Machinengeist: The spirit of the machine in architecture (1994). (Volumes I and II)

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Abstract
As technology becomes more prevalent in our society, it becomes more concealed. There is danger when we no longer have the awareness to question the presence of these instruments in our lives or our cities. We are becoming cyborgs, human-like creatures plugged into a technological superorganism. The line between human and machine is becoming blurred as technology becomes integrated into our selves. The supreme danger is in becoming part of the standing-reserve of a technological commodity. The saving power lies in architecture’s ability to question, and therefore to reveal. We must produce events within our cities that resonate with the vibrations that shake the foundations of the status quo. These events bore through and reveal the layers that make up our technological society. Small fragments of architecture will be installed at each event that would resonate throughout, provoking, instigating, and questioning.

Keyword
Architecture; Sociology; Social structure

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Wells’ first, The Time Machine, is a critique of utopian ideas, set in the year 802701. The story reflects Wells’s own socialist political views, his view on life and abundance, and the contemporary angst about industrial relations. This work is an early example of the Dying Earth subgenre. The portion of the novella that sees the Time Traveller in a distant future where the sun is huge and red also places The Time Machine within the realm of eschatology, i.e. the study of the end times, the end of the world, and the ultimate destiny of humankind. The story follows a Victorian scientist, who claims that he has invented a device that
enables him to travel through time, and has visited the future, arriving in the year 802,701 in what had once been London. The first machine translation was publicly demonstrated in January 1954. Translation from Russian into English was carried out by the machine IBM 701. The announcement of this event was published in “Computers and Automation” journal, 1954, № 2. The abstract of this report, made by D.U. Panov, appeared in AJ (abstract journal) of VINITI (All–Union Institute of Scientific and Technical Information, rus. “ВИНИТИ») “Mathematics”, 1954, № 10: “Machine translation from one language to another: first successful test report”. Another area of work emerged in the Department of Applied Mathematics, Mathematical Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences (now the Institute of applied mathematics named for M.V. Keldysh RAS) on the initiative of A.A. Lyapunov. Established in 1962, the MIT Press is one of the largest and most distinguished university presses in the world and a leading publisher of books and journals at the intersection of science, technology, art, social science, and design. Nicholas Negroponte. Nicholas Negroponte is founding Chairman of the MIT Media Lab, Media Lab Europe, and the 2B1 Foundation, a nonprofit dedicated to bringing computer access to the most remote and poorest parts of the world. Also by this Author. Muriel Cooper. Marc has secretly built a machine to study the mind of a person to another one in his old house, but he has not tested it yet, and Marianne is the only person who knows. When the serial-killer Michel Zyto is sentenced to life in the institution where Marc works, he decides to study the mind of the psychopath. Then he brings Zyto to use the machine and their minds are exchanged. When Marc asks Zyto to press a green button to restore their minds, Zyto refuses and uses Marc's body to lock up Marc trapped in his body in the institution. Further, he goes to Marc's house to stay with his f... A doctor's obsession A killer's madness The machine that made them one. Genres: Horror | Sci-Fi | Thriller.