BILL MOYERS' WORLD OF IDEAS

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I think that if we were really to pay attention to the kind of questions that we ask about the nature of things, we might find that many of the things we take for granted are not as certain as we think.

By paying attention to these fundamental questions, we can begin to understand the nature of reality and the way in which it operates. This is because the nature of reality is not something that can be taken for granted, but something that we must constantly strive to understand and to come to terms with.

In philosophy, we study these fundamental questions and seek to understand the nature of reality. This involves examining the basic assumptions that we make about the world, and trying to understand the underlying principles that govern it.

One of the key questions that we ask is: What is knowledge? This question is fundamental to our understanding of the nature of reality, because it is through knowledge that we come to understand the world around us.

In order to answer this question, we must first consider what we mean by knowledge. Is knowledge something that we can achieve through direct experience, or is it something that we can only understand through reflection and reason?

Another important question that we ask is: What is the nature of reality? This question is central to our understanding of the world, because it is through our understanding of reality that we are able to make sense of the world around us.

In order to answer this question, we must first consider what we mean by reality. Is reality something that we can directly experience, or is it something that we can only understand through our imagination?

By examining these fundamental questions, we can begin to understand the nature of reality and the way in which it operates. This is important not only for our individual development, but also for our collective understanding of the world around us.
The discussion in the way in which science is done and the way in which science could be practiced has been a recurring theme in the work we've been doing in the last few years. This focus on science plays a significant role in the development of new ideas and technologies. However, it's important to recognize that science is not the only important factor in the advancement of humanity. The role of women and science is significant, but it is not the only factor. Science is not a monolithic discipline, and the contributions of women to the field are often overlooked.

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When you think of a political line, the first thing that comes to mind is probably a clear, defined boundary. But what if there's more to it than meets the eye? What if political lines don't always align with our innermost beliefs and values?

Consider the case of a politician who is widely held in high esteem by the general public. Yet, when you look at their voting record, it appears to be at odds with the values that they are known for. This can be disconcerting, to say the least.

However, it's worth noting that political lines are often influenced by a variety of factors, including personal relationships, career aspirations, and the need to maintain political alliances. In other words, the line we see on the surface may not always reflect the true nature of a politician's beliefs.

So, what's the takeaway? It's important to remember that political lines are not always a direct reflection of someone's inner beliefs. Instead, they may be shaped by a multitude of factors that are sometimes hidden from public view.

The lesson here is that we should always be cautious when we make judgments based solely on political lines. Instead, we should try to look beyond the surface and consider the full context in which these lines are drawn.

In conclusion, political lines can be complex and multifaceted. They are not always a direct reflection of someone's true beliefs. Instead, they are shaped by a variety of factors that are sometimes hidden from public view. So, let's strive to be more nuanced in our understanding of these lines, and remember that they may not always tell the whole story.
MOYERS: But as a biologist, are you not curious about what will be learned from the human genome project?

KELLER: Of course I’m curious. I think that— you know, I have no doubt that it’ll be tremendously interesting and tremendously useful. But it will not— first, I do not think it will fulfill the fantasy. I do not think you can control the course of evolution by getting your hands on the genes, because I don’t think the genes are where everything is at.

MOYERS: The public at large— there are people in the general public who think of this project as giving us the power to create the perfect human being, you know, that ultimately, down the road we’ll be able to connect way back in the genetic chain the potential for a disorder in that child that’s emerging so that we’ll avoid the crippling disease.

KELLER: Right. It is the desire for perfection, there’s no doubt about it.

MOYERS: But that’s driven us for how many centuries now?

KELLER: Oh, many. And very productively, you might say. But also dangerously. I mean, that— in the 20th century, we can’t speak— any longer speak of the glories of science as an unmixed blessing. And it’s cost us and it endangers us, and it also empowers us. And the question is whether we can harness this resource or we can redeploy this wonderful creative resource in ways that would be more productive for the future survival and well-being of humankind.

MOYERS: [voice-over] From her home in Berkeley, California, this has been a conversation with Evelyn Fox Keller. I’m Bill Moyers.