

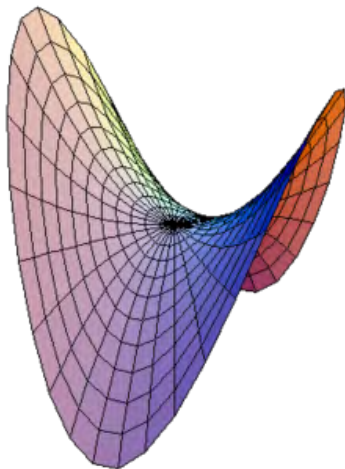
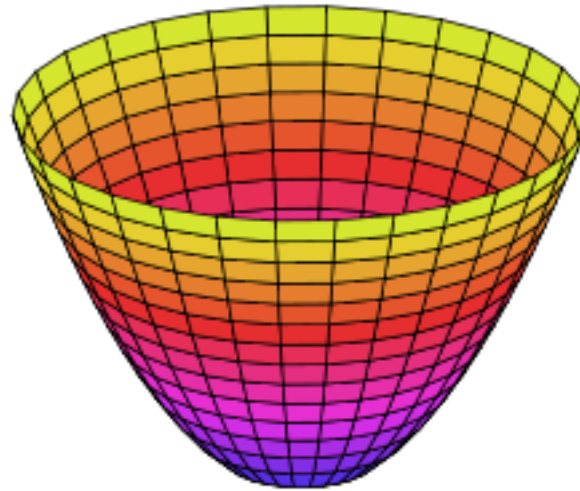
FREE ZINE



GOOD  
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VOL#001

—*Tales of*  
*internet heroism*



He said there are things you know and things you don't. Sometimes you are aware of your ignorance or knowledge, other times you are not. This means that there are known knowns (the knowledge you know you have, the stuff that we're all celebrating today), the known unknowns (a person's awareness of their blind spots), unknown unknowns (the things you are totally oblivious towards), and unknown knowns (the subconscious, that native knowledge you take for granted because don't realize it is exceptional knowledge).

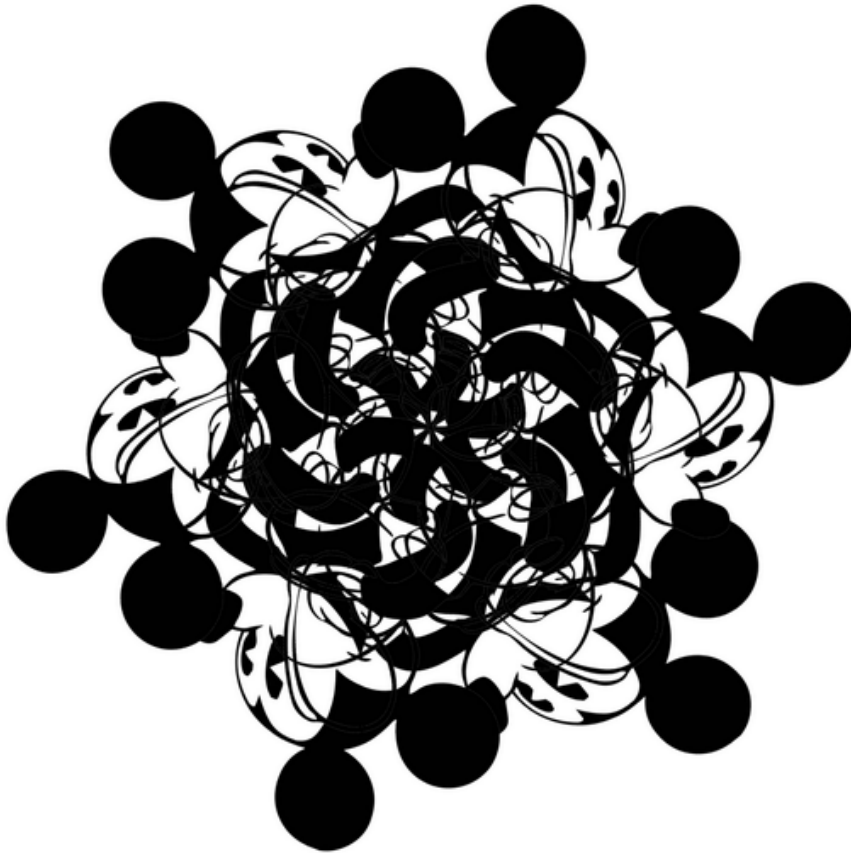




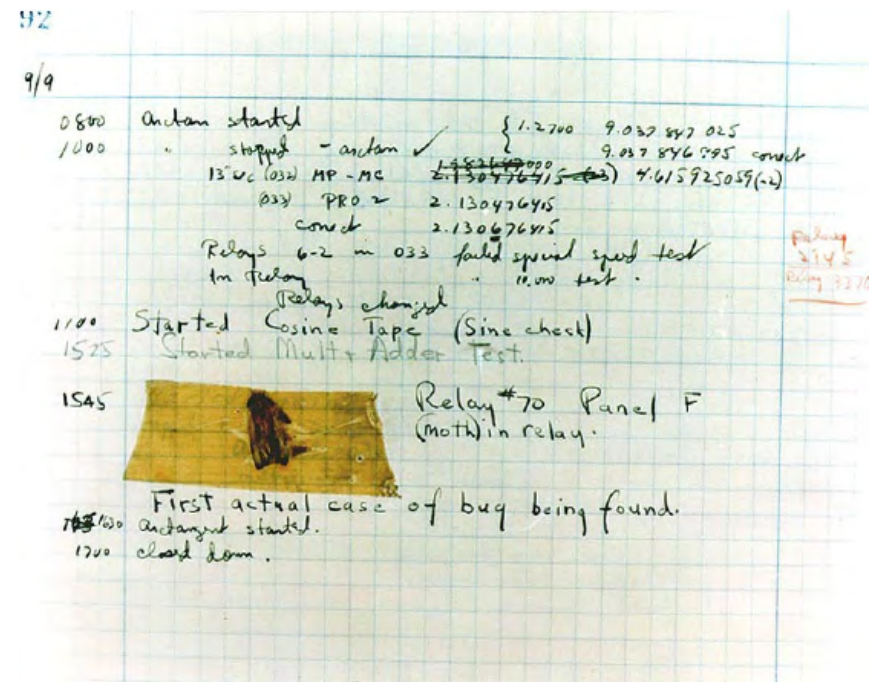
For example, a neural network for handwriting recognition is defined by a set of input neurons may be activated by the pixels of an input image. The activations of these neurons are then passed on, weighted and transformed by a function determined by the network's designer, to other neurons. This process is repeated until finally, an output neuron is activated. This determines which character was read.

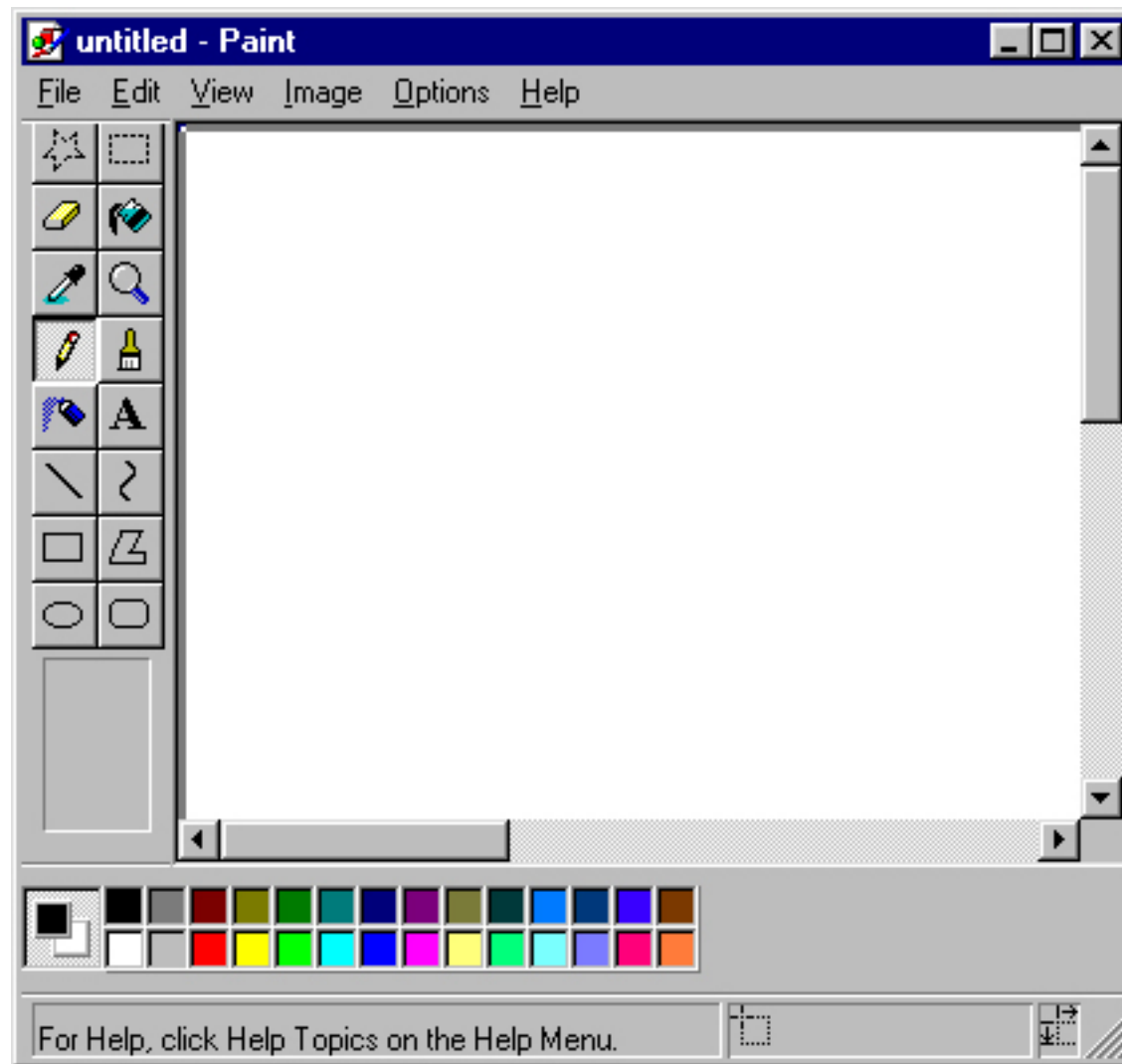
Like other machine learning methods, systems that learn from data, neural networks have been used to solve a wide variety of tasks that are hard to solve using ordinary rule-based programming, including computer vision and speech recognition. The classic aim of automation is to replace human manual control, planning and problem solving by automatic devices and computers.





However, as Bibby and colleagues (1975) point out : “even highly automated systems. such as electric power networks, need human beings for supervision, adjustment, maintenance, expansion and improvement. Therefore one can draw the paradoxical conclusion that automated systems still are man-machine systems, for which both technical and human factors are important.” This paper suggests that the increased interest in human factors among engineers reflects the irony that the more advanced a control system is, so the more crucial may be the contribution of the human operator.





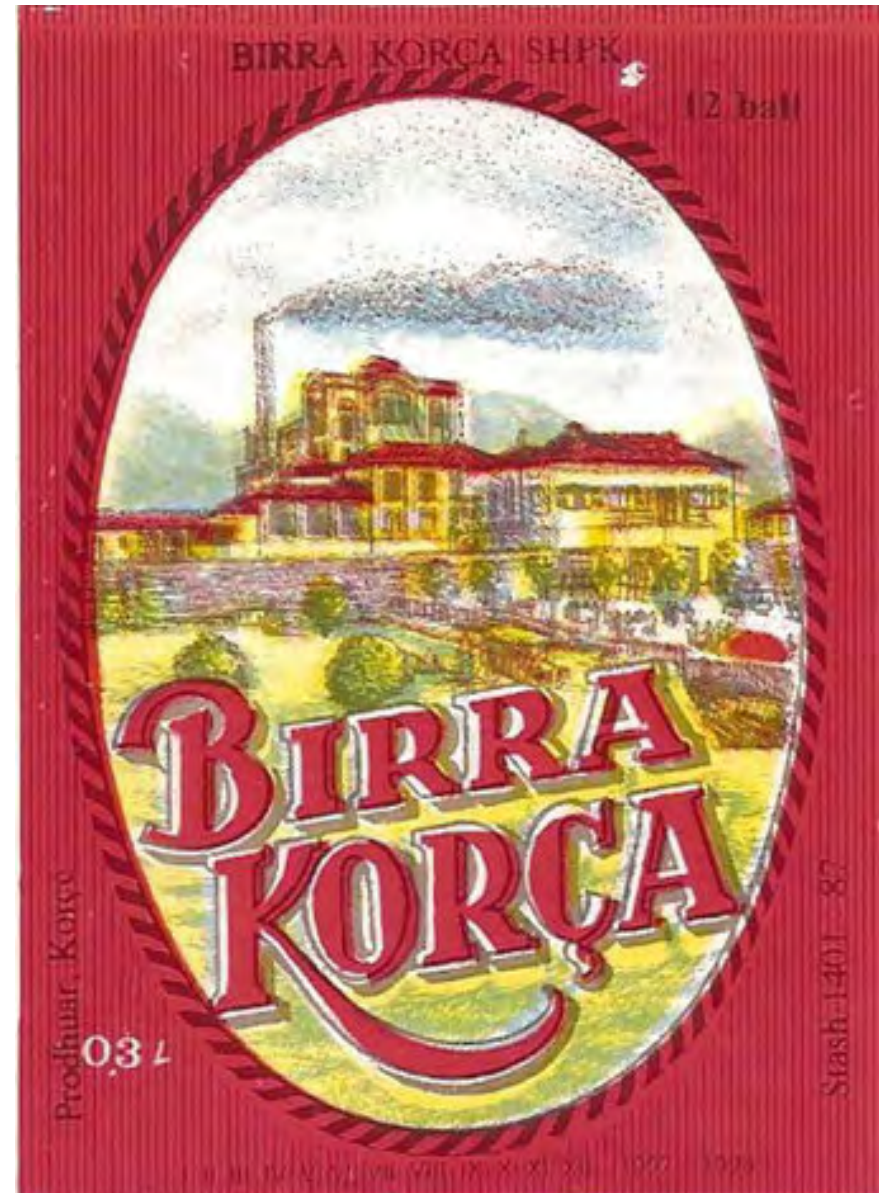




We often talk about Intellectual Elegance, not to be confused with the elegance of manners and mores. For me, intellectual elegance is the sublime level of intelligence which has produced all the masterpieces in the history of mankind.

It is the elegance we find in Greek statues, in Renaissance paintings, in the sublime writings of Goethe, and many great creative minds. It is the elegance of Architecture of any period, the Music of all times, the clarity of Science through the ages. It is the thread that guides us to the best solution of whatever we do. It is the definitive goal of our minds - the one beyond compromises.

It elevates the most humble artifact to a noble stand. Intellectual elegance is also our civic consciousness, our social responsibility, our sense of decency, our way of conceiving Design, our moral imperative. Again, it is not a design style, but the deepest meaning and the essence of Design.





"Socialism never took root in America because the poor see themselves not as an exploited proletariat but as temporarily embarrassed millionaires." John Steinbeck





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— kthxbye*



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