

what is seeing?

IJ01

seeing is the act of observing the world around you and making connections with prior knowledge. We can only see the physical world with the help of light.

- Seeing is a highly useful tool, through eyes we are able to distinguish space, shapes, and color. Yet it is not necessary and spiritually speaking can actually hinder the observer from seeing the truth.
- There are a few visual tells that let me know my desktop is on...
  - ① There are LEDs
  - ② The fans turn so fast they are practically invisible
  - ③ my screen turns on and reacts to inputSome more subtle but valuable giveaways...
  - ① the sound of the fans spinning
  - ② slight heat emitting from the motherboard/CPU/GPU
  - ③ the small but not insignificant vibration of the desktop when touching with a hand (probably also due to the fans)
- Language allows you to intake new information and analyze it similarly to how seeing includes observing situations and deciphering them.

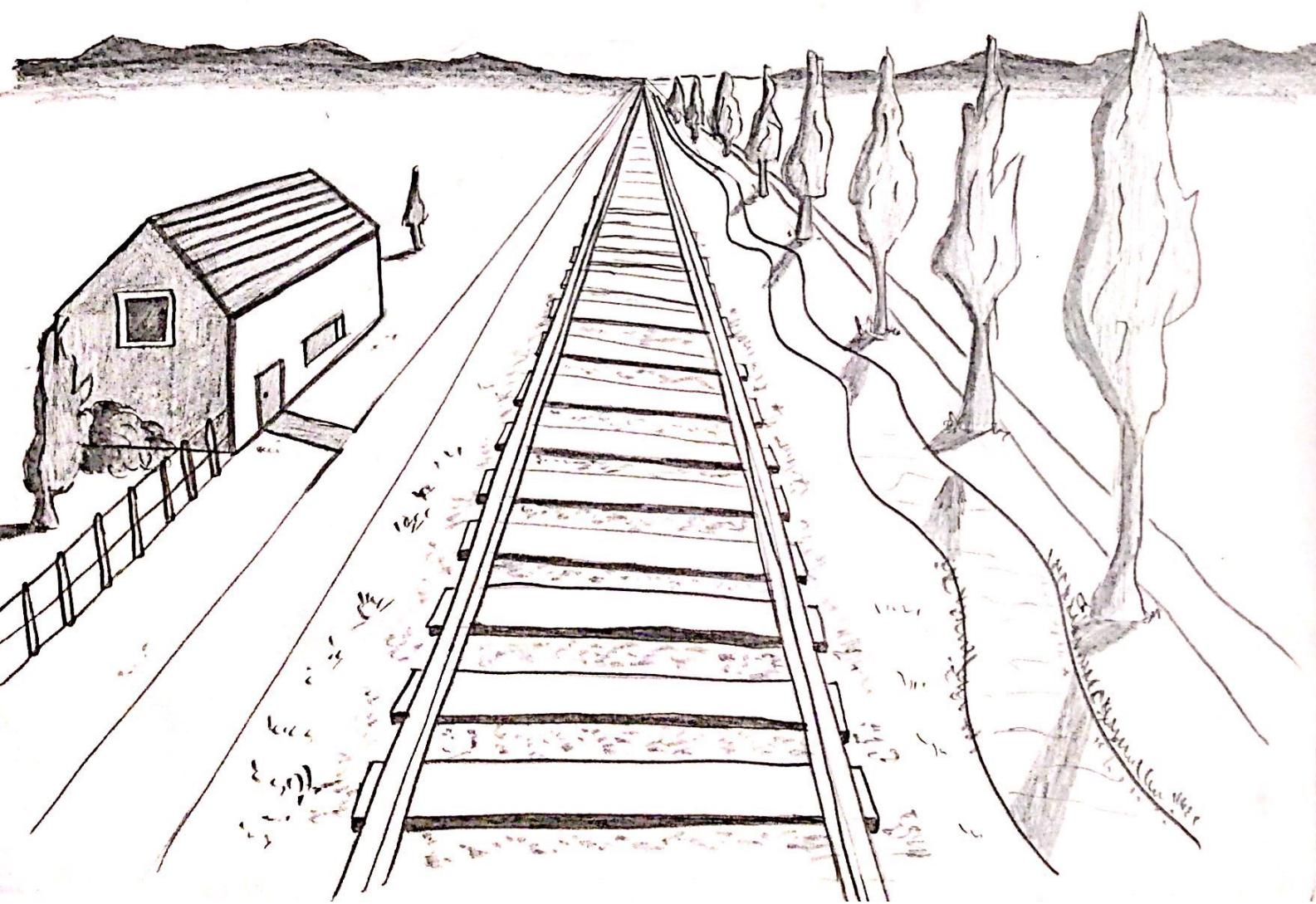
- Seeing definition:

Two people seeing the same thing could argue on its being (what it is or what it means) depending on their prior opinion, therefore seeing only helps give extra attributes for the observer to analyze/use.

- Since seeing isn't necessary for survival, learning to feel, hear, taste, and smell surroundings reveals a less dependant thought process.



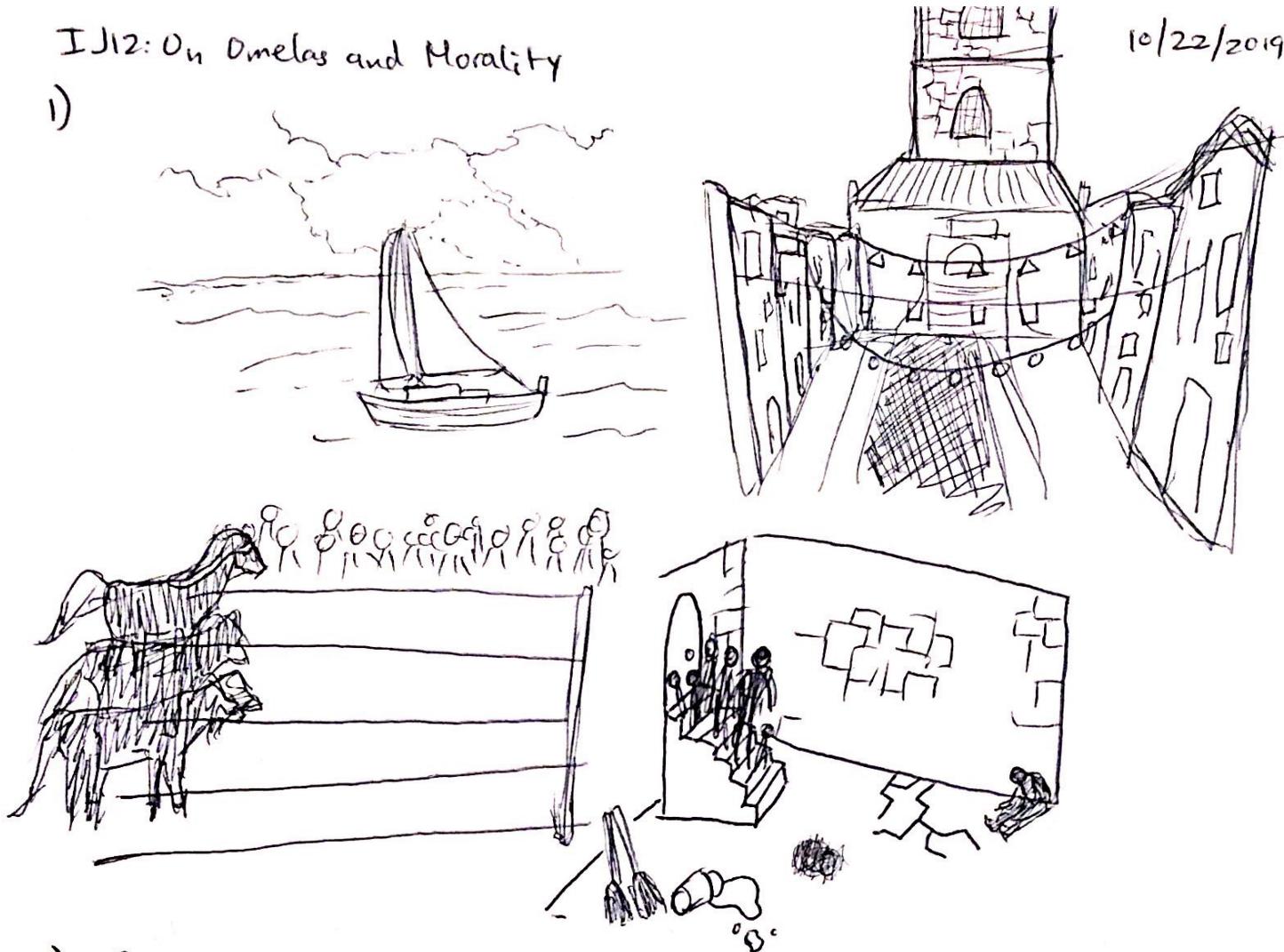
IJ08: One-Point Perspective



# IJ12: On Omelas and Morality

10/22/2019

1)



2) If I was a citizen of Omelas, I would atleast hope that I would realize the severity of this dilemma even as a child and spend a lot of time reflecting on my actions that might involve this situation. I think the worst choice would be to leave the city because at that point you are just running away and proving incapable of working out the problem whether it be live in the city or try to help the child while helping everyone else in the city as best as possible.

Since most of the people introduced to the problem are extremely young and still haven't fully developed their own opinion/perspective of what is right or wrong, seeing this would be a big factor in ~~my definitions~~ those terms. I would probably live in the city..

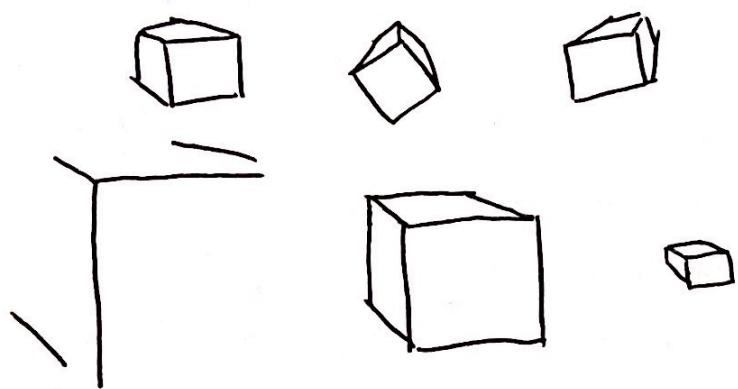
## IJ14 - "Here I Ended Up With a Shoe"

11/5/2019

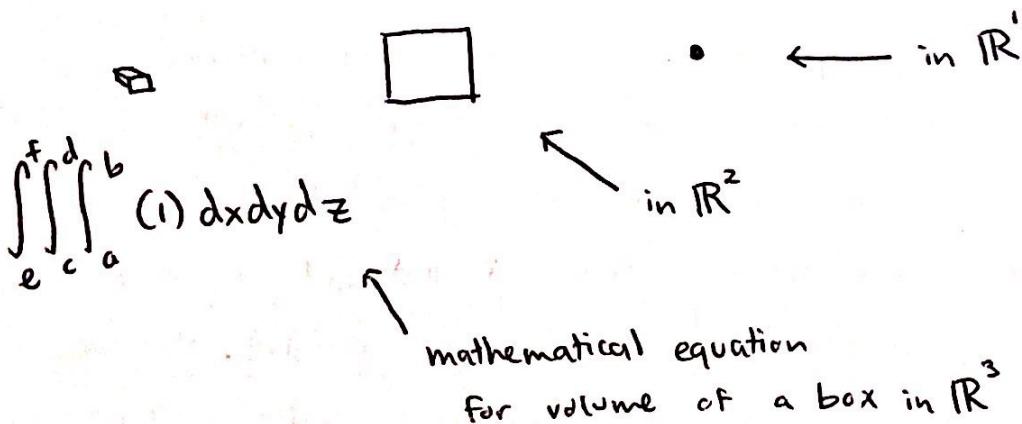
Envisage at rest  
(the X Y Z dimension)  
Infinitely

## Relativity Haiku

At the origin  
(the modified light motions)  
form the same results



## The complicated transformations of a simple shape



## IJ15 (continuation)

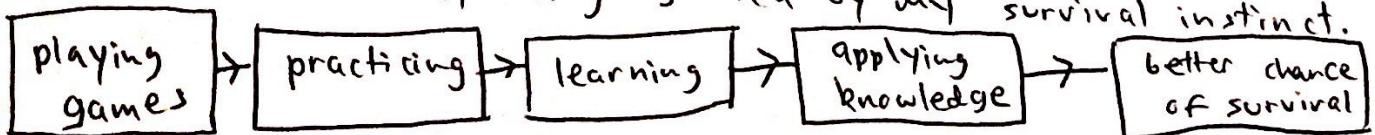
11/10/19

### Part 2:

I noticed that throughout my entries in this IJ I always try to encompass the entire picture/concept as formally as possible even if it means losing important details/specifics. This is especially prevalent when I try to describe or ask something but transform into a definition or a question that battles the fundamentals of a topic. Similarly, all my IJ's/responses seem to follow a outline/list type of format making me realize just how much I tend to prioritize having quantity to then be able to pick and choose from depending on its quality. If I had to highlight some of the values that I tend to notice while going through my IJ, I would mention ~~the~~ format and encompassment due to the way all my pages are structured and try to fill the entire page with all of the thoughts I had.

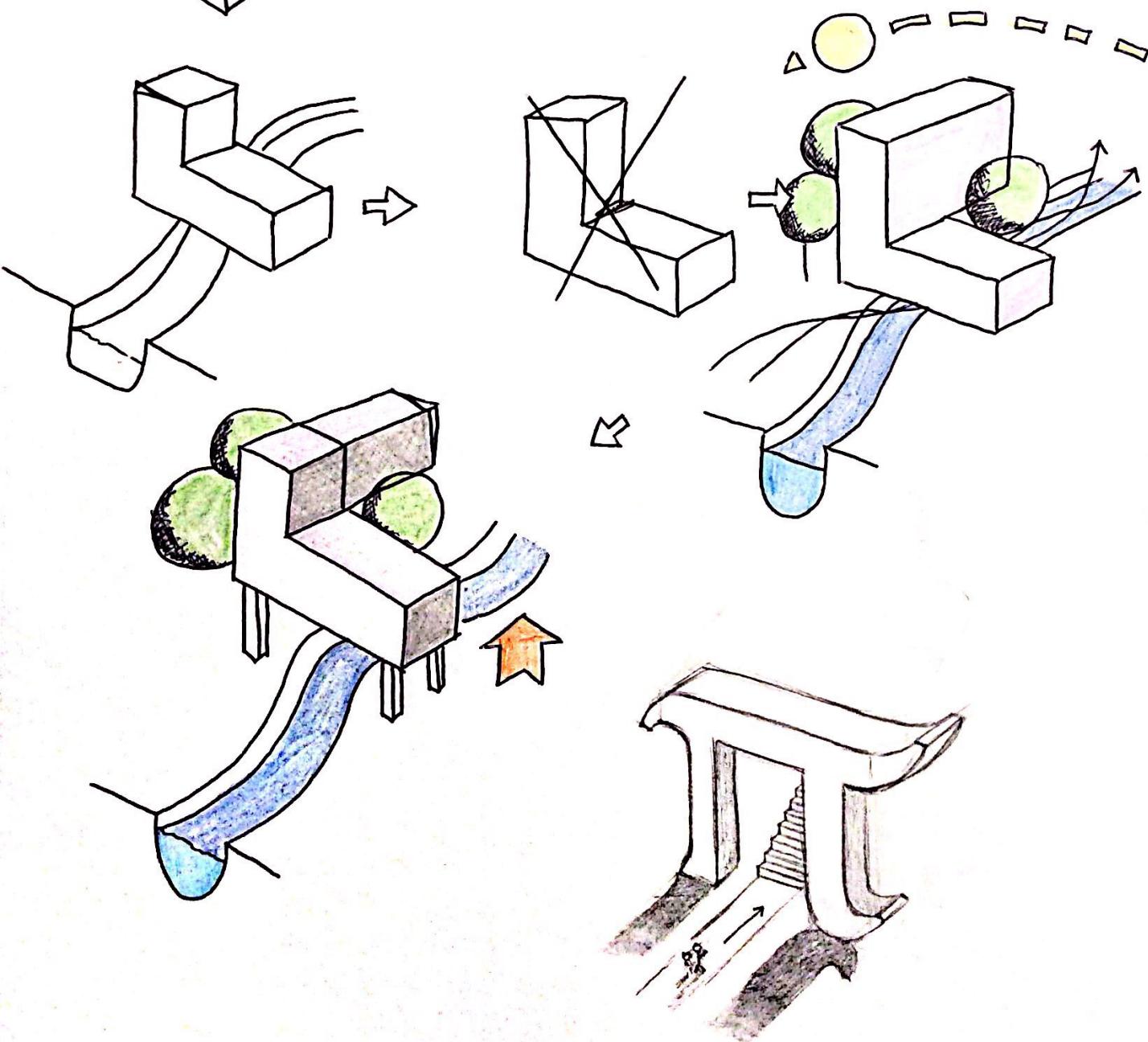
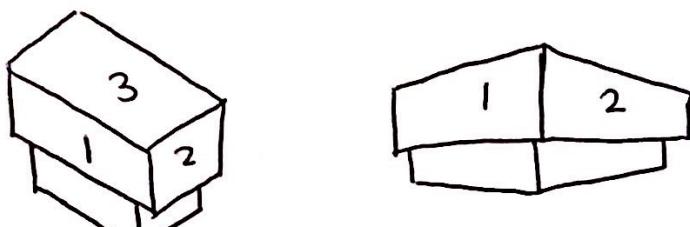
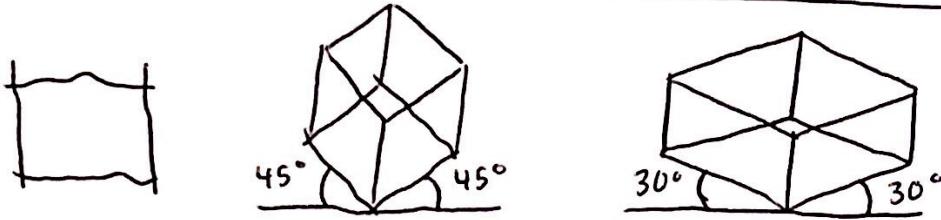
### Part 3:

This might be one of the hardest prompts I have been put up against... In fact, in class I am constantly having trouble understanding other peoples resolution and ethics because I don't trust ANY definition of good and bad. If I had to say why I do the things I do, the only good explanation I would have is survival instinct. However, our survival instinct has changed a lot more in modern times compared to what it used to be. We now seek higher education and money because we subconsciously realize its necessity for food and shelter. I think I could argue that EVERYTHING I do is subconsciously being guided by my survival instinct.



IJ17: 3D Axonometric Drawing Practice

11/19

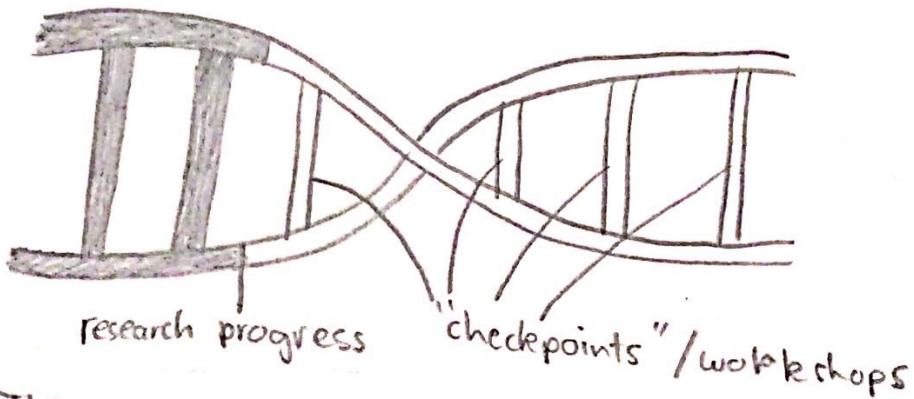


Lynne R. Wilkens Interview  
Director, Biostatistics Shared Resource, University of Hawai'i Cancer Center  
February 15, 2020

*Lynne R. Wilkens gave full permission to audio record this conversation and use it for the Thorson Design Project.*

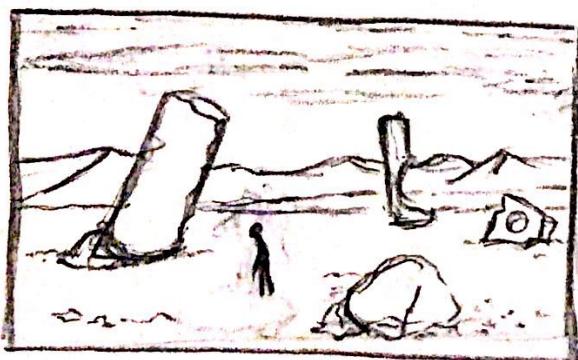
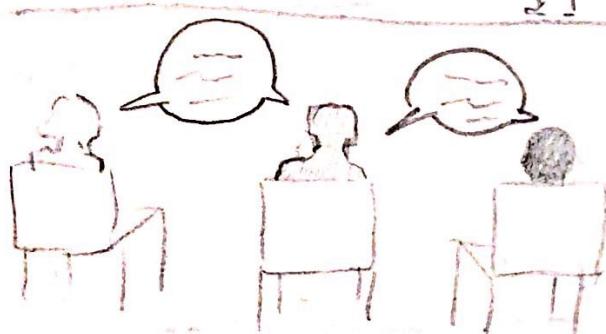
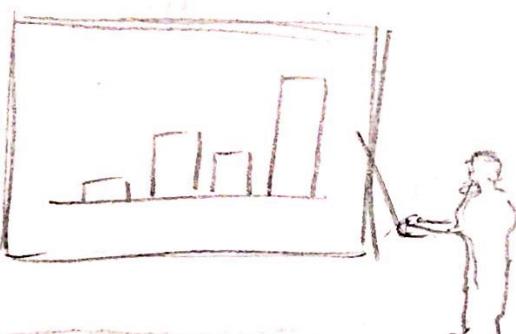
- Identifying public expectations on a certain product/method can heavily change the way that product/method will be used (eg. lidocaine).
- Public expectations and thoughts can completely change the order of power within stakeholders.
- Even though small projects have a chance of directly affecting large scale use of such products/methods, it is unlikely.
- 3 years to gather 215,000 people for experimentation (eg. multiethnic cohort study).
- Statewide science registries helped speed up experiment setup immensely as it allowed for the ability to communicate with other facilities and quickly gather information on patients from directories.
- 25 years of follow up leading to general hypothesis and still ongoing with only recent discussion of research in this research area.
- Research projects/studies involve several professional groups that deal with specific parts of the process such as design, calibration, data analysis, and field work because the project definition/process might become biased.
- Refining the design process and early steps in a project timeline dramatically improves the chances of the process going “smoothly”.
- Data analysis takes much less time in reality when compared to the gathering and calibration of the data/experiment.
- Being involved at the beginning is important to prevent “surprises” from occurring during the rest of the projects timeline (eg. child obesity study).
- Releasing project results/information could prove helpful or harmful depending on audience reactions (eg. multiethnic cohort study).
- Research has improved but become much more expensive as time has passed.
- Funding from universities and government has become much more competitive.
- When people can't get funding from universities and governments, they might go searching for other private institutes such as Google to conduct research.
- Government funding (aka. taxpayer money) can restrict outreach and research potential due to political relationships.
- Government funding is biased towards government representatives affected by the research.
- Government is often not willing to fund research that directly helps its country even though there can be many things to learn from researching unknowns that affect other places/people.
- Research is usually partially open to the public, however some information may be kept under lock.
- Selling research could be extremely helpful and change the world in a positive way, or be used as a tool that purely profits the producers.

*~ More info on audio recordings*



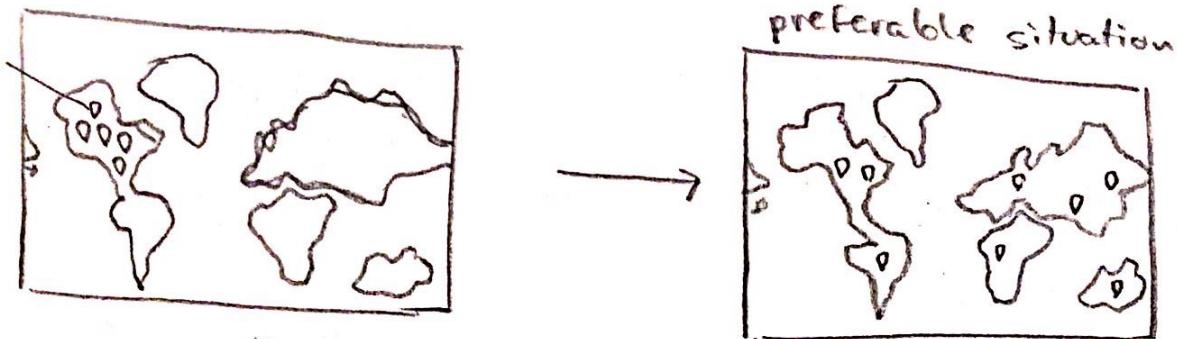
The goal of this diagram is to describe a project's timeline and when a workshop/checkup would be needed to further advance.

↑  
"Ethics checkup"

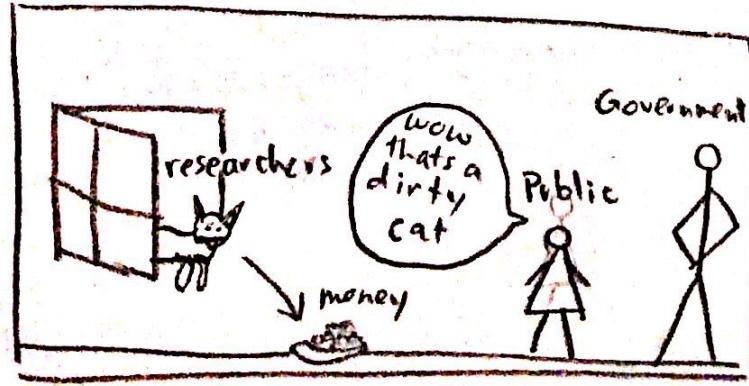
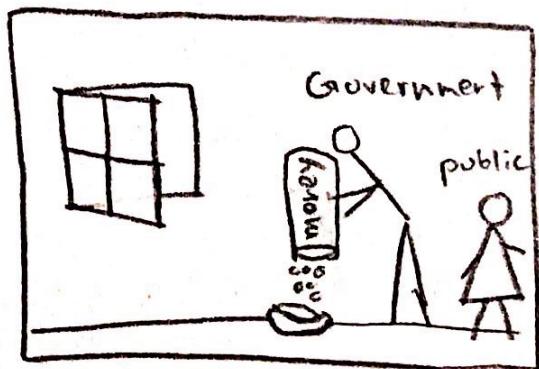
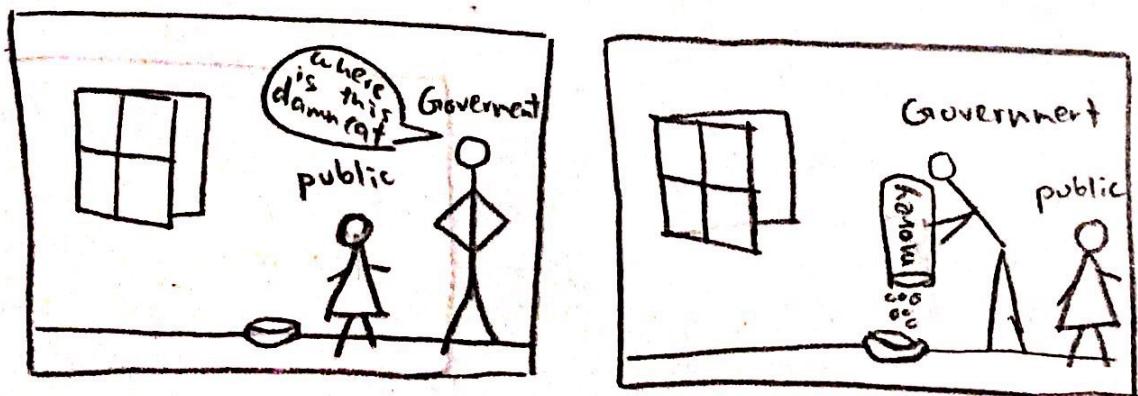
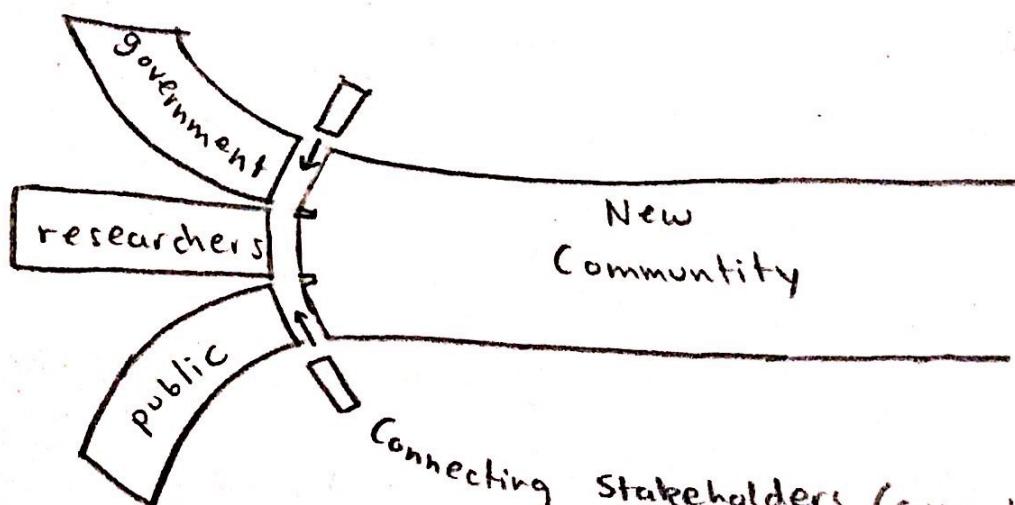


This scene depicts a person walking through a desolate and tarnished world as it has been stripped of its resources and beauty for the sake of improving humans. Fortunately, the improved human can live in this... world.

workshop locations



These are supposed to be world maps haha.



This storyboard shows the incentives, process and purpose of research workshops