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شماره 27 ماهنامه بنیاد حامیان منتشر شد

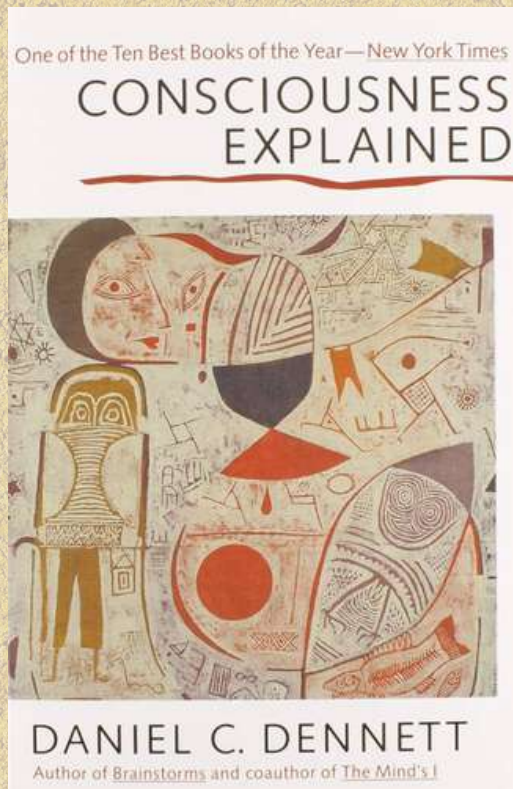


Monthly Gazette Since Dec 2021

Issue 27
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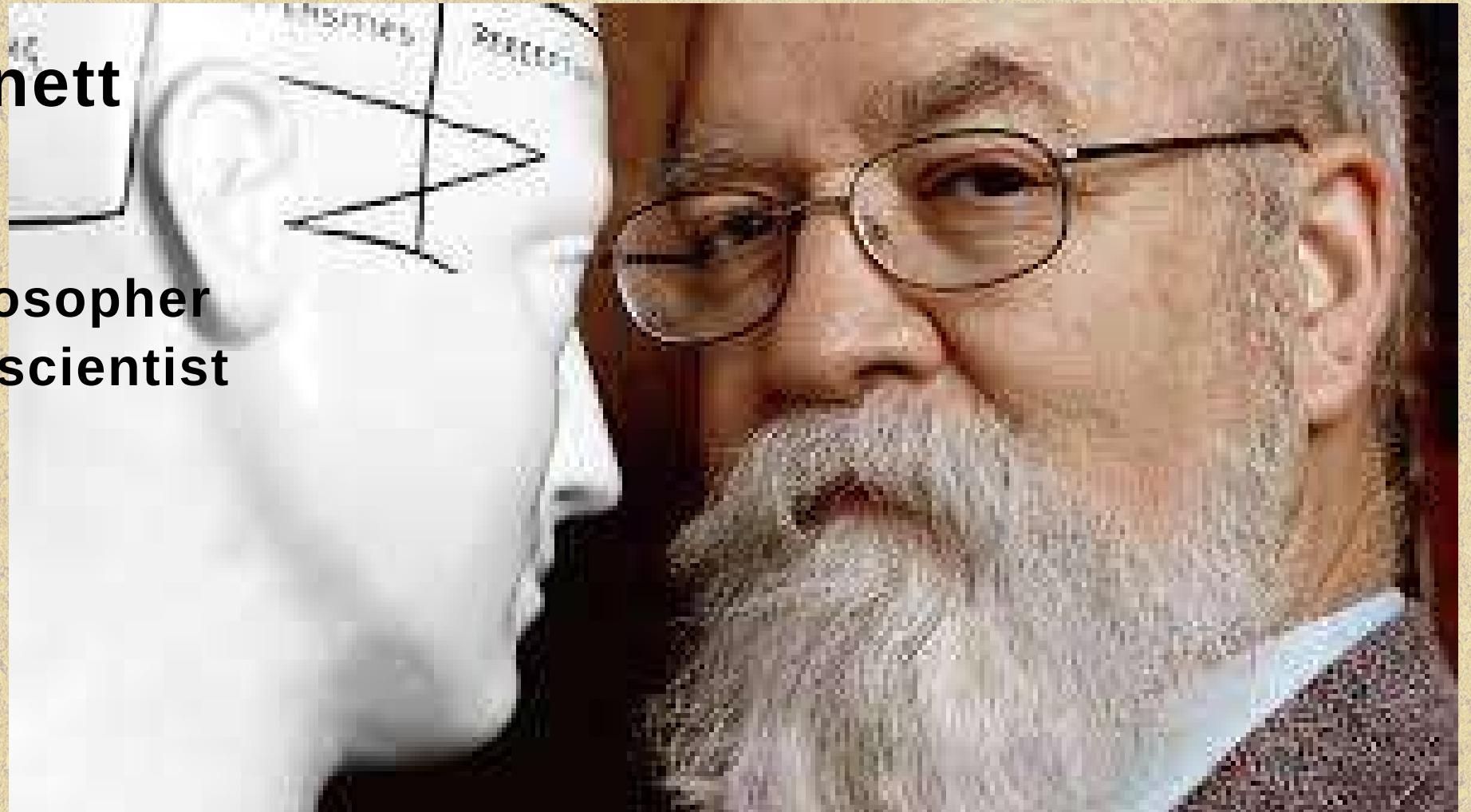
A philosopher's lifelong quest
to understand the making of
the mind



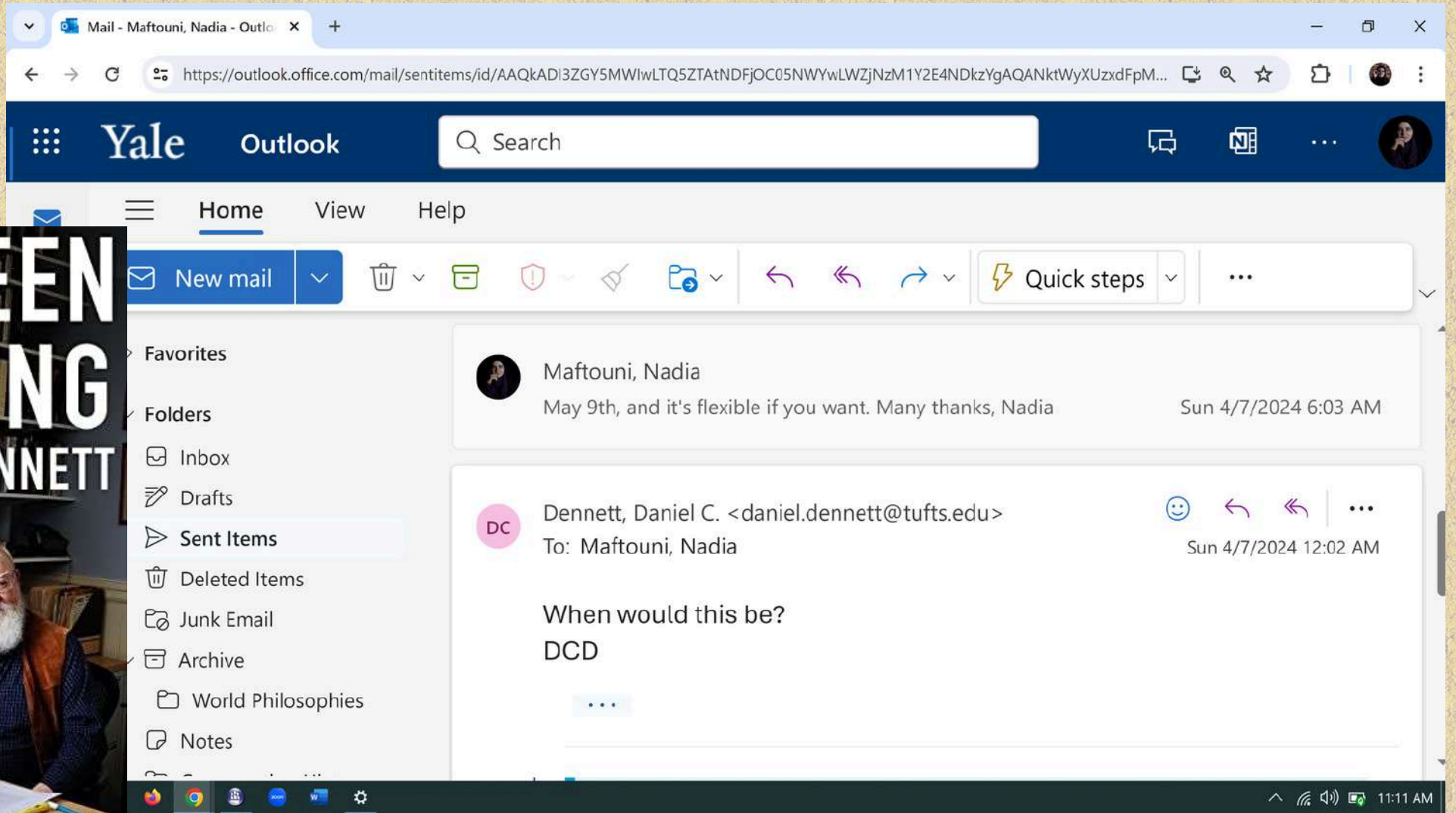
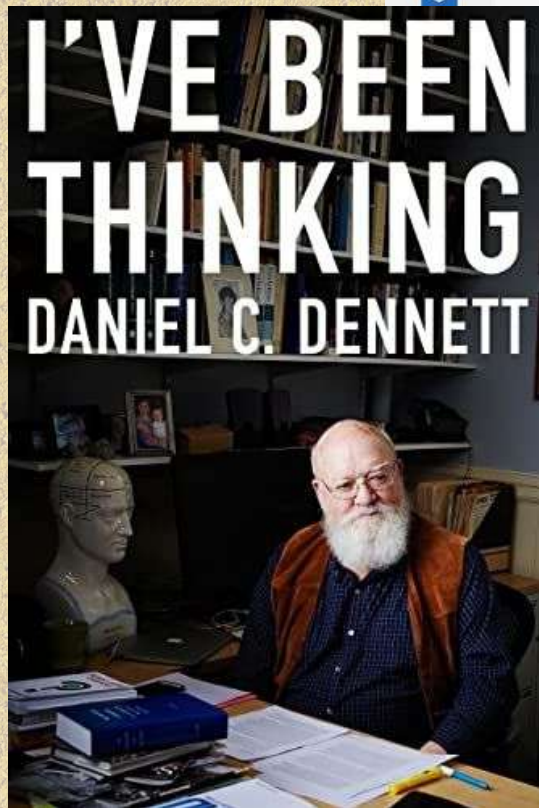
Daniel Dennett

**American philosopher
and cognitive scientist
passed away**

April 19, 2024
(82 years)



Short and Sad Communication with Daniel Dennett

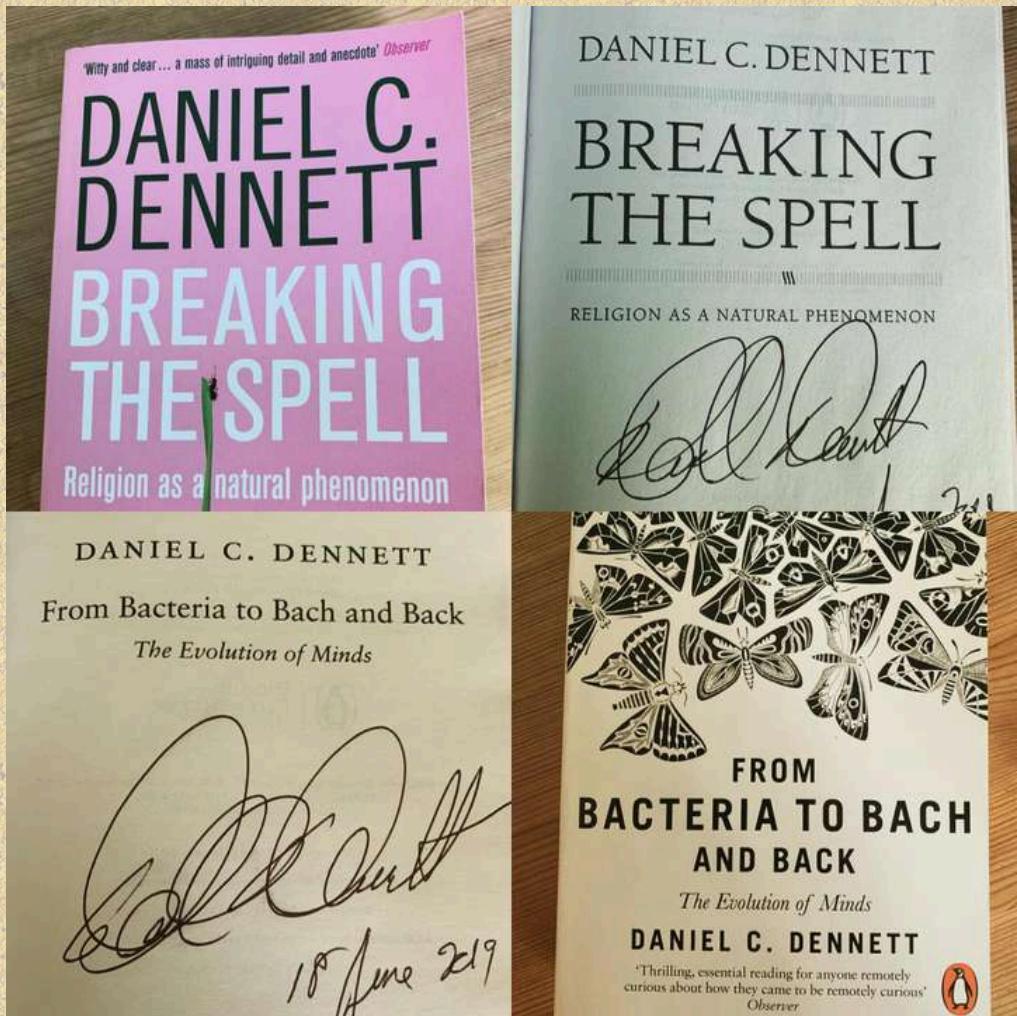


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Daniel C. Dennett, the author of *Breaking the Spell* (Viking, 2006), *Freedom Evolves* (Viking Penguin, 2003) and *Darwin's Dangerous Idea* (Simon & Schuster, 1995), was University Professor and Austin B. Fletcher Professor of Philosophy, and Director of the Center for Cognitive Studies at Tufts University. He lived with his wife in Maine, and had a daughter, a son, and five grandchildren. He was born in Boston in 1942, the son of a historian by the same name, and received his B.A. in philosophy from Harvard in 1963. He then went to Oxford to work with Gilbert Ryle, under whose supervision he completed the D.Phil. in philosophy in 1965. He taught at U.C. Irvine from 1965 to 1971, when he moved to Tufts, where he has taught ever since, aside from periods visiting at Harvard, Pittsburgh, Oxford, the École Normale Supérieure in Paris, the London School of Economics and the American University of Beirut. He is currently a member of the external faculty of the Santa Fe Institute and New College of the Humanities in London. His first book, *Content and Consciousness*, appeared in 1969, followed by *Brainstorms* (1978), *Elbow Room* (1984), *The Intentional Stance* (1987), *Consciousness Explained* (1991), *Darwin's Dangerous Idea* (1995), *Kinds of Minds* (1996), and *Brainchildren: A Collection of Essays 1984-1996* (MIT Press and Penguin, 1998). *Sweet Dreams: Philosophical Obstacles to a Science of Consciousness*, was published in 2005 by MIT Press. He co-edited *The Mind's I* with Douglas Hofstadter in 1981. He is the author of over four hundred scholarly articles on various aspects on the mind, published in journals ranging from *Artificial Intelligence and Behavioral and Brain Sciences* to *Poetics Today* and *The Journal of Aesthetics and Art Criticism*. His most recent books are *Intuition Pumps and Other Tools for Thinking* (Norton, 2013), *Caught in the Pulpit: Leaving Belief Behind*, with Linda LaScola (Amazon.com, 2013), and *From Bacteria to Bach and Back: The Evolution of Minds* (Norton, 2017). He gave the John Locke Lectures at Oxford in 1983, the Gavin David Young Lectures at Adelaide, Australia, in 1985, and the Tanner Lecture at Michigan in 1986, among many others. He has received two Guggenheim Fellowships, a Fulbright Fellowship, and a Fellowship at the Center for Advanced Studies in Behavioral Science. He was elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1987. He was the Co-founder (in 1985) and Co-director of the Curricular Software Studio at Tufts, and has helped to design museum exhibits on computers for the Smithsonian Institution, the Museum of Science in Boston, and the Computer Museum in Boston. In 2014, after more than forty summers hobby farming in Maine, he sold his farm and bought a house on an island in Maine, where he can pursue less strenuous activities while continuing his research.



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In The Name of God

**A look at The
Two Foundations of Democracy;
Authority and Privacy**

Mohammad Sohrabi

MA Student of Islamic Jurisprudence



Introduction

- Democracy as a political system
 - 1- Political and civil liberties
 - 2- Security
 - 3-Justice
-
- Democracy as a set of
 - 1- Values 2-Institutions 3-Processes
 - 4- Peace 5- Development 6-Human achievements
and dignity





Introduction

Democracy: the basic and challenging ideas in political philosophy

20th

Democracy: mixed with the understanding of other concepts

Three definitions of democracy

01

a minimal definition

Procedural method for
collective decision-making

02

a maximal definition

As an ideology guiding the
collective way of life

03

Ali Mirsepasi -
"Democracy or Truth"

Democracy is more than
anything a sociological reality
[Mirsepasi, Ali, 2002, p:8]



Authority

1- Definition

- we must first define its difference with the word **power**
- **power** means the ability to control and guide something or someone
- this power is accompanied by the right to use power correctly

E.g : a thief vs the Supreme Court and parliamentarians

signs of authority

- Laws: to follow a law,
- Customs; result from long-term behavior of people
- Roles - Some institutions [the parliament]



The source of authority

It is important to note that rulers or governments throughout history have resorted to one or more sources of authority.





Consequences of having Authority

Advantageous

- Security
- Freedom
- Good life
- Being accountable

Disadvantageous

- The abuse of power
- Be vigilant
- Resistance to change
- inaccessibility of people

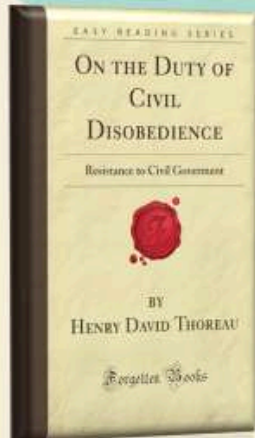


local authorities standing up against the Supreme Court's;
racial discrimination



Henry David Thoreau

**Henry David Thoreau's essay *On Civil Disobedience* refers to the way out of bad authority ". respect for what "Right" has priority over respecting the "law".
[Henry David Thoreau; 2008]**





How far is the authority of a position?

Determining the scope of authority is very important because in the case of a bad design, **abuse of that authority** and **harm people's freedom**.

The US Constitution  **division of power**  **supervision**  **balance**



authority

vote



Privacy

People have the right to keep their documents and assets safe from unreasonable search and seizure.

The right to be left alone

other rights become meaningless without privacy

the Fourth Supplement of the US Constitution

**Freedom
Dignity**



The international students' association of faculty of theology and islamic studies of Tehran University

The attributes of privacy

-to decide about sharing information

-to be alone

-to stay away from others

-to be free from interference



How to protect your privacy

Seclusion

people avoid others and take the path of isolation.

Concealment

People may hide what they want to be private or not talk about it with anyone

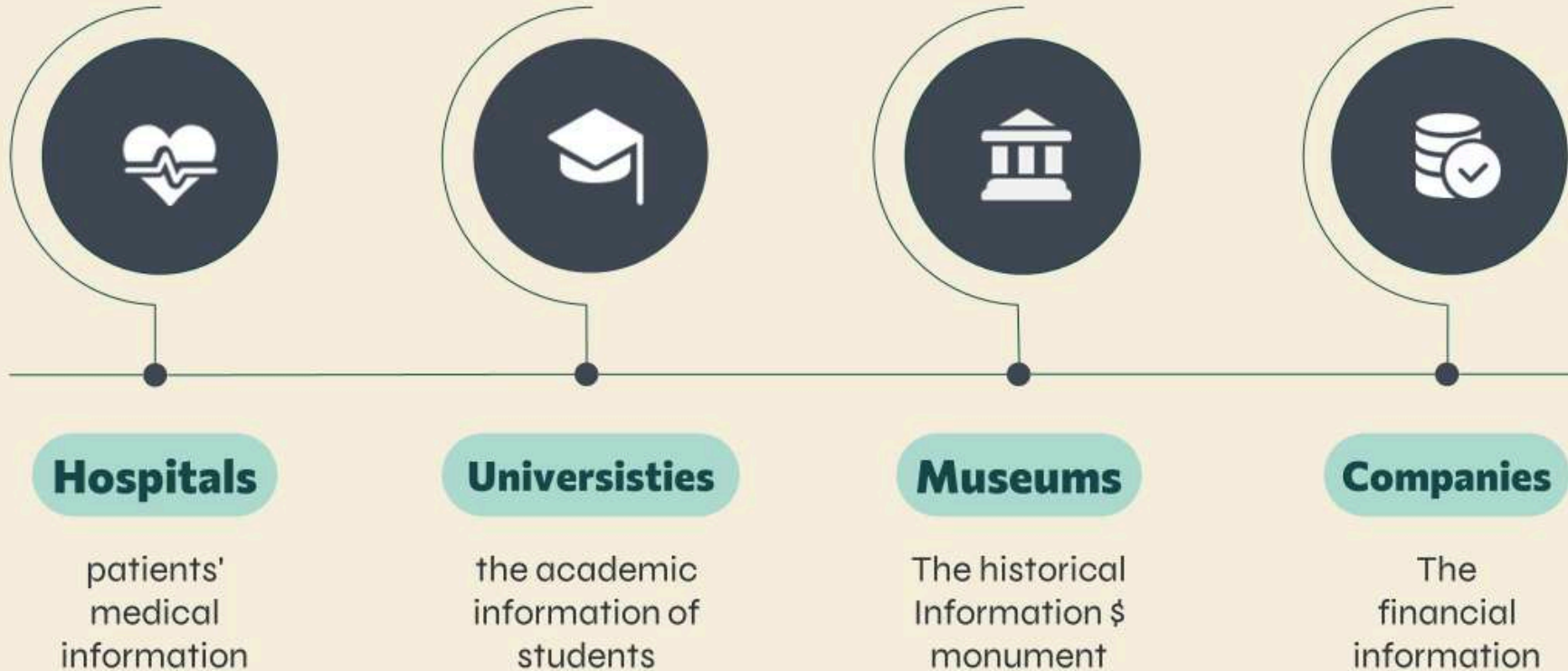
Keeping confidential

When people give information to someone and trust that they will not give that information to anyone.

Exclusion

People may keep things private or confidential by excluding others; e.g government agencies

The role of Institutions in privacy





Privacy practices in the past

During World War II, reporters were free to go wherever they wanted and then wrote their reports and gave military censors information that might be useful to the enemy. would be removed and the rest of the content would be published.



Privacy varies from society to society

**1- Different societies
to keep private**

**The ways of taking care of
privacy**

**2- Same societies but different
generation**

different private behaviors

Age

Beliefs

Privacy varies from society to society



Lewis Mumford

The first major change in medieval houses was the creation of privacy.
[The city in history; 1961]

Result

This change was the abandonment of communal life.

i Interestingly, privacy in the bedroom first became popular among the wealthy classes in Italy.



Advantages and disadvantages of privacy



Advantages

- 1- Freedom
- 2- Security
- 3- Individuality
- 4- Protection of economic interests
- 5- Creativity



Disadvantages

- 1- Loneliness and severe reduction of communication
- 2- Lack of motivation and intellectual development
- 3- Misbehavior and lawlessness

A report on privacy violations by the US government

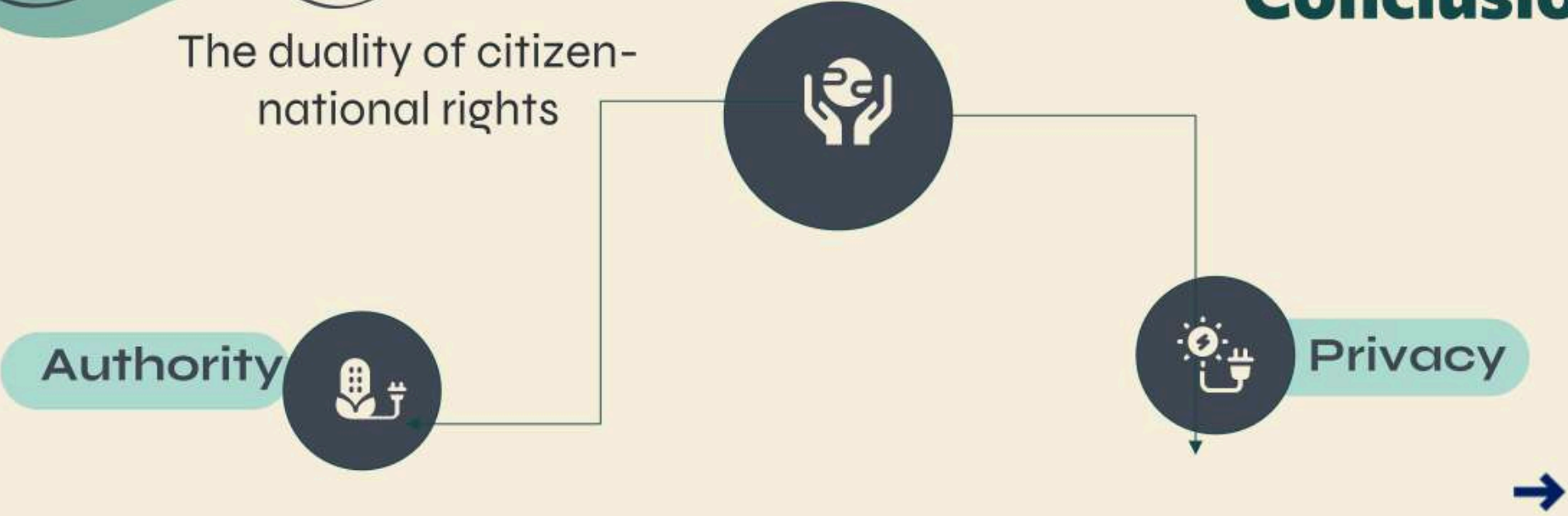
The United States Congress
passed a legislative
amendment known as the
FISA Act

[Quoted from Farhikhtegan's
newspaper]



Conclusion

The duality of citizen-national rights



References

- 1-Mumford; Lewis; The city in history;1961; published: Harcourt, Brace & World**
- 2- Mirsepasi; Ali; In his sociological treatise "Democracy or Truth"; 2002 [page8]**
- 3-Henry David Thoreau; On the Duty of Civil Disobedience: Resistance to Civil Government (Forgotten Books) Paperback – October 15, 2008**
- 4-"Foundations of Democracy" Center for Civic Education; 21600 Oxnard Street, Suite 500 Woodland Hills, CA 91367; Tavana's School (1)**
- 5- Farhikhtegan's newspaper; "Liberalism vs. Privacy"; 2020; July8, Wednesday**

THANK YOU

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The international students' association of faculty of
theology and islamic studies of Tehran University

Hike in Hills

*An Excursion into Civilization
from Constantinople to Toledo*

Nadia Maftouni

BookPatch LLC, The
Scottsdale, Arizona
ISBN-10: 1947519743
ISBN-13: 9781947519749

PREFACE

“If you're still getting the error then try to dial back the time to a few days before today. Go back through the setup and change the settings to go back a day or two.”

Time and time again, you can easily find such helps on Google and fix your Windows errors. If events might unfold in reverse order, our errors would not be so much of a problem. But what about the real life? Can you dial back the time and fix the errors? Obviously that is not liable to happen by any means. Instead, we can simply take a look at past and enjoy reading real stories so as to avoid being misled. It's just like a hike in hills of Constantinople, the city of seven hills, or for instance, the hills of Ray and Toledo. As an Irish author, Edmund Burke, once put it, **“Those who don't know history are destined to repeat it.”**

Continues ...

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Your Contributions Are Welcome!

Send them to

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