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**From:** jeffrey E. <jeevacation@gmail.com>  
**Sent:** Sunday, June 7, 2015 5:48 PM  
**To:** Joi Ito  
**Subject:** Re:

two. it took time to write it

On Sun, Jun 7, 2015 at 1:24 PM, Joi Ito [REDACTED] wrote:

Actually, I guess that was rather one-dimensional of me...

On Jun 7, 2015, at 1:24 PM, Joi Ito [REDACTED] wrote:

True. I guess "What if?" and "What is the answer to X?" are both questions. one with a solution and one without. A ray or a line vs a line segment right? Math!

- Joi

On Jun 7, 2015, at 1:10 PM, jeffrey E. <jeevacation@gmail.com>  
<mailto:jeevacation@gmail.com> wrote:

solutions like nouns are the end. of a computation . questions are the beginning and middle. . open ended = like the name joi. its much more authentic to say you are joi.g. in process of change . bounded by the object known as a joi

On Sun, Jun 7, 2015 at 1:07 PM, Joi Ito [REDACTED] wrote:

One other thought.

Have been thinking that engineers like to "solve" things. Are answers to questions "solutions"? How is the role of imagination? What about "what if?" questions rather than questions with solutions?

- Joi

> On Jun 7, 2015, at 10:02 AM, Joi Ito [REDACTED] wrote:

>  
> "mean but funny..)" Am I the only one who is every mean and funny to you? If so, it's important I think. For your fitness. >

> The question is great, but the question about the question, or the question of what is the "highest" question or an even "better" question is also sort of funny. It's recursive up in a weird way.

>

> - Joi

>  
>> On Jun 7, 2015, at 9:01 AM, jeffrey E. <jeevacation@gmail.com  
<mailto:jeevacation@gmail.com> > wrote:

>> mean but funny..) ; if you have read kant his principles are equivalent to arrows in  
cat theory. he did not have the formal apparatus to analyze. . amusing. ♦=A0 economics is a description of the  
category of exchanges. ♦=C2 . it is not limited to money or information , it is a process = not a noun

>>  
>> On Sun, Jun 7, 2015 at 8:55 AM, Joi Ito <joi@mit.edu>  
<mailto:joi@mit.edu> > wrote:

>> Not your old age question?  
>>  
>> :-)  
>>  
>> It's like Jeopardy except that Watson won't have the answer.  
>>  
>> One of my faculty, Cesar Hidalgo, recently wrote a book called "Why  
Information Grows". <http://www.amazon.com/Why-Information-Grows-Evolution-Economies/dp/0465048994>  
<<http://www.amazon.com/Why-Information-Grows-Evolution-Economies/dp/0465048994>>

>>  
>> I haven't read it yet, but I've had some conversations with him. He's trying to  
approach it from a physics perspective and argues that life is "information" and "order". Not sure this is right.

>>  
>> "What is economic growth? And why, historically, has it occurred in only a few  
places? Previous efforts to answer these questions have focused on institutions, geography, finances, and psychology.  
But according to MIT's antisciplinary César Hidalgo, understanding the nature of economic growth demands  
transcending the social sciences and including the natural sciences of information, networks, and complexity. To  
understand the growth of economies, Hidalgo argues, we first need to understand the growth of order.

>>  
>> At first glance, the universe seems hostile to order. Thermodynamics dictates that  
over time, order—or information—will disappear. Whispers vanish in the wind just like the beauty of swirling cigarette  
smoke collapses into disorderly clouds. But thermodynamics also has loopholes that promote the growth of information  
in pockets. Our cities are pockets where information grows, but they are not all the same. For every Silicon Valley,  
Tokyo, and Paris, there are dozens of places with economies that accomplish little more than pulling rocks off the  
ground. So, why does the US economy outstrip Brazil's, and Brazil's that of Chad? Why did the technology corridor along  
Boston's Route 128 languish while Silicon Valley blossomed? In each case, the key is how people, firms, and the  
networks they form make use of information.

>>  
>> Seen from Hidalgo's vantage, economies become distributed computers, made of  
networks of people, and the problem of economic development becomes the problem of making these computers more  
powerful. By uncovering the mechanisms that enable the growth of information in nature and society, "Why Information  
Grows" lays bare the origins of physical order and economic growth. Situated at the nexus of information theory, physics,  
sociology, and economics, this book propounds a new theory of how economies can do, not just more, but more  
interesting things."

>>  
>>  
>>> On Jun 7, 2015, at 6:51 AM, jeffrey E. <jeevacation@gmail.com  
<mailto:jeevacation@gmail.com> > wrote:

>>>  
>>> my age old question . if LIFE is the answer , what is the question, ..... what set  
of problems are living systems solving for?

>>>

>>> --

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