
Ciberleviatan El Colapso De La Democracia Liberal

Ciberleviatán
 Communication Power
 Science in the Archives
 The Lost History of Liberalism
 The Cambridge Companion to Constant
 The Transparency Society
 The Forest Passage
 How Reason Almost Lost Its Mind
 Rupture
 Ciberleviatán
 Independent Administrative Authorities
 Causal Thinking in the Health Sciences
 Against Nature
 The Filter Bubble
 State of the Union
 El Colapso (serie DVD).
 Engineers and the Making of the Francoist Regime

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COOK MELENDEZ

Ciberleviatán University of Chicago Press
 Drawing on a wide range of social and psychological theories, Castells presents original research on political processes and social movements. He applies this analysis to numerous recent events - the misinformation of the American public on the Iraq War, the global environmental movement to prevent climate change, the control of information in China and Russia, Barak Obama's internet-based presidential campaigns, and (in this new edition) responses to recent political and economic crises such as the Arab Spring and the Occupy movement. On the basis of these case studies he proposes a new theory of power in the information age based on the management of communication networks.
Communication Power Oxford University Press
 A pithy work of philosophical anthropology that explores why humans find moral orders in natural orders. Why have human beings, in many different cultures and epochs, looked to nature as a source of norms for human behavior? From ancient India and ancient Greece, medieval France and Enlightenment America, up to the latest controversies over gay marriage and cloning, natural orders have been enlisted to illustrate and buttress moral orders. Revolutionaries and reactionaries alike have appealed to nature to shore up their causes. No amount of philosophical argument or political critique deters the persistent and pervasive temptation to conflate the "is" of natural orders with the "ought" of moral orders. In this short, pithy work of philosophical anthropology, Lorraine Daston asks why we continually seek moral orders in natural orders, despite so much good counsel to the contrary. She outlines three specific forms of natural order in the Western philosophical tradition—specific natures, local natures, and universal natural laws—and describes how each of these three natural orders has been used to define and oppose a distinctive form of the unnatural. She argues that each of these forms of the unnatural triggers equally distinctive emotions: horror, terror, and wonder. Daston proposes that human reason practiced in human bodies should command the attention of philosophers, who have traditionally yearned for a transcendent reason, valid for all species, all epochs, even all planets.
Science in the Archives Stanford University Press
 From the New York Times bestselling author of *Leaving the World* comes the compelling story of a woman whose one choice, made

decades ago, comes back to haunt her. America in the 1960s was an era of radical upheaval—of civil rights protests and anti-war marches; of sexual liberation and hallucinogenic drugs. More tellingly, it was a time when you weren't supposed to trust anyone over the age of thirty; when, if you were young, you rebelled against your parents and their conservative values. But not Hannah Buchan. Hannah is a great disappointment to her famous radical father and painter mother. Instead of mounting the barricades and embracing this age of profound social change, she wants nothing more than to marry her doctor boyfriend and raise a family in a small town. Hannah gets her wish. But once installed as the doctor's wife in a nowhere corner of Maine, boredom sets in... until an unforeseen moment of personal rebellion changes everything. Especially as Hannah is forced into breaking the law. For decades, this one transgression in an otherwise faultless life remains buried. But then, in the charged atmosphere of America after 9/11, her secret comes out and her life goes into freefall.

[The Lost History of Liberalism](#) Simon and Schuster

Independent administrative authorities have become a permanent feature of the institutional landscape over past decades. The need for institutions with both impartiality and technical expertise has led to an increase in number and scope of independent administrative authorities. Independent administrative authorities regulate stock markets and financial institutions; they protect fundamental rights such as access to administrative documents. There is however a conflict between independence and accountability. In some ways, independent administrative authorities are at odds with the traditional notion of separation of powers which still lies at the heart of constitutional thinking. This book aims to shed light on how different legal jurisdictions have articulated their answers to this tension, at the same time discussing how separation of power has been twisted or reworked to make room for this novel form of public authority.

[The Cambridge Companion to Constant](#) Princeton University Press
 Archives bring to mind rooms filled with old papers and dusty artifacts. But for scientists, the detritus of the past can be a treasure trove of material vital to present and future research: fossils collected by geologists; data banks assembled by geneticists; weather diaries trawled by climate scientists; libraries visited by historians. These are the vital collections, assembled and maintained over decades, centuries, and even millennia, which define the sciences of the archives. With *Science in the*

Archives, Lorraine Daston and her co-authors offer the first study of the important role that these archives play in the natural and human sciences. Reaching across disciplines and centuries, contributors cover episodes in the history of astronomy, geology, genetics, philology, climatology, medicine, and more—as well as fundamental practices such as collecting, retrieval, and data mining. Chapters cover topics ranging from doxology in Greco-Roman Antiquity to NSA surveillance techniques of the twenty-first century. Thoroughly exploring the practices, politics, economics, and potential of the sciences of the archives, this volume reveals the essential historical dimension of the sciences, while also adding a much-needed long-term perspective to contemporary debates over the uses of Big Data in science.

The Transparency Society MIT Press

Transparency is the order of the day. It is a term, a slogan, that dominates public discourse about corruption and freedom of information. Considered crucial to democracy, it touches our political and economic lives as well as our private lives. Anyone can obtain information about anything. Everything—and everyone—has become transparent: unveiled or exposed by the apparatuses that exert a kind of collective control over the post-capitalist world. Yet, transparency has a dark side that, ironically, has everything to do with a lack of mystery, shadow, and nuance. Behind the apparent accessibility of knowledge lies the disappearance of privacy, homogenization, and the collapse of trust. The anxiety to accumulate ever more information does not necessarily produce more knowledge or faith. Technology creates the illusion of total containment and the constant monitoring of information, but what we lack is adequate interpretation of the information. In this manifesto, Byung-Chul Han denounces transparency as a false ideal, the strongest and most pernicious of our contemporary mythologies.

The Forest Passage MIT Press

In the United States at the height of the Cold War, roughly between the end of World War II and the early 1980s, a new project of redefining rationality commanded the attention of sharp minds, powerful politicians, wealthy foundations, and top military brass. Its home was the human sciences—psychology, sociology, political science, and economics, among others—and its participants enlisted in an intellectual campaign to figure out what rationality should mean and how it could be deployed. How Reason Almost Lost Its Mind brings to life the people—Herbert Simon, Oskar Morgenstern, Herman Kahn, Anatol Rapoport, Thomas Schelling, and many others—and places, including the RAND Corporation, the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, the Cowles Commission for Research and Economics, and the Council on Foreign Relations, that played a key role in putting forth a “Cold War rationality.” Decision makers harnessed this picture of rationality—optimizing, formal, algorithmic, and mechanical—in their quest to understand phenomena as diverse as economic transactions, biological evolution, political elections, international relations, and military strategy. The authors chronicle and illuminate what it meant to be rational in the age of nuclear brinkmanship.

How Reason Almost Lost Its Mind Arpa

Nos acecha un Ciberleviatán, una nueva e incuestionable expresión de poder, un fenómeno potencialmente totalitario que podría significar el colapso de la civilización liberal y democrática. Incapaz de gestionar la complejidad del saber en el siglo XXI, la institucionalidad liberal ha sido arrollada por una poderosa alianza entre los datos y los algoritmos, nuevos soberanos del planeta inmunes a la regulación legal y democrática. La realidad virtual toma fuerza; los cuerpos y la sensibilidad se retiran. También en política. La idea ilustrada que sustentaba la democracia —un ciudadano mayor de edad capaz de tomar

decisiones por sí mismo— es sustituida por un nuevo paradigma de libertad asistida. Una dictadura digital se proyecta en el horizonte; un Ciberleviatán venido para instaurar un tecnopoder de grandes corporaciones. Estados Unidos y China ya libran una tercera guerra mundial alrededor de la inteligencia artificial, la robótica y el resto de tecnologías exponenciales. La única alternativa al Ciberleviatán es una sublevación liberal que promulgue un pacto entre la técnica y el hombre. Un acuerdo que subordine la tecnología a un nuevo humanismo basado en derechos digitales y propiedad sobre los datos y en una república digital global capaz de controlar la voluntad de poder de la técnica. Y solo Europa —en complicidad con otros actores capaces de pensar la tecnología desde la humanidad— podrá liderar este cambio.

Rupture University of Chicago Press

How engineers and agricultural scientists became key actors in Franco's regime and Spain's forced modernization.

Ciberleviatán British Institute for International & Comparative Law

The majority of citizens in the world today do not trust their political representatives, the mainstream political parties, the established political institutions or their governments. This widespread crisis of legitimacy underlies a series of dramatic changes that have taken place in recent times in the global political landscape, such as the unexpected election of Donald Trump, Brexit, the demise of traditional political parties and the election of a political outsider in France, the transformation of the political system in Spain (including the secessionist movement in Catalonia), the rise of the extreme right in Europe and the nationalist challenges that threaten the European Union. In this short but wide-ranging book Manuel Castells analyses each of these processes and examines some of the potential causes of people's disaffection towards the institutions of liberal democracy, including the effects of globalization, the impact of media politics and the internet, the increasing corruption of politicians, the insulation of a professional political class from civil society and the critique of the existing order by new social movements. He also examines the impact of global terrorism and war on the xenophobia and racism that are fuelling the surge of extremism among a growing proportion of the population. The fact that many of these trends are present in very different contexts suggests that we are witnessing a deep-seated crisis of the model of democracy that has been the cornerstone of stability and civility in the last half century.

Independent Administrative Authorities Cambridge University Press

"The Lost History of Liberalism challenges our most basic assumptions about a political creed that has become a rallying cry - and a term of derision - in today's increasingly divided public square. Taking readers from ancient Rome to today, Helena Rosenblatt traces the evolution of the words "liberal" and "liberalism," revealing the heated debates that have taken place over their meaning. In this timely and provocative book, Rosenblatt debunks the popular myth of liberalism as a uniquely Anglo-American tradition centered on individual rights. It was only during the Cold War and America's growing world hegemony that liberalism was refashioned into an American ideology focused so strongly on individual freedoms."--

Causal Thinking in the Health Sciences Polity

Benjamin Constant is widely regarded as a founding father of modern liberalism. The Cambridge Companion to Constant presents a collection of interpretive essays on the major aspects of his life and work by a panel of international scholars, offering a necessary overview for anyone who wants to better understand this important thinker. Separate sections are devoted to Constant as a political theorist and actor, his work as a social analyst and

literary critic, and his accomplishments as a historian of religion. Themes covered range from Constant's views on modern liberty, progress, terror, and individualism, to his ideas on slavery and empire, literature, women, and the nature and importance of religion. The Cambridge Companion to Constant is a convenient and accessible guide to Constant and the most up-to-date scholarship on him.

Against Nature

Ernst Jünger's *The Forest Passage* explores the possibility of resistance: how the independent thinker can withstand and oppose the power of the omnipresent state. No matter how

extensive the technologies of surveillance become, the forest can shelter the rebel, and the rebel can strike back against tyranny. Jünger's manifesto is a defense of freedom against the pressure to conform to political manipulation and artificial consensus. A response to the European experience under Nazism, Fascism, and Communism, *The Forest Passage* has lessons equally relevant for today, wherever an imposed uniformity threatens to stifle liberty.

The Filter Bubble

State of the Union

El Colapso (serie DVD).

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