

## Talking Nets An Oral History Of Neural Networks Bradford Book

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~~Talking Nets: An Oral History of Neural Networks A ...~~

Talking Nets: An Oral History of Neural Networks (Bradford Books) Hardcover – 31 July 1998 by James Anderson (Author)

~~Talking Nets: An Oral History of Neural Networks Bradford ...~~

The interviews in Talking Nets provide a fascinating cross-selection of the scientific history of the neural modeling field's adolescence through the eyes of some of its major contributors. Artificial and biological neural modelers will gain insights into the field's origins.

~~Talking Nets | The MIT Press~~

networks mit press james anderson a noted neural network researcher and edward rosenfeld a journalist had the splen did idea to generate an oral history of neural net research by talking to most of the pioneering figures in the field the result talking nets is an extra ordinary document that is a page turner for cognitive scientists physics is a science talking nets an oral history of neural networks bradford books

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hardcover 31 july 1998 by james anderson author 48 out of 5 stars 5 ratings ...

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collection of interviews seeking to enlighten some distinctive readership on in 1998 they wrote a book based on excerpts of these oral histories talking nets an oral history of neural networks mit press talking nets an oral history of neural networks edited by james a anderson edward rosenfeld and edward rosenfeld overview since world war ii a group of scientists has been attempting to understand the human nervous system and to build computer systems that emulate the brains abilities many of ...

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Reading this unique oral history of neural nets, I discovered that Benard Widrow did the same thing in 1959 (minus the burn part - he was 30 at the time and didn't have to sneak the acid of the science store room at school) and invented the 'Memistor' and Memistor Corporation.

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Talking Nets: An Oral History of Neural Networks Bradford Books: Editors: James A. Anderson, Edward Rosenfeld: Edition: illustrated, reprint, revised: Publisher: MIT Press, 2000: ISBN: 0262511118,...

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Start your review of Talking Nets: An Oral History of Neural Networks. Write a review. Nov 06, 2007 Sam Johnson rated it liked it "I like to ask researchers where they get their ideas. The only answer I've heard that makes sense is, 'You vary your input if you want to vary your output.'

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Do lots of things.

~~Talking Nets: An Oral History of Neural Networks by James ...~~

Talking Nets: An Oral History of Neural Networks: Anderson Jr, Associate Professor of History James A, Rosenfeld, Edward:  
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Surprising tales from the scientists who first learned how to use computers to understand the workings of the human brain. Since World War II, a group of scientists has been attempting to understand the human nervous system and to build computer systems that emulate the brain's abilities. Many of the early workers in this field of neural networks came from cybernetics; others came from neuroscience, physics, electrical engineering, mathematics, psychology, even economics. In this collection of interviews, those who helped to shape the field share their childhood memories, their influences, how they became interested in neural networks, and what they see as its future. The subjects tell stories that have been told, referred to, whispered about, and imagined throughout the history of the field. Together, the interviews form a Rashomon-like web of reality. Some of the mythic people responsible for the foundations of modern brain theory and cybernetics, such as Norbert Wiener, Warren McCulloch, and Frank Rosenblatt, appear prominently in the recollections. The interviewees agree about some things and disagree about more. Together, they tell the story of how science is actually done, including the false starts, and the Darwinian struggle for jobs, resources, and reputation. Although some of the interviews contain technical material, there is no actual mathematics in the book. Contributors James A. Anderson, Michael Arbib, Gail Carpenter, Leon Cooper, Jack Cowan, Walter Freeman, Stephen Grossberg, Robert Hecht-Neilsen, Geoffrey Hinton, Teuvo Kohonen, Bart Kosko, Jerome Lettvin, Carver Mead, David Rumelhart, Terry Sejnowski, Paul Werbos, Bernard Widrow

The Dictionary of Modern American Philosophers includes both academic and non-academic philosophers, and a large number of female and minority thinkers whose work has been neglected. It includes those intellectuals involved in the development of psychology, pedagogy, sociology, anthropology, education, theology, political science, and several other fields, before these disciplines came to be considered distinct from philosophy in the late nineteenth century. Each entry contains a short biography of the writer, an exposition and analysis of his or her doctrines and ideas, a bibliography of writings, and suggestions for further reading. While all the major post-Civil War philosophers are present, the most valuable feature of this dictionary is its coverage of a huge range of less well-known writers, including hundreds of presently obscure thinkers. In many cases, the Dictionary of Modern American Philosophers offers the first scholarly treatment of the life and work of certain writers. This book will be an indispensable reference work for scholars working on almost any aspect of modern American thought.

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Current computer technology doubles in power roughly every two years, an increase called "Moore's Law." This constant increase is predicted to come to an end soon. Digital technology will change. Although digital computers dominate today's world, there are alternative ways to "compute" which might be better and more efficient than digital computation. After Digital looks at where the field of computation began and where it might be headed, and offers predictions about a collaborative future relationship between human cognition and mechanical computation. James A. Anderson, a pioneer of biologically inspired neural nets, presents two different kinds of computation—digital and analog—and gives examples of their history, function, and limitations. A third, the brain, falls somewhere in between these two forms, and is suggested as a computer architecture that is more capable of performing some specific important cognitive tasks—perception, reasoning, and intuition, for example—than a digital computer, even though the digital computer is constructed from far faster and more reliable basic elements. Anderson discusses the essentials of brain hardware, in particular, the cerebral cortex, and how cortical structure can influence the form taken by the computational operations underlying cognition. Topics include association, understanding complex systems through analogy, formation of abstractions, the biology of number and its use in arithmetic and mathematics, and computing across scales of organization. These applications, of great human interest, also form the goals of genuine artificial intelligence. After Digital will appeal to a broad cognitive science community, including computer scientists, philosophers, psychologists, and neuroscientists, as well as the curious science layreader, and will help to understand and shape future developments in computation.

Blow your mind with this catalog of drug-free techniques—from the mystical to the mechanical, and from the ancient to the state-of-the-art. An encyclopedia for the curious and courageous, *The Book of Highs* catalogs the hundreds of ways humans can alter consciousness, minus drugs and alcohol. Drawn from cultures around the world as well as from neurological research, here are “positive” techniques—Self-Hypnosis, Alterations of Breathing, Fervent Prayer, Spinning. And here are “negative” techniques—Self-Flagellation, Sleep Deprivation, Fire Walking. Methods derived from religious and mystic traditions—Transcendental Meditation, Tea Ceremony, Tantric Sex. Methods that use devices, from the domestic Metronome Watching, to the state-of-the-art Brain-Wave Biofeedback, Electrodermal Activity (EDA), Ganzfeld Effect, and Psychedelic Bathtub. Whether you’re looking for a life-changing adventure like Skydiving; something to do every day just to change things up like Zen Morning Laugh; or just some enlightenment about the lengths people have gone to in order to experience something new—*The Book of Highs* will get you there.

John Modern offers a powerful and original critique of neurology's pivotal role in religious history. In *Neuromatic*, religious studies scholar John Lardas Modern offers a sprawling examination of the history of the cognitive revolution and current attempts to locate all that is human in the brain, including spirituality itself. *Neuromatic* is a wildly original take on the entangled histories of science and religion that lie behind our brain-laden present: from eighteenth-century revivals to the origins of neurology and mystic visions of mental piety in the nineteenth century; from cyberneticians, Scientologists, and parapsychologists in the twentieth century to contemporary claims to have discovered the neural correlates of religion. What Modern reveals via this grand tour is that our ostensibly secular turn to the brain is bound up at every turn with the religion it discounts, ignores, or actively dismisses. In foregrounding the myths, ritual schemes, and cosmic concerns that have accompanied idealizations of neural networks and inquiries into their structure, *Neuromatic* takes the reader on a dazzling and disturbing ride through the

history of our strange subservience to the brain.

Software history has a deep impact on current software designers, computer scientists, and technologists. System constraints imposed in the past and the designs that responded to them are often unknown or poorly understood by students and practitioners, yet modern software systems often include “old” software and “historical” programming techniques. This work looks at software history through specific software areas to develop student-consumable practices, design principles, lessons learned, and trends useful in current and future software design. It also exposes key areas that are widely used in modern software, yet infrequently taught in computing programs. Written as a textbook, this book uses specific cases from the past and present to explore the impact of software trends and techniques. Building on concepts from the history of science and technology, software history examines such areas as fundamentals, operating systems, programming languages, programming environments, networking, and databases. These topics are covered from their earliest beginnings to their modern variants. There are focused case studies on UNIX, APL, SAGE, GNU Emacs, Autoflow, internet protocols, System R, and others. Extensive problems and suggested projects enable readers to deeply delve into the history of software in areas that interest them most.

There is no doubt that behavioral economics is becoming a dominant lens through which we think about economics. Behavioral economics is not a single school of thought but representative of a range of approaches, and uniquely, this volume presents an overview of them. The wide spectrum of international contributors each provides an exploration of a central approach, aspect or topic in behavioral economics. Taken together, the whole volume provides a comprehensive overview of the subject which considers both key developments and future possibilities. Part One presents several different approaches to behavioural economics, including George Katona, Ken Boulding, Harvey Leibenstein, Vernon Smith, Herbert Simon, Gerd Gigerenzer, Daniel Kahneman, and Richard Thaler. This section looks at the origins and development of behavioral economics and compares and contrasts the work of these scholars who have been so influential in making this area so prominent. Part Two presents applications of behavioural economics including nudging; heuristics; emotions and morality; behavioural political economy, education, and economic innovation. The Routledge Handbook of Behavioral Economics is ideal for advanced economics students and faculty who are looking for a complete state-of-the-art overview of this dynamic field.

Arguing that early postwar Holocaust testimony was plentiful and significant in its own right, Rosen highlights the Russian-born American psychologist David Boder, who in 1946 was among the earliest to interview Holocaust survivors in DP camps and, as far as we know, the first to audio record their testimony. Examining the origins and implications of Boder's project, this study compels a new conceptual and historical understanding of Holocaust testimony.

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