

# Protocol

The customs and regulations dealing with diplomatic formality, precedence, and etiquette.

PERSONAGE	ENVELOPE ADDRESS (including wife or husband) <input type="checkbox"/> shows where wife's name is to be inserted	FORMAL BEGINNING OF LETTER	INFORMAL BEGINNING OF LETTER
Priest	The Rev. John Matthews *	Reverend and dear Sir:	Dear Father Matthews:
Mother Superior	Reverend Mother Superior or Reverend Mother Mary (and the initials of her order)	Reverend Mother:	Dear Reverend Mother Mary:
Member of Religious Order	Sister Angelica O.S.D. (initials of order) Brother James, O.B.M.	My dear Sister: My dear Brother:	Dear Sister Angelica: Dear Brother James:
University Professor	Professor, or Associate Professor or Assistant Professor . . . or Dr. if holding a doctorate	Dear Sir:	Dear Professor Learned: or Dear Doctor Learned:
Instructor	Mr. or Dr. Book	Dear Sir:	Dear Mr. Book: (or Dr. if he holds a doctorate)
Ambassador <sup>1</sup>  <i>Same for woman</i> (Ambassador preferable to Ambassadress)	His Excellency, The American Amba- sador <input type="checkbox"/> , American Embassy * or Embassy of the United States of America, <sup>6</sup> London (and Mrs. Plum)	Your Excellency:	Dear Mr. Ambassador: Dear Madam Ambassador:
Minister <sup>1</sup> Plenipotentiary	His Excellency, The American Minister, <input type="checkbox"/> , Copenhagen, Den- mark (and Mrs. Lovejoy)  The Hon. <input type="checkbox"/> J. D. Lovejoy, <sup>7</sup> Legation of the United States of America (and Mrs.) or Her Excellency	Sir: <i>is correct but Your Excellency: is customary by courtesy.</i>	Dear Mr. Minister: or Dear Mr. Lovejoy:  Dear Madam Minister: or Dear Mrs. or Miss Lovejoy:
Consul	John Smith, Esq., American Consul, Rue Quelque Chose, Paris, France	Sir: or My dear Sir:	Dear Mr. Smith: or Mrs. Smith or Miss Smith
High Federal <sup>2</sup> official	The Honorable * James J. Jones, official or home address	Sir: or My dear Sir:	Dear Mr. Jones: or Mrs. Jones or Miss Jones

FORMAL CLOSE OF LETTER	INFORMAL CLOSE OF LETTER	IF YOU ARE SPEAKING TO HIM YOU SAY	CORRECT TITLES OF INTRODUCTION
I beg to remain, Yours faithfully, or I remain, Reverend Father, with high re- spect, Yours faithfully,	Faithfully yours,	Father or Father Matthews or Your Reverence	The Reverend Father Matthews
Yours respectfully,	Yours faithfully,	Reverend Mother	Reverend Mother, may I present Mrs. Jones
Same	Same	Sister Angelica Brother James	Sister Angelica, same. Brother James, same.
Believe me, Sincerely,	Yours sincerely,	Professor within the University or College. Mr. elsewhere—or Dr. if he holds a doctorate	Professor, or Dr. Learned
Sincerely,	Same	Mr. Book—or, if he holds a doctorate, Dr. Book	Mr. or Dr.
I have the honor to re- main, Yours faithfully, or Yours very truly, or very formally: I have the honor to re- main, sir, (or madam) Respectfully yours,	Yours faithfully,	Your Excellency or Mr. Ambassador  Madam Ambassador (meaning she herself was appointed)	The American Ambassador when he is in the coun- try in which he is accredited. Elsewhere Our (or The American) Ambassador to —
Same as above	Yours faithfully,	<i>In English he is usually called "Mr. Lovejoy" though it is not incorrect to call him "Mr. Minister" or, if you know him well, "Minister." The title "Excellency" is also used by courtesy, though it does not belong to him. In French he is always called: Monsieur le Ministre</i>	Mr. Lovejoy, the American Minister, or merely The American Minister (Everyone is supposed to know his name or find it out.)  or Mrs. or Miss Lovejoy
I beg to remain, Yours very truly, or Yours very sincerely,	Faithfully,	Mr. Smith or Mrs. Smith or Miss Smith	Mr. Smith or Mrs. Smith or Miss Smith
Faithfully yours, or Yours sincerely,	Faithfully,	Mr. Jones or Mrs. Jones or Miss Jones	Officially The Honorable James J. Jones; otherwise Mr. Jones

Other footnotes are on last pages of this chart.

\* He himself should never use this title either on his stationery or visiting-cards.



# 4chan



## Rules

Please read the rules before posting!

## Boards

- [Global](#)
- [Image Boards](#)
  - [3DCG](#)
  - [Anime & Manga](#)
  - [Advice](#)
  - [Animals & Nature](#)
  - [Random](#)
  - [Cute](#)
  - [Cosplay & EGL](#)
  - [Food & Cooking](#)
  - [Cute/Male](#)
  - [Comics & Cartoons](#)
  - [Hentai/Alternative](#)
  - [Do-It-Yourself](#)
  - [Ecchi](#)
  - [Fashion](#)
  - [Health & Fitness](#)
  - [Technology](#)
  - [Adult GIF](#)
  - [Hentai](#)
  - [Hardcore](#)

## Global

1. Do not upload, post, discuss, request, or link to, anything that violates local or United States law. This will be severely punished and strictly enforced.
2. If you are under the age of 18, or it is illegal for you to view the materials contained on this website, discontinue browsing immediately.
3. Do not post the following outside of /b/: Trolls, flames, racism, off-topic replies, uncalled for catchphrases, macro image replies, indecipherable text (example: "lol u tk him 2da bar|?"), anthropomorphic ("furry"), grotesque ("guro"), post number GETs ("dubs"), or loli/shota pornography.
4. The posting or requesting of personal information or calls to invasion is prohibited. Inciting or participating in cross-board (intra-4chan) raids is also not permitted.
5. All boards that default to the Yotsuba B or Burichan (blue) theme are to be considered "work safe." Violators may be temporarily banned and their posts removed. Note: Spoilered pornography or other not safe for work content is NOT allowed.
6. The quality of posts is extremely important to this community. Contributors are encouraged to provide

# Customs vs Regulations







“Protocols are highly formal; that is, they encapsulate information inside technically defined wrapper, while remaining relatively indifferent to the content of information contained within. Viewed as a whole, protocol is a distributed management system that allows control to exist within a heterogeneous material milieu”

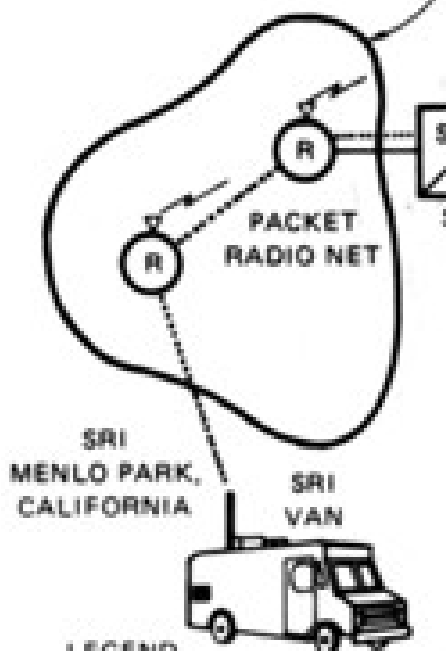
(Alexander Galloway, Protocol, MIT, 2004)



# Protocol vs Standards



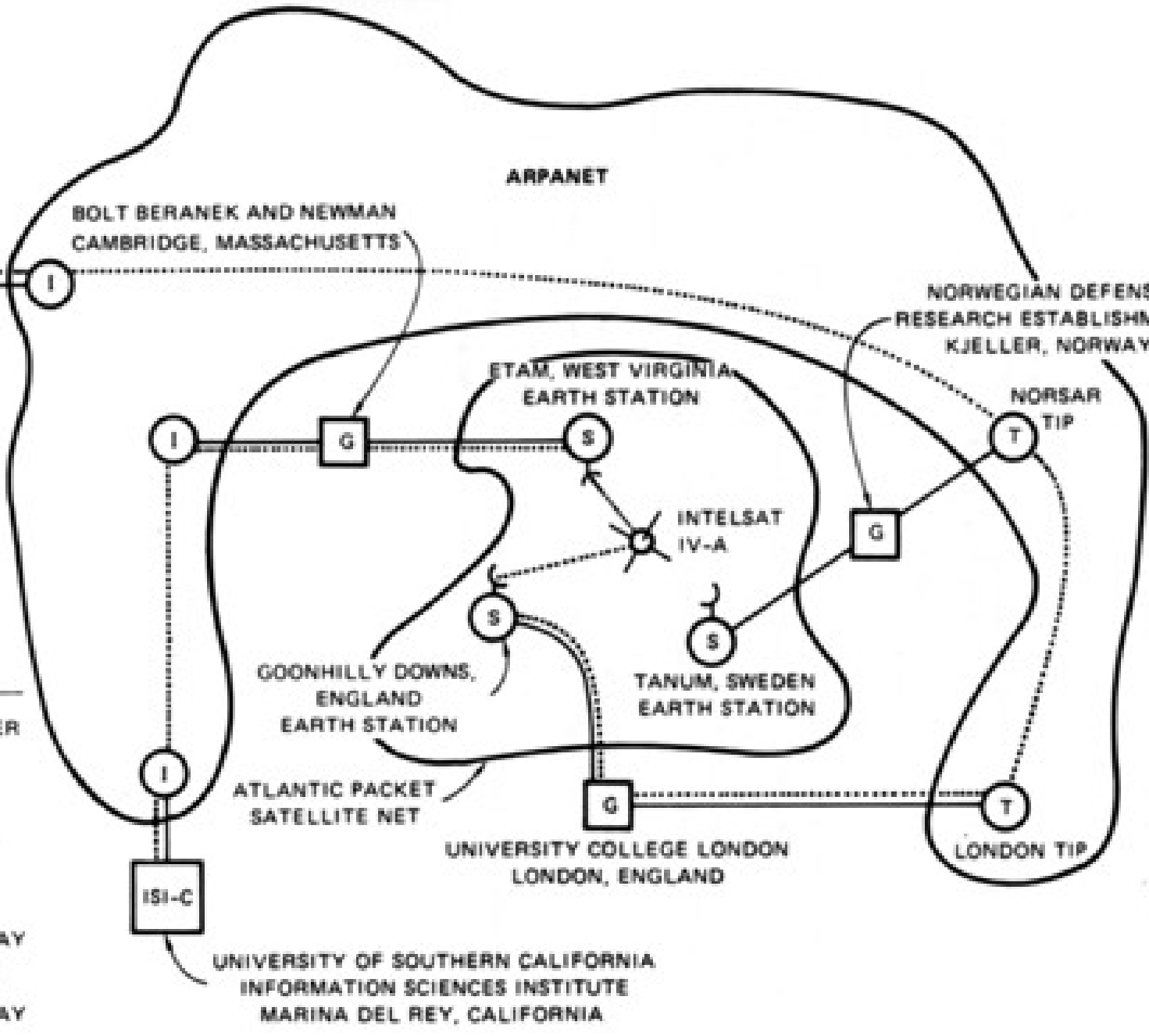
SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA  
PACKET RADIO NET



LEGEND

- (R) PACKET RADIO REPEATER
- (I) ARPANET IMP
- (T) ARPANET TIP
- (S) SATELLITE IMP
- (G) INTERNETWORK GATEWAY
- (S/G) PACKET RADIO STATION INTERNETWORK GATEWAY

..... PATH OF PACKETS



ARPANET

BOLT BERANEK AND NEWMAN  
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

NORWEGIAN DEFENSE  
RESEARCH ESTABLISHMENT  
KJELLER, NORWAY

ETAM, WEST VIRGINIA  
EARTH STATION

NORSAR  
TIP

INTELSAT  
IV-A

GOONHILLY DOWNS,  
ENGLAND  
EARTH STATION

TANUM, SWEDEN  
EARTH STATION

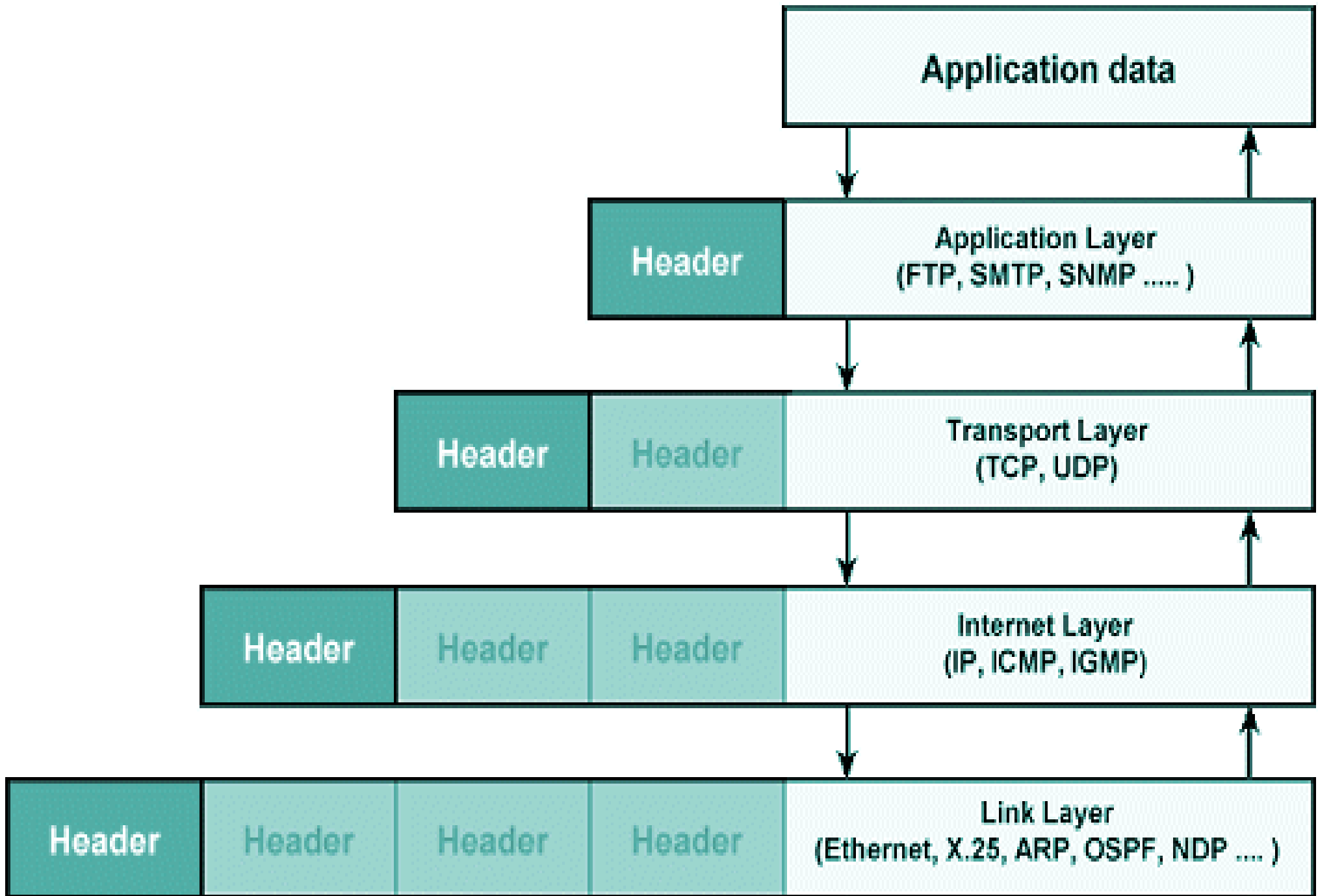
ATLANTIC PACKET  
SATELLITE NET

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON  
LONDON, ENGLAND

LONDON TIP

ISI-C

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA  
INFORMATION SCIENCES INSTITUTE  
MARINA DEL REY, CALIFORNIA



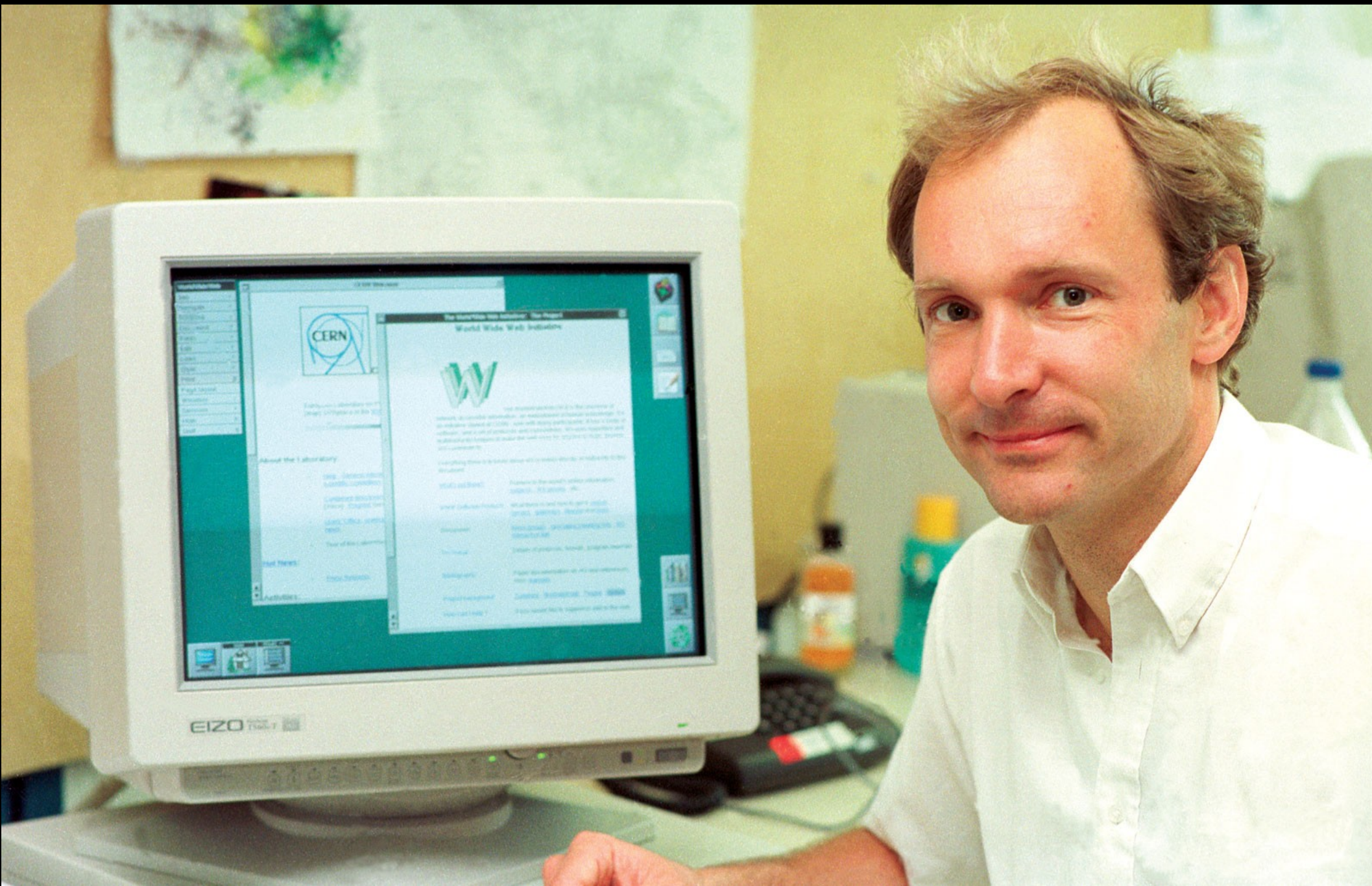
“In outline, the process of creating an Internet Standard is straightforward (...) In practice, the process is more complicated, due to (1) the difficulty of creating specifications of high technical quality; (2) the need to consider the interests of all of the affected parties; (3) the importance of establishing widespread community consensus; and (4) the difficulty of evaluating the utility of a particular specification for the Internet community.”

<http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc2026>



“The push to standardize presumes the ability to constrain a phenomenon within a particular set of dimensions that stipulate its outcome. A great deal of work is conducted to make the standard possible, and then this must be followed up by agents committed to implementation and oversight. Again, standardization is a recursive practice, necessarily historical and embedded in a series of complex events and social structures”

(Martha Lampland, Susan Leigh Star: Standards and their stories, Cornell, 2009)



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<!-- created 2010-01-01 -->
<head>
  <title>sample</title>
</head>
<body>
  <p>Voluptatem accusantium
  totam rem aperiam.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

HTML



"I expected all kinds of data formats to exist on the Web. I also felt there had to be one common lingua franca that any computer would be required to understand. (...) The art was to define the few basic, common rules of "protocol" that would allow one computer talk to another, in such a way that when all computers everywhere did it, the system would thrive, not break down.

(Tim Berners Lee, Weaving the web, 1999)

# The Network and the Social



**DON'T BE SENTIMENTAL** or try to get him to say something he doesn't want to by working on his emotions. Men don't like tears, especially in public places

# Shelter and Land Use

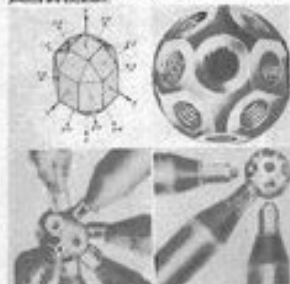
Edited by Lloyd Kahn

## Space Grid Structures

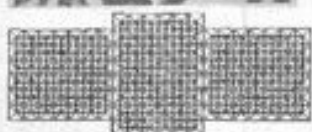
A space grid is a means of spanning great distances with little weight, and few intermediate supports. Buckminster Fuller's Geodesic at the Museum of Modern Art in 1959 was 23' wide and spanned 60' one way, 40' another from one column of supports. It was fabricated of 2" pipe.

Space grids consist of two parallel planes, forming a floor and ceiling. Web members in between connect them in such a way that external loads are distributed in all directions.

This book is an exchange of information about what has been done recently in the development of flat space grid structures. There are photos, drawings, models of structures and plans. The three sections of the book deal with flat double-layer space grid structures, stressed-skin space grids, and one clear drawing of space grid geometry. Also an extensive bibliography. Very little text; it's not needed as the drawings and photos are excellent.



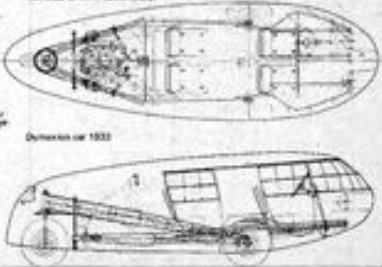
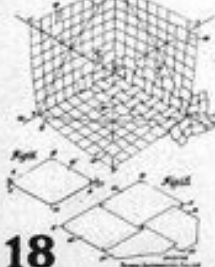
**Space Grid Structures**  
John Berggren  
1969, 200 pp.  
\$12.50 paperback  
The MIT Press  
Cambridge, Mass. 02142  
or  
WHOLE EARTH CATALOG



## The Dynamaxion World of Buckminster Fuller

The most graphic of Fuller's books (it's about his work, by Robert Marks). Consequently it is the most directly useful if you are picking up on specific projects of his such as domes, geodesics, cars, aerographic maps and charts, etc.

**The Dynamaxion World of Buckminster Fuller**  
Robert W. Marks  
1969, 200 pp.  
\$12.50 paperback  
Sun  
Southwest St. Univ. Press  
2025 West Grand  
Columbina, Illinois 62002  
or  
WHOLE EARTH CATALOG



## Fuller Sun Dome

The most readily available plans for a geodesic dome. The 25 includes construction details. Designed for spanning steel trusses, some colors specify wood strips and clear polyethylene film. However you can modify to build domes of other materials, such as plywood, parathene, or car tops. A simple system: ten triangles make the dome; can be used up to about 20' diameter. (Suggested by Ken Saba.)

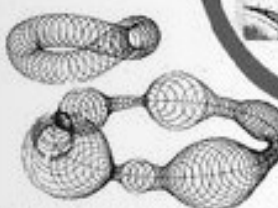
**Geodesic Sun Dome**  
1960  
\$5.00 paperback  
Sun  
Southwest St. Univ. Press  
2025 West Grand  
Columbina, Illinois 62002  
or  
WHOLE EARTH CATALOG



Photo from Sun Dome by John Van Lierp Kahn.

## Tensile Structures, Volume One

The only pioneer of Expo 67 more beautiful than Fuller's U.S. Dome was the West German tent, designed by Frei Otto. He is currently the master of structures whose flexible skin is the prime structural element. Volume One of his 2 Volumes work is devoted to Pneumatic Structures: Air Houses etc. Every designer who knows who's seen this book has commented on its graphic and smart, jumps up and down, and breathes into enthusiastically endorsement of Otto, design, being a designer, and look at this page. The book is comprehensive in its field, technically thorough, beautifully presented.

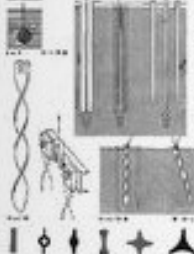


The entire surface of the inside part has a single area that the outside, which is not a single surface. The force differs from all other pneumatically stressed membranes in its characteristic saddle-shaped region. The circle on which the spheres forming the force are strong need not be in the same plane, but need the spheres have equal diameter. Here, too, unlimited variations are possible, related to the general laws of formation, and to those particular to closed forms.



If you use bubbles of different diameters from a tensile bubble (Fig. 16), the diagram is curved. If the membrane stress are equal, the gas pressure in the smaller bubble is higher than that in the larger bubble. The relationship between the radii  $r_1, r_2, r_3$  is given by:

$$\frac{r_1^2}{2} + \frac{r_2^2}{2} = \frac{r_3^2}{2}$$



## Tensile Structures, Volume Two

Tensile structures is the complete story on tents and other tents and 132 volumes one the entire subject is covered in minute detail. The book is intended to show where the thinking and practice on the subject is at this time in history. There is an overview of the whole field, then specific air cables, net and membrane structures. Each is thoroughly discussed and illustrated with photographs and drawings although graphics here are not as intriguing as in volume one. The last third of the book contains calculations on load bearing abilities and design. For many readers this will be too technical to understand, much less use. But tensile structures are every exciting at this time, and the book is great for getting people started on experiments and construction. Canvas is a cheap building material. There's a lot to learn here. The forms are very organic, and coverage is complete.

(Reviewed by Jay Soltan.)

**Tensile Structures, Vol. Two**  
Cables, Nets and Membranes  
Frei Otto  
1968, 171 pp.  
\$12.50 paperback

**Tensile Structures, Volume One**  
Pneumatic Structures  
Frei Otto  
1963, 200 pp.  
\$22.50 paperback

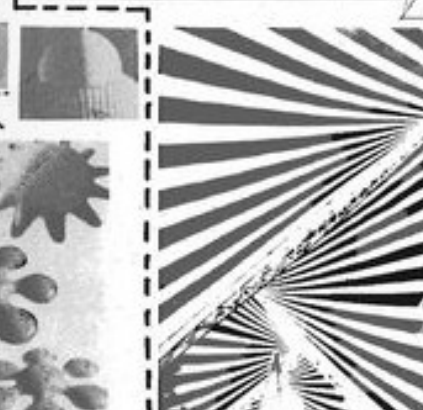
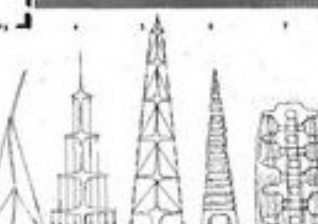
Both from:  
The MIT Press  
50 Main Street  
Cambridge, Mass. 02142  
or  
WHOLE EARTH CATALOG



Photo courtesy of Frei Otto, West German tent, 1967.

Experiments were undertaken in the years 1950-64, in which area force were established in different forms and measured photographically in order to determine their shape.

A soap film can be stretched in any frame consisting of straight or curved components, provided that it forms a closed loop. The film then forms a continuous surface, the frame being subjected to bending.

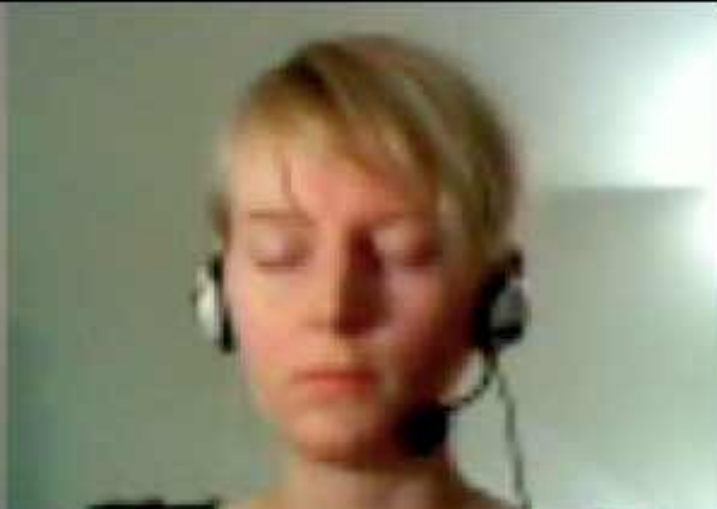
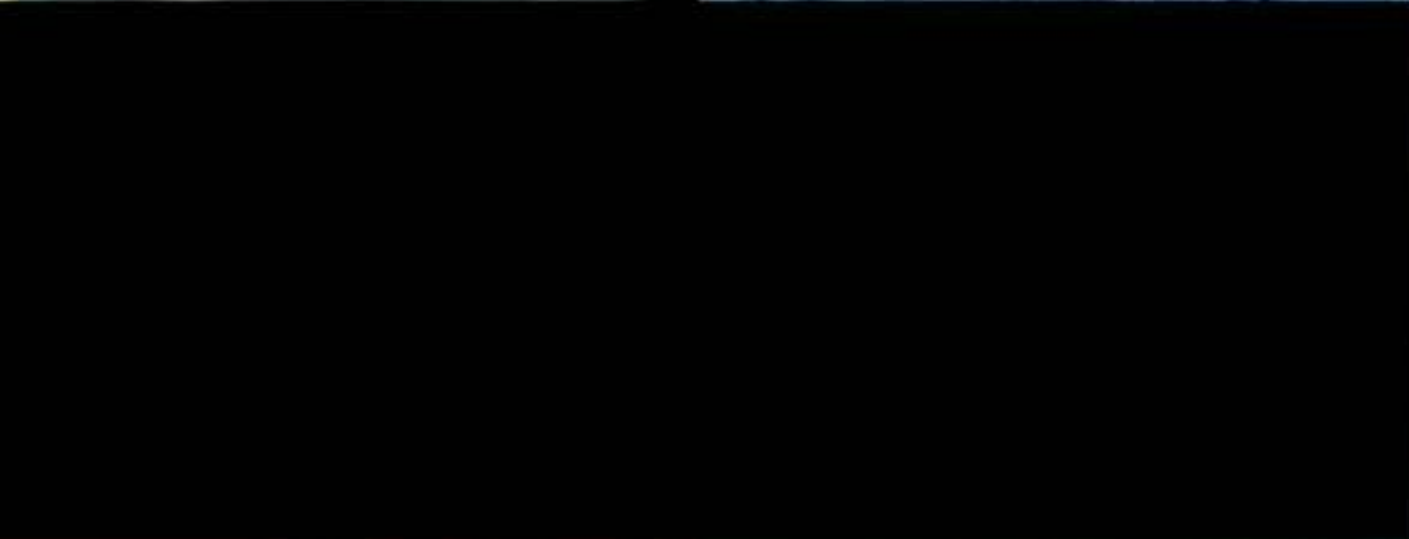


Structural design of two-dimensional central elements subjected to compression and surrounded by air cables in one or two-dimensional tensioned elements. They are two three-dimensional systems used primarily for mobile structures. Many configurations designs of high spans for wide reaches are variations of this basic system. An elastic volume can be built by varying the lengths of the girders (Fig. 2). Air ribs, air cables must be adjusted accordingly. This is done by a pneumatic system to create localized air backing points. A similar but much more mobile system is shown in Fig. 4. A thin elastic central frame can be constructed on the ground by means of cables.

In living nature the spine of a vertebrate (Fig. 5) is a three-cable system, approximately as shown in Fig. 4. A multiple air-cable system, highly flexible, stable and capable of being of large compressive forces, is illustrated by a balloon-inflated system consisting of many members, which release the same net spatial twisting and bending, while retaining its complete stability.







“Control is not exerted externally by force, but instead exploits the already emergent behaviour in the system. The self-organization of individual agents in the network seems to give the freedom to act, but in reality local exceptional rules are present that compromise their actions. (...) How to rupture the relations between acting and being acted upon, or between programming and being programmed?”

(Geoff Cox, Speaking Code, MIT 2012)