Disruptive Technology

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Indented entries are quoted from the noted source.

Preface

While studying technocrats such as the World Economic Forum I began to notice the word "disruptive" being used in reference to new technology. And while I didn't really know what they were talking about, I found it rather strange that such people and organizations would use a word that to me seemed to have negative connotations even though they weren't using the word in a negative way. They are usually very adept at their messaging, wanting to make people comfortable with the new technological future they envision.

Upon looking into it I discovered that it refers to new innovations that supplant the old, as opposed to merely being an option in addition to the old. As always with the technocrats new technology is imposed; the populous is never consulted or party to any decisions. For the technocrats the disruptive is an issue in that they recognize there could be resistance. Hence the negative connotation often does apply here, but their awareness of the disruption helps them manage resistance.

Upon discovering what was meant by the term I began to think about my observations of disruptive technologies over the years that I hadn't at the time thought of as such. I am a bit of an idealist and have often noticed when "progress" was making desirable things obsolete.

This short PDF will look at what "disruptive technology" is, track a bit of its history, and look at it in the digital age and finally, list some of the up and coming disruptive technologies along with some links for further research, should the reader wish to go deeper.

For more on the concept of technocrats and technocracy see my PDF, *The Technocrats and Technocracy*, [on my website](#). Also relevant is my PDF, *The World Economic Forum*.

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What is Disruptive Technology

The World Economic Forum is the premier organization pioneering a radical technological change in the way the world, society, and individuals live and function. They envision and are working towards a Fourth Industrial Revolution that will be brought about by the Great Reset. Their mindset regarding technology epitomizes the technocrat's push for disruptive technologies.

Klaus Schwab's (founder and head of the World Economic Forum) vision of how comprehensive the fourth industrial revolution will be is elucidated in the first paragraph of the introduction in Schwab's book, "[The Fourth Industrial Revolution](#)":

> Of the many diverse and fascinating challenges we face today, the most intense and important is how to understand and shape the new technology revolution, which entails nothing less than a transformation of humankind. We are at the beginning of a revolution that is fundamentally changing the way we live, work, and relate to one another. In its scale, scope and complexity, what I consider to be the fourth industrial revolution is unlike anything humankind has experienced before.

Schwab uses the word disruptive over and over in the Fourth Industrial Revolution book, describing in a positive light his vision of future technologies. He warns of people's reticence to accept the disruptions caused by technological advances and says that we should accept them. Also from the Fourth Industrial Revolution's introduction:

> The changes are so profound that, from the perspective of human history, there has never been a time of greater promise or potential peril. My concern, however, is that decision-makers are too often caught in traditional, linear (and non-disruptive) thinking or too absorbed by

immediate concerns to think strategically about the forces of disruption and innovation shaping our future.

Two Definitions

In this first definition it sounds like disruptive technology is the bringing on of a better life through technology; no reason to rue the loss of the old and outdated. From the article, [Disruptive Technology Examples at Use Every Day](#):

> A simple definition of disruptive technology is an innovation that dramatically changes how consumers, businesses, or industries operate on a daily basis. A disruptive innovation replaces existing models because of its superior attributes.

A second definition sees disruptive technology only as a phenomenon of the market; in other words it's all about the bottom line without even the pretense of the technology making life better. From the article, [9 Amazing Examples of Disruptive Technology](#):

> Disruptive innovation is an innovation that creates a new market and value network and eventually disrupts an existing market and value network, displacing established market leaders and alliances.

Some History of (moderately) Disruptive Technology

It is often the case that changes in the way we live, byproducts of progress, may be barely noticeable but as time goes by things that were dear to us become part of a quainter past. This has probably always been true, even before technology as we know it today existed; advances in transportation and commerce and even the development of cities and culture have supplanted a simpler life.

This section looks at some changes that have changed forever the nature of life and society, at least in "developed" countries who take advantage of technology and whose lifestyles are intertwined with technology.

Implications of Early Not-so-disruptive Technologies

Early technologies altered people's behavior and habits and in that sense were "disruptive" but they did not make it impossible or difficult to behave as one did before. This section is a bit whimsical but makes the point that some of the simplest innovations can, almost unawares, disrupt and replace some facets of lifestyle.

- Shoes, in General - People begin to have less direct contact with the earth; a subtle but profound change in consciousness. While people can still take their shoes off, most don't most of the time; the technology led to a habit.

- Sidewalks - A step forward for convenience, we no longer need to walk in the mud. But one step more of our distancing from the earth. Pavement doesn't give and people are less aware of the contours of the earth. Many people in modern cities never or rarely walk on the earth at all anymore. Pavement offers a homogenized experience. Once a sidewalk is built alongside a road what was country is now city.

- The Modern House - People are less affected by the weather and the need to adapt as they were before. Environment is controlled. People sit more. Our adaptive skills atrophy.

Late 19th and Early 20th Century Real Disruptive Technology is Born

In this section note how this is the beginning in earnest of technology consolidating power and control in the hands of a small group of people.

- Trains - Relatively easy and comfortable long distance transportation means the introduction of noise, smoke, and haste. Also to travel by train one must watch the clock to get to the station on time; traveling based on more natural and personal inclination fades.

- Cars - More comfortable and faster and more personal, people have tremendous freedom of movement but drivers are now responsible for spewing toxic exhaust; being a polluter became normalized. Noise in towns becomes the normal background environment. Once the habit is developed it requires fuel, feeding the coffers of the robber barons.

- Electric Lighting - No more stargazing in cities. Unsightly telephone poles and wires are everywhere; now effort must be intentionally taken to go to a "natural" environment. The electricity habit enables centralized control over individuals' lives.

- Mass Production, Assembly Lines - While offering many products at a lower cost it creates sweat shops. Workers are removed from any meaningful participation in the products they are producing. Consumers are removed from a relationship with producers. More homogenization.

Late 20th Century Disruptive Technology Becomes Omnipresent

Here is a list of several examples of disruptive technology that have changed our lives. They represent a creeping depersonalization of our lives and a colder more mechanical way of doing things.

- Housing Developments - Many people no longer design or participate with an architect to shape their new home. Another step in the loss of the creative process as part of life, while houses are pumped out at a greater profit for the few.

- Big Box Stores - Mom and Pop stores, while not completely gone, have been for the most part wiped out. No longer can you develop a friendly relationship with the folks who run the local store and ask them if you can pay tomorrow for something today. Related, many products become packaged with more packaging than product. Bulk bins are replaced with packages so you can't buy just the one you need.

- Fast Food and Other Homogenization - Marketers have learned that people are comfortable with and desire familiar experiences. Or maybe the marketing has trained the consumer. In any case vacations aren't what they used to be. Instead of adventure and a feel for the new place visiting travelers will find the same stores, restaurants with the very same products and food that they did at home.

- Regulations for Selling - With every passing year the ability to hawk your goods as you see fit, as we might imagine it was done in the past, has become extremely difficult, if not impossible. Established stores may use the sidewalks but an unlicensed person dare not sell any goods on those same sidewalks. Unnecessary licensing comes between organic interactions.

- Bar Codes - With the onset of scanning bar codes stores have permanently had their atmosphere altered. Few people probably notice it consciously but were you now to go into a shop and browse around without the constant beeping, you would notice the peacefulness.

- Automated Bowling Scoring - With the advent of bowling alleys automating the scoring the flexibility to bowl a couple of times to warm up is gone.

- Car Vent Windows - Somewhere around the 1970's or 80's car manufacturers stopped outfitting cars with vent windows. In this case it represents a technological devolution that is disruptive. The vent window was a genial engineering accomplishment; by adjusting the angle the driver had complete control of air flow in the car or around an open window. No more, no doubt because of a cost benefit analysis.

- Television - People can at any time with the flip of a switch be entertained. Story telling, games, social interaction is reduced. The technocrats use television as a tool of control using both "news" and advertising to control the narrative and messaging.

Two Examples of Historic Life Changing Disruptive Technocracy

Similar in concept to disruptive technology is how the technocrats manifest major changes in our society. They effect societal changes that are disruptive in the sense that they supplant the previous systems; society is stuck with the new model.

Two good example of this are how the robber barons of the early 20th century hijacked both the monetary system and the medical system. The creation of the Federal Reserve put the wealthy elite in complete control of commerce and even the value of money. The take-over of medicine by the western allopathic model created a new paradigm; drugs, the profit model, and the claim of being the only true medical science.

The Creation of the Federal Reserve

In 1910 representatives of the biggest banks met in secret to craft a bill to create what would become the Federal Reserve to present to Congress. Their "Aldrich Plan" didn't garner enough support to pass but in 1913, with new president Woodrow Wilson, a modified version passed. From Wikipedia, [History of the Federal Reserve System](#):

> In 1910, Aldrich and executives representing the banks of J.P. Morgan, Rockefeller, and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., secluded themselves for ten days at Jekyll Island, Georgia. The executives included Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank of New York, associated with the Rockefellers; Henry Davison, senior partner of J.P. Morgan Company; Charles D. Norton, president of the First National Bank of New York; and Col. Edward M. House, who would later become President Woodrow Wilson's closest adviser and founder of the Council on Foreign Relations. There, Paul Warburg of Kuhn, Loeb, & Co. directed the proceedings and wrote the primary features of what would be called the Aldrich Plan.

The Consolidation of the Dominion of Western Medicine

The oil tycoons of the early 20th century learned that petroleum could be used for far more than powering cars and proceeded to insinuate the use of petroleum into society in order to expand their wealth. One of the things they did was fund a report that led to the takeover of medicine by allopathic medicine and the stigmatizing of natural medicine which had been popular at that time. From a PDF by S.D. Wells, titled "[25 Amazing (and Disturbing) Facts About the Hidden History of Medicine](#)":

> Five score and two years ago, a man named Abraham Flexner was hired by John D. Rockefeller to evaluate the effectiveness of therapies being taught by medical colleges and institutions, with the ultimate goal of dominating control over pharmaceuticals. With partnerships including Andrew Carnegie and JP Morgan, a new "doorkeeper" would exist to influence legislative bodies on state and federal levels to create regulations and licensing "red tape" that strictly promoted drug medicine while stifling and shutting down alternative, inexpensive natural remedies. Those medical

colleges and institutions that did not submit to this superpower of regulation were crushed and put out of business.

Digital Age Disruptive Technology

In the late 20th century and particularly since the onset of the digital age, the changes have come at a much faster pace and have been more disruptive. Remember, disruptive doesn't mean that something is all bad; it simply means that it has taken over aspects of life, exiling the old ways.

• The Computer - Computers are the ultimate disruptive technology. While very "efficient" computers are a robot type of efficiency. Their precision and speed has replaced flexibility in human and business relations. One example would be bar codes and computerized inventories. Where a clerk in a store could have in the past given you a deal on a product, now that is often impossible; the bar code is scanned, price charged and the item is subtracted from the stock inventory.

• Cell Phones - An electronic beeping or tinny ringtone has replaced the sound of a real bell. And gone is the warmth of the sound quality that was the old telephones; it compels conversations to be more practical, colder. The quality of the entire act of communicating by phone is dramatically compromised. Further, what used to be a conversation between you and whoever you called is no longer private; you are sharing with the big tech and the government.

• Smartphones - This is one huge step beyond the simple cell phone. The smartphone has made it so a person has total access to the digital world, always and anywhere they go. This has led to a diminishing of agency; the phone has taken over people's smart. Process has been replaced with cold digital efficiency. Many heretofore mental tasks are relegated to the phone; skills that people used to develop have been replaced by the phone's "efficiency." And ultimately the smartphone is the ultimate link-up to the grid, controlled by not you.

The Global Coup's New Normal Disruptive Technology

The disruptive technologies that the globalist technocrats are now imposing or that are in the pipeline soon to be rolled out have several very important things in common.

• For one they represent the ultimate top down control. As it has been with centralized power sources it will be even more so with much of the digital disruptive technology.

• For another human interaction will be reduced or in some cases eliminated altogether.

- Some technologies will increasingly disrupt our bodies; from vaccines, more drugs for everything and, of course, 5G, the technology will be will become increasingly invasive.

As the purpose of this PDF is primarily to increase awareness of the idea of disruptive technology, this section will not go into any details about the coming digital extremely disruptive technology, but simply list some of them and offer some links should the reader want to take a deeper look. One final note: Remember, not all disruptive technology completely replaces its predecessors.

List of Some Disruptive Technologies From the Articles Linked to Below

3d Printing	Gene Editing
5g And Improved Connectivity	Headless Tech
Artificial Intelligence, Robots	Internet Of Things
Automation And Robotics	Next-Generation Genomics
Autonomous Vehicles	The Rise of "As-A-Service" Computing
Blockchain	The Work-From-Home Revolution
Cyber Security Advances	Virtual and Augmented Reality
Digital Currency	Virtual Reality for Education
Digital Health Tech	Voice Pay Solutions
Edge Computing	Voice-Activated Searches

The links below are to articles with various takes on disruptive technology. They are offered simply as places to go to explore the phenomenon; they don't in any way represent any particular views that I necessarily agree with.

[Disruptive Innovation Examples: 14 breaking Disruptive Innovations – Digital Leadership](#)

[25 Disruptive Innovations – You Can't Believe In Different Industries](#)

[12 Disruptive Technologies That Will Change The World In 2021—And Beyond](#)

[Disruptive technologies: Advances that will transform life, business, and the global economy](#)

[Top Disruptive Technologies to Watch Out for in 2022](#)

[3 ways the Fourth Industrial Revolution is disrupting the law](#)

[Disruptive Technology Examples at Use Every Day](#)

[9 Amazing Examples of Disruptive Technology](#)

Cultural Homogenization

As insufficient as Wikipedia is as a source, the first paragraph from an article about cultural homogenization seems to be spot on framing its impact on society and the world. This is relevant because a primary aspect of the most disruptive technology in the digital age coupled with globalization, is that they not only make life more mechanized, but also have an aspect of demoralizing societies.

From the Wikipedia article, Cultural homogenization:

> Cultural homogenization is an aspect of cultural globalization, listed as one of its main characteristics, and refers to the reduction in cultural diversity through the popularization and diffusion of a wide array of cultural symbols—not only physical objects but customs, ideas and values. O'Connor defines it as "the process by which local cultures are transformed or absorbed by a dominant outside culture". Cultural homogenization has been called "perhaps the most widely discussed hallmark of global culture". In theory, homogenization could work in the breakdown of cultural barriers and the global assimilation of a single culture.

Final Thoughts

The astute reader may have noticed the important thread running through modern era disruptive technology "advances." While many conveniences and slick gadgetry becomes available for the average person, for the consumer, the technocrats are making out like bandits. Again, while not evil in its essence disruptive technology mechanizes life. It mechanizes what we do and how we do it and it mechanizes what had been a warmer, more intimate society.

The most important thing is awareness. Disruptive technology replaces not only legacy technology, it reshapes our thinking of what the options are as to how we want to live. The new becomes normal without debate or discussion.

Part of the global coup's new normal is a further separation of people from each other and a further distancing from a more natural give and take in society. This trend must consciously be resisted. Decisions about how we are going to live and relate and trade must be made openly and in awareness and not imposed by megalomaniac technocrats.

Relevant Link

How We Are Being "Civilized To Death" w/Christopher Ryan - Video interview of Christopher Ryan on the Jimmy Dore show. The title says it all.