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INFLUENCE OF THE SELF-MANAGEMENT IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF PERSONAL COMPUTERS IN SOCIALIST YUGOSLAVIA DURING THE '80S

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HISTORICAL CONTEXT

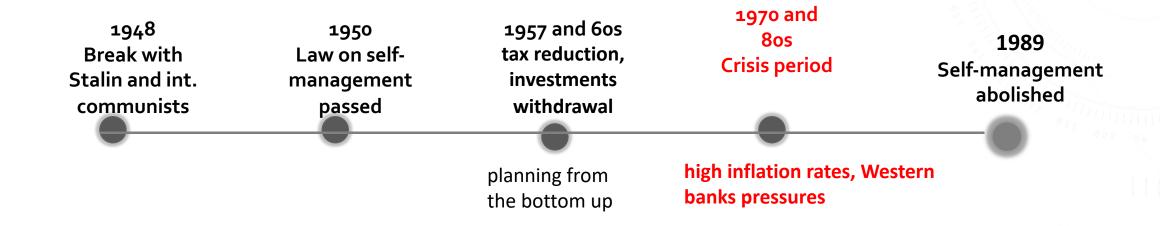
FACTORIES TO THE WORKERS

- Self-management socialism in Yugoslavia lasted for 40 years
- Workers were given the central role in the system
- Companies are collective (social) enterprises instead of state ones
- The income is shared among the workers



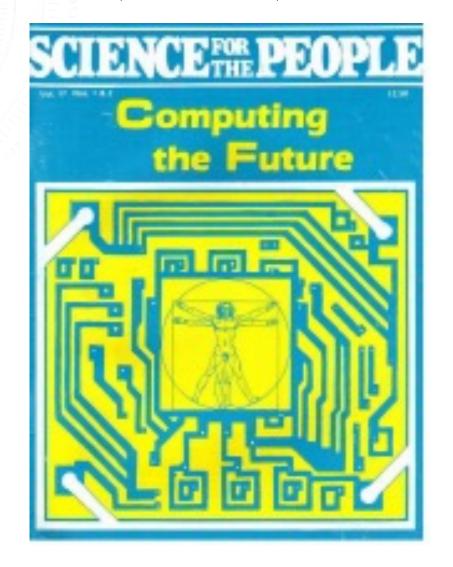


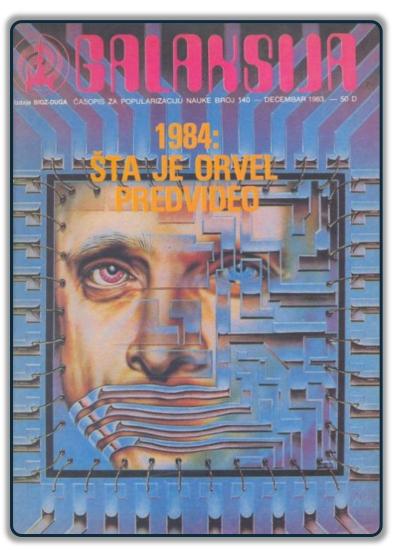
HISTORICAL CONTEXT



FACTORIES TO THE WORKERS. SCIENCE (COMPUTERS) TO THE PEOPLE.

AGAINST ECONOMIC CRISIS DURING 80'S: COMPUTERS (SCIENCE) FOR THE PEOPLE





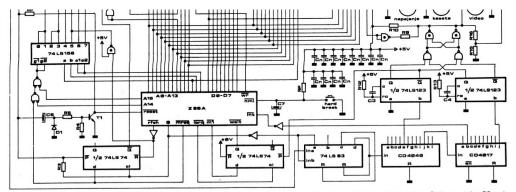




COMPUTERS IN YOUR HOME

Make your own PC Galaksija, September 1983.





Krvotok i nervni sistem: Električna shema računara "Galaksija"

dozvola izlaza) ROM-a. Sad ROM zna da je prozvan i uzima preciznu informaciju sa adresnih linija A0 od A11 koji od ukupno 4096 bajta se traži. Nalazi adresu 0 i na osmobitnu magistralu podataka (data bus) štavlia podatak 1111 0011 (heksadekadno

- Mikroprocesor sa magistrale podataka čita podatak &F3, prosleđuje ga do svog internog dekodera instrukcija i tu doznaje da je dobio naređenje koje se zove DI (disable interrupt = onemogući prekid), što znači: neću dozvoliti da me bilo ko prekine u radu — čak se neću obazirati ni na zahtev da generišem sliku na ekranu. Bar dok ne dobijem suprotno naređenje: El (enable interrupt = dozvoli prekid).
- Ubrzo će stići i takav zahtev. Ali, pošto mora sve da se radi po redu(osim ako stigne naredba da se nešto uradi i preko reda - to bi bio mašinski ekvivalent bejzik naredbi GOTO) mikroprocesor uvećava svoj programski brojač i čita naredbu sa adrese 1: tu nalazi podatak

đavola, kakav je smisao ove sulude ope- u svakoj sekundi. racije? Da vidimo: bilo kakvo da je stanje registra A, posle ove operacije stanje će biti O. Pa, da li je to onda brisanje sadržaja registra A? Upravo to!

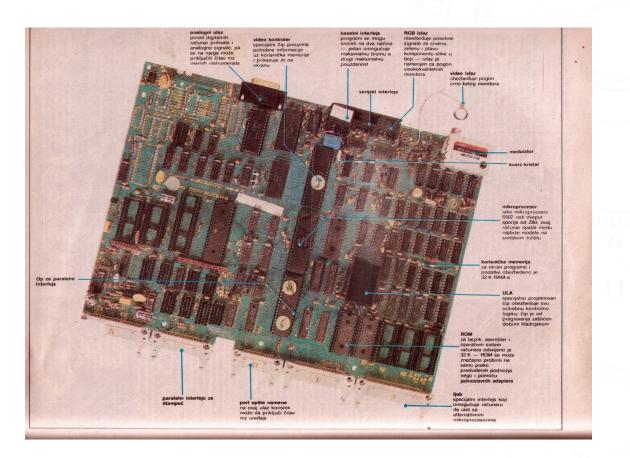
I tako dalje, pedantno i precizno, mikroprocesor će izvršavati svaki zahtev koji doblie od ROM-a (ili čak i od RAM-a, ako koristite naredbu USR), skakaće po memoriji, upisivaće u RAM i čitaće iz njega. Često će tok programa zavisiti i od toga koji ste taster pritisnuli, kakav ste program upisali ili kakav je impuls stigao sa kasete, što na kraju govori da čak ni ROM nije "gazda", već da ste to vi, jer su sve snage računara uperene na to da se što bolje izvrši svaka naredba koja stiže od vas.

Naravno, nije dovoljno da računar radi - potrebno je i da se to vidi na ekranu. Da bi nam bilo jasno kako računar generiše tekst ili grafički oblik na ekranu, potrebno je najpre da razumemo kako uopšte televizor "crta" sliku.

Elektronski top katodne cevi (ekrana) crno-belog televizora stalno emituje tanak mlaz elektrona ka vidlilvoi površini ekrana

stra A i rezultat smesti u registar A. Do- sliku, a onda sve ispočetka — tako 50 puta

Naravno, pošto na ovako ravnomerno osvetljenom ekranu nema nikakvih informacija, u katodnu cev je postavljena i jedna prepreka, od koje zavisi koliko će elektrona stići do površine ekrana, samim tim i koliko će jak biti svetlosni odziv. Na ovu prepreku se dovodi signal slike (video-signal). Viši pozitivan napon video-signala odgovara svetlijoj površini na ekranu, a niži tamnijoj. Posle svake ispisane linije (što se na računaru "galaksija" događa 16000 puta u sekundi, mada bi po standardu trebalo da bude 15625 puta - ova razlika je zanemarljiva), računar pošalje kratak "horizontalni - signal koji je "crnji od crnog", dakle još niži napon video-signala. Kad se završi ispisivanje poslednje linije na ekranu računar pošalje znatno duži "vertikalni sink", na isti način. Ove negativne impulse televizor (ili monitor) koristi da sinhronizuje singal otklonskog sistema sa signalom slike. Da bi ispisao ceo red teksta na ekranu, elektronski mlaz mora da povuče 13 horizontalnih linija. Često se za slova koristi samo 9, a preostale 4 linije čine međupro-



CONSTRUCTORS



Constructing Galaksija: Jova Regasek (right), Voja Antonic (left)



Zoran Modli broadcasting software via radio signal





Dejan Ristanovic, writer of the article and editor in chief of Racunari (Computers) magazine

COMPUTERS FOR THE PEOPLE: NOT AS MANY!

- Not many people were capable of constructing the PC in the second phase
- In few months after, people were able to import a more powerful machine from abroad
- Not many enthusiasts wanted to work for free anymore

FIRST CONCLUSIONS/CLAIMS

- The influence of self-management: communitarian spirit
- Shared pursuit of science, owning technology as a collective at the beginning
- Participatory culture (hobbyists and hackers) and Gaming culture (learning by playing)
- The influence of government restrictions: the birth of entrepreneurial culture and DIY economy, doors wide open for grey economy
- No copyright law- another push for entrepreneurs
- The influence of educational institutions (Highs schools and Universities): talented students involved in makers culture mainly as enthusiasts
- CLAIM: Socialism restricted the development of hacker/ maker culture and microcomputers made in Yugoslavia

"The culture of the Internet is a culture made up of a technocratic belief in the progress of humans through technology, enacted by communities of hackers thriving on free and open technological creativity, embedded in virtual networks aimed at reinventing society, and materialized by money driven entrepreneurs into the workings of the new economy."

- Manuel Castells, The Internet Galaxy, Reflections on the Internet, Business and Society, 2001.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- 1. Who were the hobbyist (makers) and who were the hackers and what was their core belief?
- 2. How many relevant networks (clubs, magazines, radio broadcast shows) existed? How did they communicate among themselves and cooperate?
- 3. How did economic restraints and economic crisis facilitate entrepreneurial computer business-related culture in socialist Yugoslavia in the '8os?
- 4. What is the importance of the hacker and maker culture in peripheral economies and its role in the grey/black market economy?