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Are you still a slave pdf

Experts often feel buried under their emails, but time management experts say there are ways to avoid a sense of rotation. Getting Things Done author David Allen tells the Wall Street Journal that you should take immediate action on any messages that require two minutes of your time or less. Other tips include disabling new email alerts that stop workflow and unsending from email lists that you don't really need. What tips have you used to reduce the clutter in your inbox in life? Share it in the comments. *G/O Media* can get a commission of \$26This time to stand up to Your Email [The Wall Street Journal] We are slaves to electricity. Outwardly, tesla and Edison may seem to have introduced electricity to submissibility - in use - but since the first commercial light bulb and high-fidelity telegraph, electricity has dominated men's lives. Almost every face of modern society imposes the properties of electricity. Like fresh water, sanitation and education can make or break the community. The persistence of electrically powered devices and machines is incredibly high. With modern robotics, there's almost nothing electricity can do - and much that electricity can do that people can't do. The amount of work that electricity does is also unlikely. From harvesting crops to preparing food, from making computer chips to making cars, electricity does so much work that people would otherwise have to do. Just for a moment, you interrupt your scientific beliefs and imagine that the electricity suddenly ceased to exist. If you wake up, your alarm won't work. If you don't have a gas grill, you can say goodbye to the morning toast. Your car wouldn't start (or brake, rudder, or do anything for real). Trains, without a signal, would be dead. Automatic doors at the entrance to the office, school or favorite café will remain resistant to closed. Computer, DVD player, wireless router, digital camera, smartphone - all computers everywhere would be dead. Which brings me to the theme of batteries. The most basic batteries are devices that store electricity. Until recently, an archetypal battery would be alkaline AA - useful for listening to music on your Walkman or powering your RC car controller; batteries were useful, but almost crucial. There's been a dramatic shift in the last few years. As chip-making devices - such as Intel, AMD and Qualcomm - have perfected their processes, computers have become increasingly mobile: laptops, then mobile phones, then netbooks, and finally smartphones and tablets. This year, 76% of all laptop computers sold in the US will be outsell desktops. Over the next few years, it is predicted that 75% of Americans will own Phone. In short, the vast majority of Users now rely on battery-powered devices - which is a problem because battery technology is not evolving with the kind of process that can follow our usage. While we're almost at a stage where Silicon Chips are changing the atom after the atom, battery technology has remained virtually unchanged since Alessandro Volta created its first battery in 1800: two electrodes with electrolyte between them. While semiconductor complexity (processors and LCD screens) has generally doubled every 18 months under Moore's legislation, battery capacity has slowly been clawing upwards. Even more worryingly, theoretically there is no better electrode than lithium when it comes to electrochemical potentials or the energy-to-weight ratio - lithium batteries are as good as they get.iPad 3: It's ALL BATTERIES In practice, it means we're heading toward a battery mess where batteries can't keep up with our increasingly mobile lifestyle. A good example is the iPad 3. Higher resolution displays require more power control and more power for lighting. As a result, the li-ion battery of the iPad 3 is 70% larger than this on the iPad 2 (42.5 watt-hours vs. 25), and yet both have the same 10-hour battery life. A larger battery and stronger backlight mean the iPad 3 is both heavier and thicker than the iPad 2 - all for a high-resistance screen. In the field of high technology, it is very rare that a tracking device is larger than its predecessor - but this is a battery key for you. Mobile LTE is another fine example: It may be faster than UMTS 3G, but it consumes a lot more power in the process. First-generation LTE devices, such as the HTC Thunderbolt, famously ran out of juice after just a few hours of LTE connectivity. Ditto RAM and volatile storage: As transmission capacity and speeds increase, so does the power consumption. The fact is that high-res screens and wireless communications (WiFi, mobile) consume the lion's share of battery capacity - and, unless we all agree that high PPI screens and mobile Internet access are pointless, that won't change. While the next few years will preferably be full of beautiful, powerful devices that last only a few hours during charging, there is some light at the end of the tunnel. Intel, AMD and ARM licenses are all crazy fights to produce the most efficient chips for mobile devices. Sharp's IGZO and Samsung's LTPS promise to significantly reduce the use of the screen. With the recent shift to 28 and 22nm processes, wireless radios use less energy. At the end of the day, however, we are talking about a reduction of 10 or 20% in a few years, which probably won't be enough to make up for the irresistible double leaking of Moore's bill and the company's shift toward a mobile, ubim computer. Finally, our greatest hope in the battery technology itself. One of the biggest jumps in battery capacity will come from replacing graphite anodes (positive electrodes) with silicone nanocavities. The same group (Yi Cui and his team at Stanford University) deals with an ageless battery that uses water as an electrolyte - but this battery is focused on storing the power grid (another equally big theme, especially with the growth of solar power). IBM is also working on a lithium-air battery that is a tenth of the size/weight of conventional li-ion batteries - it will focus primarily on electric cars, but could eventually (10+ years) be used to power mobile devices. In all cases, we should not expect a significant increase in battery capacity for at least 5 years - and even then, who knows whether the profits will be large enough to catch up with semiconductor technology. The battery's here to stay. How will the manufacturers react? Until now, consumers seem to be happy with devices that avoid battery life in favor of screen size and performance - and in the end, consumers are king, right? Will business and travel users struggle to claim low-definition, long-life devices? Personally, I'll buy five low-emission ultrabooks and keep them on the underpass - hopefully it will buy me enough time until the battery slips. Malaysia is one of the centers of the global electronics industry. According to some estimates, the Asian country is one of the 10 largest electronic exporters in the world. The country sends billions of dollars in electronic parts to the United States, China, Japan, Canada and other world powers annually. And according to a new us-funded job ministry survey, about a third of Malaysia's electronics workers are forced workers. Verite, a supply chain monitoring organisation, has just published a new report claiming that 28% of Malaysian electronics workers interviewed are in what they euphemistically call forced labour positions. For foreign workers, the number jumps to 32%. Malaysia is a popular manufacturer for electronic components that later be compositioned into computer electronics with major brands globally. Flickr user Yutaka Tsutano For the study, 501 electronics workers across Malaysia interviewed 12 field workers, with funds provided in part by the labor ministry. The country's ousted technology industry is home to hundreds of thousands of migrants from poorer nearby nations such as Myanmar and Nepal, who have few rights and are subject to mass exploitation. Electronics manufacturers regularly use domestic outsourcing companies to hire factory workers; this reduces the legal relationships that electronics manufacturers themselves have towards their employees. The Verite survey found that in addition to 28% of workers in forced working conditions, 46% were on the brink of Many Malaysian electronics workers the same type of exploitation that foreign migrants have encountered, according to the report. The conditions for forced labour included that passports had been confiscated, false about the terms of their employment contract and that they were indebted to an employer or employed employer for an indefinite period. Others reported being very misled about job requirements that are the subject of physical or sexual violence at work, or that relatives are at risk in their homes. Unfortunately, the problem is not limited to a Malaysian factory. Slavery, forced labor and human trafficking are so common in the electronics supply chain that the state of California introduced new legislation in 2010 that penalizes manufacturers who knowingly use slaves or unsuadly work in their supply chains. Who: Tim Cleaver Company: Amazing Online Marketing Age: 24 Has Held Title For: Seven Months Previous Title: Biology Major, Portland State UniversityWorking like a slave? Hey, pull it out as best you can. That's what Tim Cleaver did. As an intern at a marketing company that strives to meet the needs of web design increasingly web-filled Portland, Oregon, Cleaver is on the site and calling everyone from designers to senior project managers. So he gave himself a new address. Says Cleaver: I work cheaply and do things no one else wants. So, Slave? My colleagues contacted me with a few aliases, including Asoko, Young Jedi and Young Stud. But I feel the most overwhelming feeling when people call me Slave. Occasionally, if we work late Friday night, they'll say, Slave, get me a beer! How did they catch you? My roommate brought home the HTML books. I started learning things and thinking, that's what I want to do. So I left my job at the restaurant, looked in the directory for the nearest online development company and asked if I could hang out and see what they had done. What was your most liberating task? I'm coding for the first project I've been doing: a website for the local restaurant Queen of Sheba.Will Slave Boy be on your RESUME? Sure. If the company doesn't want to hire me because I used to have a title, I probably don't want to work there. Anyway.

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