Eighth works of Brett Nortje [13th of September – 10th of October]

Libertarianism

Quote by: **http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Libertarianism**
Libertarianism (Latin: liber, "free")[1] is a set of related political philosophies that uphold liberty as the highest political end.[2][3] This includes emphasis on the primacy of individual liberty,[4][5] political freedom, and voluntary association. It is the antonym to authoritarianism.[6] Different schools of libertarianism disagree over whether the state should exist and, if so, to what extent.[7] While minarchists propose a state limited in scope to preventing aggression, theft, breach of contract and fraud, anarchists advocate its complete elimination as a political system.[8][9][10][11][7][12][13] While certain libertarian currents are supportive of capitalism and private property, such as in land and natural resources (see right libertarianism), others reject capitalism and private ownership of the means of production, instead advocating their common or cooperative ownership and management[14][15][16][17] (see libertarian socialism).
In the Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy, libertarianism is defined as the moral view that agents initially fully own themselves and have certain moral powers to acquire property rights in external things.[18] Libertarian philosopher Roderick Long defines libertarianism as "any political position that advocates a radical redistribution of power from the coercive state to voluntary associations of free individuals", whether "voluntary association" takes the form of the free market or of communal co-operatives.[19] The U.S. Libertarian Party promotes individual sovereignty and seeks an end to coercion, advocating a government that is limited to protecting individuals from the initiation of force.[20]

Imagine if you will a system of governance where the coorporation rules? if you were to watch it, it would lack charity, and in lacking charity the poor will suffer. of course, for the city folk, it will be great, like apartheid if you ask me! I suggest that any city that wants this should succeed. then they will have it all, and never lose it, save for war. war could come about with corporate land grabs, as there is no land ownership by the people of the people.

This system of governance is about 'freedom' and jerking each other off, but the way i see it, it impoverishes people. what good is it to have a corporation, where some people work, all the while there is no minimum wage? there might be, but not necessarily, free healthcare. if there was no state, who would take care of elections? of course, without a leader, you will answer to your corporation - a rich person that did not win the favor of the people, a person who does not answer to anyone!

Libertarianism is a crock!

Date rape

Why do women want to dress like a slut? to attract male attention, or just to be naughty? i think it is about attracting male attention, as women in a girls school would probably not dress like that. if the women were to not go out at all, the chances of being raped are far less, are they not?

Let's look at something else? how about stats showing the connection between dress code and rape, if there is a connection?

[QUOTEhttp://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rape_statistics][/QUOTE]

It seems, the highest rate of rape are in south africa or the congo. in the first world, like sweden, there is also a lot of rape. could this mean that where war goes on, and men feel free to do as they will, they are being raped? what makes

a man feel he is free to rape? could it be the women looking 'vulnerable?' if a woman looks vulnerable, did she choose for it to be so? if you were to douse yourself in petrol, because it has a nice smell, and then go walking around a factory where there are a lot of sparks - and coincidentally a lot of men - you would be looking for trouble? what about politics? if you were to raise a democratic flag at a republican rally, you might get beaten, yes?

So, why can't women choose to wear what they want? they can. why do they want to wear scanty clothing? because it makes men want them. if it were a date, for instance, a woman would want to look like a good partner for the man. if she was to dress down to the bone, the man might get the wrong idea, yes? this could lead to an uncomfortable situation, and the man would be pressurized to make a move, due to his dna. this isn't rape yet, but trying to salvage the night might be a time when he will come onto her forcefully, feeling embarrassed, yes?

Now, if the woman was to see a man walking on the street, and he tried to rape her, this would be pretty rare. in fact, it practically never happens, unless he feels she knows him. thus, all rape is date rape, and all dates go as i mentioned above.

Obama care

Maybe they should make it so it is not documented at all? if someone arrives at hospital, they get treatment? if they were to set aside money for this, it would be a problem as people try to skim off the top, so, instead of getting worried about it, they just serve as needed? The only time this gets documented, is when people try to get medicine, so, leave that to the doctor to do the paper work for, and, then send it through to be deducted from the working account of the government?

Actually, on a related note, what does the state need a budget for? they spend so much time coming up with one, and then they always overspend. of course, if you don't have one, you will never know what the state can do with the money, so, it will be like a guideline of how much it can spend. but, if they didn't have a budget, i will show you how that can be a good thing!

If the state did not set aside money for medical care, they would not be giving out money to be skimmed by the people working there, and, they will save money surely? of course, if they did that, there would be protests from the people who want to skim. those people can be replaced though...

if the state had no budget for schooling, they would not know how much to spend, or the limits of their expenditure. but, what are they going to do, build new schools? are they going to buy pizza for the kids everyday? there is sensible requests, and insensible ones. if they meet all their sensible requests, they would cut the budget, and meet all the kids needs, or would they?

If there was no social security, then they could easily pay people what they are entitled to. they could all this for a year and check if it worked, if they are under budget. on the plus side, they will meet all their needs for that year, so i can see the people protesting for this. if it fails, it is a mistake of the people for the people.

Terrorism

To stop terrorism outright they should deport all the people of other 'races.' if they do this, the cultural call to extremism would subside. no tourists, no immigration, no people on business. this is the cheapest way to eliminate terrorism.

Then, they could sell off all the off shore business. this will see the americans come home, and all the muslims go home too. if that were the case, i am sure there will be no more terror.

... of course, this is a different story in kenya. there they have a lot of muslims. it seems what the muslims want it apartheid, where everyone is separated due to their religion, except that they expect everyone to follow their religion and wishes. now, even better than getting everyone separated, we would want them not to think that, yes?

How do we do this? we have media a plenty to broadcast to the world, so let's use it. the high people make a pod cast, the president should also make a pod cast. this way, they can communicate, yes? then they can make deals. i suppose when it comes to someone losing their life, or taking the life of another, it is someone with religious or political agendas that set the thing up?

So we need to get the people at the top pf the political and religious agenda to forget about it. will they ever win? do they want to win? what will they win? at what cost? if they were to convert everyone to islam, would that be good? they might say yes, but at what cost? it is no secret that the west subsidizes the third world, so america cares about them - they would really agree that this is true?

Now, will it ever work? how would they like some christians come into the their world with bibles? they would reject it, probably. so, will the west ever cede to allah?

Isn't it a better idea to have a lot of korans printed and hand them out in the west? if they read, will they be pressed to change? that is far more convincing than aiming a gun at them, don't you think?

Casual classified trading

If you were to trade stocks casually, where you don't sit on them all day long, then you might want to buy something that appreciates slowly, for a guaranteed increase in value? i would recommend that you buy something that is going down, as it will be like the last house on a block to sell it's property to a development firm. either that or it will go up in value.

Or, you might decide to buy some high risk stocks. the first ones that come to mind when reading the lists is something with a ring to it, or a catchy name. these will be the ones that others want too, and, in a pickle, they could buy these versus some stupid name because they feel like it. this means they will all see it is going up - because you just bought some - and invest more into it themselves, and then you sell before anyone else does, as that will be the time to make money.

But back to casual trading. if you want to buy something as you sit down, and before a hour has passed you want to be out with a profit, you might consider small businesses. nearly all traders have little money to play with, so , they will all buy small business shares, as that is all they can afford. then sell as soon as you get up, no wait a minute, you will be back in two days won't you?

Then, the next day, you go and place adverts for your business in free classifieds. these will boost the reputation of your business, with all the traders looking to make a good deal - a deal where there is interest in something small, at a good price - and you will be able to sell the next day.

Stopping the aging process - senesence.

In the past, i have tried to make a way for people to live forever, and maybe this time i have it? basically aging into old age and dying is a disease called senesence, and it comes about when your cells stop dividing.

If we want to keep on living, even reverse the aging process, we must keep our cells dividing. this can be done as i said in the past, with blood transfusions from children, as their blood is young and full of reproducing cells. of course that is slow and expensive.

So, if we were to remove all the old cells, and then there will be a lack for them, and they will be replenished by the cells that would produce them. of course, if this doesn't work, it would see you die quicker...

If the cells were to be told to continue dividing, then the aging process would stop. of course, if the cells were to be just lying around, they will die. so, you need to keep them active. maybe this could be done with heat? maybe eating a lot of chili, or something that heats up the blood, then they would live longer, or, forever?

If the blood could be heated, how would we heat it? well, eating chili, or something that excites your metabolism, a lot, would keep your blood and body 'hot,' and therefore the cells would keep dividing.

Or, you could wear a wrist watch or something that keeps emitting electrons or some other exciting thing into your blood and body.

Well, then we need to trick the things into thinking they still need to divide. If we were to stick something in the blood stream - some sort of real medicine - that would tell the cells to keep dividing, then there would be a better chance.

If we were to inject ourselves, or, orally ingest, something that made our blood especially 'mutatious,' then we could keep the cells dividing by keeping everything around them working properly. that, in turn means that we would need to keep the wherever the blood comes from thinking it needs to divide as well, and so forth. this mean, we need to ingest something, a liquid that blood is made out of, that will divide cells.

I think cells are divided like hair on your head. if you are young, it grows, but when you are old, it stops growing. naturally the answer to this is to 'play' with the roots, so, we need to find the roots of the bloodstream, which i believe is the liquid ingested into the body to make blood, yes?

Quote by: **http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cell_division**
Cell division is the process by which a parent cell divides into two or more daughter cells.[1] Cell division usually occurs as part of a larger cell cycle. In eukaryotes, there are two distinct type of cell division: a vegetative division, whereby each daughter cell is genetically identical to the parent cell (mitosis),[2] and a reductive cell division, whereby the number of chromosomes in the daughter cells is reduced by half, to produce haploid gametes (meiosis). Both of these cell division cycles are required in sexually reproducing organisms at some point in their life cycle, and both are believed to be present in the last eukaryotic common ancestor[3] Prokaryotes also undergo a vegetative cell division known as binary fission,

where their genetic material is segregated equally into two daughter cells. All cell divisions, regardless of organism, are preceded by a single round of DNA replication.

So, maybe by ingesting something that produces, or, male cells directly, we could keep the cells dividing?

... okay, we don't need dark matter or some other highly volatile or dangerous substance, i suppose we could just blast an area with energy onto the atoms, but, the reaction may be for the energy to gather on the outside of the area, and then reflexively push it back into place? would that happen?

If the energy was exerted onto the area, the most likely thing i can think of, in my opinion, is that it will push out along the other atoms, and then from extreme energy to gentle energy, it will subside and start going forwards again. the trick, is to get the real energy to stay inside the area instead of spreading all around the universe, which would be a waste.

So, if the energy was to be exerted onto an area that would see it reflexively stay inwards, maybe exerting the energy in a sphere inwards all the time, 'quite powerfully,' would see the atoms react in the right way.

Of course, putting fossil remains inside these will see the fossils regenerate, if you ask me, raising mohammed from the dead, and jesus, and einstein, and many more. if we could only get the apparatus to the grave sites, oh and dig them up, as, the people would likely be suffocated inside their coffins or whatever if we did not.

But, how would the atoms regenerate if the atoms are elsewhere? if the atoms were to have been turned to mold, or whatever, and then be elsewhere, how would we replace them? the odds are though, that they are close by - within the area.

Labour

Maybe the best way to become an investor is to work for shares? if you work for shares, then it empowers you to be the boss of how you treat them. of course, if everybody in the company worked for shares, they would do a better job, yes? if everyone was working for their own company, then they would do a better job, knowing they will be working for themselves. if this were to happen, then they would do a damn site better job, and be able to play the market. after ten years of service, they will have a lot of shares if they didn't sell them all, and become richer people, or, sell their shares all at once and buy into a new company, a private or public business, and run it any way they choose.

If, on the other hand, they become mere wheels int he machine, they will spend all their money and taxation will occur. i am sure that is more comely to the world than having them become rich and stuff? if they spend all their money, then it all comes back en masse, and then the process starts over again. this is the only way the economy doesn't collapse, some would say, maybe...

Now, if the company was to cut wages by about ten percent, and instead have a lucky prize for who worked the hardest that month, then give all that labor money to them, they could go off and start a new business. this would mean they would take some of their peers with them, hiring out from the bottom, yes? then we would see dramatic effects in a year, i would say.

But, which is the best thing to do? some might argue that should take place at a

bank, where they 'tax' one percent of all the transactions, and have a lucky thousand or ten thousand winners? then you will see real change. the reason money doesn't grow like that yet, is because there is too much 'waste', by paying people more than they need, they waste it. the best thing to do is get all that 'waste' in and then make some real businesses. this will also mean salaries go up, as, there will be a labor shortage, won't there?

If the state wants to provide more jobs, they should just make state owned companies. these will be minor social things in the middle of the vastness of the market at first, then they will tie, and then the state will own more and more of the market. this will mean more structuring by the state and more control by the state over the market. what will this mean?

If the state has more control over the market, it can regulate it better. if you find yourself in a situation where some businesses prosper and others fold, it is unhealthy for workers to have their business go down. From all the money taken in by the prospering businesses, you could float all the population on that, or, let's look at some figures?

> Quote by: **http://money.howstuffworks.com/how-much-money-is-in-the-world.htm**
> *All told, anyone looking for all of the U.S. dollars in the world in July 2013 could expect to find approximately $10.5 trillion in existence*

So, let us approach this from a global ideal? if there are seven billion dollars, and they keep cycling around, then everyone should have about half the total money in the world at their beck and call? that would mean that everyone on planet earth should have five hundred dollars cycling through their purses each month, yes? this means, half of the total is tied up, and the other half is on hand or in a bank.

So, there is enough for everybody. of course, most of it is stacked up under one person's account or a few of those, and the poor never receive any. if the world was to come together on american dollars alone, they would all be middle class or lower middle class.

If the state was to observe this, it could see how much money they have, and just dish it out. this means it will come back to them at multiple tax points, and, then they will be able to pay them out again - it is just as if it were tied up in investments, yes? if the people were to take all that skimmed owner money away - the fat salaries they pay themselves, or, they were to have a maximum wage, as has been discussed previously somewhere on this forum, i am sure they will find a lot extra for the new businesses to be built, and then, the middle lower class ideal can be arrived at. if that were the case, they would be earning their money instead of just being given it, and, there will be a price crash with all the new supplies of products. this would be swell.

Radiation

Okay then, how about new green ideas? i recently watched the blog post by @barts about solutions or something, and found it very exciting - must have been all the little cartoons? So, based on this post - http://www.volconvo.com/forums/entry.php?b=1164 - we could try to make this going green thing with new goals?

So, maybe the best way to do this would be to get the big picture first, then start at the bottom, and start making little improvements a little bit at a time? If we

were to start with nuclear waste, we need to dump it somewhere, or, get it to stop being nuclear waste. since dumping still seems to be a problem, we could try to de-radioactive-fy it?

If we were to observe that energy does not disappear, we could reuse the radioactive thing again if we could charge it again. if you were to have some plutonium, you would have a material, so, maybe we could recycle that? if we were to repair it, it would stop giving off radiation, yes? let's take a quick look at wiki to see what it is made up of, and, what we can do to 'repair' it?

Quote by: **http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Radiation**
Gamma (γ) radiation consists of photons with a wavelength less than 3x10,-11 meters (greater than than 1019 Hz and 41.4 keV).[1] Gamma radiation emission is a nuclear process that occurs to rid the decaying nucleus of excess energy after it has emitted either alpha or beta radiation. Both alpha and beta particles have an electric charge and mass, and thus are quite likely to interact with other atoms in their path. Gamma radiation, however, is composed of photons, which have neither mass nor electric charge and, as a result, penetrates much further through matter than either alpha or beta radiation.

Gamma rays can be stopped by a sufficiently thick layer of material, where the stopping power of the material per given area depends mostly (but not entirely) on the total mass along the path of the radiation, regardless of whether the material is of high or low density. However, as is the case with X-rays, materials with high atomic number such as lead or depleted uranium add a modest (typically 20% to 30%) amount of stopping power over an equal mass of less dense and lower atomic weight materials (such as water or concrete).
So, based on photons it is? what then is wrong with combining them with anti photons? this technology was covered in my space ships thread i think, maybe i will go get it quickly?

Quote by: **http://www.volconvo.com/forums/science-technology/28069-space-ships-2.html**
These weapons actually dissolve the matter they are fired against. Photons are created by annihilating a particle with an antiparticle results in the prodcution of at least two photons, but, if you produce just one photon, then you call it an antiparticle, which will destroy particles in the beam. Producing these en masse will result in your target being destroyed, cleanly and without an explosion. Depending on the size and force of the laser, you could make a huge hole in a bunker, for example, maybe right through the people if you wish, way into the ground too.

What you want to do here is push the positron into the electron, and you can do this by using a laser to push them together, forming annihilation of the particle. To do that you need to emit a beam that carries postirons so that this can occur, as I bet it is easier to emit these to collide with electrons than the other way around, but who knows?

If you were to emit positrons in a area with force - at light speed - then they would collide no doubt, resulting in destruction of the target.

To accelerate positrons you need to produce nitrogen thirteen, and that can be done by accelerating kinetic energy. Once the nitrogen thriteen is produced, and accelerated towards it's target, and this emits positrons. Once the positrons collide witht he electrons, the result is electron-positron annihilation, and viola you have your photon weapon.
As we can see, it is easy to do it that way. we could hit all forms of radio active waste and activity with their anti particle, yes?

Inflation Economics

Well, the state has so many assets. it needs to be able to give americans dollars for gold and vice versa, under that system. if it borrows money from another country, it is letting the 'imaginary' money dictate it's production output potential. if on the the other hand, it borrows money from itself, it automatically wipes it away as it is realized in new output. to pay money back to the fed is stupid, as, it will be 'deleting' money!

the country has so many people, so many services, and so many items. if it has those no matter what goes on in the fed, where is the problem is making more money? inflation? if things get more expensive because there is more money for the people, that is natural, but to have inflation because the state has more money is a fallacy.

Cure for cancer revised

Cancer is something that interests me. if it were easy to cure, it would already be cured, but, i bet there actually is a easy solution to cancer... we just need to look in the right places. so, off we go on another one of my ideas coming to fruit, or, hopefully coming to fruition.

> Quote by: **http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cancer**
> *Cancer i/ˈkænsər/, known medically as a malignant neoplasm, is a broad group of diseases involving unregulated cell growth. In cancer, cells divide and grow uncontrollably, forming malignant tumors, and invade nearby parts of the body. The cancer may also spread to more distant parts of the body through the lymphatic system or bloodstream. Not all tumors are cancerous; benign tumors do not invade neighboring tissues and do not spread throughout the body. There are over 200 different known cancers that affect humans.[1]*
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> *The causes of cancer are diverse, complex, and only partially understood. Many things are known to increase the risk of cancer, including tobacco use, dietary factors, certain infections, exposure to radiation, lack of physical activity, obesity, and environmental pollutants.[2] These factors can directly damage genes or combine with existing genetic faults within cells to cause cancerous mutations.[3] Approximately 5–10% of cancers can be traced directly to inherited genetic defects.[4] Many cancers could be prevented by not smoking, eating more vegetables, fruits and whole grains, eating less meat and refined carbohydrates, maintaining a healthy weight, exercising, minimizing sunlight exposure, and being vaccinated against some infectious diseases.[2][5]*
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> *Cancer can be detected in a number of ways, including the presence of certain signs and symptoms, screening tests, or medical imaging. Once a possible cancer is detected it is diagnosed by microscopic examination of a tissue sample. Cancer is usually treated with chemotherapy, radiation therapy and surgery. The chances of surviving the disease vary greatly by the type and location of the cancer and the extent of disease at the start of treatment. While cancer can affect people of all ages, and a few types of cancer are more common in children, the risk of developing cancer generally increases with age. In 2007, cancer caused about 13% of all human deaths worldwide (7.9 million). Rates are rising as more people live to an old age and as mass lifestyle changes occur in the developing world.[6]*

If we were to observe that it is only because cells divide too much that they grow out of control, we would see the easiest way of curing cancer will be to stop the cells dividing, or, kill cells at a decent pace. i suggest that we try to kill them off quickly, and stop them growing for full treatment.

If we were to ingest dna, or stem cells, or something we have already thought of, then the chances would increase. If the body had a map of what it should look like, and, tried to be like that - which it already does - then the disease could be treated. if the body were to produce cells that count and kill uneeded cells, then

there would be real hope, but, how do we do this?

Now, if the body has dna, and that says what it should look like, maybe taking injections of human dna would 'repair' the body? I could see the dna fighting with the cells, and, telling the cells that have gone 'wonky' that they should stop growing and dividing. if dna injections do this, then it would be great, but, i bet they do not... so let's try to fuse dna with some disease? like... the cold - a mutating disease to mutate for new cells to kill off?

So, if we were to make the dna friendly with the cold, by outnumbering flu cells with dna, the flu would infect the dna. then, it could kill off the rest of the extra cells as it 'counts' the cells. this is possible if we find some way to make them 'infused.' we could do that by breeding colds that are made of our dna the whole time. it should be quite easy, yet time consuming, although cheap.

Aids cure revised

Maybe even aids can be cured? if it is something simple that others have overlooked, then it might be easy enough for us to find quickly, and may be cheaper than even anti retro viral treatment?

Quote by: **http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HIV/AIDS**
Human immunodeficiency virus infection / acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) is a disease of the human immune system caused by infection with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).[1] During the initial infection, a person may experience a brief period of influenza-like illness. This is typically followed by a prolonged period without symptoms. As the illness progresses, it interferes more and more with the immune system, making the person much more likely to get infections, including opportunistic infections and tumors that do not usually affect people who have working immune systems.

HIV is transmitted primarily via unprotected sexual intercourse (including anal and even oral sex), contaminated blood transfusions, hypodermic needles, and from mother to child during pregnancy, delivery, or breastfeeding.[2] Some bodily fluids, such as saliva and tears, do not transmit HIV.[3] Prevention of HIV infection, primarily through safe sex and needle-exchange programs, is a key strategy to control the spread of the disease. There is no cure or vaccine; however, antiretroviral treatment can slow the course of the disease and may lead to a near-normal life expectancy. While antiretroviral treatment reduces the risk of death and complications from the disease, these medications are expensive and may be associated with side effects.

Genetic research indicates that HIV originated in west-central Africa during the early twentieth century.[4] AIDS was first recognized by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in 1981 and its cause—HIV infection—was identified in the early part of the decade.[5] Since its discovery, AIDS has caused nearly 30 million deaths (as of 2009).[6] As of 2010, approximately 34 million people are living with HIV globally.[7] AIDS is considered a pandemic—a disease outbreak which is present over a large area and is actively spreading.[8]

HIV/AIDS has had a great impact on society, both as an illness and as a source of discrimination. The disease also has significant economic impacts. There are many misconceptions about HIV/AIDS such as the belief that it can be transmitted by casual non-sexual contact. The disease has also become subject to many controversies involving religion. It has attracted international medical and political attention, and large-scale funding, since it was identified in the 1980s.[9]

If aids attacks the immune system, we need something to kill it. anti biotics don't work , as it is inside the blood stream, and, will not die like that. this means we need a whole new treatment completely! If we were to make the immune system

stronger, we could tell it is in trouble, and then it would hopefully repair itself? we need something definite. Maybe, if we were to observe my previous ideas, where we shock treat the body with white or red blood cells, not sure which, then we could have stopped it dead in it's tracks? maybe we need something better? how about something that flushes it out of the blood? if we were to heat the blood, it would move and infect faster than before, so that won't work...

How about we try to kill it's anti bodies? it must have an immune system of it's own, and, if we were to kill it's immune system, and then inject ourselves with a disease like the flu, something that mutates and will not be covered by the aids immune system in all it's forms, then there would be a way through? of course, we still need to deplete it's immune system. So, to deplete the aids immune system, we should train flu viruses to eat only aids cells yes? maybe that would work, but i am sure it would be dicey... what if it speeds it up?

Maybe the best answer is to observe chemicals - maybe the best way to kill aids is to kill the things that make up aids? if we were to inject ourselves with something that attacks minority cells, maybe that would be the best idea? of course our blood cells will kill that disease right after it kills the hiv. Or, we could try to observe it is a plant like life form? if it is, we could inject ourselves with plant based diseases, so that they will infect the hiv. this could have serious side effects, but, it would be like an anti biotic for all cells, then we just need to take biotics from the chemist?

If we were to get aids to kill aids, then that would be a good solution. but, it is too slow! We should try to take anti biotics in the form of radiation poisoning, then clean our systems from the gamma radiation with anti photons, but that could also have side effects. if we were to just stick something into out bodies that kill all blood cells, then take biotics, maybe that would be the answer?

New computer

If we look at what we have as a computer motherboard and stuff now, what do we want it to be like? where can it go from here - let's try to skip right to the end? that way we will have a nice computer to interact with the new cpu that 'functions like a brain,' or so they say. So, where do we start? let's start with the mother board - that is where you plug in things like ram and graphics cards.

Quote by: **http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Motherboard**
A motherboard (sometimes alternatively known as the mainboard, system board, planar board or logic board,[1] or colloquially, a mobo) is the main printed circuit board (PCB) found in computers and other expandable systems. It holds many of the crucial electronic components of the system, such as the central processing unit (CPU) and memory, and provides connectors for other peripherals. Unlike a backplane, a motherboard contains significant sub-systems such as the processor.

Motherboard specifically refers to a PCB with expansion capability and as the name suggests, this board is the "mother" of all components attached to it, which often include sound cards, video cards, network cards, hard drives, or other forms of persistent storage; TV tuner cards, cards providing extra USB or FireWire slots and a variety of other custom components (the term mainboard is applied to devices with a single board and no additional expansions or capability, such as controlling boards in televisions, washing machines and other embedded systems).
So, mother boards are there to plug things into and connect the whole pc together physically. what if we were to do away with motherboards and just let the parts function through vector communication? this will lead to the speeding up of the pc and cpu, as, it will have the speed of light in communication. We

could set up tiny lasers from one part to another, and then let the lasers feed the info to the cpu, which, in turn, will send the info to the monitor and receive info from the input items. They could come in a box with holes in it to transfer the information to the places.

Then, we could do without ram, right? that would max the ram out at speed of light transfer rates, using maybe radio waves too?

If you were to interact with the computer, you need to have some out put from it for you, and that is where speakers and monitors come in. if you were to look into the monitor, it tells you what the parts i described previously will tell you, so, you need a way to get the graphics cards to handle the output you are looking for, which is like a camera, yes? if we could simulate the camera in terms of graphics rendering, then we would be on a long walk to freedom, to coin a phrase!

Now, the monitor interacts with the mother board and graphics cards, and gets processed by the cpu, which is nearly a brain type device, so will work rather quickly compared to other processors. to make a proper graphics card, we need to get a an analogue pane of glass type thing going for the pc. if we were to scan the graphics onto the device of memory we are using, we could get a clear picture as if it were a pane of glass, well, hopefully. this would be better than a television's display, as that also comes in pixels. so, we are basically trying to get a human eye type of resolution - which is a picture from the computer.

Basically, we could do this, as i mentioned in the previous paragraph, with scanning things from a scanner - all the graphics - onto the cd, dvd, or disk drive of the computer. this means the actual images will be fed to the computer in pictures instead of information of bytes and stuff, and, the pictures could be overlapped like on an overhead projector to make the 'graphics' move.

I know the typical way for sounds to be produced by the speakers is measured in bits and pieces, but what if they were to use radio waves, record style readouts, or even tape? if they were to use those, what with the laser speed communication, we could really enjoy our listening experience.

To do this concisely, we need to find a new 'smaller' way to record and produce wav files. these are the files the computer uses to make sounds, of course. so, we need to record the sounds we want to hear onto something analogue, as it beats digital hands down, as, it is beter and smaller. i know for a fact that all sound recordings on a record take up like a tiny micro fraction of it's size, and even cds do this. there is an image file sent to the cd, but, we need to find a way to get mixedphotos and sounds onto our 'device.'

The best way to do this would be with separate devices. there could be two cd or dvd inputs, and each could be for either picture or sound. then we could mix them up, identify them into things the lasers can recognize - okay, maybe a little bit of bytes is needed, or counters - and then we could have a totally realistic experience at a tenth of the price.

To get the graphics onto the monitor, we should first observe the monitor and graphic display. let's start with the monitor?

To get the monitor working, we need to use a pane of glass for the protection of the 'display area.' then, we need something that catches light for display content. this means we need something like a sheet of crystal or something to display the images. i think crystal, since the current tech is liquid crystal, so, maybe some of

that would be used for this? then, we could shine a laser light onto the 'crystals' and have the image emitted from the crystals behind the glass.

Alternatively, we could try to use overhead projector style displays. this would mean the image gets a light shone from inside it - from the hard drive or memory or whatever, straight onto screen. this could hurt your eyes though...

Then, we need a system to get the graphics from memory onto the screen. this means we need to use pictures in the form of tiny 'tape' or cds, and then shine them onto the monitor. then, we need input from the memory onto the monitor, so, we would need minimal coding. to link the graphic to the memory, so that it can move and change, we would need to id each 'frame.' then, we would need to get the memory to interact with the lasers, so that the graphics can move.

Iding the frames lets us place one on top of another. this means we could shine multiple graphics at once, but, they might overlap and the display might become jaded. then, we could simply make the graphics 3d by adding frames from a pyramid style interface - so that it has height, length and breadth, and then we have our graphics!

Getting all the parts to work together inside the 'box' would be easy if they were connected with lasers or radio waves. this would speed up the bus of the computer, and, basically make it work at the speed of light minus a little time for identification of parts and functions.

If each part were put into a 'glob,' then they could work at the speed of electricity though...

Ram is random access memory. it is used to access all information on the storage device such as a cd or disk drive. it is limited, as are all things, so let's try to make this work at the speed of light as well?

Quote by: **http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Random-access_memory**
Random-access memory (RAM /ræm/) is a form of computer data storage. A random-access device allows stored data to be accessed directly in any random order. In contrast, other data storage media such as hard disks, CDs, DVDs and magnetic tape, as well as early primary memory types such as drum memory, read and write data only in a predetermined order, consecutively, because of mechanical design limitations. Therefore the time to access a given data location varies significantly depending on its physical location.
Today, random-access memory takes the form of integrated circuits. Strictly speaking, modern types of DRAM are not random access, as data is read in bursts, although the name DRAM / RAM has stuck. However, many types of SRAM, ROM, OTP, and NOR flash are still random access even in a strict sense. RAM is normally associated with volatile types of memory (such as DRAM memory modules), where its stored information is lost if the power is removed. Many other types of non-volatile memory are RAM as well, including most types of ROM and a type of flash memory called NOR-Flash. The first RAM modules to come into the market were created in 1951 and were sold until the late 1960s and early 1970s.

So, it gets to randomly access information. to make it quicker, we could access all the information at once, yes? if we were to hook the whole hard drive up to the other parts, we would need some lasers or radio, and, then, come up with a better way to access memory information. maybe we could try to use electricity? if it were that fast, and electricity is very fast, we could easily make a memory reader that electrifies the whole of the written memory, and then conduct the whole of the information to the other parts?

We need to regulate the amount of electricity that the memory is read - the

power allowed into the 'thing.' maybe making a resistor circuit that is tuned to the whole of the 'reader,' but making it super regulated so as not to fry the parts would do it? then again, why not make the parts out of metal? that way we could have the whole thing hooked up the whole time, as metal is a good conductor i would say. then, we could electrify the whole 'box' or case and watch the thing communicate with resistors - super high to not interrupt the information it needs - and relax now, as it should be working easily.

Computer architecture is how the computer is put together, like i have already proposed. but, let's look more into it? maybe we can find something else to question?

Quote by: **http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_architecture**
In computer science and engineering, computer architecture is a set of disciplines that describes a computer system by specifying its parts and their relations. Computer architecture is different than the architecture of buildings, the latter is a form of visual arts while the former is part of computer sciences. In both instances (building and computer), a complete design has many details, and some details are implied by common practice.

For example, at a high level, computer architecture may be concerned with how the central processing unit (CPU) acts and how it uses computer memory. Some fashionable (2011) computer architectures include cluster computing and Non-Uniform Memory Access.

Computer architects use computers to design new computers. Emulation software can run programs written in a proposed instruction set. While the design is very easy to change at this stage, compiler designers often collaborate with the architects, suggesting improvements in the instruction set. Modern emulators may measure time in clock cycles: estimate energy consumption in joules, and give realistic estimates of code size in bytes. These affect the convenience of the user, the life of a battery, and the size and expense of the computer's largest physical part: its memory. That is, they help to estimate the value of a computer design.

How about if we were to observe the way the computer gets put together? if the parts were all placed into the same 'glob,' then we could connect them with metal strips - tiny aluminium i remember that being a metal often used for something. so, instead of manufacturing one part at a time, you produce high performance 'globs,' that no customer will notice the difference between losing a little for not being primed to work together, but, that is the thing - it is made to compliment each other!

So, our glob will be put together, with all the cards and hardware that it needs. already, there is a new cpu to compliment the computer, so, it will be lightning fast!

When it comes to disk storage, this could be improved i bet! if we were to manufacture a new disk type - the analogue disk - we could sue real light to transfer information, and electricity to relay information. but, what about reading information and storing it? maybe we could use a 'nervous system' style computing? we already have a brain!

Quote by: **http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hard_disk_drive**
A hard disk drive (HDD)[note 2] is a data storage device used for storing and retrieving digital information using rapidly rotating disks (platters) coated with magnetic material. An HDD retains its data even when powered off. Data is read in a random-access manner, meaning individual blocks of data can be stored or retrieved in any order rather than sequentially. An HDD consists of one or more rigid ("hard") rapidly rotating disks (platters) with magnetic heads arranged on a moving actuator arm to read and write data to the

surfaces.
Introduced by IBM in 1956,[2] HDDs became the dominant secondary storage device for general purpose computers by the early 1960s. Continuously improved, HDDs have maintained this position into the modern era of servers and personal computers. More than 200 companies have produced HDD units, though most current units are manufactured by Seagate, Toshiba and Western Digital. Worldwide revenues for HDD shipments are expected to reach $33 billion in 2013, a decrease of approximately 12% from $37.8 billion in 2012.
The primary characteristics of an HDD are its capacity and performance. Capacity is specified in unit prefixes corresponding to powers of 1000: a 1-terabyte (TB) drive has a capacity of 1,000 gigabytes (GB; where 1 gigabyte = 1 billion bytes). Typically, some of an HDD's capacity is unavailable to the user because it is used by the file system and the computer operating system, and possibly inbuilt redundancy for error correction and recovery.
Performance is specified by the time to move the heads to a file (Average Access Time) plus the time it takes for the file to move under its head (average latency, a function of the physical rotational speed in revolutions per minute) and the speed at which the file is transmitted (data rate).
The two most common form factors for modern HDDs are 3.5-inch in desktop computers and 2.5-inch in laptops. HDDs are connected to systems by standard interface cables such as SATA (Serial ATA), USB or SAS (Serial attached SCSI) cables.
As of 2012, the primary competing technology for secondary storage is flash memory in the form of solid-state drives (SSDs). HDDs are expected to remain the dominant medium for secondary storage due to predicted continuing advantages in recording capacity and price per unit of storage;[3][4] but SSDs are replacing HDDs where speed, power consumption and durability are more important considerations than price and capacity.[5][6]

So, to get our nervous system to keep the information, and relay it, we need electricity. maybe copying the chemical computer style would help? i have heard of them before, as some members laid forth it's already working ability. none the less, if we were to use this as our storage system, then we could convey things easily from liquid storage to light, as the 'thing' will use electricity in the nervous system, as it is used in ours. this could easily be transferred through some little objects to become electricity, radio signals, or light to communicate with the rest of it.

But, how do we get the information from the electrical parts - which i suppose might have to be left on maybe - into the laser, radio receiver or transistor? we would need to use, i suppose in the case of light, a way to read electricity with light. this could be done by electromagnet, i remember reading a lot about this a while ago. if there were two electromagnets, on each end, the circuit could communicate at the speed of magnetism, which i suppose is a lot faster than our current means, and then into light with a 'electric laser.'

This electric laser, coined by me, i hope, is used to convey electricity into light. this means that the laser must read from radiation, which can carry information, and then emit the radiation onto the laser, to be shot into the receiver. i remember learning about gamma correction in a game called doom, but do not know much about it...

A cpu is the thing inside the computer that will process all the instructions it gets from the input, like the keyboard and information from memory, and conduct them for the output to reach you through the monitor, speakers and printer, if any.

Quote by: **http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_processing_unit**
A central processing unit (CPU), also referred to as a central processor unit,[1] is the hardware within a computer that carries out the instructions of a computer program by performing the basic arithmetical, logical, and input/output operations of the system. The

term has been in use in the computer industry at least since the early 1960s.[2] The form, design, and implementation of CPUs have changed over the course of their history, but their fundamental operation remains much the same.

A computer can have more than one CPU; this is called multiprocessing. Some integrated circuits (ICs) can contain multiple CPUs on a single chip; those ICs are called multi-core processors.

Two typical components of a CPU are the arithmetic logic unit (ALU), which performs arithmetic and logical operations, and the control unit (CU), which extracts instructions from memory and decodes and executes them, calling on the ALU when necessary.
Not all computational systems rely on a central processing unit. An array processor or vector processor has multiple parallel computing elements, with no one unit considered the "center". In the distributed computing model, problems are solved by a distributed interconnected set of processors.

The abbreviation CPU is sometimes used incorrectly by people who are not computer specialists to refer to the cased main part of a desktop computer containing the motherboard, processor, disk drives, etc., i.e., not the display monitor or keyboard.

The best way to calculate the processes, would be to use a electric thing of some sort, so that it can process at the sped of electricity, or basically that fast. if the processor was made out of a 'pyramid', and simply reflected for information to be processed, then it could act like a prism does when you shine light through it - you would see a lot of colors from a simple light source. by transmitting these colors inside the prism, it could go into various shades, and then communicate at the speed of light. it would use colors instead of binary or whatever, and then translate in a new 'rom' what they mean.

Of course, the first will be very basic, but, as they advance ones to purple, or something, and zeroes to yellow, and then have time to do green as 'two,' making programming languages much easier to program too i hope, then we could build a great machine.

Fission panels for electricity

There is no need for a new power supply, i am talking about the ways we understand and regulate electricity in cities and in rural areas for people to use. i want to make it easier for people to get electricity, and, make it safer, cheaper and so forth.

Quote by: **http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electricity**
Electricity is the set of physical phenomena associated with the presence and flow of electric charge. Electricity gives a wide variety of well-known effects, such as lightning, static electricity, electromagnetic induction and the flow of electrical current. In addition, electricity permits the creation and reception of electromagnetic radiation such as radio waves.
In electricity, charges produce electromagnetic fields which act on other charges. Electricity occurs due to several types of physics:
electric charge: a property of some subatomic particles, which determines their electromagnetic interactions. Electrically charged matter is influenced by, and produces, electromagnetic fields.

electric current: a movement or flow of electrically charged particles, typically measured in amperes.
electric field (see electrostatics): an especially simple type of electromagnetic field produced by an electric charge even when it is not moving (i.e., there is no electric current). The electric field produces a force on other charges in its vicinity. Moving charges additionally

produce a magnetic field.

electric potential: the capacity of an electric field to do work on an electric charge, typically measured in volts.
electromagnets: electrical currents generate magnetic fields, and changing magnetic fields generate electrical currents.

In electrical engineering, electricity is used for:
electric power where electric current is used to energise equipment;
electronics which deals with electrical circuits that involve active electrical components such as vacuum tubes, transistors, diodes and integrated circuits, and associated passive interconnection technologies.

Electrical phenomena have been studied since antiquity, though progress in theoretical understanding remained slow until the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Even then, practical applications for electricity were few, and it would not be until the late nineteenth century that engineers were able to put it to industrial and residential use. The rapid expansion in electrical technology at this time transformed industry and society. Electricity's extraordinary versatility means it can be put to an almost limitless set of applications which include transport, heating, lighting, communications, and computation. Electrical power is now the backbone of modern industrial society.[1]

First, let's try to get electricity available for rural people? if we were to use radio waves - as electricity is as described above in my quoted area is influenced by magnetism - we could erect electromagnets and convey electricity in vectors for all people to tap into. then, they need only a receiver to charge their use. this means that at places like the antarctic they could also have electricity. all they got to do is get an insulator or whatever to filter out the electricity.

Or, we could build super conductors. these will channel the suns rays into direct electricity, and store them for the rest of their lives from one day! of course, this is not new for me, as i have worked with super conductors before. if there were a way to capture the radiation from the sun, as there is, every house could just get a solar panel that is a super conductor. the trick of course is to use nuclear technology to capture the radiation from the sun, or, use it to capture light from the sun. this would be like a transmitter for a nuclear chamber turned inside out, basically.

As we can see, if we were to split light coming into the 'panel,' then we could use fission, without making it dangerous or harmful at all. of course, this may require some work...

Quote
by: **http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nuclear_binding_energy#Fission_and_fusion**
Fission, the breaking of a heavy nucleus into two (or more rarely three) lighter nuclei

If we were to split light on the panel - maybe by using a pyramid shape on each 'pixel,' or a array of pyramids - then we could easily generate the power required for the household or alaskan base or whatever.

All we need to do is use the principles of fission to do this. if it absorbs energy from a little star, then it could absorb the rays of the sun, which , as today, is quite weak.