

"The Times They Are a-Changin'" is a song written by Bob Dylan and released as the title track of his 1964 album of the same name. Dylan wrote the song as a deliberate attempt to create an anthem of change for the time, influenced by Irish and Scottish ballads. Released as a 45-rpm single in Britain in 1965, it reached number 9 in the British top ten.[1]

Ever since its release the song has been influential to people's views on society, with critics noting the general yet universal lyrics as contributing to the song's lasting message of change. ... The song was ranked number 59 on Rolling Stone's 2004 list of the "500 Greatest Songs of All Time".[2]

Monday

BIOE connected to culture/society;

Culture/society not fully configured for BIOE

How to recognize dualistic framings (& their limitations);

Seeking to navigate or transcend dualistic framings

Wednesday

BIOE operates within intrinsic cultural narratives

Recognizing and redirecting narrative context

Recognizing and reframing proxy battles

Friday

Citizenship must be renewed (or at least updated, in part)

Considering what is required to be a citizen

Considering how governance will work

Practice via selected activities

What capacities should be available to all citizens?

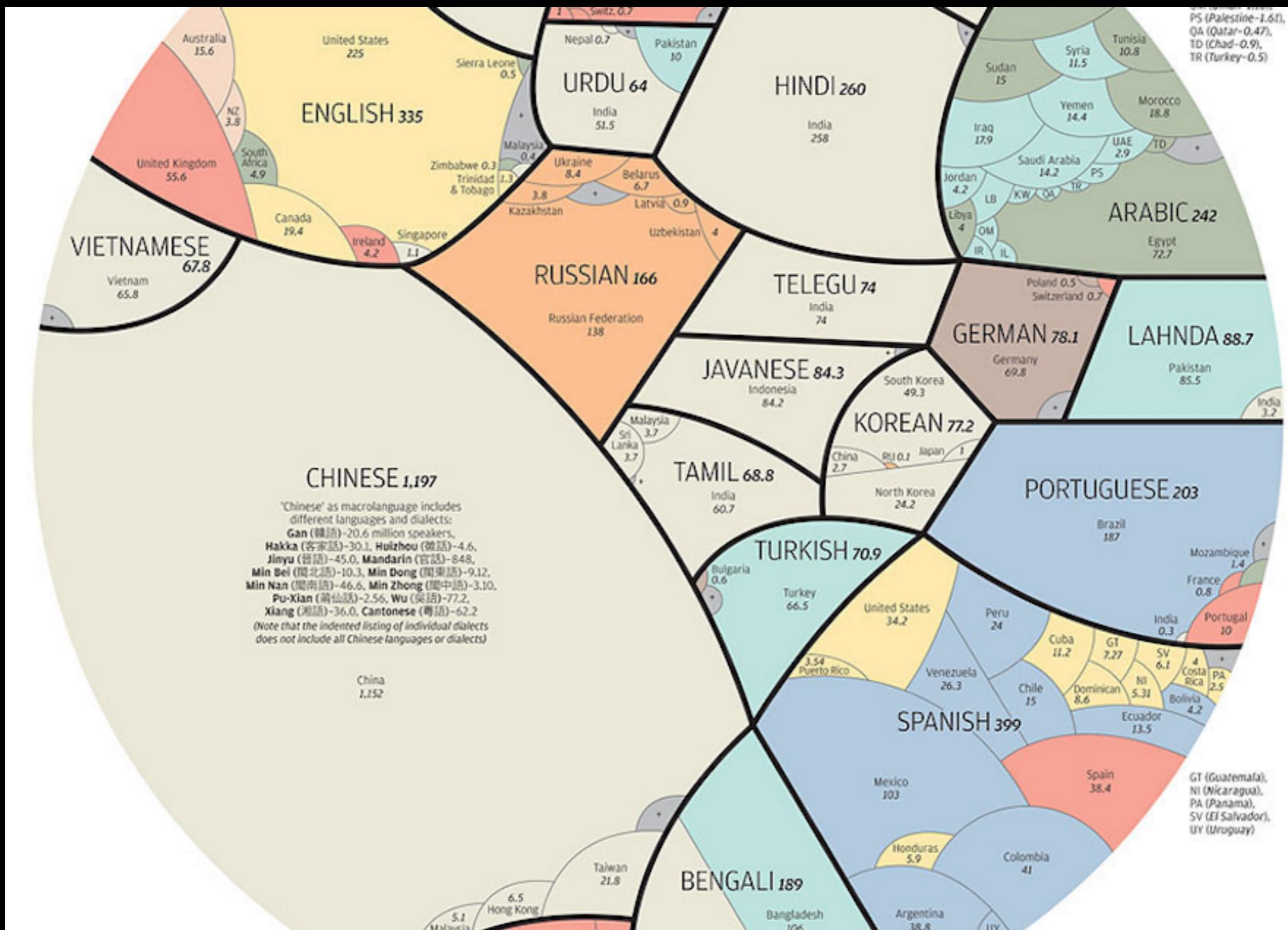
**Jefferson to
Adams re:
“natural
aristocracy”
October 1813**

With respect to Aristocracy, we should further consider that, before the establishment of the American states, nothing was known to History but the Man of the old world, crowded within limits either small or overcharged, and steeped in the vices which that situation generates. A government adapted to such men would be one thing; but a very different one that for the Man of these states. Here every one may have land to labor for himself if he chuses; or, preferring the exercise of any other industry, may exact for it such compensation as not only to afford a comfortable subsistence, but wherewith to provide for a cessation from labor in old age. Every one, by his property, or by his satisfactory situation, is interested in the support of law and order. And such men may safely and advantageously reserve to themselves a wholesome controul over their public affairs, and a degree of freedom, which in the hands of the Canaille of the cities of Europe, would be instantly perverted to the demolition and destruction of every thing public and private. The history of the last 25. years of France, and of the last 40. years in America, nay of it's last 200. years, proves the truth of both parts of this observation.

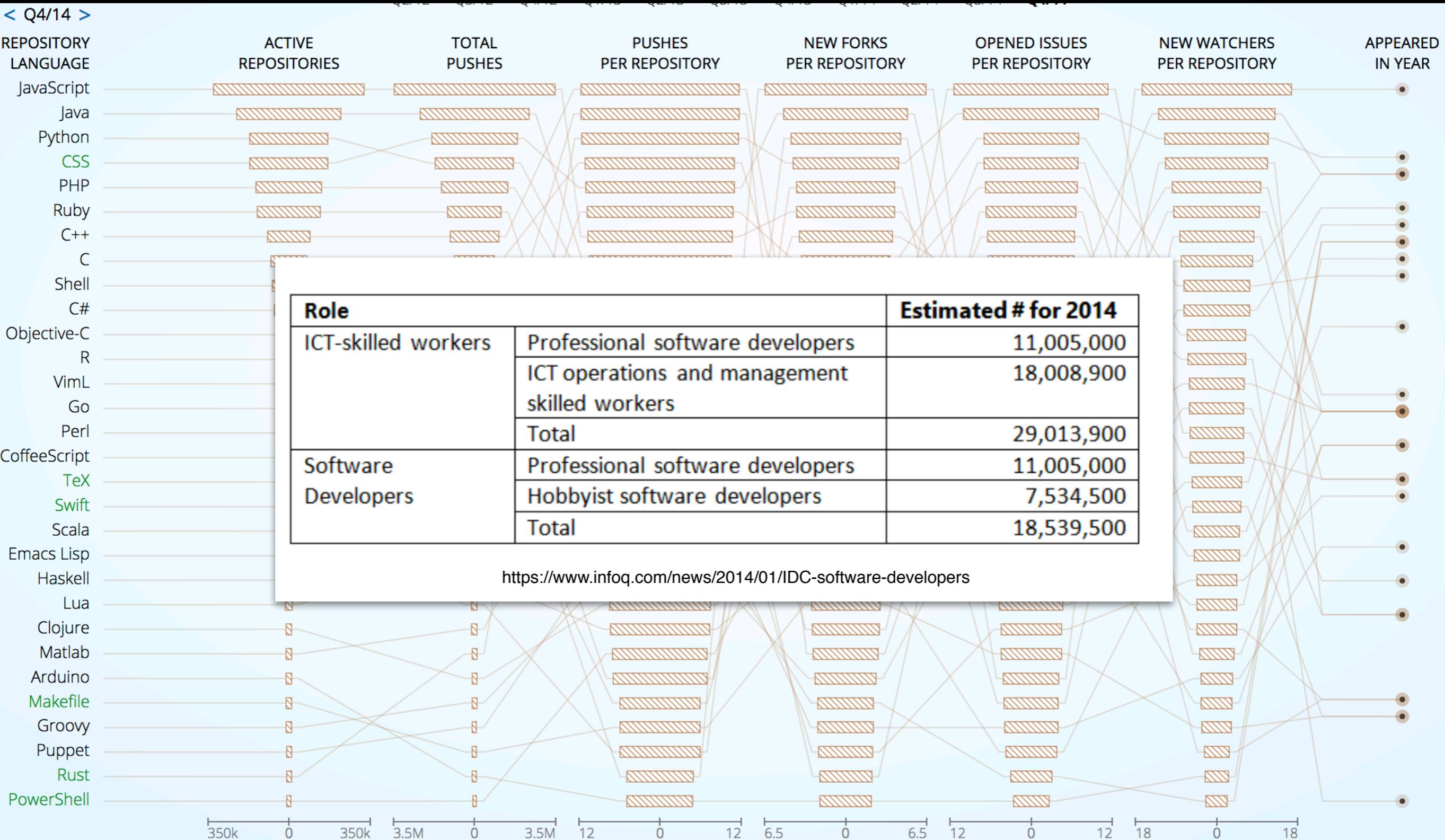
change has sensibly taken place in the

Prest
Proteins
Can
Kings
Economic
Bennett
new

How many people should have the option of learning to read and write?



How many people should have the option of learning to read and write computer programs?



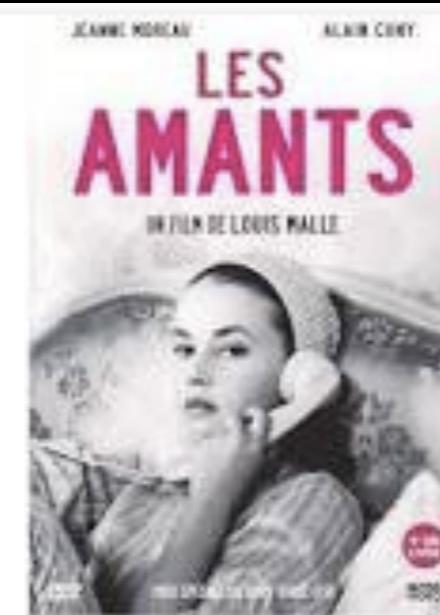
How many people should have the option of learning to read and write DNA?



What is the equivalent of Jefferson's
19th ctry. land for the 21st ctry?

What capacities should be available to all citizens?

If everyone everywhere could engineer whatever biology that they wished for, how would governance work?



Jacobellis v. Ohio <

Jacobellis v. Ohio, 378 U.S. 184, was a United States Supreme Court decision handed down in 1964 involving whether the state of Ohio could, consistent with the First Amendment, ban the showing of the ... [Wikipedia](#)

End date: 1964

Ruling court: Supreme Court of the United States

"I shall not today attempt further to define the kinds of material I understand to be embraced within that shorthand description ["hard-core pornography"], and perhaps I could never succeed in intelligibly doing so. **But I know it when I see it**, and the motion picture involved in this case is not that." — USSC Justice Potter Stewart

“Free Speech” != free speech

(i.e., speech is regulated here, we just typically don’t know it)

Brandenburg v. Ohio

Court case



Brandenburg v. Ohio, 395 U.S. 444, was a landmark United States Supreme Court case based on the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. [Wikipedia](#)

End date: 1969

Ruling court: Supreme Court of the United States

“The Court held that government cannot punish inflammatory speech unless that speech is directed to inciting, **AND** is likely to incite, imminent lawless action.”

Facebook, YouTube and Twitter struggle to deal with New Zealand shooting video

A circular portrait of Linda Lee, a woman with long dark hair, wearing a red top.

By Sherisse Pham, CNN Business

Updated 10:38 AM ET, Fri March 15, 2019



BRANDENBURG IN A TIME OF TERROR

*Thomas Healy**

For four decades, the Supreme Court's decision in Brandenburg v. Ohio has been celebrated as a landmark in First Amendment law. In one short unsigned opinion, the Court distanced itself from the embarrassment of the Red Scare and adopted a highly protective test that permits advocacy of unlawful conduct in all but the most dangerous cases. But 9/11 and the threat of terrorism pose a new challenge to Brandenburg. Although the government has not resorted to the excesses of McCarthyism, it has taken disturbing steps to silence the speech of political dissenters. These efforts raise questions about the adequacy of Brandenburg to protect speech during a time of crisis and fear. They also highlight ambiguities in the Brandenburg test that have been largely ignored by courts. For instance, does Brandenburg apply during war as well as peace? Does it apply to private advocacy as well as public advocacy? And is there anything about the current terrorist threat that would make its protections inapplicable?

To answer these and other important questions, this Article undertakes a comprehensive reexamination of Brandenburg and the issue of criminal advocacy. It begins by demonstrating that Brandenburg has been gradually eroded by lower courts, both before and after 9/11. It then examines two fundamental questions at the heart of Brandenburg that have never been adequately answered: (1) Why should criminal advocacy be protected in the first place? and (2) How much protection should it receive? The Article argues that criminal advocacy should be protected because it furthers the underlying values of the First Amendment, including the search for truth, self-government, and self-fulfillment. It then rejects claims that criminal advocacy should receive less than full protection and explains, for the first time, that Brandenburg is properly understood as an application of strict scrutiny to a particular category of speech. Finally, the Article draws upon this reconceptualization of Brandenburg to resolve the many ambiguities in its framework.

See also

“stochastic terrorism”

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Practice via selected case studies

CASE I — Making Meaning

Growing Vanilla in Papantla, Mexico by Alejandrino Garcia Castano

Clip slide



Alejandrino G.

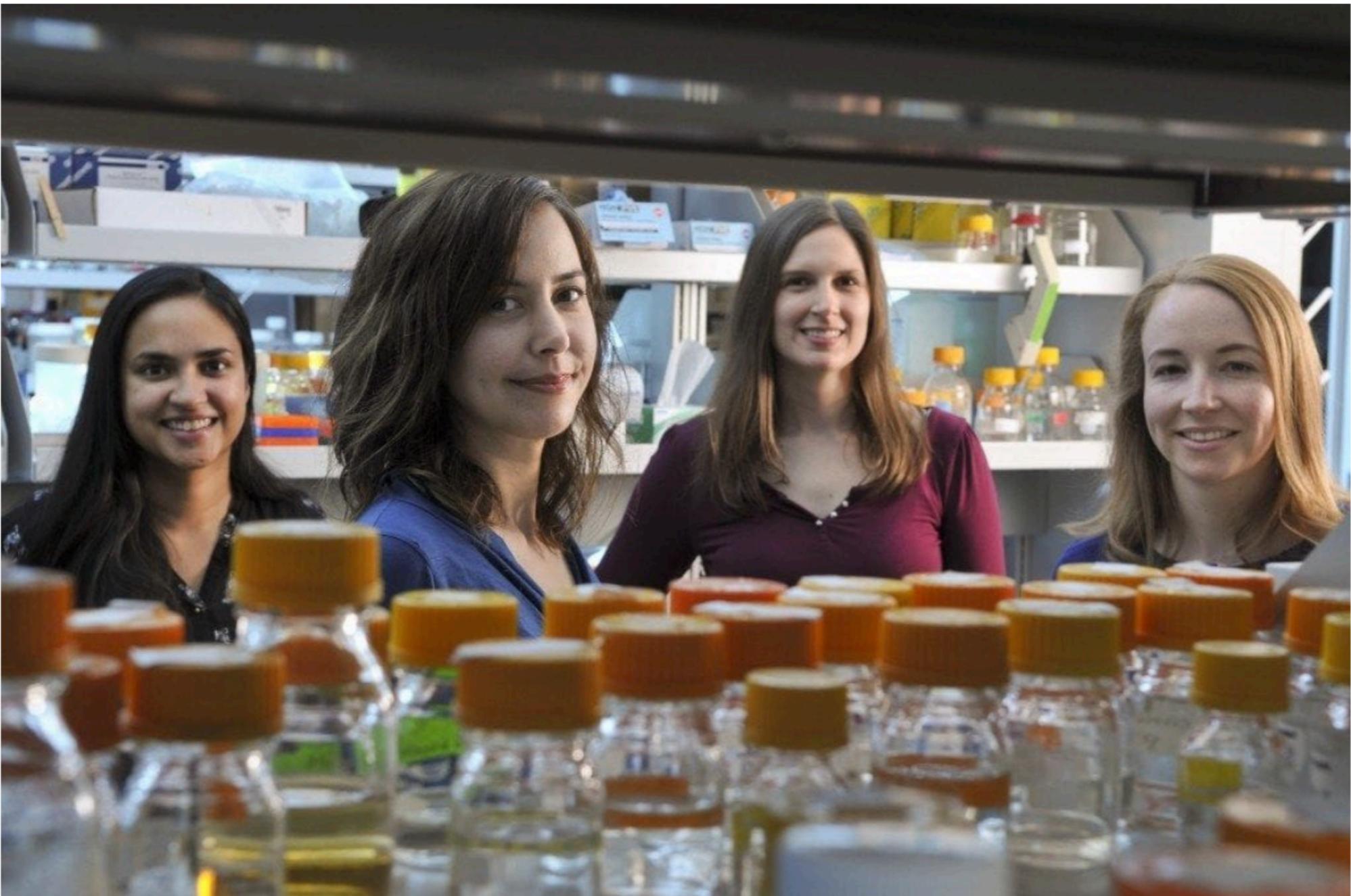


Alejandrino G.

CASE 2 — BIOE the next PC!



CASE 4 — Brewing Up a Storm



Stanford team members, from the left are: postdoctoral researcher Isis Trenchard, associate professor of bioengineering Christina Smolke, chemistry graduate student Stephanie Galanis and research associate Kate Thodey. (Rod Searcey)