



Technocrats: To Fix Government, Speed Up Implementation Of Technology

The Technocrat's hammer is ever-advancing technology and every perceived problem in the world is a nail. Thus, Technocrats liken themselves to the saviors of the world, if only we would let them run free to create Utopia.

This is a completely false and dangerous notion. Technology that is only understood by a small Technocrat elite quickly becomes the paradigm for command-and-control. This article answers its headline, *Is Automation the Key to an Effective Government Workforce?* □ TN Editor

New technologies are poised to automate everything from infrastructure to traditionally human jobs, and some fear a coming robot takeover. But the real problem is it isn't happening fast enough.

The U.S. economy is on the precipice of an unrelenting wave of

automation that will eliminate a massive number of jobs and destabilize our society, according to Democratic presidential primary candidate [Andrew Yang](#) and his growing throng of supporters. Indeed, this concern is shared by many policymakers who have turned a critical eye toward Silicon Valley, asking whether technological innovation is worth the effort. This past year has seen a steady stream of policymakers [publicly castigating](#) the tech industry for not doing enough to protect privacy, respond to fake news, combat hate speech and protect children.

While some of these critiques are valid, [even if overblown](#), in this heated environment, it is easy to lose sight of the real problem, which according to a [new report](#) from the [Information Technology and Innovation Foundation](#) is that automation isn't happening fast enough, and achieving faster automation is an urgent societal imperative necessary to address less-than-stellar productivity growth. Higher productivity will be necessary to make U.S. companies more competitive globally, boost reshoring of work back to the U.S., reduce government spending and raise living standards. For example, an aging population means that there will be more retirees, so unless the remaining workers become more productive, overall output will shrink — resulting in less tax revenue for government agencies even as demand for social services remains high.

The remedy to this problem is greater automation, driven by digital transformation, in both the public and private sectors. There are two steps to this process. First, organizations need to modernize their IT infrastructure. In practice, this means replacing legacy applications and expensive data centers with cloud computing solutions. While state and local governments are investing heavily in the cloud, many are putting most resources in [private cloud solutions](#), which don't offer the same scalability and cost benefits of the public cloud.

Second, organizations must consider how to leverage emerging data-driven technologies, like machine learning, robotic process automation and chatbots, to create strategic changes in how they produce value. For example, some cities use [digital twins](#) — virtual models of their infrastructure combined with real-time data feeds from sensors — to

allow first responders to run simulations of emergency scenarios and enable city planners to predict environmental and energy changes of proposed developments.

The problem for many agencies is that even as they consider digital transformation, they don't focus on achieving productivity gains, i.e., becoming more efficient at producing government services. Indeed, this lack of focus on productivity creates a compounding problem where government agencies are slow at adopting new technologies, and then even slower at using the new tech to become more efficient. But a look at the workforce of many government agencies shows that even as IT budgets are growing, there are few signs of disruption.

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Hypocrites Gone Wild: COP25

Climate Conference Held In Madrid

The UN and global elite live in their own self-created fantasy world while making rules and regulations on how the rest of the world should live and behave. Do they live that way? Absolutely not: it's only for you!

COP25 was originally set to be held in Chile, but that was before leftists decided to tear the country apart in protest against their government. □

TN Editor

I'm in Madrid for the latest UN Climate Conference - COP25 - and literally no one cares.

When I say that literally no one cares I mean none of the real, normal people — whether natives or tourists — just wanting to go about their daily lives in this handsome capital city, have a few glasses of vino with their tapas, check out the Prado, make ends meet, look at the Christmas lights, not even think about global warming because hey it's December and its chilly even in Spain.

What I definitely don't mean is the 30,000 or so loons who have flown in for the freak show about a thirty buck cab away in an industrial exposition zone on the edge of town. Clearly they care a lot but they're not normal and they have no connection with the real world other than the unfortunate fact that they currently seem to make all our rules.

That's what's really scary about these COP climate conferences, which perfectly encapsulate the increasing gulf between the globalist elite rulemakers and the ordinary people — you and me — who have to suffer from their stupid, anti-democratic decisions. The liberal elite in their hermetically sealed conference zone; the underclass — which is everyone else — in the city.

They arrived by plane - even private jet - but they tell us we should no longer fly unless it's really necessary.

They're ferried around in fleets of black limousines but cars, as they keep telling us, are unsustainable.

This is the "do as I say, not do as I do" class. And if you want to an idea of how utterly useless and contemptible they are, here's an excerpt from the speech Nancy Pelosi gave to the delegates when she flew in to pretend that the Democrats are running the U.S. and that their presence at a UN Climate Conference therefore matters:

Her speech, which you can see on [Reuters TV](#), if you have the stomach for it, included these immortal lines:

*'This is a mission, this is a passion, this is a scientifically based approach to all of it in - *clears throat* - and we're here to say to all of you on behalf of the House of Representatives in the Congress of of the US we're still in it.'*

She flew 3,000 miles to say *that*? Really.

Meanwhile, UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres has, like some tired old fluffer on a dilapidated porn movie set, tried desperately to stir some excitement with a bit of inspirational scaremongering.

We are jeopardising *life itself*, no less. [FACT CHECK. The number of people in the real world who have so far died of 'climate change' is, no, wait for it...zero. Extreme weather events kill people but not the natural ebb and flow of climate and there is no evidence that these extreme weather events are increasing in our era]

Problem is, they say this every UN conference. It's always the last chance to save the world. We're always on the very edge of the tipping point. None of these people, clearly, has ever heard of the story of Chicken Little (or Chicken Licken as we call him in England).

But the global climate elite aren't merely useless, they are also deeply ignorant. As exhibit A, I present an interview from a month back in which would-be presidential candidate and tireless environmental campaigner Mike Bloomberg is quizzed about one of the key awkward facts about climate change: that no matter how much the West chooses

to cut its carbon dioxide emissions, China (and others, but most especially China) is going full speed ahead with its industrial development. As I reported a week ago in a piece titled [‘Greta Who?’](#) China now has as many new coal fired power plants in development as the ENTIRE capacity of the European Union.

So here is Mike Bloomberg addressing this key issue.

Remember, this is the same Mike Bloomberg who is spending part of his \$500 million campaign budget promising to eradicate the U.S. coal industry; whose \$50 billion fortune and media empire he deploys tirelessly to tell us how serious the climate emergency is and how important it is that we should act.

But not if you’re China, apparently. China, in Bloomberg’s view — and he’s not unrepresentative of the liberal elite — is an exception because Xi Jinping (who is not a dictator, by the way) is just trying to keep his economy going. Oh, and though he’s building lots more coal-fired power stations he’s trying to build them *away* from the cities.

Mike, love: whether you build a coal-fired power station in the middle of the Gobi desert or the middle of Beijing, the CO2 emissions are EXACTLY the same. Bloomberg hasn’t thought this through because for him, as for the global elite generally, climate change is just a mantra used to advance financial and socio-political interests. Who cares if Bloomberg doesn’t know the difference between carbon-dioxide (the plant food which is greening the planet) and actual pollution? Nor does almost anyone in the global elite.

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Genetic Engineering In China Is Exploding

As Technocracy in China matures, all moral and ethical restraints have been removed. Every conceivable type of life based on DNA is now open to genetic editing. In other words, China is taking over life itself. □ TN Editor

Inside a fortress-like megafarm on the outskirts of Beijing, dozens of pink-and-black pigs forage and snooze, unfazed by the chilly spring air. These experimentally bred hogs are fortified with a gene for regulating heat, buffering them against northern China's hypothermia-inducing winters.

The gene that researcher Jianguo Zhao inserted into the pigs' DNA is among dozens of examples of genetic engineering underway in China—and in rival laboratories across the world—to create super pigs. For years, the quest was for better-tasting, stronger, and faster-growing swine. Now, in the wake of a devastating global outbreak of African swine fever, the more crucial need is to safeguard food security, and keep hogs alive.

"The most burning question for scientists is how to make the pig more healthy," says Zhao, 45, who heads a 20-strong group of researchers and

technicians at the state-run Chinese Academy of Sciences' Institute of Zoology in Beijing, where he's become a superstar in the world of swine genomics.

China's ambitions, though, extend well beyond farm animals. In dozens of labs across the country, scientists are racing researchers in the U.S. and Europe to develop superior lines of food and fiber crops, while others are pushing the boundaries of medical science—sometimes facing criticism—by editing the human genome to correct disease-causing mutations or susceptibility to infections like HIV.

“The most burning question for scientists is how to make the pig more healthy”

It's a biotechnology arms race happening against the backdrop of a disruptive trade war with the U.S., a rapidly aging population, and diminishing resources to feed China's 1.4 billion people. Soaring pork prices prompted the State Council, China's cabinet, in September to call for the greater use of science and technology, among other measures, to boost production of the country's staple meat.

Read about how Chinese parents use DNA tests to map out their babies' lives.

China's investment in research and development has already catapulted the world's most populous nation from relative obscurity in biomedical science to behemoth in less than two decades.

China outspends every other country barring the U.S. on research and development—\$445 billion in 2017. Chinese firms have also stepped up acquisitions of foreign biotechnology and pharmaceutical companies, with \$25.4 billion in deals since the start of 2014, according to data compiled by Bloomberg.

But teams in the U.S. and Europe currently have a critical edge, including something China desperately needs: protection from major pig-killing diseases.

China has sought to redress that by sending abroad promising scientists,

like Zhao, to learn from the world's best, then bringing them home and furnishing them with industrial-scale resources. The campus that houses Zhao's gene-edited pigs is ring-fenced by three layers of security checkpoints and can accommodate 4,000 hogs.

"The powerhouse these days is China," said Simon Lillico, 47, a scientist at the University of Edinburgh's historic Roslin Institute, where Dolly the sheep became the first mammal cloned from an adult cell in 1996. "They are spending so much money and throwing so much resource at science that we can't even come close to competing with the amount of money that they are investing in this sort of science, so we need to be smart about what we do."

China's market for biologic drugs and agricultural biotechnology remains a fraction of the U.S.'s estimated \$228 billion industry, but the upsurge in Chinese investment is already causing anxiety in Washington. In July, the U.S.-China Economic and Security Review Commission pledged to investigate the potential risks of America's growing reliance on Chinese biotechnology and medicines.

Of concern "is the potential for the U.S. to become dependent on China for important pharmaceuticals or other health-care technologies," said Mark Kazmierczak, a molecular biologist with consulting firm Gryphon Scientific who wrote a report on the industry for the U.S. security review panel. "China's access to personal information of U.S. citizens, including DNA sequence data, also poses privacy concerns."

Our reporter took DNA tests in the U.S., and China. Read about why the results concerned her.

Zhao, who grew up in rural Shandong province, embodies the zeal with which China is pursuing genomics, the science of analyzing an organism's complete DNA sequence. After receiving his doctorate in animal genetics and breeding from an agricultural university in Harbin in 2003, he worked for a few years as an assistant researcher at a medical genetics institute in Shanghai.

Techniques for modifying genomes were slow at the time, he recalls. To expedite his research, he headed to the University of New Orleans a few

months after Hurricane Katrina hit in 2005 to train under reproductive physiologist Barry Bavister. Decades earlier, work by Bavister had led to the first successful in vitro fertilization of a rhesus monkey, paving the way for the world's first test-tube baby in 1978.

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