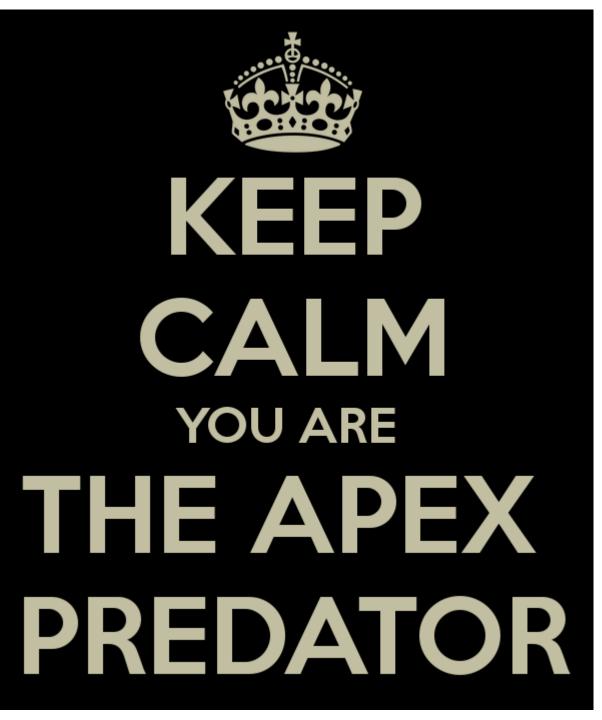
SBL Colin Williams

Director, SBL
Honorary Fellow, University of Warwick
Visiting Professor, De Montfort University
Editor, "CyberTalk"







apex predator.

(\a-,peks 'pre-de-ter, -,tor.)

n. Predator with no predators of their own, residing at the top of their food chain.

Apex predator species occupy the highest trophic level(s) and have a crucial role in maintaining the health of their ecosystems



memegenerator.net



How long could you survive chained to a **Bunk Bed** with a **Velociraptor**?

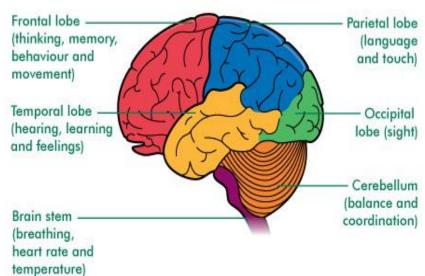






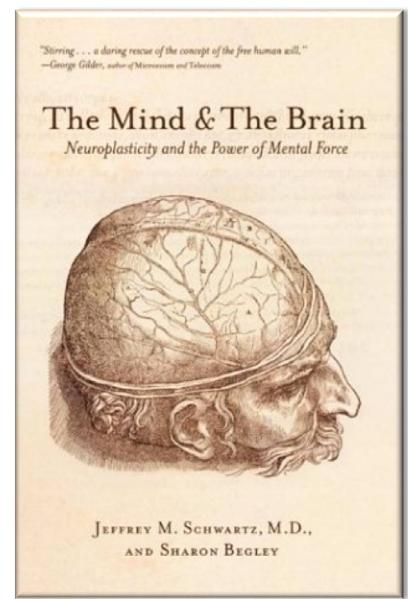


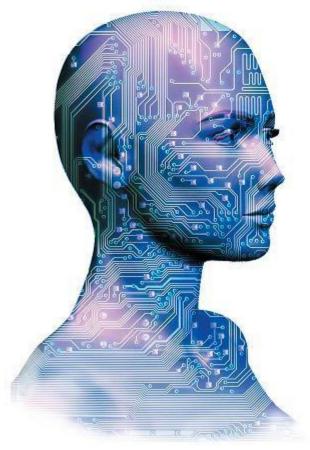
30 DAYS without FOOD

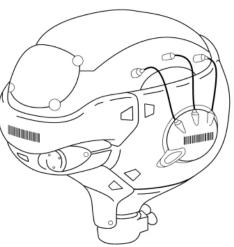


Cogito ergo sum.
[My brain is active, therefore I exist.]



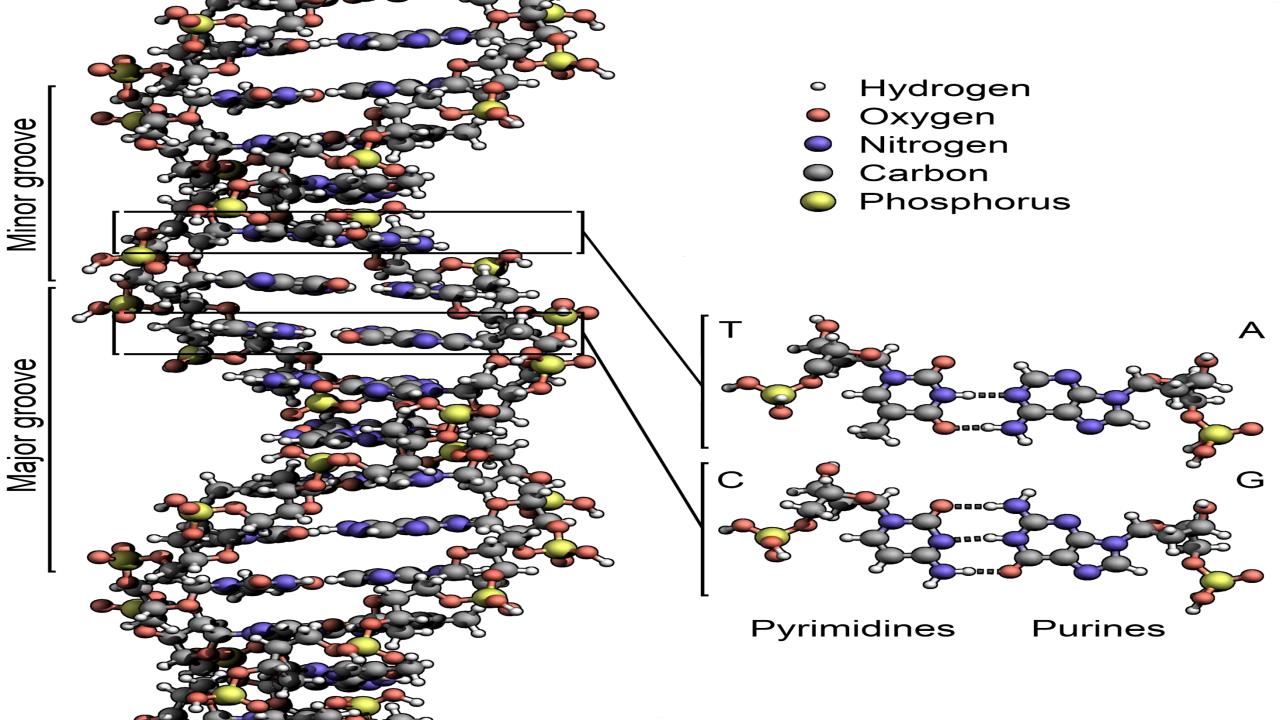










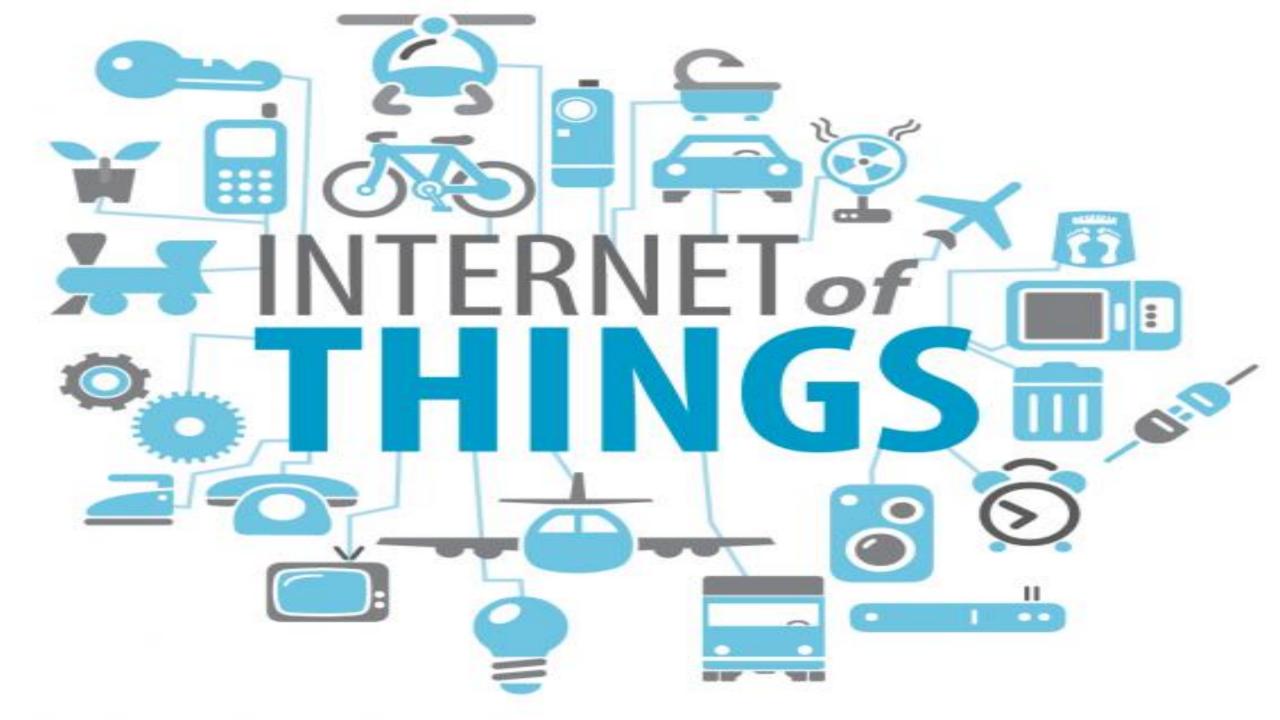








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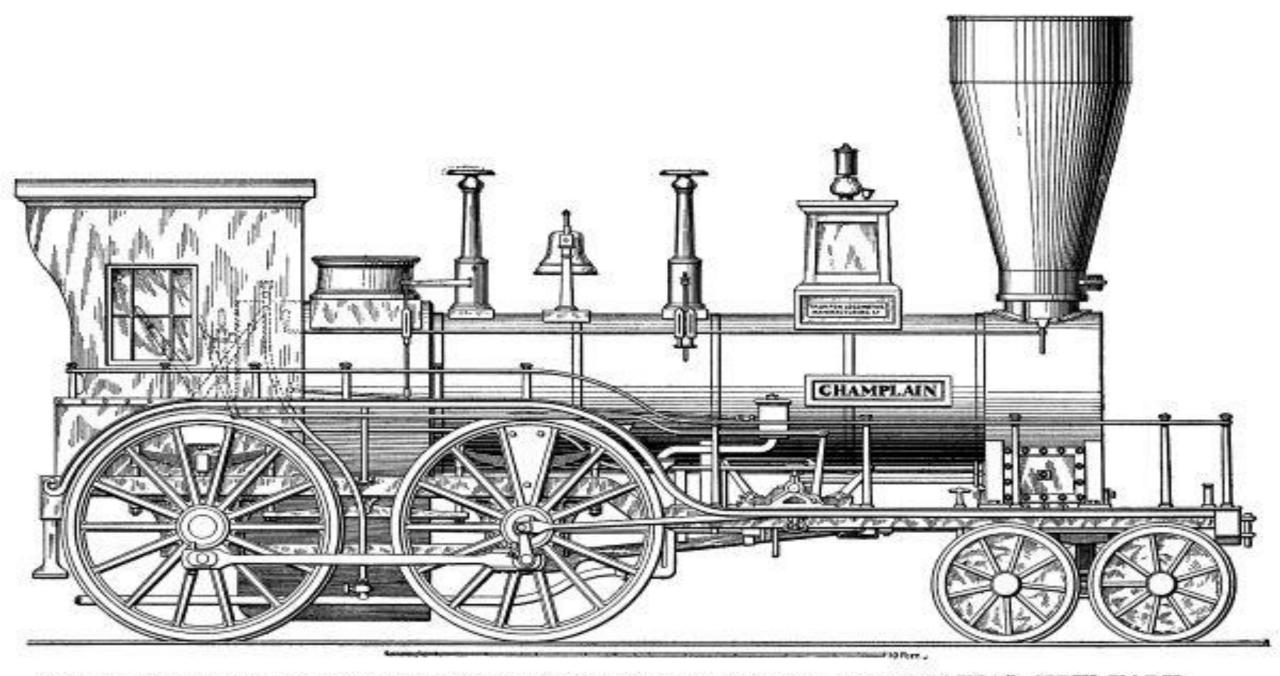
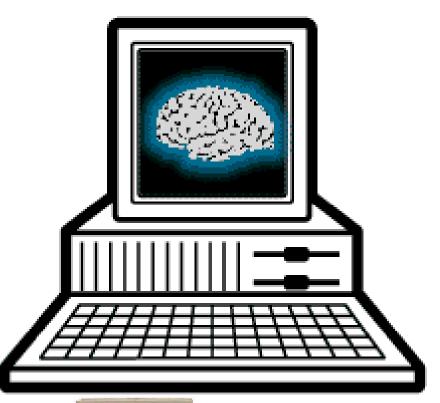


Fig. 17.—EXPRESS ENGINE, HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, 1849—AN ORIGINAL NEW YORK CENTRAL FLIER.





PSYCHOLOGY AND PHILOSOPHY

Note: The Company of the Company of

H-Gran Meter Maral Obligation - Process and London by H. J Vickett C. U. Brown

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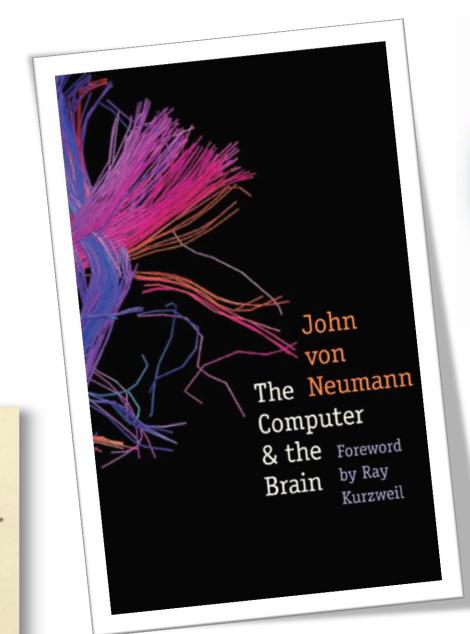
COMPUTING MACHINERY AND INTELLIGENCE

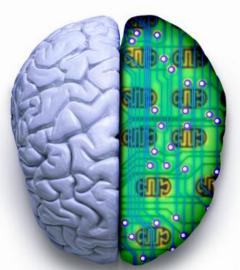
by

A. M. TURING.

1. The Imitation Game.

I propose to consider the question, 'Can machines think?' This should begin with definitions of the meaning of the terms 'machine' and 'think'. The definitions might be framed so as to reflect so far as possible the normal use of the words, but this attitude is langerous. If the meaning of the words 'machine' and 'think' are to be found by examining how they are commonly used it is difficult to escape the conclusion that the meaning and the answer to the question, 'Can machines think?' is to be sought in a statistical survey such as a Gallup poll. But this is absurd. Instead of attempting such a definition I shall replace the question by another, which is closely related to it and is expressed in relatively unambiguous words.









Teilen

Facetten KINO SHOP News Retweeted Tipp

Empfehlen

Aktuell: Atompolitik nach Fukushima 150 Jahre Schweiz-Japan Tourismus Essen in Japan Wirtschaft

Ein Cyborg für Fukushima

Von Jan Knüsel am 9. November 2011 • Kategorie Gesellschaft

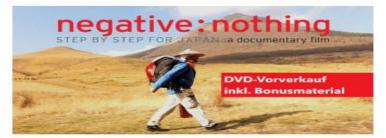


Twittern 4

Der angepasste Robot Suit HAL mit schwerer Schutzweste im Testeinsatz. (Foto: Prof. Sankai University of Tsukuba / CYBERDYNE Inc.)

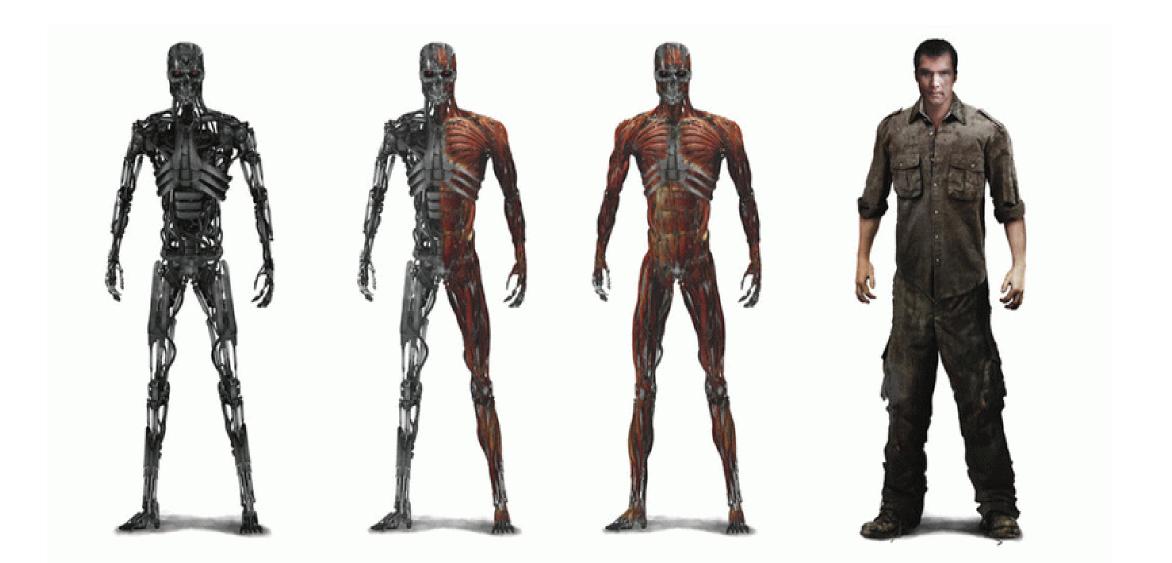
Das Bild der Rettungsarbeiter von Fukushima im weissen Schutzanzug und der Gasmaske hat sich in den Köpfen eingebrannt. Doch schon bald könnte sich dieses Bild ändern. Die japanische Firma Cyberdyne hat cyborgartigen Roboteranzug an die Arbeitsbedürfnisse im havarierten AKW Fukushima angepasst.

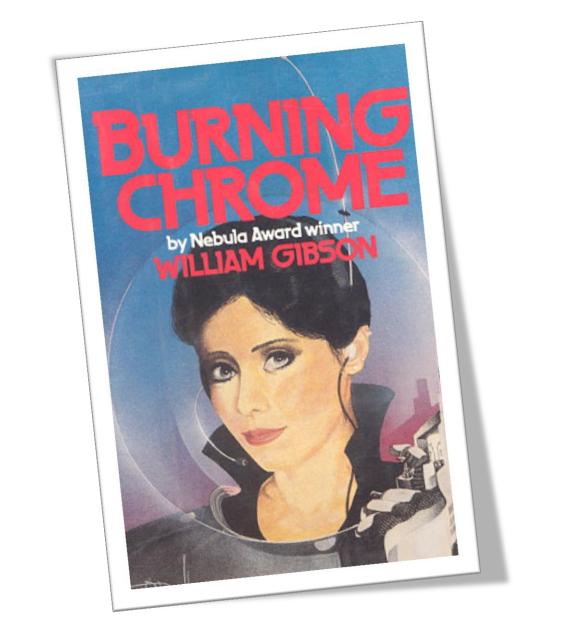


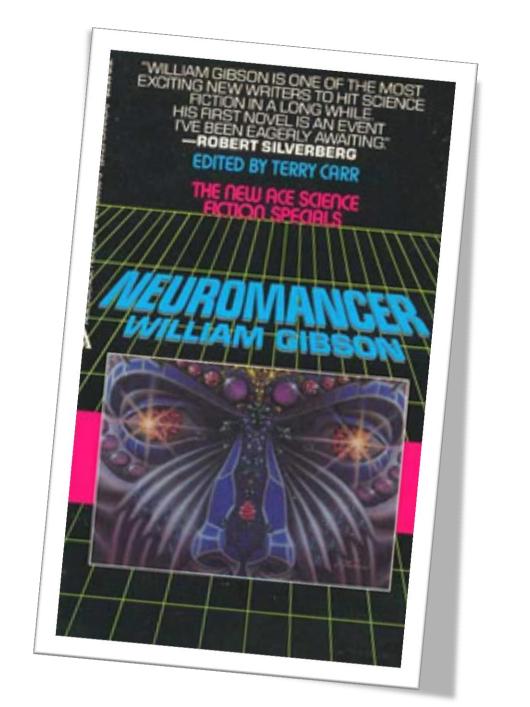


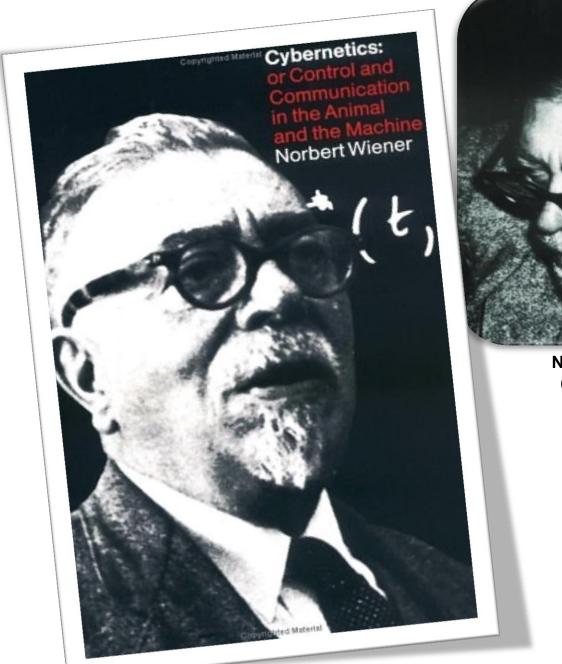






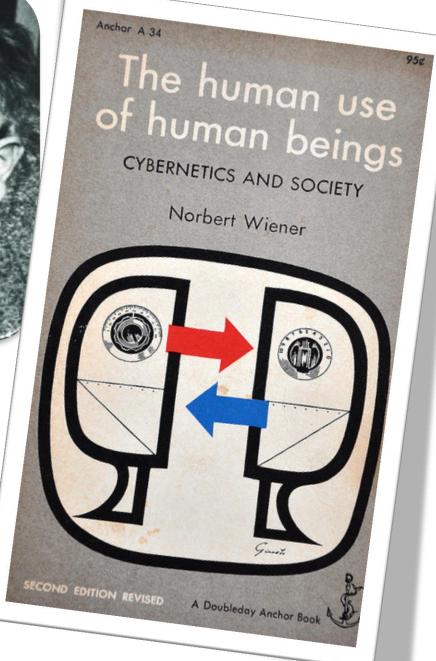


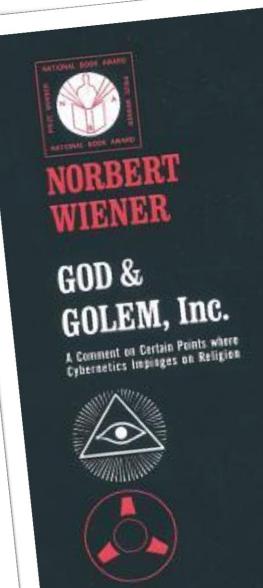






Norbert Wiener (1894 – 1964)





1964

"three points in cybernetics"

- 1."machines which learn"
- 2."machines which reproduce themselves"
- 3."the coordination of machine and man"



Ninety-Five Theses





University of Wittenberg 1502

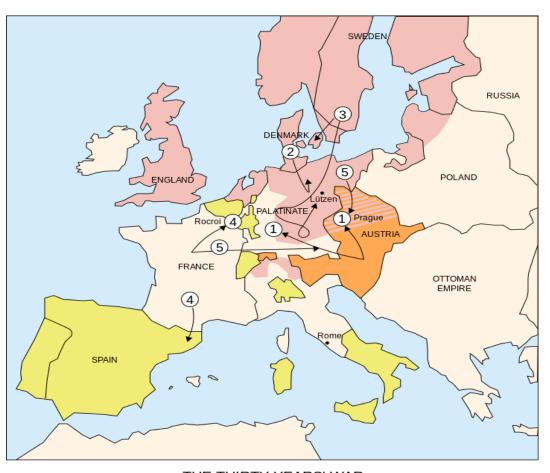
All Saints' Church, Wittenberg





Reformation Centenary Broadsheet, Leipzig, 1617

Thirty Years War 1618–1648



THE THIRTY YEARS' WAR

Country or area with a Protestant majority

1 1620-1623: Defeat of the Czechs and the Electoral Palatinate

2 1625-1629: Intervention and defeat of Christian IV of Denmark

3 1630-1632: Intervention of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden

1635: Intervention of France against Spain and the Emperor
1642: Occupation of Roussillon
1643: French victory at the Battle of Rocroi

5 1645-1648: Turenne's and Sweden's campaign in Germany

Protestant States and Roman Allies and Alli

Sweden (from 1630)

France (from 1635)

Denmark-Norway

(1625-1629)

Bohemia (1618

-1620)

United Provinces

Saxony

Electoral Palatinate

(until 1623)

Brandenburg-Prussia

🀉 Brunswick-Lüneburg

—— England (1625–30)

Transylvania

Hungarian Anti-Habsburg Rebels^[2]

Supported by

Ottoman Empire

Russian Tsardom^[3]

Roman Catholic States and Allies

₩ Holy Roman Empire

Matholic League

Austria

Bohemia (after 1620)

Spanish Empire

Hungary^[4]

Kingdom of Croatia^[5]

Denmark-Norway

 $(1643-1645)^{[6]}$

Supported by

Poland-Lithuania

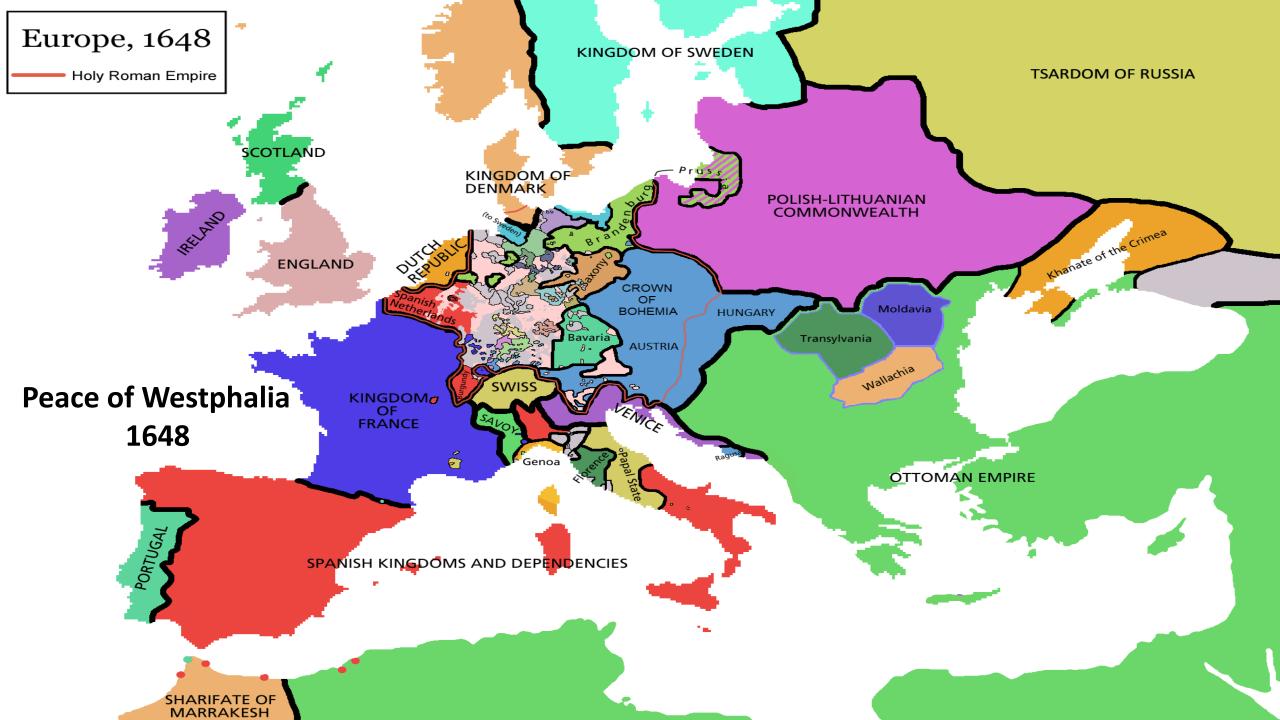
Ukrainian Cossacks

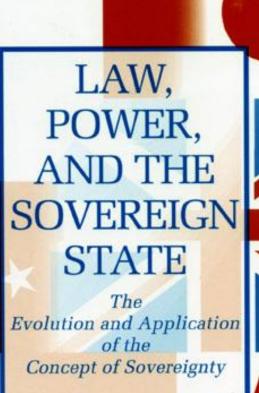
Thirty Years War 1618–1648



3,000,000 to 11,500,000 (Wikipedia has it at 8,000,000 including civilians

25% to 40%
Population of Germany





Michael Ross Fowler Julie Marie Bunck

> Foreword by Inis L. Claude, Jr.









Hacked

لا إليه الاالله محبيد دسول الله

You Victor David S

.Mrtb

United Islamic Cyber Force #Tell to your Government#

#Don't Distrub Islam or you will know the risk#

both Observed assessment officers

ThirdPosition @Third_Position - Jun 16
#ISIS Roadmap: The goal of a unified #Islamic #Caliphate, pic.twitter.com/21rEJM6xpV

1. Reply 13 Retweet * Favorite







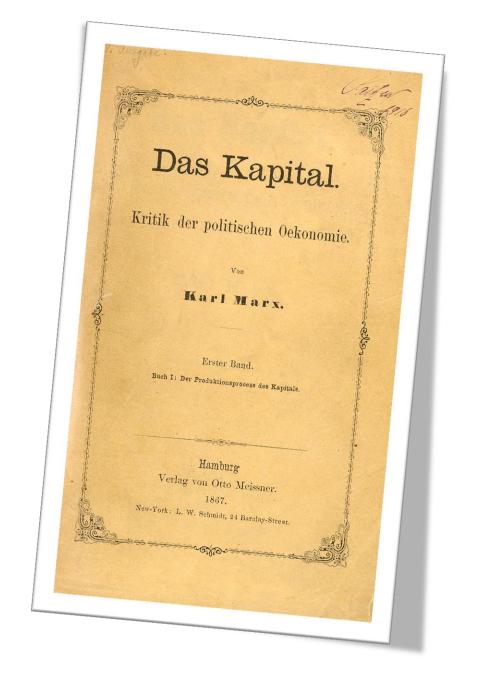
CAPITALISM

 A capitalist system is one in which the greater part of the means of production are in private hands (Manufacturing, Transport, Banking, Insurance, Mining, Telecommunications, Media)

• The state is left to control: Health, Education, Welfare,

Defence









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DDoS Attacks: Legitimate Form of Protest or Criminal Act?

BY SOPHIA STUART OCTOBER 20, 2014 6 COMMENTS

'The Coming Swarm' argues that distributed denial of service attacks are a legitimate form of protest.









Amendment I - Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

Anonymous Hackers Seek Recognition of DDoS Attacks as Legitimate Form of Protest

The petition asks that anyone who has been jailed for participating in such attacks be released.

By Jeff Goldman | January 10, 2013













Anonymous recently set up a petition on the White House's We the People Web site asking the Obama administration to make distributed denial of service (DDoS) attacks a "legal form of protesting," similar to the Occupy protests.

"With the advance in internet technology, comes new grounds for protesting," the petition states, "Distributed denial-of-service (DDoS), is not any form of hacking in any way. It is the equivalent of repeatedly hitting the refresh button on a webpage. It is, in that way, no different than any 'occupy' protest. Instead of a group of people standing outside a building to occupy the area, they are having their computer occupy a website to slow (or deny) service of that particular

website for a short time."

"The petition goes on to demand that anyone who has been jailed for participating in a DDoS attack should be immediately released -- a nice touch -- and that anything related to the attack should be expunged from their criminal records," writes The Register's Neil McAllister. "DDoS attacks are indeed one of the go-to methods used when Anonymous wants to make a point. The group used the technique to take down UK government websites in August in protest of the treatment of WikiLeaks founder Julian Assange, and again in November in retaliation for Israel's bombing of sites in Gaza."

The petition, which was posted on January 7, has thus far only received just over 1,000 signatures. If the petition gets more than 25,000 signatures by February 7, it will receive an official response from the White House.

Cost-effectively managing your data center's systems is no easy task. But with proper planning and some critical improvements, even the most inefficient data center can change its ways. Learn how.

1 Comment(s)



I suppose it's the same as blocking the door to somebody's biz, it's frowned upon... My rights as a consumer state that I must have equal access to any service that I may require. Anybody standing in my way must move. Restricting access is getting in my way, and I wont stand for it. If I don't have the power to move you. I know someone who will. There are other ways.

By Rusty2130 | January 13, 2013 at 1:44 am

Reply to this comment

Crypto Wars

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Crypto wars** is an unofficial name for the U.S. government's attempts to limit the public's and foreign nations' access to cryptography strong enough to resist decryption by national intelligence agencies (especially USA's NSA).^[2]

The crypto wars was at one point around 2005 pronounced "won" by the public's legal access to encryption. [3] Subsequently, Snowden's 2013 leak of the NSA Bullrun program to secretly weaken encryption algorithms and implementations have made the winner of the crypto wars less clear, and have intensified the debate about the public's need for encryption. [4] The new push for strong encryption in response to the NSA revelations, notably Apple's iPhone encryption, have in turn led the US government to renew calls for limits in the public's access to non-backdoored encryption, to the surprise [dubious – discuss] of many privacy advocates who thought the fight for the public's legal right to strong encryption was already conclusively won.

Contents [hide]

- 1 Export of cryptography from the United States
 - 1.1 Cold War era
 - 1.2 PC era
 - 1.3 Current status
- 2 Mobile phone signals
 - 2.1 Clipper Chip
 - 2.2 A5/1 (GSM encryption)
- 3 DES Challenges
- 4 Snowden and NSA's bullrun program
- 5 Encryption of Smartphone storage
- 6 2015 UK call for outlawing non-backdoored cryptography
- 7 See also
- 8 References



Export-restricted RSA encryption source code printed on a T-shirt made the T-shirt an export-restricted munition, as a freedom of speech protest against US encryption export restrictions (Back side). Changes in the export law means that it is no longer illegal to export this T-shirt from the US, or for US citizens to show it to foreigners.

The Register®

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BOOTNOTES

Iran's Ayatollah Khamenei 'likes' Facebook despite ban

Supreme Leader dodges filters to post status, photos

By Neil McAllister in San Francisco, 18th December 2012 Follow 232 followers



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Tory MP Louise Mensch backs social network blackouts during civil unrest

Mensch backs David Cameron's call for temporary shutdowns as police praise value of Twitter as vital communication channel

Josh Halliday

The Guardian, Friday 12 August 2011 21.17 BST

WHAT ARE
YOU
LOOKING AT?



The state fears the cyber enabled citizeN

The citizen fears the cyber enabled state