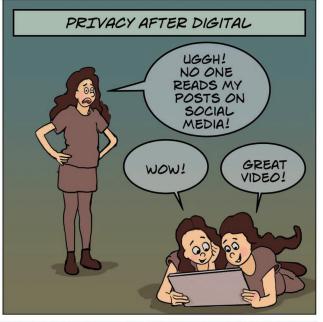
## COMPLITING THROUGH TIME ARREWA







PRIVACY HAS HISTORICAL ROOTS IN ARISTOTLE'S TWO SPHERES OF LIFE: THE PUBLIC AND THE PRIVATE. HOWEVER, THE CONCEPT OF UNIVERSAL INDIVIDUAL PRIVACY IS A MODERN ONE. THE SYSTEMATIC TREATISES OF PRIVACY APPEARED AROUND THE 1890S, WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF PRIVACY LAWS. THE WAY WE VIEW PRIVACY TODAY IS QUICKLY CHANGING AS TECHNOLOGY KEEPS ADVANCING.

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developers must consider psychosocial issues such as autonomy, trust, sense of place, and attention to ritual. ... Technology solutions abound, but often fail to find a human problem to solve." (p. 41) "Groupware applications for a collaboratories will have to be selected and implemented with a clear understanding of the social and political concerns that characterize joint scientific work. Among these are issues of authorship, acknowledgment of contributions, esteem of peers, and recognition by professional role models. Without such characteristics, collaboratory systems will not find acceptance" (p. 45) "In the past 25 years collaboratories have sprung up and have been used extensively in the internet environment. But most of the systems offered had to be parameterized extensively to be accepted with regards of the mentioned concerns." [Editor's note: Unfortunately, when looking at the forced home office, teleresearch, and teaching activities due to COVID-19, most of these concerns have been ignored, leading to a serious loss of productivity, teamwork, and learning, which are only now beginning to be recognized for their severe impacts.]

Distributed Computing Using Autonomous Objects; Lubomir F. Bic et al. (p. 55) "Sensors that supply data to

computer systems are inherently unreliable. ... To improve sensor-system reliability, researchers have actively studied the practical problem of combining, or fusing, the data from many independent sensors into one reliable sensor reading. ... The central question is, how can an automated system be certain to make the correct decision in the presence of faulty data? Much depends on the system's accuracy—the distance between its results and the desired results—and on the system's precision—the size of the value range it returns." (p. 57) "To satisfy the requirements of both the inexact-agreement problem and the sensor-fusion problem, we merged the optimal region algorithm with FCA to produce an algorithm that provides the best accuracy possible and increases the precision of distributed decision-making." [Editor's note: This is a very interesting paper, especially now in the age of the Internet of Things. It discusses, in depth, a number of already-proposed algorithms that solve the problem and then offers a hybrid solution that eliminates some of the problems the others have.]

**Toward Intelligent Meeting Agents; Hsinchun Chen et al.** (p. 62) "An experiment with an Al-based software agent shows that it can help users organize and consolidate ideas