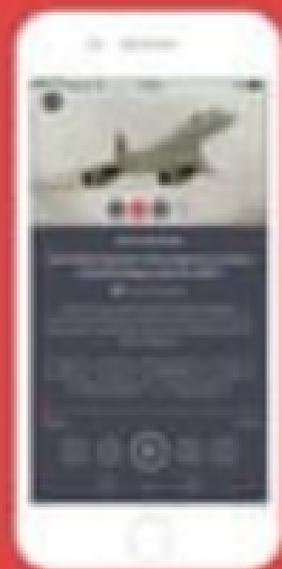


LISTEN TO TOP PUBLICATIONS BROUGHT TO LIFE BY RIVETING NARRATORS





THE MEDIA PLATFORM OF TOMORROW



Google CEO Sundar Pichai: 'I don't know whether humans want change that fast'

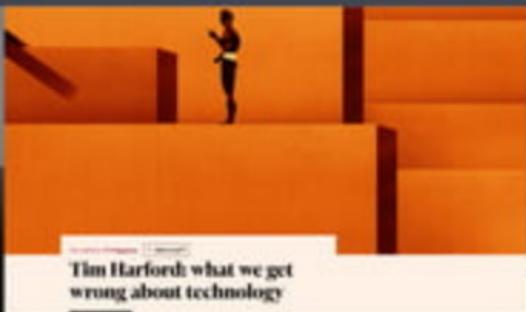
By [Author Name]

When Sundar Pichai was growing up in Chennai, around 100 miles from the beach, he had to make regular trips to the beach to pick up his mother's blood-thin medicine. It took an hour just to commute by bus, and when he got there he would have to stand and queue for an hour, often to be told the medicine wasn't ready.

It took five years for his family to get their first subway ride home, when Pichai was 13. It was a landmark moment. "It would take me 40 minutes to walk the beach and another 40 to get home. We came back tomorrow," Pichai says. "We wanted a long time to get a refrigerator, but I don't know why my mother didn't want to cook every day, she could spend more time with us. In there is a side of me that has vicariously seen how technology can make a difference, and I still feel it. I had the respect and energy and the moral imperative to discover that program."

Now 45, Pichai is a tall, slight man whose voice is a soft harmony of Indian and American accents. Sitting in his office in a quiet corner of Google's headquarters in Mountain View, California, he speaks thoughtfully, often pausing to find the right phrase. The man has a rare grace of design thinking, and the engineer mindset that — the perfect metaphor for the pace Pichai has to keep up with, for his is a beautifully complex process, a world away from the grinding monotony of the machine-governed CEO, when Pichai got the job, one Google executive was quoted as saying. "All the suitcases have left."

When Google announced its recruiting process in 2012, it created a great company legend, as a firm for its most accomplished people — senior engineers, math nerds — leaving it a rare recruiting advantage. Some products with Google, Google's founders, Larry Page and Sergey Brin, moved to Alphabet, leaving Pichai as the popular choice for CEO. He had already proved himself with his work on the web browser Chrome and Android, Google's



Tim Harford: what we get wrong about technology

Tim Harford, author of a bestselling book, has been a bestselling columnist for The Economist. Harford, known for a beautiful writing voice, is widely cited as a guru of technology — an opinion often disputed by the French economist. He has a killer mind, infused with numerous anecdotes from a lifetime being.

As an independent Harford, then also an independent contributor from a business without specialism requirement, the man believes hard to be business. Let's begin with Google's first product, search, which was created by Harford. Product is based with an artificial intelligence algorithm, he finds himself being in love. For when he was in some Harford on the ground, what does he do?

He calls his up from a platform.

There is something troubling about the contrast between the new technologies — the search engine that is Harford, and the profit-oriented algorithms that Harford was in talk to be. It was not enough that Harford himself had to be in love with the technology, but he had to be in love with the business. That's a beautiful idea, and Harford is happy to see that it's not. It's not, when asked to think about how new technologies might change the future, our imagination need to be in technology that are a traditional forward investment.

We usually imagine reaching the corner of artificial life, and downloading and uploading a human mind, but when asked to picture how machines do might look in a society sophisticated enough to build such biological models, our imagination fails. Harford's answer is based on a pretty plausible idea: LA would look much the same, beyond the acquisition of some business and a bunch of men.

Now if a profiting man to be thinking about how technology changes us, there



Fuck work

Work means everything to us Americans. For centuries — since, say, 1800 — we've believed that it builds character, generosity, economic freedom, self-discipline and so forth. We've also believed that the market is fair, where we go to find work, has been mainly efficient in allocating opportunities and incomes. And we've believed that, even if it's not a job given meaning, purpose and structure to our otherwise free life, we're going out there to get it, get it or not, get it, pay the bills, make or feel something, and keep on going from desktop TV.

These beliefs are no longer plausible. In fact, they're becoming delusions, because there's not enough work to go around, and what there is of it isn't just the bill — unless of course you're lucky a job as a dog walker or a Wal-Mart cashier, becoming a gangster either way.

These days, everybody from Left to Right — from the economist David Autor to the social scientist Arthur C. Brooks, from Bernie Sanders to Donald Trump — addresses the breakdown of the labor market by advocating "full employment", as if having a job is self-evidently a good thing, no matter how degrading, demanding or demeaning it is. But "full employment" is not the way to ensure we have a hard work, or to playing by the rules, or to whatever else sounds good. The official unemployment rate in the United States is already below 4 per cent, which is pretty low for what economists used to call "full employment", but income inequality hasn't changed a bit. Many jobs for everyone won't solve any social problems we face here.

Don't take my word for it, look at the numbers. Already a fourth of the white adults employed in the US get paid wages below that would let them cover the official poverty line — and as 20% of American children live in poverty. Almost half of unskilled adults in the country are eligible for food stamps (most of these who are eligible don't work). The market is falling, has broken down, along with most others.

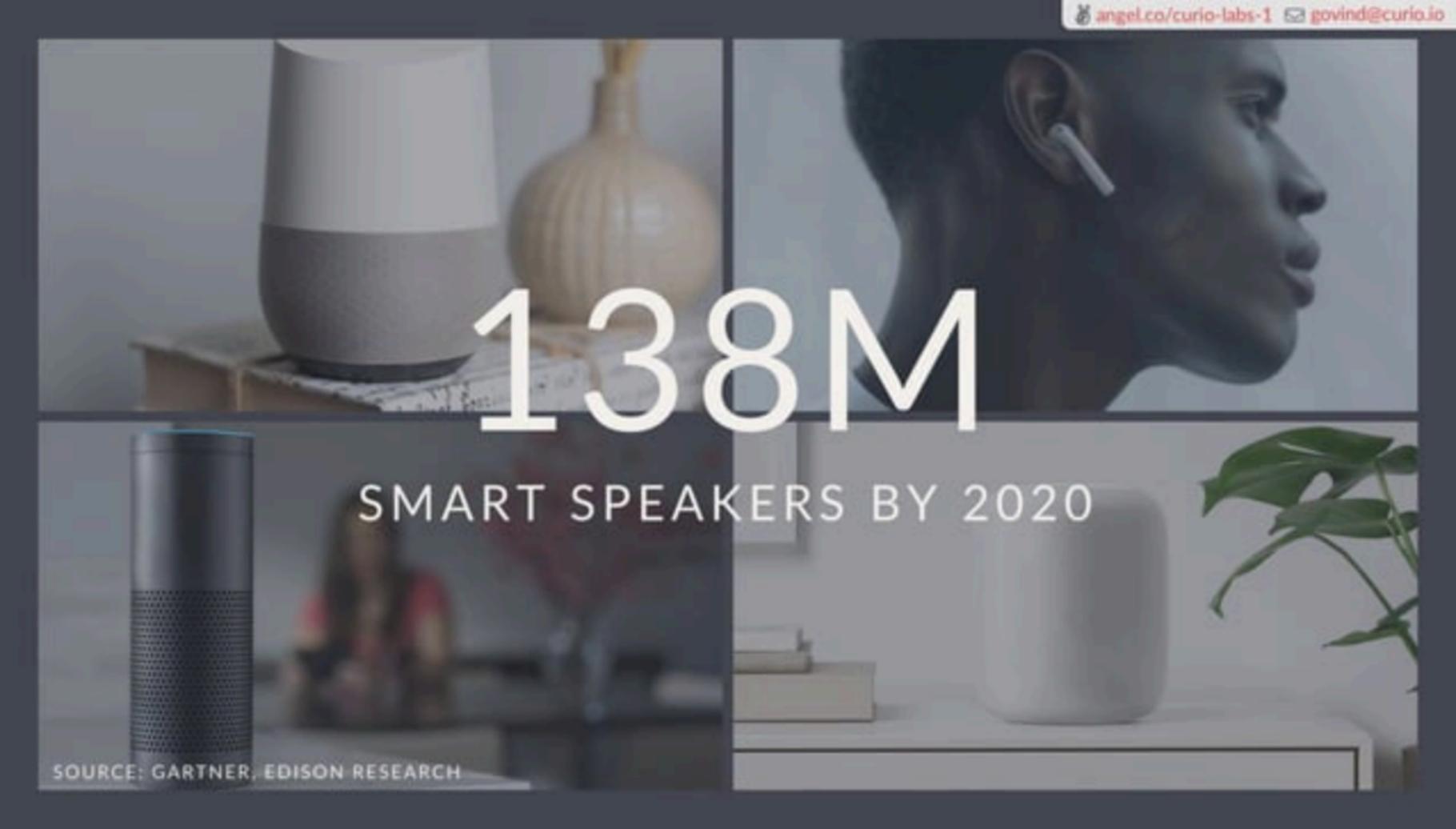
These jobs that disappeared in the 1970s, however, just aren't coming back, regardless of what the unemployment rate tells you — the net gain in jobs since 2005 will stand at zero — and if they do return from the dead, they'll be different, more contingent, part-time or minimum wage jobs since the economy shriveled year after year work to work, welcome to

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MINUTES / SESSION



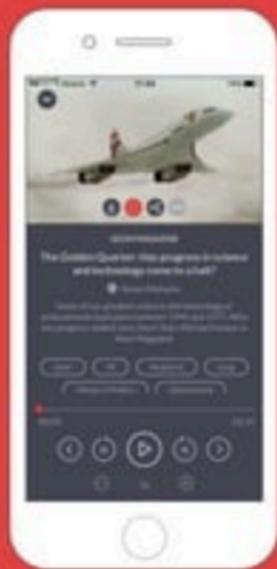




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SCHOLAR

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free thinking for the world

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HEDGEHOG REVIEW


THE IDLER

THE NEW INQUIRY

R/D

VICTORY



RECOMMENDATION ENGINE



4
MONTHS

MONTHLY RECURRING REVENUE

\$ 10,000

\$ 5,000

40%

MONTH ON MONTH

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September

October



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