. Atul Gawande]</ref> His new book, ''Better: A Surgeon's Notes on Performance'', was released in April 2007.

In the medical field, he is a leading expert on the removal of cancerous [[endocrine glands]]. He was also named one of the 20 Most Influential South Asians by [[Newsweek Magazine]]. Dr. Gawande lives in [[Newton, Massachusetts]] and has three children.

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Revision as of 06:22, 30 November 2007

Atul Gawande (b. 1965 in Brooklyn, NY) is a general and endocrine surgeon at Brigham and Women's Hospital in Boston, Massachusetts and associate director of their Center for Surgery and Public Health. He is also an assistant professor at the Harvard School of Public Health and an assistant professor of surgery at Harvard Medical School. He has written extensively on medicine and public health for *The New Yorker* and *Slate*, pieces which have been collected in his books *Complications* and *Better*.^[1]

Biography

Born to two Indian immigrants, both doctors, Atul and his sister grew up in Athens, Ohio. His father runs a urology practice there and his mother is a pediatrician. He obtained an undergraduate degree from Stanford University in 1987, was a Rhodes scholar (earning a P.P.E. degree from Balliol College, Oxford in 1989),

and later graduated from Harvard Medical School. He also has a Master of Public Health degree from the Harvard School of Public Health.

As a student Gawande was a volunteer for Gary Hart's campaign. And while a Rhodes Scholar, he raised money for the African National Congress. After graduation, he joined Al Gore's 1988 presidential campaign. He worked as a health-care researcher for Congressman Jim Cooper (D-TN), who was author of a "managed competition" health care proposal for the Conservative Democratic Forum. After two years he left medical school to become Bill Clinton's health care lieutenant during the 1992 campaign and became a senior advisor in the Department of Health and Human Services after Clinton's inauguration. He directed one of the three committees of the Clinton Health Care Task Force, supervising 75 people and defined the benefits packages for Americans and subsidies and requirements for employers. He returned to medical school in 1993 and earned his M.D in 1995. ^[2]

Soon after he began his residency, his friend Jacob Weisberg, editor of *Slate*, asked him to contribute to the magazine. His pieces on the life of a surgical resident caught the eye of the *New Yorker* which published several pieces by him before making him a staff writer in 1998.

In addition to his popular writing, Gawande has published studies on topics including military surgery techniques and error in medicine, including in the *New England Journal of Medicine*. He is also the director of the World Health Organization's Global Patient Safety Challenge. His essays have appeared in *The Best American Essays 2002* and *The Best American Science Writing 2002*.^[1] His book, *Complications: A Surgeon's Notes on an Imperfect Science* was a National Book Award finalist. In 2006 he was named a MacArthur fellow.^[3] His new book, *Better: A Surgeon's Notes on Performance*, was released in April 2007.

In the medical field, he is a leading expert on the removal of cancerous endocrine glands. He was also named one of the 20 Most Influential South Asians by Newsweek Magazine. Dr. Gawande lives in Newton, Massachusetts and has three children.

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2. <http://www.iht.com/articles/1994/05/30/uo.php>
3. MacArthur Fellows 2006. Atul Gawande (http://www.macfound.org/site/c.1kLXJ8MQKrH/b.2070789/apps/nl/content2.asp?content_id=%7B8F16CDA4-A6FF-41A8-AE1B-A0EF9E968CE3%7D¬oc=1)

External links

- Gawande.com (<http://www.gawande.com>)
- Atul Gawande's Profile (<http://www.hsph.harvard.edu/faculty/AtulGawande.html>)
- Gawande delivering HMS class day speech (<http://www.hsph.harvard.edu/now/jun24/gawande.html>)
- Dr. Gawande's research profile (<http://www.brighamandwomens.org/surgery/research/facultypages/GawandeResearch.aspx>)
- SAJAforum coverage of MacArthur announcement (http://www.sajaforum.org/2006/09/ditn_atul_gawan.html)
- SAJAforum 2007 Q&A with Gawande on publication of new book (<http://www.sajaforum.org/20>)

07/04/gawande.html)

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■



Isadore Nabi: Difference between revisions

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Revision as of 02:17, 1 September 2007
([edit](#))

[24.22.55.129](#) ([talk](#))

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Revision as of 17:43, 26 May 2008 ([edit](#))
([undo](#))

[AaronSw](#) ([talk](#) | [contribs](#))

[m](#) ([→ Controversy: clarify](#))

[Next edit](#) [→](#)

(9 intermediate revisions by the same user not shown)

Line 1:

`'''Isador Nabi'''` was a pseudonym used by `[[Richard Levins]]` and `[[Richard Lewontin]]` (`and perhaps others`) in the-
`early` 1980s for satirical purposes.

Line 1:

`'''Isadore Nabi'''` (`sometimes` `'Isidore Nabi' or 'Isador Nabi'`), was a pseudonym used by `a group of scientists including [[Richard Lewontin]],` `[[Richard Levins]],` `[[Robert MacArthur]],` and `[[Leigh van Valen]]` `in the 1960s. Inspired by the work of [[Nicholas Bourbaki]], they allegedly hoped to create a unified approach to evolutionary biology. However, the project was aborted and the name was reused` in the 1980s for satirical purposes.`<ref name="vanvalen">{{cite journal`

`+ | last = van Valen`

`+ | first = Leigh`

`+ | title = Nabi — A life`

`+ | journal = Nature`

`+ | volume = 293`

`+ | pages = 422`

`+ | date = 1981-10-08`

+ | doi = 10.1038/293422b0

+ | url = http://www.nature.com
/doifinder/10.1038/293422b0

+ }}</ref>

~~The two were able to have his~~
biography listed in ''American Men of
Science''; ~~to publish~~ articles and
- letters in journals under his name;
and ~~to list him~~ on the editorial board
of ''Evolutionary Theory''.

Nabi's biography was listed in
''American Men of Science'', articles
and letters were published in
+ prominent journals under his name, and
he was listed on the editorial board
of ''Evolutionary Theory''. <ref
name="lewontin" />

He has primarily written on
[[sociobiology]]. His article, "An
Evolutionary Interpretation of the
English Sonnet" was delivered as the
First Annual [[Piltdown Man|Piltdown]]
+ Lecture on Man and Nature and appeared
under the heading "Advances in
Sociobiopsy". (The author was noted as
a "Satirical Commentator".) <ref
name="sonnet">{{cite journal

The entomologist [[Edward O. Wilson]]
complained to ''Nature'' magazine that
Nabi was an invented character. This
led to a number of subsequent pieces
- in the journal, including and a
''Nature'' editorial in the fall of
1981 stated that Nabi was the pen name
of [[Richard Lewontin]], [[Leigh van
Valen]], and [[Richard Levins]].

+ | last = Nabi

+ | first = Isadore

```

+ | title = An Evolutionary
  Interpretation of the English Sonnet
  (First Annual Piltdown Lecture on Man
  and Nature)

+ | journal = Science and Nature

+ | issue = 3

+ | pages = 70-74

+ | year = 1980

+ | url =
  http://www.autodidactproject.org/other
  /sn-nabi1.html

+ }}

+ </ref> He has also written articles
  critical of the systems-theoretical
  approach to mathematical ecology, as
  illustrated by what our laws of motion
  in physics would look like if early
  physicists had used the methods of the
  systems ecologists (this time listing
  the author as "Intrepid
  Investigator").<ref name="gravity">
  {{cite journal

+ | last = Nabi

+ | first = Isadore

+ | title = On the Tendencies of Motion

+ | journal = Science and Nature

+ | issue = 4

+ | pages = 62-66

+ | year = 1981

+ | url =
  http://www.autodidactproject.org/other
  /sn-nabi2.html

```

```

+ }} Reprinted in {{Citation
+ | editor-last = Levins
+ | editor-first = Richard
+ | editor2-last = Lewontin
+ | editor2-first = Richard
+ | title = The Dialectical Biologist
+ | year = 1985
+ | pages = 123-127
+ | place = Cambridge, MA
+ | publisher = Harvard University
  Press
+ | isbn = 067420283X

+ }}</ref> In 2002 he published a piece
  (under the name "Isador Nabi") on
+ stock tips in "'Gene Watch'". It was
  identified as humor.<ref
  name="investor">{{cite journal
+ | last = Nabi
+ | first = Isador
+ | title = The Nabi Newsletter: For
  the Investor Ahead of the Mob
+ | journal = GeneWatch
+ | volume = 15
+ | issue = 1
+ | month = January
+ | year = 2002
+ | url = http://www.gene-watch.org
  /genewatch/volume15.html

```

+ }}

==Biography==

Nabi was born in 1910 in [[La Paz]], [[Bolivia]]. After a precocious stay in [[medical school]], he received an M.D. in 1936. He went on to attend [[Primary School|grammar]] and [[secondary schools]], finally receiving a [[Doctor of Philosophy|Ph.D.]] at the [[Cochabamba University]]. For a period he resided in [[Buenos Aires]], [[Argentina]], as well as [[Caracas]], [[Venezuela]], where he headed the local affiliate of what was then called [[Esso]] Oil. He also was a practicing brain surgeon and editor of the revolutionary journal El Fomento. Despite his multi-tasking, he managed to publish a number of articles and addresses in population [[biology]], [[evolution]] and [[ecology]].

==Biography==

+ His biography in ''American Men and Women of Science'' reads:

==Works==

He has written on [[sociobiology]], delivering the First Annual [[Piltdown Man|Piltdown]] Lecture on Man and Nature. That article appeared under the heading "Advances in Sociobiopsy", and the author was noted as a "Satirical Commentator". He has also written articles critical of the systems-theoretical approach to mathematical ecology, as illustrated by what our laws of motion in physics would look like if early physicists had used the methods of the systems

ecologists (this time listing the author as "Intrepid Investigator").

:'''NABI, ISIDORE''', b [[Brno, Czech]], July 22, 10; m 30; c 6. POPULATION BIOLOGY. Educ: Cochabamba Univ, AB, 30; Nat Univ Mex, MD. 36. Hon Degrees: PhD, Cochabamba Univ, 50; LLB. Nat Univ Mex, 39. Prof Exp: Petrol geologist. Ministeno de Fomento, Venezuela, 40-42; instr biol. Hunter Col, 45-47; resident path, Kings County Hosp. Brooklyn, 47-49; ed & publisher, Boletin de Medicina Forensics, Caracas, 49-51; lectr & res assoc path, Univ Venezuela, 51-56; Guggenheim fel biol, Yeshiva Univ, 56-57; res assoc pharmacol, NY Univ, 62-65; res assoc anat, 65-67, evolutionary biol, 67-71, RES ASSOC BIOL, UNIV CHICAGO, 71- Concurrent Pos: Consult, Standard Oil Co, 45-47 & Kings County Coroner, 47-49; NIH res grant, 65. Mem: Soc Study Evolution; Am Col Legal Med; Int Acad Path Res: Cytopathology; forensic cytology; paleocytopathology. Mailing Add: Dept of Biol Univ of Chicago Chicago IL 60637.<ref name="lewontin" />

==Further reading==

Nabi was supposedly born in 1910 in [[La Paz]], [[Bolivia]]. After a precocious stay in [[medical school]], he received an M.D. in 1936. He went on to attend [[Primary School|grammar]] and [[secondary schools]], finally receiving a [[Doctor of Philosophy|Ph.D.]] at the [[Cochabamba University]]. For a period he resided in [[Buenos Aires]], [[Argentina]], as well as [[Caracas]],

[[Venezuela]], where he headed the local affiliate of what was then called [[Esso]] Oil. He also was a practicing brain surgeon and editor of the revolutionary journal El Fomento. Despite his multi-tasking, he managed to publish a number of articles and addresses in population [[biology]], [[evolution]] and [[ecology]].{{cn}}

- *Isador Nabi. "An Evolutionary Interpretation of the English Sonnet" (First Annual Piltdown Lecture on Man and Nature). ''Science and Nature''. no. 3, 1980, pp. 70-74.

- *—. "On the Tendencies of Motion," ''Science and Nature''. no. 4, 1981, pp. 62-66. republished in Richard Levins and Richard Lewontin, ''The Dialectical Biologist''. Cambridge, MA: 1985, 123-127. (ISBN 0-674-20283-X)

+ == Controversy ==

- + In 1981, Nabi had a letter published in ''Nature'' complaining that [[Richard Dawkins]] suggested both that we were "robot vehicles blindly programmed to preserve the selfish molecules known as genes ... they control us body and mind" and that we need to fight against the tendencies of our genes. Similarly, [[E. O. Wilson]] has said that neurobiology provided "a genetically accurate and hence completely fair code of ethics" but also warned against the naturalistic fallacy. <ref name="nabile"{{cite journal

*—. "Ethics of Genes."

- ''Nature'', v. 290 p. 183. March 19, 1981.

+ | last = Nabi

+ | first = Isadore

+ | title = Ethics of Genes

+ | journal = Nature

+ | volume = 290

+ | pages = 183

+ | date = 1981-03-19

+ | doi = 10.1038/290183b0

+ | url = <http://www.nature.com/doifinder/10.1038/290183b0>

+ }}</ref>

+ Wilson complained to ''Nature'' magazine that Nabi was an invented character and insisted that he "lifted the two 1975 phrases of mine out of context in a way that reverses the meaning of one". The editors suggested that Nabi was a pseudonym of Lewontin's.<ref name="wilson">{{cite journal

*—. "The Nabi Newsletter: For the Investor Ahead of the Mob

- (Humor)". ''Gene Watch'', vol. 15, no. 1, Jan., 2002.

+ | last = Wilson

+ | first = E. O.

+ | title = Who is Nabi?

+ | journal = Nature

+ | volume = 290

+ | pages = 623

+ | date = 1981-04-23

+ | doi = 10.1038/290623b0

+ | url = <http://www.nature.com/doifinder/10.1038/290623b0>

+ }}</ref> Lewontin wrote to insist he was not "Isidore Nabi", citing Nabi's biography in ''American Men and Women of Science'' and editorial board position on ''Evolutionary Theory''.<ref name="lewontin">{{cite journal

+ | last = Lewontin

+ | first = Richard

+ | title = Credit due to Nabi

+ | journal = Nature

+ | volume = 291

+ | pages = 608

+ | date = 1981-05-29

+ | doi = 10.1038/291608f0

+ | url = <http://www.nature.com/doifinder/10.1038/291608f0>

+ }}</ref> Isidore Nabi replied to insist that he was not Isadore Nabi, the author of the letter.<ref name="isidore">{{cite journal

+ | last = Nabi

+ | first = Isidore

+ | title = It Wasn't Me

+ | journal = Nature

+ | volume = 291

+ | pages = 374

+ | date = 1981-06-04

+ | doi = 10.1038/291374b0

+ | url = <http://www.nature.com/doifinder/10.1038/291374b0>

+ }}</ref>

+ This all led to a ''Nature'' editorial in the fall of 1981 stated that Nabi was the pen name of [[Richard Lewontin]], [[Leigh van Valen]], and Richard Lester and decrying its use as deceptive.<ref name="nature">{{cite journal

*E. O. Wilson. "Who is Nabi?"

- ''Nature''. v. 290 p. 623. April 23, 1981.

+ | last = Editorial

+ | title = Isadore Nabi, RIP.

+ | journal = Nature

+ | volume = 293

+ | pages = 2

+ | date = 1981-09-03

+ | doi = 10.1038/293002b0

+ | url = <http://www.nature.com/doifinder/10.1038/293002b0>

}}</ref> Richard Lester wrote an outraged reply insisting that he had not been involved at all and suggesting ''Nature'' was

+ irresponsible in not checking with him first. The editors suggested that Richard Lester was a pseudonym of Richard Levins.<ref name="lester">{{cite journal

+ | last = Lester

+ | first = Richard

+ | title = Naming Names

+ | journal = Nature

+ | volume = 293

+ | pages = 696

+ | date = 1981-10-29

+ | doi = 10.1038/293696e0

+ | url = http://www.nature.com/doifinder/10.1038/293696e0

+ }}</ref>

+ ==References==

- *Richard Lewontin. "Credit due to Nabi." ''Nature''. v. 291 p. 608. May 29, 1981.

+ {{reflist}}

- *Editorial, "Isadore Nabi, RIP." ''Nature''. v. 293 p. 2. September 3, 1981.

*Richard Lester (Richard Levins).
- "Naming Names." ''Nature''. v. 293 p.
696. October 29, 1981.

[[Category:Hoaxes in science|Nabi,
Isadore]]

[[Category:Hoaxes in science|Nabi,
Isadore]]

Revision as of 17:43, 26 May 2008

Isadore Nabi (sometimes *Isidore Nabi* or *Isador Nabi*) was a pseudonym used by a group of scientists including Richard Lewontin, Richard Levins, Robert MacArthur, and Leigh van Valen in the 1960s. Inspired by the work of Nicholas Bourbaki, they allegedly hoped to create a unified approach to evolutionary biology. However, the project was aborted and the name was reused in the 1980s for satirical purposes.^[1]

Nabi's biography was listed in *American Men of Science*, articles and letters were published in prominent journals under his name, and he was listed on the editorial board of *Evolutionary Theory*.^[2]

He has primarily written on sociobiology. His article, "An Evolutionary Interpretation of the English Sonnet" was delivered as the First Annual Piltdown Lecture on Man and Nature and appeared under the heading "Advances in Sociobiopsy". (The author was noted as a "Satirical Commentator").^[3] He has also written articles critical of the systems-theoretical approach to mathematical ecology, as illustrated by what our laws of motion in physics would look like if early physicists had used the methods of the systems ecologists (this time listing the author as "Intrepid Investigator").^[4] In 2002 he published a piece (under the name "Isador Nabi") on stock tips in *Gene Watch*. It was identified as humor.^[5]

Biography

His biography in *American Men and Women of Science* reads:

NABI, ISIDORE, b Brno, Czech, July 22, 10; m 30; c 6. POPULATION BIOLOGY. Educ: Cochabamba Univ, AB, 30; Nat Univ Mex, MD. 36. Hon Degrees: PhD, Cochabamba Univ, 50; LLB. Nat Univ Mex, 39. Prof Exp: Petrol geologist. Ministeno de Fomento, Venezuela, 40-42; instr biol. Hunter Col, 45-47; resident path, Kings County Hosp. Brooklyn, 47-49; ed & publisher, Boletin de Medicina Forensics, Caracas, 49-51; lectr & res assoc path, Univ Venezuela, 51-56; Guggenheim fel biol, Yeshiva Univ, 56-57; res assoc pharmacol, NY Univ, 62-65; res assoc anat, 65-67, evolutionary biol, 67-71, RES ASSOC BIOL, UNIV CHICAGO, 71- Concurrent Pos: Consult, Standard Oil Co, 45-47 & Kings County Coroner, 47-49; NIH res grant, 65. Mem: Soc Study Evolution; Am Col Legal Med; Int Acad Path Res: Cytopathology; forensic cytology; paleocytopathology. Mailing Add: Dept of Biol Univ of Chicago Chicago IL 60637.^[2]

Nabi was supposedly born in 1910 in La Paz, Bolivia. After a precocious stay in medical school, he received an M.D. in 1936. He went on to attend grammar and secondary schools, finally receiving a Ph.D. at the Cochabamba University. For a period he resided in Buenos Aires, Argentina, as well as Caracas, Venezuela, where he headed the local affiliate of what was then called Esso Oil. He also was a practicing brain surgeon

and editor of the revolutionary journal *El Fomento*. Despite his multi-tasking, he managed to publish a number of articles and addresses in population biology, evolution and ecology.

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In 1981, Nabi had a letter published in *Nature* complaining that Richard Dawkins suggested both that we were "robot vehicles blindly programmed to preserve the selfish molecules known as genes ... they control us body and mind" and that we need to fight against the tendencies of our genes. Similarly, E. O. Wilson has said that neurobiology provided "a genetically accurate and hence completely fair code of ethics" but also warned against the naturalistic fallacy. ^[6]

Wilson complained to *Nature* magazine that Nabi was an invented character and insisted that he "lifted the two 1975 phrases of mine out of context in a way that reverses the meaning of one". The editors suggested that Nabi was a pseudonym of Lewontin's.^[7] Lewontin wrote to insist he was not "Isidore Nabi", citing Nabi's biography in *American Men and Women of Science* and editorial board position on *Evolutionary Theory*.^[2] Isidore Nabi replied to insist that he was not Isadore Nabi, the author of the letter.^[8]

This all led to a *Nature* editorial in the fall of 1981 stated that Nabi was the pen name of Richard Lewontin, Leigh van Valen, and Richard Lester and decrying its use as deceptive.^[9] Richard Lester wrote an outraged reply insisting that he had not been involved at all and suggesting *Nature* was irresponsible in not checking with him first. The editors suggested that Richard Lester was a pseudonym of Richard Levins.^[10]

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1. van Valen, Leigh (1981-10-08). "Nabi — A life" (<http://www.nature.com/doifinder/10.1038/293422b0>). *Nature*. **293**: 422. doi:10.1038/293422b0 (<https://doi.org/10.1038%2F293422b0>).
2. Lewontin, Richard (1981-05-29). "Credit due to Nabi" (<http://www.nature.com/doifinder/10.1038/291608f0>). *Nature*. **291**: 608. doi:10.1038/291608f0 (<https://doi.org/10.1038%2F291608f0>).
3. Nabi, Isadore (1980). "An Evolutionary Interpretation of the English Sonnet (First Annual Piltdown Lecture on Man and Nature)" (<http://www.autodidactproject.org/other/sn-nabi1.html>). *Science and Nature* (3): 70–74.
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6. Nabi, Isadore (1981-03-19). "Ethics of Genes" (<http://www.nature.com/doifinder/10.1038/290183b0>). *Nature*. **290**: 183. doi:10.1038/290183b0 (<https://doi.org/10.1038%2F290183b0>).
7. Wilson, E. O. (1981-04-23). "Who is Nabi?" (<http://www.nature.com/doifinder/10.1038/290623b0>). *Nature*. **290**: 623. doi:10.1038/290623b0 (<https://doi.org/10.1038%2F290623b0>).
8. Nabi, Isadore (1981-06-04). "It Wasn't Me" (<http://www.nature.com/doifinder/10.1038/291374b0>). *Nature*. **291**: 374. doi:10.1038/291374b0 (<https://doi.org/10.1038%2F291374b0>).
9. Editorial (1981-09-03). "Isadore Nabi, RIP" (<http://www.nature.com/doifinder/10.1038/293002b0>). *Nature*. **293**: 2. doi:10.1038/293002b0 (<https://doi.org/10.1038%2F293002b0>).
10. Lester, Richard (1981-10-29). "Naming Names" (<http://www.nature.com/doifinder/10.1038/2936>

96e0). *Nature*. **293**: 696. doi:10.1038/293696e0 (<https://doi.org/10.1038%2F293696e0>).

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All the Sad Young Literary Men

This is an old revision of this page, as edited by AaronSw (talk | contribs) at 06:13, 12 June 2008 (+heffernan). The present address (URL) is a permanent link to this revision, which may differ significantly from the current revision.

All the Sad Young Literary Men is the debut novel of Keith Gessen, the founder of the journal *n+1*. It centers around the stories of three literary-minded friends living in New York City.

Real-life inspirations

Much of the book appears to be drawn from Gessen's real-life experiences, although with some names changed.

Fictional	Real-life	Cite
Keith	<u>Keith Gessen</u>	[1]
Sasha		
Mark Grossman		
Samuel Mitnick		
Lauren	<u>Karenna Gore</u>	[1]
Prof. Lomaski	<u>Noam Chomsky</u>	[2]
Morris Binkel	<u>Lee Siegel</u>	[1]
<i>New American</i>	<u>The New Republic</u>	[1]
<i>Debate</i>	<u>Dissent</u>	[1]
Cafe 1369	1369 Coffee House (http://www.1369coffeehouse.com/)	
Judith Hestermann	<u>Virginia Heffernan</u>	

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- <http://www.slate.com/id/2189393/pagenum/all/>
- <http://discofsnow.livejournal.com/4032.html>

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=All_the_Sad_Young_Literary_Men&oldid=218799402"



Bobo doll

This is an old revision of this page, as edited by AaronSw (talk | contribs) at 21:45, 16 August 2008 (← Created page with 'A "'Bobo doll'" is a self-balancing inflatable toy that is approximately the same size as a prepubescent child. It was used in the famous [[Bobo doll experiment]...'). The present address (URL) is a permanent link to this revision, which may differ significantly from the current revision.

A **Bobo doll** is a self-balancing inflatable toy that is approximately the same size as a prepubescent child. It was used in the famous Bobo doll experiment.

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Bobo_doll&oldid=232381089"

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Thomas Harris MacDonald

This is an old revision of this page, as edited by [AaronSw \(talk | contribs\)](#) at 22:57, 9 May 2009 (→ *Biography*). The present address (URL) is a [permanent link](#) to this revision, which may differ significantly from the [current revision](#).

Thomas Harris "Chief" MacDonald (b. Montezuma, Iowa) was an America politician with tremendous influence in building the country's interstate highway system. He served as chief of the Iowa State Highway Commission, chief of the Bureau of Public Roads from 1919 to 1939, and commissioner of the Bureau of Public Roads from 1939 until 1953.

He directed national road policy for 34 years, serving under seven different US Presidents. During his time, he supervised the creation of 3.5 million miles of highways. Later, he personally directed the creation of the Alaskan Highway, and helped the countries of Central America in building the Inter-American Highway. "[He] was a force as powerful as his counerpart at the FBI, J. Edgar Hoover," insists historian Stephen B. Goddard, "yet was virtually unknown to most Americans."^[1]

Biography

Born a Scotsman in small-town Montezuma, Iowa to a grain and lumber dealer, he grew up frustrated with the poor state of local roads. Lumber traveled in wooden wagons which were unusable in the spring and fall mud. Most people of the era saw railroads as the solution, but MacDonald went to Iowa State College of Agricultural and Mechanical Arts at Ames to learn road building.

Immediately after graduating college, he was named Iowa highway commissioner, overseeing a budget of just \$5000 a year. He was soon named President of the American Association of State Highway Officials (AASHO) and at the age of 38, was suggested by that group to serve as chief of the Bureau of Public Roads. Congress quickly accepted.

He demanded (and received) a salary increase from \$4500 to \$6000 and remained an AASHO board member. He also insisted on adoption of "the most liberal policy possible under the existing laws, in order to get actual construction work under way as early and as rapidly [as reasonable]."

MacDonald quickly pulled together a coalition including the Portland Cement Association, the American Automobile Association, the American Road Builders Association, the Association of Highway Officials of the North Atlantic States, the Rubber Association of America, the Mississippi Valley Association of State Highway Officials, the National Paving Brick Manufacturer's Association, the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, and more.

MacDonald's power was such that when visiting towns he was given the finest hotel accommodations, free food and drink, and a guided tour of local roads. In 1920, an impostor took advantage of this to swindle the citizens of Blackwell, Oklahoma by taking advantage of their hospitality and passing bad checks.

MacDonald was cool with a severe stare. "When you were in Mr. MacDonald's presence you were quiet. You

spoke only if he asked you to," reports one subordinate. "He came as close ... to characterize what I would call royalty."^[2] He was fanatical about his cause. "Next to the education of the child," he wrote, road building was "the greatest public responsibility."^[3]

MacDonald's collected addresses fill fifteen volumes and many of them argue, despite mounting evidence, that roads would never take traffic away from railroads, but instead would complement them. Such politically convenient claims, often at odds with the facts, would be a hallmark of his work. "Perhaps what set MacDonald apart from his fellow engineers and certainly his railroad competitors," writes one historian, "was his early recognition that to sell roads, Washington would have to market them like a detergent."^[4]

He began what was then called a propaganda campaign to argue that good roads were a human right, with radio addresses as early as 1923; the creation of the Highway Education Board (HEB), an affiliate of the BPR which posed as an independent organization; and the Highway Research Board. The HEB wrote materials for schools, held nationwide contests, published booklets, and had a speakers bureau. He worked closely with the industries that would benefit from roads to extend his Federal budget.

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Related topics

- Robert Moses
- *The Power Broker*

Further reading

- Past FHA Administrators: Thomas Harris MacDonald (<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/administrators/tmacdonald.htm>)
 - FHWA: Firing Thomas H. MacDonald--Twice (<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/infrastructure/firing.cfm>)
- Stephen B. Goddard, *Getting There: The Epic Struggle Between Road and Rail in the American Century* [1] (<http://books.google.com/books?id=pCoK3vn7URcC>)
- Tom Lewis, *Divided Highways: Building the Interstate Highways, Transforming American Life*

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1. Goddard, photo insert p. 5
2. Lewis, 5
3. Lewis, 8

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■



Thomas Harris MacDonald: Difference between revisions

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Revision as of 10:36, 10 August 2009 (edit)

[Dthomsen8](#) ([talk](#) | [contribs](#))

[← Previous edit](#)

Revision as of 18:13, 24 August 2009 (edit)

(undo)

[AaronSw](#) ([talk](#) | [contribs](#))

[\(→ Biography\)](#)

[Next edit →](#)

(5 intermediate revisions by 2 users not shown)

Line 1:

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{{TOCright}}

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==Biography==

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After graduating college, he was named **Assistant in Charge of Good Roads Investigation for the Iowa State Highway Commission (ISHC).** **He then**

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He demanded (and received) a salary increase from \$4,500 to \$6,000 and remained an AASHO board member. He also insisted on adoption of "the most liberal policy possible under the existing laws, in order to get actual construction work under way as early and as rapidly [as reasonable]."

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==Related topics==

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Line 37:

Line 35:

* [http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/administrators/tmacdonald.htm Past FHA Administrators: Thomas Harris MacDonald]

** FHWA: [http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/infrastructure/firing.cfm Firing Thomas H. MacDonald--Twice]

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* Biographical Dictionary of Iowa: [http://digital.lib.uiowa.edu/uipress/bdi/DetailsPage.aspx?id=241 MacDonald, Thomas Harris]

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* [[American National Biography]]: [http://www.anb.org/articles/06/06-00817.html Thomas MacDonald]

* Stephen B. Goddard, ''Getting There: The Epic Struggle Between Road and Rail in the American Century'' <!-- 45, 62, 84, 96f, 100-118, 144, 156, 158-62, 166, 170-71, 176-78, 182, 185, 198 --> [http://books.google.com/books?id=pCoK3vn7URcC]

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Line 46:

{{DEFAULTSORT:Macdonald, Thomas Harris}}

– [[Category:~~Year of birth missing~~]]

– [[Category:~~Possibly living people~~]]

Line 46:

{{DEFAULTSORT:Macdonald, Thomas Harris}}

+ [[Category:1881 births]]

+ [[Category:1957 deaths]]

Revision as of 18:13, 24 August 2009

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MacDonald quickly pulled together a coalition including the Portland Cement Association, the American Automobile Association, the American Road Builders Association, the Association of Highway Officials of the North Atlantic States, the Rubber Association of America, the Mississippi Valley Association of State Highway Officials, the National Paving Brick Manufacturer's Association, the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, and more.

MacDonald's power was such that when visiting towns he was given the finest hotel accommodations, free food and drink, and a guided tour of local roads. In 1920, an impostor took advantage of this to swindle the citizens of Blackwell, Oklahoma by taking advantage of their hospitality and passing bad checks.

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- Robert Moses
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- Biographical Dictionary of Iowa: MacDonald, Thomas Harris (<http://digital.lib.uiowa.edu/uipress/bdi/DetailsPage.aspx?id=241>)
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- Pete Davies, *American Road*

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1. Goddard, photo insert p. 5
2. Lewis, 5
3. Lewis, 8

4. Goddard, p. 109

5. William E. Lind, "Thomas H. MacDonald" (M.A. thesis, American Univ., 1965), p. 103

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Richard H. Bradley

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Richard H. Bradley is an American developer. He served as Deputy Commissioner of Public Transportation for Hartford, Connecticut. He then became Executive Director of the Downtown Council for Hartford. He was then appointed President of the International Downtown Association in April 1984, where he served until 1996, when he stepped down to become Executive Director the Downtown Washington, D.C. Business Improvement District he helped create.

The DC BID has been named one of the most successful in the country; during his tenure there DC went from being deep in debt and taken over by the Federal government to having a vibrant, walkable downtown whose revenues made up nearly half the city budget.

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- G. William Domhoff and Richard Gendron, *The Leftmost City: Power and Progressive Politics in Santa Cruz* (<http://leftmostcity.com/>) (Westview Press, 2008)

External links

- Template:Pdf
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List of United States quangos

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This is a **list of [quangos](#) in the [United States of America](#)**.

- [Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers](#) (ICANN)
- [National Center for Missing and Exploited Children](#) (NCMEC)

Related topics

- [List of United States federal agencies](#)
-

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Twitch (service)

This is an old revision of this page, as edited by AaronSw (talk | contribs) at 16:27, 27 October 2011 (→ *Partners*). The present address (URL) is a permanent link to this revision, which may differ significantly from the current revision.

TwitchTV is an online video platform designed for broadcasting and viewing people playing video games live. The site attracted 8 million unique viewers in July of 2011.^{[1][2]} The company is headquartered in San Francisco and was created by Justin Kan and Emmett Shear, two of the co-founders of Justin.tv.

History

After Justin.tv launched in 2006, the site quickly began building subject-specific content categories like Social, Tech, Sports, Entertainment, News & Events, Gaming and others. Gaming, in particular, grew very fast and became the most popular content on the site.^[3]

The company then decided to spin off the gaming content under a separate brand at a separate site. They named it TwitchTV, inspired by the term twitch gameplay. It launched officially in public beta on June 6, 2011.^[4]

Partners

In July 2011, TwitchTV launched its Partner Program.^[5] Similar to the Partner Program of other video sites like YouTube, the TwitchTV Partner Program allows popular content producers to share in the ad revenue generated from their streams.

TwitchTV's partners include popular professional gamers, tournaments, leagues and other gaming organizations including Day9, IGN Pro League, DreamHack, Towellie, Swiftor, 4Player Podcast, Destructoid, Electronic Sports League, and others.

Content and audience

TwitchTV features a broad range of videogame streams including all game genres like real-time strategy (RTS) games, fighting games, racing games, and first-person shooter games, among others. Popular titles on the site include StarCraft II, Call of Duty: Black Ops, League of Legends, Street Fighter, HALO, and many others.

The TwitchTV audience mainly consists of hard-core gamers, skewing heavily young and male.

Related topics

- Livestream
- Machinima
- MLG

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Justin Kan

This is an old revision of this page, as edited by AaronSw (talk | contribs) at 17:00, 3 November 2011 (*first attempt*). The present address (URL) is a permanent link to this revision, which may differ significantly from the current revision.

Justin Kan (born 1983) is an Internet entrepreneur and investor. He is the co-founder of live video platforms Justin.tv and TwitchTV, as well as the mobile social video application, Socialcam.^[1] He also serves as a part-time partner at venture capital firm Y Combinator^[2]. His attempt to broadcast his entire life at Justin.tv popularized the term "lifecasting".

He also contributes to the technology news site TechCrunch^[3] and co-founded Kiko Software, the first ajax based online calendar, with Emmett Shear.^[4] Kan graduated from Yale University in 2005 with degrees in physics and philosophy.

Justin.tv

In 2007, Justin Kan and partners Emmett Shear, Michael Seibel and Kyle Vogt, started Justin.tv, a 24-7 live video feed of Kan's life, broadcast via a webcam attached to his head.^[5]

Kan's "lifecasting" lasted about eight months. The novelty of Kan's concept attracted media attention, and resulting interviews with him included one by Ann Curry on the Today Show. Viewers accompanied Kan as he walked the streets of San Francisco, sometimes involved in both pre-planned events (trapeze lesson, dance lesson) and also spontaneous situations (being invited into the local Scientology center by a sidewalk recruiter).

Afterward, the company decided to transition to providing a live video platform so anyone could publish a live video stream. Justin.tv, the platform, launched in 2007^{[6][7]} and is now one of the largest live video platforms in the world with more than 30 million unique users every month.

TwitchTV

After Justin.tv launched in 2006, the site quickly began building subject-specific content categories like Social, Tech, Sports, Entertainment, News & Events, Gaming and others. Gaming, in particular, grew very fast and became the most popular content on the site.^[8]

The company then decided to spin off the gaming content under a separate brand at a separate site. They named it TwitchTV, inspired by the term twitch gameplay. It launched officially in public beta on June 6, 2011.^[9]

Socialcam

Socialcam launched March 7, 2011.^[10] Socialcam is a mobile social video application for iPhone and Android. It allows users to capture and share video online and on mobile, as well as via Facebook, Twitter, and other social networks.

The application has eclipsed 2 million downloads and has continued to add features list, most notably with the addition of video filters.^[11]

Y Combinator

Kan became a part-time partner at Y Combinator in June 2011, where he offers advice to the new startups in each batch.^[12] He was a member of the first batch of YC-funded startups in 2005 for Kiko Calendar, and was funded by YC again for Justin.tv.^[13]

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Emmett Shear

This is an old revision of this page, as edited by AaronSw (talk | contribs) at 17:05, 3 November 2011 (*first draft*). The present address (URL) is a permanent link to this revision, which may differ significantly from the current revision.

Emmett Shear (born 1983) is an Internet entrepreneur and investor. He is the co-founder of live video platforms Justin.tv and TwitchTV. He's also a part-time partner at venture capital firm Y Combinator.^[1] Shear is also co-founder of Kiko Software, the first AJAX-based online calendar.^[2] Shear graduated from Yale University in 2005 with a degree in computer science.

Justin.tv

In 2006, Shear, along with partners Justin Kan, Michael Seibel and Kyle Vogt, started Justin.tv, a 24-7 live video feed of Kan's life, broadcast via a webcam attached to his head.^[3]

Kan's "lifecasting" lasted about eight months but the four partners decided to transition to providing a live video platform so anyone could publish a live video stream. Justin.tv, the platform, launched in 2007^{[4][5]} and is now one of the largest live video platforms in the world with more than 30 million unique users every month.

On August 29, 2011, Shear became CEO.^[6]

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Ben Wikler

This is an old revision of this page, as edited by AaronSw (talk | contribs) at 16:05, 4 November 2011 (add some more facts). The present address (URL) is a permanent link to this revision, which may differ significantly from the current revision.

Ben Wikler (b. February 3^[1]), is an American political campaigner.

Biography

Wikler grew up in Madison, Wisconsin where he cofounded an entirely student-run newspaper known as *The Yellow Press*.^[2] While a student, he won election to the student senate^[3] and launched Students United in Defense of Schools^[4] with Peter Koechley^[5] to demand increased school funding^[6] and succeeded in allowing students to elect a representative to the Madison School Board.^{[7][8]} He also organized protests against granting Coca-Cola exclusive access to Madison schools.^[9] During high school he also worked for Wisconsin gubernatorial candidate Ed Garvey.^[10]

In 1999, he begun attending Harvard University, where he studied economics.^[11] While a student, he cofounded the Student Global AIDS Campaign (SGAC) and the Harvard AIDS Coalition. He represented the SGAC at the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on AIDS in New York, the UN World Youth Forum in Senegal, and the International AIDS Conference in Barcelona. He also worked for economist Jeffrey Sachs^[12] and interned for Sen. Russ Feingold^[13]. He also served as editor-in-chief of the *Harvard Review of Philosophy*, contributed to *The Onion*, and advised Wesley Clark's campaign for President.^[10]

While at Harvard, he joined TeamFranken, a group of students who assisted Al Franken in writing his #1 bestseller, *Lies and the Lying Liars Who Tell Them: A Fair and Balanced Look at the Right*. Wikler took a term off to help Franken "through every step of the process" of writing the book.^[14] "When I was staying with the Frankens [to finish the book], we'd get up around 10 or 11 and then work for fourteen or fifteen hours," he told an interviewer. "We'd stop only for meals and a little break before dinner. It was exhausting, but it was also exhilarating, because he's so funny. We were constantly cracking up."^[10]

After college, he became a founding producer for Al Franken's radio show, *The Al Franken Show* where he assisted with Franken's sequel, *The Truth (With Jokes)*. "It would not have been possible without Ben Wikler," Franken writes. "Ben reminds me of myself when I was his age, except smarter, wiser, more worldly, better read, more passionate, much much taller, and just as funny. Ben was with me every step of the way on this book. I cannot thank him enough."^[15]

In 2006 he left to become editor-in-chief of 23/6, a comedy news website created as a coproduction of the Huffington Post and Barry Diller's IAC. He also served as press secretary for Sherrod Brown's U.S. Senate campaign.

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Ben Wikler: Difference between revisions

[Help](#)

VisualW text

Inline



Revision as of 16:30, 4 November 2011

(edit)

[Meleoi](#) (talk | contribs)

(Added reference re 23/6 and changed chronology vis-a-vis Senate race)

[← Previous edit](#)

Revision as of 20:02, 4 November 2011

(edit) (undo)

[AaronSw](#) (talk | contribs)

(add fossil of the day)

[Next edit →](#)

(One intermediate revision by the same user not shown)

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19. *The Truth*, 111

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Thomas J. Donohue: Difference between revisions

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Revision as of 10:47, 13 March 2012 (edit)

[Stevenmitchell](#) (talk | contribs)

([→ Career: internal reference](#))

[← Previous edit](#)

Revision as of 19:43, 16 July 2012 (edit)

(undo)

[AaronSw](#) (talk | contribs)

m (*fixed a typo*)

[Next edit →](#)

(2 intermediate revisions by the same user not shown)

Line 1:

− `{{BLP sources|date=July 2008}}`

`[[Image:Staff donohue.jpg|thumb|right|
CEO Tom J. Donohue]]`

`'''Thomas J. Donohue Sr.''' (born 1938) is the President and CEO of the [[United States Chamber of Commerce]] located in [[Washington, D.C.]]
<ref>http://www.whorunsgov.com/Profiles/Thomas_J_Donohue</ref> The Chamber of Commerce supports pro-business causes, and it is the largest and oldest [[trade association]] in the United States.<ref name=NYTimes2009>Broder JM. (2009). [http://www.nytimes.com/2009/11/19/business/energy-environment/19CHAMBER.html?ref=todayspaper&pagewanted=all Storm Over the Chamber]. ''NY Times''.</ref> He has been the Chamber's president since 1997.`

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Henry Viscardi, the group's founder, says that when he met Donohue, "I sat him down across the desk from me and asked what job he wanted to have down the road. He said, 'I want your job.' That's Tom Donohue for you."<ref

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/25156224.html?dids=25156224:25156224&FMT=ABS&FMTS=ABS:FT&type=current&date=Jan+04%2C+1998&

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desc=COVER+STORY+%2F+Full-

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== Family ==

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Line 22:

Line 37:

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– {{Reflist|2}}

+ {{Reflist}}

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Revision as of 19:43, 16 July 2012

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Donohue has a wife named Liz and three sons.

References

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2. Steven Pearlstein, "The Hard Bargainer; Donohue Brings Pragmatist's Head and Fighter's Heart to Venerable Business Group" (<http://pqasb.pqarchiver.com/washingtonpost/access/13965317.html?FMT=ABS&FMTS=ABS:FT&date=Sep+7%2C+1997&author=Steven+Pearlstein&pub=The+Washington+Post&edition=&startpage=H.01&desc=The+Hard+Bargainer%3B+Donohue+Brings+Pragmatist%27s+Head+and+Fighter%27s+Heart+to+Venerable+Business+Group>), *Washington Post*, Sep 7, 1997
3. James Verini, "Show Him the Money" (<http://www.washingtonmonthly.com/features/2010/1007.verini.html>), *Washington Monthly*, July/August 2010
4. James Toedtman, "Full-Court Press for Business" ([http://pqasb.pqarchiver.com/newsday/access/25156224.html?dids=25156224:25156224&FMT=ABS&FMTS=ABS:FT&type=current&date=Jan+04%2C+1998&author=By+James+Toedtman.+WASHINGTON+BUREAU+CHIEF&pub=Newsday+\(Combined+editions\)&desc=COVER+STORY+%2F+Full-Court+Press+for+Business&pqatl=google](http://pqasb.pqarchiver.com/newsday/access/25156224.html?dids=25156224:25156224&FMT=ABS&FMTS=ABS:FT&type=current&date=Jan+04%2C+1998&author=By+James+Toedtman.+WASHINGTON+BUREAU+CHIEF&pub=Newsday+(Combined+editions)&desc=COVER+STORY+%2F+Full-Court+Press+for+Business&pqatl=google)), *Newsday*, Jan 4, 1998
5. Jim Vandehei, "Business Lobby Recovers Its Clout By Dispensing Favors for Members" (<http://online.wsj.com/article/SB100015411979219346.html>), *Wall Street Journal*

Template:Persondata

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Fred Kaplan (biographer)

This is an old revision of this page, as edited by AaronSw ([talk](#) | [contribs](#)) at 00:48, 2 August 2012 (*first draft*). The present address (URL) is a permanent link to this revision, which may differ significantly from the current revision.

Fred Kaplan is Distinguished Professor Emeritus of English at Queens College and the Graduate Center of the City University of New York. He is the author of several biographies. His book *Thomas Carlyle* was a finalist for the National Book Critics Circle Award and the Pulitzer Prize. He lives in Boothbay, Maine.

Books

- *Lincoln: The Biography of a Writer* (2008)
 - *The Singular Mark Twain: A Biography* (2003)
 - *Gore Vidal: A Biography* (1999)
 - *Henry James: The Imagination of Genius, A Biography* (1992)
 - *Dickens: A Biography* (1988)
 - *Sacred tears: sentimentality in Victorian literature* (1987)
 - *Thomas Carlyle: A Biography* (1983)
 - *Dickens and mesmerism: the hidden springs of fiction* (1975)
-

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Editor's note (vol. 3)

The present volume covers the years 2006 to the end.

This period contains such events as Aaron writing the biography for the Afghan minister of education using a photo he took of him, Aaron's apparent enthusiasm for the, just released or t.b.r., Amazon Kindle. Psychologists covered by Aaron included one specialized in shyness and now another, this time specializing in weight loss (it is relevant in light of his own issues...).

Among his last actions were the creation of the pages for Twitch and its founder, and the creation of the page for Ben Wikler (at the end of 2011).

3 periods can be distinguished in Swartz's activity on Wikipedia : a peak period from 2003 to about 2006, followed by a first slow down afterwards, and more limited activity after 2011.

Aaron famously published about his experiences as a wikipedian on *Raw Thought* (his blog). He evoked repeatedly a "vibrant community" but also saw dangers on the horizon. As a conclusion to the first part of these series of writings he wrote :

"I worry that Wikipedia, as we know it, might not last. That its feisty democracy might ossify into staid bureaucracy, that its innovation might stagnate into conservatism, that its growth might slow to stasis. Were such things to happen, I know I could not just stand by and watch the tragedy. Wikipedia is just too important — both as a resource and as a model — to see fail."

(‘Wikimedia at the Crossroads’)

Technical notes

| 24.13.224.74 |

Internet Service Provider:
Comcast Cable
Country:
United States, Illinois, Highland Park
City:
Highland Park
Hostname:
comcast.net
Region/state:
Illinois
Area code:
60035

(that may have been his home, high school or an institution in the city)

| 164.68.21.120, 164.68.21.109, 164.68.21.105, 164.68.21.86 |

Internet Service Provider:
Comcast Cable
Country:
United States, Illinois, Lake Forest
City:
Lake Forest
Hostname:
-
Region/state:
Illinois
Area code:
60045

(could be Lake Forest College)

| 12.207.74.63 |

IP information services show divergences and discrepancies between them and are not always reliable. The only common point is AT&T for Internet Service Provider and city : New York (New York), Middletown (New Jersey), or Milwaukee (Wisconsin)...

———— annex ————



Strong collaboration: Revision history

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There is no revision history for this page.

This page does not exist. The deletion, protection, and move log for the page are provided below for reference.

- [18:48, 30 January 2008 Keeper76 \(talk | contribs\)](#) deleted page [Strong collaboration](#) (*[AFD: Deleted after discussion at Articles for Deletion](#)*)

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Thomas Harris MacDonald: Difference between revisions

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☒ Visual ☐ Text ☐ Inline ☐

Revision as of 00:54, 24 August 2009 (edit)

[AaronSw](#) (talk | [contribs](#))

[← Previous edit](#)

Revision as of 00:56, 24 August 2009 (edit)

(undo)

[Canadian Paul](#) (talk | [contribs](#))

(Clean up per WP:DATE)

[Next edit →](#)

Line 1:

`'''Thomas Harris "Chief" MacDonald'''
(July 23, 1881, [[Leadville, Colorado]]
–April 7, 1957, [[College Station,
Texas]]) was an American politician
with tremendous influence in building
the country's interstate highway
system. He served as chief of the
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chief of the [[Bureau of Public
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He directed national road policy for 34 years, serving under seven different [[US Presidents]]. During his time, he supervised the creation of 3.5 million miles of highways. Later, he personally directed the creation of the [[Alaskan Highway]], and helped the countries of Central America in building the Inter-American Highway. "[He] was a force as powerful as his counterpart at the FBI, [[J. Edgar Hoover]]," insists historian Stephen B. Goddard, "yet was virtually

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unknown to most Americans."
<ref>Goddard, photo insert p. 5</ref>

unknown to most Americans."
<ref>Goddard, photo insert p. 5</ref>

Line 6:

==Biography==

Born a Scotsman in a Colorado log-cabin, his family moved to [[Poweshiek County, Iowa]] when he was young. (He attended elementary and high school in [[Montezuma, Iowa]].) His father grain and lumber dealer and he grew up frustrated with the poor state of local roads. Lumber traveled in wooden wagons which were unusable in the spring and fall mud. Most people of the era saw railroads as the solution, but MacDonald went to [[Iowa State College]] of Agricultural and Mechanical Arts at [[Ames, Iowa|Ames]] (transferring after a year at [[Iowa Normal College]]) to learn road building as a student of [[Anson Marston]]. He received his degree in 1904. (His senior thesis, written with L. T. Gaylord, was titled "Iowa Good Roads Investigations.")

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After graduating college, he was named Assistant in Charge of Good Roads Investigation for the Iowa State Highway Commission (ISHC). He then became chief engineer and then Iowa highway commissioner, overseeing a budget of just \$5,000 a year. He was soon named President of the [[American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials|American Association of State Highway Officials]] (AASHO) and at the age of 38, was suggested by that group to serve as chief of the Bureau of Public

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Line 24:

He persuaded Congress to grant him the authority to sign contracts with the states. He used this to write contracts promising the states money, which the U.S. Government was then obliged to fulfill (the US Constitution says that Congress may not abrogate any contracts). President [[Franklin Delano Roosevelt]] fought bitterly to have MacDonald's powers repealed.

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In 1947, toward the end of his career, MacDonald argued for an end of "the preferential use of private automobiles" in cities and said he AASHO should "promote the patronage of mass transit. ... Unless this reversal can be accomplished, indeed, the traffic problems of the larger cities may become well nigh insoluble." But it was too late; in 1953, President Eisenhower asked for his resignation.

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==Related topics==

==Related topics==

Line 43:

{{DEFAULTSORT:Macdonald, Thomas Harris}}

Line 43:

{{DEFAULTSORT:Macdonald, Thomas Harris}}

- [[Category:~~Year of birth missing~~]]

+ [[Category:1881 births]]

- [[Category:~~Possibly living people~~]]

+ [[Category:1957 deaths]]

Revision as of 00:56, 24 August 2009

Thomas Harris "Chief" MacDonald (July 23, 1881 – April 7, 1957) was an American politician with tremendous influence in building the country's interstate highway system. He served as chief of the Iowa State Highway Commission, chief of the Bureau of Public Roads from 1919 to 1939, and commissioner of the Bureau of Public Roads from 1939 until 1953.

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Born a Scotsman in a Leadville, Colorado log-cabin, his family moved to Poweshiek County, Iowa when he was young. (He attended elementary and high school in Montezuma, Iowa.) His father grain and lumber dealer and he grew up frustrated with the poor state of local roads. Lumber traveled in wooden wagons which were unusable in the spring and fall mud. Most people of the era saw railroads as the solution, but MacDonald went to Iowa State College of Agricultural and Mechanical Arts at Ames (transferring after a year at Iowa Normal College) to learn road building as a student of Anson Marston. He received his degree in 1904. (His senior thesis, written with L. T. Gaylord, was titled "Iowa Good Roads Investigations.")

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He demanded (and received) a salary increase from \$4,500 to \$6,000 and remained an AASHO board member. He also insisted on adoption of "the most liberal policy possible under the existing laws, in order to get actual construction work under way as early and as rapidly [as reasonable]."

MacDonald quickly pulled together a coalition including the Portland Cement Association, the American Automobile Association, the American Road Builders Association, the Association of Highway Officials of the North Atlantic States, the Rubber Association of America, the Mississippi Valley Association of State Highway Officials, the National Paving Brick Manufacturer's Association, the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, and more.

MacDonald's power was such that when visiting towns he was given the finest hotel accommodations, free food and drink, and a guided tour of local roads. In 1920, an impostor took advantage of this to swindle the citizens of Blackwell, Oklahoma by taking advantage of their hospitality and passing bad checks.

MacDonald was cool with a severe stare. "When you were in Mr. MacDonald's presence you were quiet. You spoke only if he asked you to," reports one subordinate. "He came as close ... to characterize what I would call royalty."^[2] And he was fanatical about his cause. "Next to the education of the child," he wrote, road building was "the greatest public responsibility."^[3]

MacDonald's collected addresses fill fifteen volumes and many of them argue, despite mounting evidence,

that roads would never take traffic away from railroads, but instead would complement them. Such politically convenient claims, often at odds with the facts, would be a hallmark of his work. "Perhaps what set MacDonald apart from his fellow engineers and certainly his railroad competitors," writes one historian, "was his early recognition that to sell roads, Washington would have to market them like a detergent."^[4]

He begun what was then called a propaganda campaign to argue that good roads were a human right, with radio addresses as early as 1923; the creation of the Highway Education Board (HEB), an affiliate of the BPR which posed as an independent organization; and the Highway Research Board. The HEB wrote materials for schools, held nationwide contests, published booklets, and had a speakers bureau. He worked closely with the industries that would benefit from roads to extend his Federal budget.

He persuaded Congress to grant him the authority to sign contracts with the states. He used this to write contracts promising the states money, which the U.S. Government was then obliged to fulfill (the US Constitution says that Congress may not abrogate any contracts). President Franklin Delano Roosevelt fought bitterly to have MacDonald's powers repealed.

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Related topics

- Robert Moses
- *The Power Broker*

Further reading

- Past FHA Administrators: Thomas Harris MacDonald (<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/administrators/tmacdonald.htm>)
 - FHWA: Firing Thomas H. MacDonald--Twice (<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/infrastructure/firing.cfm>)
- Biographical Dictionary of Iowa: MacDonald, Thomas Harris (<http://digital.lib.uiowa.edu/uipress/bdi/DetailsPage.aspx?id=241>)
- Stephen B. Goddard, *Getting There: The Epic Struggle Between Road and Rail in the American Century* [1] (<http://books.google.com/books?id=pCoK3vn7URcC>)
- Tom Lewis, *Divided Highways: Building the Interstate Highways, Transforming American Life*
- Pete Davies, *American Road*

References

1. Goddard, photo insert p. 5
2. Lewis, 5
3. Lewis, 8
4. Goddard, p. 109

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■

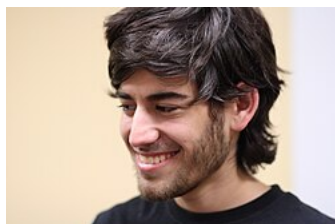


WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia

User:AaronSw



This Wikipediaian is deceased. Their user page is preserved here in their memory.



Aaron H. Swartz known as **AaronSw** on
Wikipedia

Departed January 11, 2013

"I just can't believe someone so brilliant is gone so soon." /FETCHCOMMS/

This is an irreconcilable loss for humanity! We were fortunate to share his association, and as stewards, responsible to adopt his endeavors into our care, and conservancy. RIP **(condolences)**

I am Aaron Swartz (backlinks (https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Special:Whatlinkshere&target=Aaron_Swartz)). See my homepage (<http://www.aaronsw.com/>) for more about me. See meta for other wikis I participate in.

I am one of the top 1500 Wikipedia editors.

Wikipediaian's notebook: /Policy comments

/Books every citizen must read

/Confusingly-similar names

/Cities

/New words

/Song lyrics

/Quotes

/Things without names

/Various lists

/PC algorithm

/David Foster Wallace nonfiction

/David Foster Wallace fiction

/George Saunders

Userfied:

/Perfectly Legal

/Idioms

Detailed articles I've written:

- George Gilder
- Tom the Dancing Bug

- Commerce Clause
- Trusted computing
- Online Copyright Infringement Liability Limitation Act
- DMCA 1201
- Restoring the Lost Constitution
- List of left-wing organizations (now at SourceWatch (http://www.sourcewatch.org/index.php?title=List_of_progressive_groups))
- John Searle

Created or wrote most of:

1. US Civil liberties
2. Tom the Dancing Bug
3. Ex parte McCardle
4. United States v. Morrison
5. Clarence Thomas
6. Ruben Bolling (1l)
7. Alex Kozinski
8. United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit
9. Gill Sans (stub)
10. Dave Winer
11. Ralph Nader
12. United States v. Lopez
13. Commerce Clause
14. Edward Felten (1p)
15. Louis Menand (1p)
16. Jason Shiga (1p)
17. Philip Greenspun
18. Primary Colors
19. Joe Klein
20. 1992 Democratic presidential primary
21. WGBH (stub)
22. Arrested Development (TV series) (stub)
23. List of Academy Awards ceremonies
24. Angel (television series) plot summary
25. Can't sleep, clown'll eat me
26. Al Gore's views
27. Trusted computing
28. Ellen Malcolm (1p)
29. Esther Peterson (1p)
30. America Coming Together (2l)
31. Peter Suber (1p)

32. Public Knowledge (1p)
33. Mike Godwin (2l)
34. Snuffle
35. Bernstein v. United States
36. Greg Knauss (2l)
37. So New Media (1l)
38. Ben Brown (1l)
39. Reed Hundt (2l)
40. Rob Pike
41. Seth Schoen
42. Richard Koufey
43. Air America Radio
44. The O'Franken Factor
45. Lizz Winstead (1l)
46. Richard Mellon Scaife (1l)
47. Katherine Lanpher (1l)
48. David Sirota (1l)
49. Herbert Stein (2l)
50. The Randi Rhodes Show (1p)
51. The Majority Report (1l)
52. The Ed Schultz Show (2l)
53. Unfiltered (1l)
54. UNfiltered (2l)
55. Mark Walsh (2l)
56. So What Else is News? (2l)
57. Marty Kaplan (stub)
58. Ben Cohen (2l)
59. Atrios (2l)
60. FSF Award for the Advancement of Free Software
61. L. Peter Deutsch (2l)
62. Audio description
63. Highland Park High School
64. American High (Television)
65. Shattered Glass
66. The Ben Stiller Show
67. David Cross (actor)
68. Andy Breckman
69. Religious Freedom Restoration Act
70. EFF Pioneer Award
71. Award (1l)
72. Computers, Freedom, and Privacy (stub)

73. [Computer Professionals for Social Responsibility \(1l\)](#)
74. [Norbert Wiener Prize](#)
75. [Norbert Wiener Prize in Applied Mathematics](#)
76. [Norbert Wiener Award for Social and Professional Responsibility](#)
77. [Equal protection clause](#)
78. [DMCA 1201](#)
79. [Online Copyright Infringement Liability Limitation Act](#)
80. [Fred A. Leuchter](#)
81. [Garry Shandling \(2l\)](#)
82. [Jack Kelley](#)
83. [World Journalism Institute](#)
84. [Foot in Mouth award](#)
85. [Media Matters for America](#)
86. [Brent Bozell \(1l\)](#)
87. [List of real-life characters](#)
88. [Emmy Award for Main Title Design](#)
89. [Restoring the Lost Constitution](#)
90. [J. Bradford DeLong](#)
91. [David Bossie](#)
92. [Citizens United](#)
93. [Robert Reich](#)
94. [Ira Magaziner \(2l\)](#)
95. [American Constitution Society \(2p\)](#)
96. [Ralph Neas \(1l\)](#)
97. [Laurence Tribe \(1l\)](#)
98. [Bob Woodward](#)
99. [Anthony Lewis \(stub\)](#)
100. [Galoob v. Nintendo](#)
101. [Firing Line \(2p\)](#)
102. [James Fallows](#)
103. [Charles Murray \(dis\)](#)
104. [Charles Murray \(comedian\) \(2l\)](#)
105. [Charles Murray \(author\) \(1p\)](#)
106. [Okrent's law](#)
107. [Robert Krulwich](#)
108. [List of left-wing organizations](#)
109. [Hawk's Nest](#)
110. [Moral Mazes](#)
111. [NCTE Orwell Award](#)
112. [National Council of Teachers of English](#)
113. [Tanner '88](#)

114. [Joan Claybrook](#)
115. [The Yes Men](#)
116. [Robert McChesney](#)
117. [Ad Council](#)
118. [Nicholas von Hoffman](#)
119. [Jeff Hawkins](#)
120. [On Intelligence \(1l\)](#)
121. [Memory-prediction framework](#)
122. [Adam Curtis](#)
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135. [Hum poll](#)
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138. [Question Authority](#)
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152. [Richard Metzger \(1l\)](#)
153. [Deirdre English \(1p\)](#)
154. [Norman Podhoretz](#)

155. Lawrence Lessing (2l)
156. Jeff Robbin
157. Ayelish McGarvey
158. George Gilder
159. Shouting fire in a crowded theater
160. Peter Stearns
161. Chris Anderson (The Long Tail)
162. L. Brent Bozell Jr.
163. Seth Roberts
164. Paul Buchheit
165. Dean Baker
166. Thomas Geoghegan
167. Lean's Engine Reporter
168. Strong collaboration
169. Robert Pollin
170. Ernst von Pfuel
171. James Peck
172. Ben Ehrenreich
173. Joe Kraus
174. Joseph Alsop (1p)
175. Douglas Caddy (1l)
176. Lawrence A. Kimpton
177. Mr. Chips
178. John Strugnell
179. George Scialabba
180. When Prophecy Fails
181. Leon Festinger
182. Five finger exercise (2l)
183. Holmstrom's theorem
184. John Searle
185. Questions (game)
186. Mohamad Hanif Atmar
187. I Am America (And So Can You!)
188. Amazon Kindle
189. les UX
190. Atul Gawande
191. Isadore Nabi
192. All the Sad Young Literary Men
193. Bobo doll (2l)
194. Thomas Harris MacDonald (long)
195. Richard H. Bradley

196. List of United States quangos

197. TwitchTV

198. Justin Kan

199. Emmett Shear

200. Ben Wikler

201. Tom J. Donohue

202. Fred Kaplan (biographer)

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