

The Intersection of Modern Society and the Unabomber Manifesto 1995: Identity and Technology

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The topic of modernity, identity, and technology has become increasingly significant in today's rapidly evolving society. As technological advancements continue connecting the world, the boundaries between human, nonhuman, culture, and nature have blurred. Donna Haraway's *A Cyborg Manifesto* emphasizes the interdependencies between these entities, recognizing the complex relationships in our postmodern world. The emergence of cyborg culture and the concept of transhumanism further contribute to the discussion on identity and technology. However, the *Unabomber Manifesto*, written by Theodore Kaczynski in 1995, offers a contrasting perspective on the impact of technology on identity in modern society.

In recent years, the perception of individual identity has undergone a significant shift. Post humanist thought has challenged and reimaged traditional notions of subjective autonomy, rational thought, and universal human rights. While the *Unabomber Manifesto* rejects technology as a threat to individual identity, Haraway advocates for a cyborg culture that embraces technology as an integral part of human existence.

The cyborg represents the fusion of human and machine, blurring the boundaries between organic and artificial. This view perceives technology not as an external entity but as an extension of our capabilities and an embodiment of our posthuman nature. Just as transitioning from an agrarian society to an industrialized one brought about significant changes, the increasing fusion of humans and technology will continue to shape our future society and redefine our perceptions of identity. As our society becomes increasingly interconnected, the relationship between technology and identity has become a focal point of discussion.

However, it is important to critically examine the implications of this view on identity and technology. While Haraway's cyborg culture emphasizes the potential benefits of embracing technology, the *Unabomber Manifesto* raises valid concerns about the loss of individual autonomy and the erosion of human identity in the face of technological advancements. As we navigate the complexities of our technologically textured world, we must carefully consider the implications of our interactions with technology on our individual and collective identities. In this era of rapid technological advancement, it is crucial to recognize the nuanced relationships between technology and identity.

Kaczynski argues that technology has become a pervasive force, dominating every aspect of our lives and stripping us of our freedom. He suggests that as technology advances and becomes more integrated into our daily lives, we become mere cogs in the machinery of a technocratic society. This loss of individual autonomy and agency undermines our sense of self and diminishes our ability to make choices that align with our own values and desires. Furthermore, Kaczynski's manifesto highlights the potential dangers of an unchecked technological society, such as the erosion of privacy and the perpetuation of social inequalities.

Theodore Kaczynski's "Industrial Society and Its Future" argues that modern technology and industrialization have caused a significant deterioration in the quality of life for individuals and society. He asserts that the pursuit of technological progress

has led to a loss of individual freedom, increased social alienation, and destruction of the natural environment.

Kaczynski believes that the Industrial Revolution has instigated a societal shift towards a system that values efficiency and productivity over human well-being. This shift has resulted in the creation of a "technological society" that is obsessed with progress and innovation, but at the cost of individual autonomy and dignity.

Furthermore, Kaczynski argues that technology has become a means of control, used by those in power to manipulate and subjugate the masses. He suggests that modern technology has enabled large-scale surveillance, indoctrination, and propaganda, which are used to maintain the status quo and suppress dissent.

Overall, Kaczynski's argument is that modern technology, as a product of industrial society, has fundamentally altered the structure of society in a negative way. He advocates for a return to a simpler, more self-sufficient way of life, in which individuals have greater autonomy and control over their own lives.

Considering these concerns, it is crucial to delve deeper into the social and ethical dimensions of technology. It is not enough to simply embrace technology as a tool without considering its potential consequences. The integration of technology into our daily lives requires us to critically examine its impact on our identities, privacy, and agency. Haraway's concept of the cyborg offers an alternative perspective on the relationship between technology and identity. She suggests that rather than being passive recipients of technology, we can actively shape our identities through the interactions with and incorporation of technology.

One avenue of exploration is the consideration of cultural biases and ethical debates surrounding emerging technologies. As artificial intelligence becomes more prevalent, there is a growing recognition of the inherent biases in AI systems, such as cultural bias and variations in ethical debates surrounding autonomous vehicles and social robots. Designers and researchers are now focusing on integrating human and computational aspects to address these biases and develop ethical and responsible approaches for decolonizing emerging technologies.

While the consideration of cultural biases is an important aspect in the development of emerging technologies, it is crucial to acknowledge and address the potential limitations of such approaches. Critics argue that the focus on decolonizing emerging technologies may overlook the broader implications of these advancements.

One argument against decolonizing emerging technologies is that it could impede progress and innovation. Proponents of technological advancement believe that focusing too heavily on cultural biases may hinder the development of groundbreaking technologies that have the potential to improve lives and solve complex societal issues. They argue that instead of focusing solely on decolonization, a more balanced approach should be adopted that considers diverse perspectives and encourages inclusivity in the design and implementation of emerging technologies.

Additionally, it is important to recognize that decolonizing emerging technologies is not just about removing cultural biases, but also involves addressing power dynamics

and the distribution of resources associated with these technologies. The development and deployment of emerging technologies often occur within corporate contexts, where profit-driven motives can overshadow ethical considerations. Therefore, it is necessary to establish principles and guidelines that prioritize human well-being and societal benefit over corporate interests.

One way to achieve this is through participatory design processes, which involve engaging diverse stakeholders, including marginalized communities, in the decision-making and development of emerging technologies. By including diverse perspectives and voices, participatory design processes can help to ensure that the ethical considerations and potential biases of emerging technologies are thoroughly discussed and systemically addressed. Critics argue that the focus on decolonizing emerging technologies may inadvertently perpetuate inequalities and marginalization. They argue that by solely centring the discussion on decolonizing, other important factors such as economic development and technological advancements are being overlooked. They believe that technology should be viewed as a tool that can be used to empower communities and bridge the digital divide, rather than a source of oppression.

The notion of decolonizing emerging technologies has been met with skepticism by some experts. These individuals argue that implementing this idea is an overly optimistic and impractical undertaking. They believe that completely eradicating cultural biases from technology design is an unrealistic goal. The reason for this is that it is impossible to completely detach technology from the cultural perspectives of its creators.

Here are some steps that can be taken to ensure technological inclusivity and ethics:

1. Recognize and address biases: It is important to acknowledge and address the biases that exist in technology, such as gender, race, and cultural biases. This can be achieved by ensuring diverse representation and perspectives in the development and design of technology.

2. Prioritize accessibility: Technology should be designed to be accessible to everyone, regardless of their abilities or limitations. This includes designing interfaces that are user-friendly and easy to navigate, as well as ensuring compatibility with assistive technologies.

3. Ensure data privacy and security: As technology becomes more integrated into our lives, it is crucial to ensure the privacy and security of personal data. This can be achieved through encryption, secure storage, and clear policies regarding data collection and usage.

4. Foster transparency and accountability: Technology should be designed with transparency and accountability in mind. This includes providing clear explanations of how technology works, as well as taking responsibility for any negative consequences that may arise from its use.

5. Embrace diversity and inclusion: Technology should be designed to reflect the diversity of its users and be inclusive of all groups. This can be achieved by ensur-

ing diverse representation in the development and design of technology, as well as incorporating feedback from diverse user groups.

6. Incorporate ethical considerations: Ethical considerations should be incorporated into the development and design of technology, including considerations of social and environmental impact, as well as the potential for unintended consequences.

7. Encourage ongoing education and learning: Technology is constantly evolving, and it is important for those involved in its development and use to stay informed and educated about emerging issues and ethical considerations. This can be achieved through ongoing training and education programs.

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