





# Es ist alles eitel.

(Koh 1,2 LUT)



## ( ) (Vorwort)

→ ( )8–9

## (A) Schrift & Zeichen

→ (A)12–47

## (B) Gemeinschaft des Interesse

→ (B)50–75

## (C) Datenhaltung eines Individuum

→ (C)78–113

## (D) Konservierung des Mensch

→ (D)116–147

## (E) Die digitale Aura

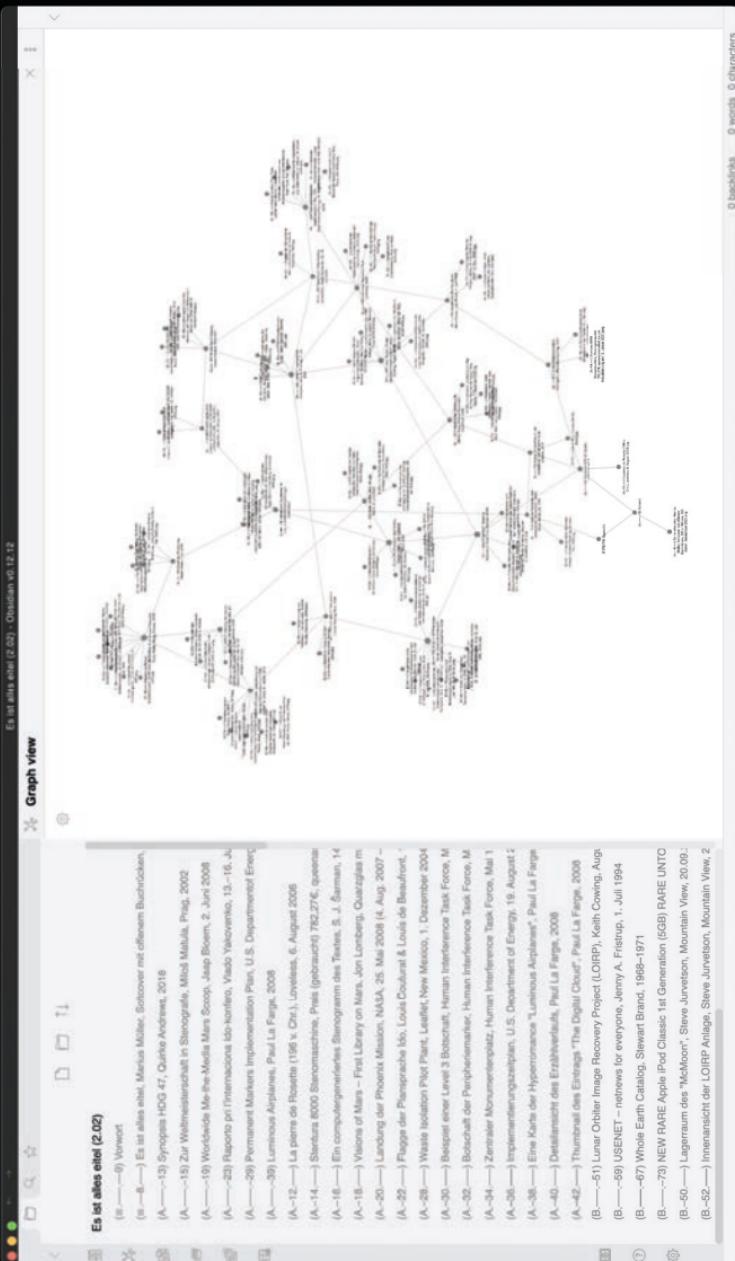
→ (E)150–175

## (F) Appendix

→ (F)178–188



(\_)



# Vorwort

↓ ( .—.—9)

"Es ist alles eitel" schreibt Andreas Gryphius in seinem Sonett. Die Eitelkeit (Vergänglichkeit) – wie sie Luther übersetzte – stellt viele Fragen: Wie bewerte ich Erinnerung? Welche Informationen sind wertlos? Und in welchem Kontext stehen sie zueinander?

Dieses Buch ist eine Erkundung dessen, was es Wert ist zu vergessen – oder vielleicht auch nicht. Das aus 23 Einzelfragmenten bestehende Werk veranschaulicht die Dystopie des Verfalls sowie die Subjektivität des Sammelns: Über unbrauchbare Magnetbandarchive der NASA, Patientenakten der Alcor Life Extension Foundation und computergenerierte Gesichter – ein Panoptikum des Hinterlassenen.

In einer Mischung aus journalistischer Recherche und gestalterischer Meditation entsteht ein Mikrokosmos skurriler und vergangener Zeitdokumente – eine Lektüre im Zwiespalt zwischen Obsoleszenz und Bewahrung. Nach den Vorstellungen des Autors sortiert, bildet sich eine rhizomartige Struktur ohne erkennbaren Start- und Endpunkt. Die Einzeldokumente weisen Lücken in ihrer Zusammenstellung und Ausführlichkeit auf und machen eine nähere Betrachtung des Originals somit zu einem vergnüglichen Zeitvertreib.

← ( .—8.—) Es ist alles eitel., Marius Müller,  
Digitale Publikation, 99 Markdown und Bild  
Dokumente, Version: 2.02, September 2021

Position (←), Sequenz ( ), Seitenzahl (8) und Medium ( .Bild.Text)

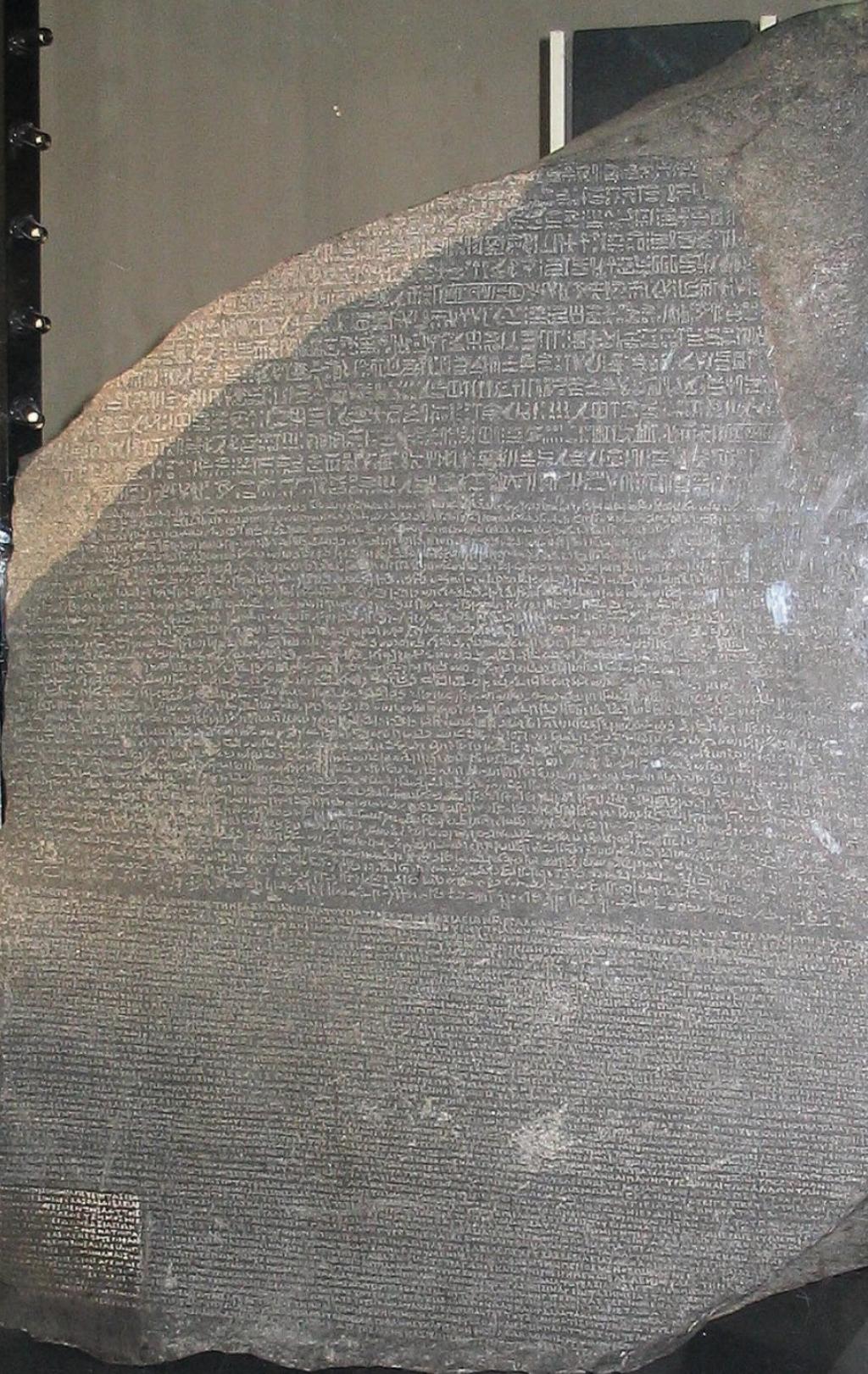
Dieses Buch unterzieht sich einem darwinistischen Evolutionsprozess und wird somit nie die unerreichbare "Vollendung" genießen.

( )8-9



(A)

# Schrift & Zeichen



# Synopsis HDG 47, Quirke/Andrews, 2018

↓ (A.—.-13)

## Ancient Egyptian

|x+14 [ ht . tw ] sh<sup>?</sup> . w pn hr <sup>sh</sup> . w n <sup>?</sup> . t rwd . t m sh n  
mdw . w-ntr ( m ) sh šy ( m ) sh<sup>?</sup> . y n H<sup>?</sup> . w-nb . w ( t )  
rdi . t <sup>sh</sup>=f m gs . w-pr . w m r<sup>2</sup> . w-pr . w nb ( . w ) hr rn=f  
m mh-1 mh-2 mh-3 r-gs hnty n nsw-bjtj ( Ptlwmys <sup>nh</sup> ( .  
w ) d . t mr . y Pth ) | ntr pri ( . w ) nb nfr . w

|x+14 [ ... ] this decree on a stela of hard stone in the script of the words of god, the script of documents and the letters of the Aegeans and set it up in all the temples of first, second and third rank, beside the statue of the king of Upper and Lower Egypt Ptolemy living forever, beloved of Ptah, the God who appears, possessor of goodness.

## Ancient Egyptian

mtw=w sh p<sup>?</sup> wt n wyt ( n ) iny dry n sh md-ntr ( n ) sh š<sup>?</sup>  
. t ( n ) sh Wynn mtw=w di . t e-<sup>sh</sup>=f n n<sup>2</sup> irpy . w mh-1 n<sup>2</sup>  
irpy . w mh-2 n<sup>2</sup> irpy . w mh-3 i . ir-dr . t p<sup>2</sup> twtw n p<sup>2</sup> ntr n  
Pr-<sup>?</sup> nh d . t

They shall write the decree on a stela of hard stone in the script of the words of god , the script of documents and the script of the Ionians and set it up in the first-rank temples, the second-rank temples and the third-rank temples, in the vicinity of the divine image of Pharaoh living forever. → (D.—.143) Origins of Timeship,

Stephen A. Valentine, Oktober 2009

## Έλληνική

[ τὸ δὲ ψήφισμα τοῦτο ἀναγράψαι εἰς στή ] - |54 [ λας σ ]  
τερεοῦ λίθου τοῖς τε ιεροῖς καὶ ἐγχωρίοις καὶ Έλληνικοῖς  
γράμμασιν , καὶ στῆσαι ἐν ἑκάστῳ τῶν τε πρώτων καὶ  
δευτέρων [ καὶ τρίτων ιερῶν πρὸς τῇ τοῦ αἰωνοβίου  
βασιλέως εἰκόνι ].

← (A.-12.—) La pierre de Rosette (196 v. Chr.),  
Loveless, 6. August 2006

[ ( It has been decided ) to inscribe this decree on a stela ] |54 of hard stone, in sacred and native and Greek characters and to set it up in each of the first and second [ and third rank temples next to the image of the everliving king . ]

(A)12-13

**STENTURA 8000**

BATTERY IS CHARGED.

Off Reopen Disk Mode Dict More

Dictation



# Zur Weltmeisterschaft in Stenografie, Miloš Matula, Prag, 2002

↓ (A.—.-15)

Zuerst ein Blick in die Vergangenheit. Vor ungefähr 30 Jahren hat die INTERSTENO eine Kommission von Spitzenfachleuten betraut, einen Vorschlag für die Regeln der internationalen Wettbewerbe der Stenografen aus verschiedenen Ländern auszuarbeiten. Diese Kommission kam nach gründlichen Analysen zu dem Ergebnis, dass ein Vergleich stenografischer Leistungen in verschiedenen Sprachen dann objektiv wird, wenn die Stenografen aller Sprachen eine gleich große Informationsmenge in gleicher Zeit bewältigen. Praktisch heißt das, dass die Wettbewerbstexte in allen Sprachen adäquate Übersetzungen desselben Textes in eine der Sprachen sind. Diese Lösung wurde allgemein angenommen und ist nie bezweifelt worden. Die Silbenzahl ist dabei in verschiedenen Sprachen ziemlich unterschiedlich. Um ein extremes Beispiel anzuführen, entsprechen 3100 englischen Silben - bei einer ökonomisch-politischen Thematik - durchschnittlich 4200 spanischen Silben. Die Kommission war sich dabei bewusst, dass bei einer zu hohen Geschwindigkeit die Stenografen der "weitschweifigen" Sprachen schon mit akustischen Schwierigkeiten kämpfen müssen. Sie stellte das Verhältnis nicht in der Größe 3100 : 4200, sondern 3100 : 4030 - in der ganzen Tabelle 2945 : 4030 - fest, wobei der silbenreichere Text entsprechend verkürzt werden kann. Es war dies schon ein Zugeständnis an die "weitschweifigen" Sprachen.

← (A.-14.—) Stentura 8000 Stenomaschine,  
Preis (gebraucht): 782,27€, queenannabelle8,  
Letzte Aktualisierung am 12. Januar 2021

In den letzten Jahren wurde aber die Wettbewerbsordnung dahin geändert, dass statt des Verhältnisses 2945 : 4030 jetzt 3305 : 3830 genommen wurde, und zwar, soviel ich weiß, ohne sachliche Begründung - nur deshalb, weil es einem Vertreter einer weitschweifigen Sprache gelungen ist, die Mehrheit der INTERSTENO, die die Sache offenbar praktisch nicht versteht, dafür zu gewinnen. Es zeigt sich, dass die mit der Durchführung der Weltmeisterschaften in Stenografie betrauten Funktionäre keine Ahnung davon haben, wie die Verhältnisse zwischen den einzelnen Sprachen zahlenmäßig aussehen und welche Silbenzahlen man in den verschiedenen Sprachen ungefähr erwarten kann, wenn man 3725 französische Silben - als Gesamtzahl des ganzen Diktats - zugrunde legt.

Man verlässt sich einfach darauf, dass die Vertreter der einzelnen Länder die Übersetzungen ehrlich machen, was nicht immer der Fall sein muss. In einem Falle -

(A)14-15

planned. 201 abd-30 stiff A ~de  
+ Ulysses and me up the marshy road near  
the city. The people -  
and all the birds in the birdwalk  
stationary. My back was to the open  
field & I heard birds on every side.  
incl. a large. old large of will  
Robt ~ 3000 Upper Marsh. The other  
2000 birds were on field. Migrating birds  
were before me. In old field ~  
12 Aug 1800. 4200 ~ 3000. 4030. Length 245. 4030. Length  
as in 1800. The earth is fine and  
in bad  
nest of spif should reach North  
2495. 4030 of 3305. 3830 m - n - g - f - l - g - ~ - up  
eggs. ~ 1500. 1500. 1500. 1500. 1500. 1500. 1500  
10. 1500. 1500. 1500. 1500. 1500. 1500. 1500  
when the eggs are ~ 1500. 1500. 1500  
1500. 1500. 1500. 1500. 1500. 1500. 1500  
m - n 3725. 3725. 3725. 3725. 3725. 3725.

yellow - you already carry out regular  
visitors - not off the island - except  
for those of us who - including our  
own isolated groups - expect to be  
on 3330 - as far as we can get - we -  
in fact no end of visitors  
- all day - from - 10 am -  
midnight - we are here now - October 1 -  
at present - by 10 pm -  
we have to go home - and still we  
have much work to do - and  
it is hard to leave all the work - left  
behind - under conditions as we did  
for - well - better than myself - and  
let me bring you my thanks - that  
he - along with the  
rest - kept it up for us - and  
repeated our visit - well - brother  
Clellan - who is - right - up -  
now - and - very - well - he -

grandchildren, etc., etc.  
she is very good.  
righteously glorified who  
my heart, as well as the world,  
glorified more and more.  
in my life till  
and then left me - July 1, 2001.

im tschechischen Text, den ich leider nicht kannte - ist dagegen die Silbenzahl zu hoch - offenbar durch eine ungeschickte Übersetzung. Andererseits wurde in der spanischen Sprache - wo man nach dem Erfahrungskoeffizienten mit ungefähr 4267 Silben rechnen sollte - der ganze Text nicht einmal auf die 3830 Silben gekürzt, sondern er hatte sogar gleich der französischen Vorlage nur 3725 Silben.

Jetzt aber die größte Überraschung: Der französische Grundtext war verhältnismäßig unangenehm, was sich in der Tatsache äußerte, dass kein Wettschreiber - weder in der Handstenografie noch in der Maschinenstenografie - mehr als acht Minuten schaffte, sogar die mehrmalige Meisterin Wollin-Boyer nicht. Nur der spanische Wettschreiber in der Maschinenstenografie übertrug die ganzen zehn Minuten, sogar mit nur vier Fehlerpunkten! Dieses Wunder kann man sich nur durch eine der drei Ursachen erklären: a) die ganze Leistung war ein Schwindel; b) die Zeitkontrolle beim Diktat oder die Kontrolle der Übertragung bei der Bewertung - oder beide - hat völlig versagt; c) der Sieger beherrscht eine bisher nicht bekannte Art der maschinenstenografischen Kürzung. Alle drei Möglichkeiten verdienen unsere Aufmerksamkeit. Im dritten Falle wäre es im Interesse der ganzen Stenografie in der Welt notwendig, die Arbeit des Siegers sorgfältig zu analysieren und die stenografische Welt über das Ergebnis zu informieren. Über diese Möglichkeiten nachzudenken und eventuelle Anregungen zu geben, ist nach meiner Ansicht Pflicht vor allem der Präsidentin der Jury für Stenografie, in diesem Falle also von Frau Fasnacht.

Ich hatte die Absicht, die ganze Meisterschaft auch diesmal näher zu analysieren. Dabei fehlten mir die Angaben über den englischen Wettbewerbstext - wo, nebenbei gesagt, die Silbenzahl des Diktats zu hoch herauskam. Ich habe Frau Fasnacht sehr höflich gebeten, mir eine Kopie des englischen Textes zu schicken.

← (A.-16.—) Ein computergeneriertes  
Stenogramm des Textes, S. J. Šarman, 14.07.2021

Ich rechnete dabei damit, dass ihr mein Name nicht bekannt sein muss, und ich habe mich in dem Brief als Theoretiker und Praktiker kurz vorgestellt. Auf diese Bitte bekam ich gar keine Antwort. Es stellt sich die Frage, wie es möglich ist, dass eine Funktionärin der INTERSTENO die Bitte eines Spitzenfachmanns einfach völlig ignoriert.

Man könnte auch andere Mängel der Weltmeisterschaft in Stenografie anführen. So ist z. B. beim Wettbewerb in Handkurzschrift in Kategorie A auf Platz 7 der Rangliste eine Leistung mit 260 Silben in italienischer Sprache angeführt. Auf Platz 6 steht eine Leistung mit 382 Silben in tschechischer und auf Platz 8 eine Leistung von 363 Silben in ungarischer Sprache. Das Ergebnis auf Platz 7 ist offenbar Unsinn, wobei man nicht einmal raten kann, wie es zustande kam.

Ich möchte den Leser nicht weiter ermüden. Ich habe über die angeführten Tatsachen geschrieben, um der Gefahr vorzubeugen, dass die Weltmeisterschaft in Stenografie in der Zukunft allmählich ganz wertlos wird.

# Messages from Earth

## Phoenix 2007

Attention Astronauts:  
Take This with You



This archive, provided to the NASA Phoenix mission by The Planetary Society, contains literature and art ("Visions of Mars"), greetings from Mars visionaries of our day, and names of 21st century Earthlings who wanted to send their names to Mars. This DVD-ROM is designed to be read on personal computers in 2007. Information is stored in a spiral groove on the disc. A laser beam can scan this groove if modulated or a microscope can be used. Very small bumps and holes represent the zeroes and ones of digital information. The groove is about 0.74 microns wide. For more information, refer to the standards document ECMA-268 (80 mm DVD - Read-only Disc).

Visions of Mars.  
First Library on Mars

# Worldwide Me-the-Media Mars Scoop, Jaap Bloem, 2. Juni 2008

↓ (A.—.-19)

May 25, Phoenix, the next Mars Explorer, landed on the Red Planet. Phoenix has a DVD-ROM on it, visible for all aliens, next to the US flag image. What on Earth and for heaven's sake, I wondered, does it say in the text block just beneath the disk's center? This thing, made of a special silica glass, of course is meant to be Me-marketing par excellence: the first digital library representing human kind as such, our archetypal Me, on this most of the time icecold planet nearby.

To get a clue, I loaded a fairly hires picture from the web, oversized it on a PowerPoint slide, put on my +1.0 reading spectacles, focused my eyes, and tried to decipher the text. It wasn't easy at all, but finally I managed to get the full picture. However, I'm not sure about the word with the ( ? ? . . . ? ? ) behind it. Someone help me please, to solve this final mystery!

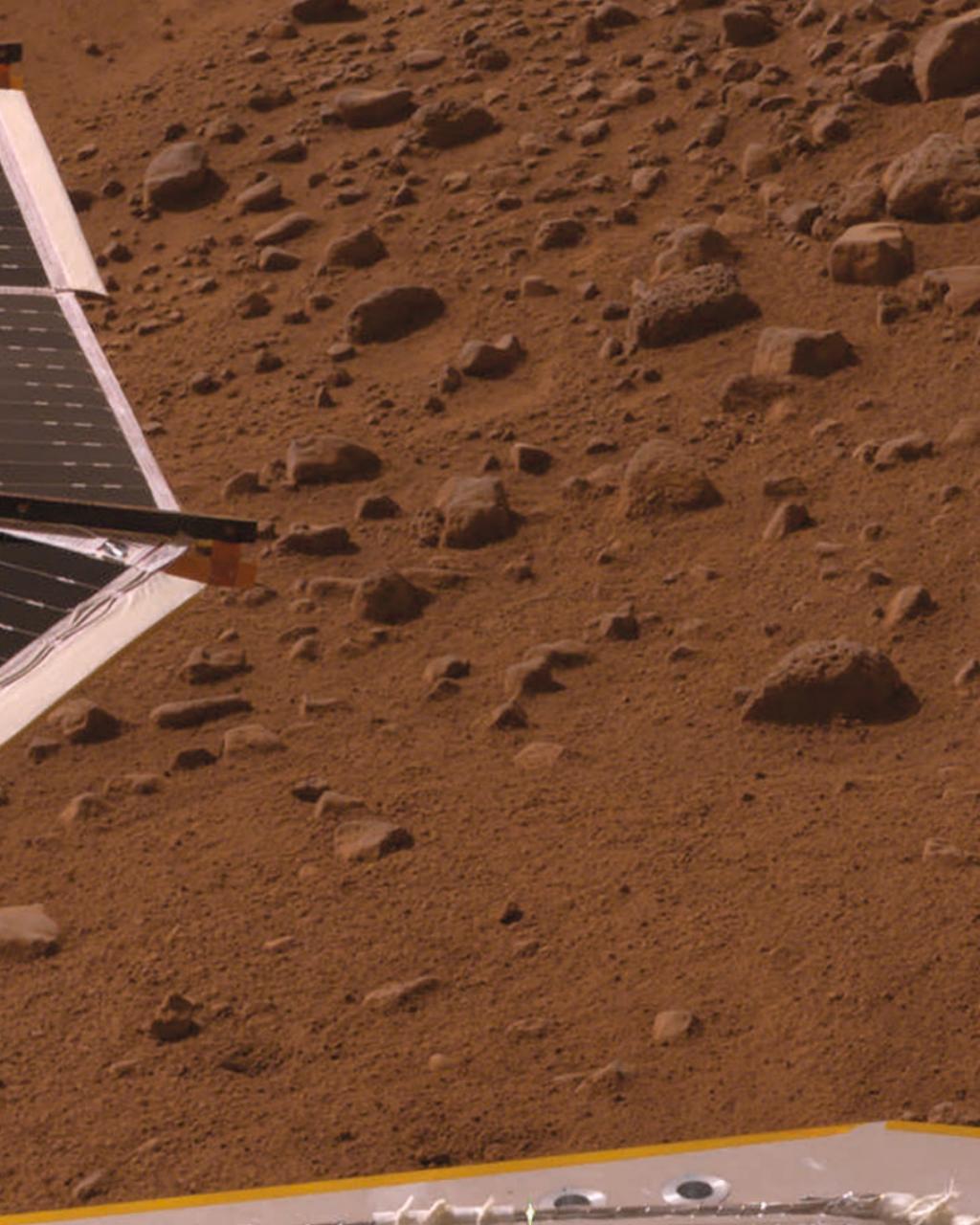
← (A.-18.—) Visions of Mars: First Library on  
Mars, Jon Lomberg, Quarzglas mini-DVD, 2007

Well, below is what I made of it, imho a little hilarious and actually strictly relevant for the record to visitors in some down-to-earth space museum:

**“This archive, provided to the NASA Phoenix mission by The Planetary Society, contains literature and art (Vison of Mars), greetings from Mars visionaries of our day, and names of 21st century Earthlings who wanted to send their names to Mars. This DVD-ROM is designed to be read on personal computers in 2007. Information is stored in a spiral groove on the disc. A laser beam can scan the groove when metallized or a microscope can be used. Very small bumps and holes ( ? ? not sure about this ? ? ) represent the zeroes and ones of digital information. The groove is about 0,74 microns wide. For more information refer to the standards document ECMA-268 (80 mm DVD Read-Only Disk).”**

This discovery was made on June 1 by Jaap Bloem, co-author of the Me the Media book, currently in Dutch, but to be published in English and French as well ([jaapbloem@gmail.com](mailto:jaapbloem@gmail.com)). On June 7 the text was submitted to the Wikipedia Phoenix spacecraft lemma.

(A)18-19



Tags: [archive](#), [dvd](#), [mars](#), [nasa](#), [phoenix](#), [visions of mars](#), [wikipedia](#)

Posted in [Me the Media - What's Your Story?](#)

*[found-your-story](#)*

June 9th, 2008 at 7:03 pm

Via [BoingBoing](#) ARKIZZLE replied:

#54 posted by ARKIZZLE, June 9, 2008 8:05 AM

Hmm.. I checked for references, but couldn't find any better than this, which I presume is the same one you used.

"Holes" seems right in context, but I can't see where the "L" would be, and looking at words with an "L" in them on the same disk, you can see it standing proud, like in the word "spiral".

Sorry :)

*[found-your-story](#)*

June 9th, 2008 at 7:10 pm

@ARKIZZLE:

My idea. Could be it says "hoses" however. A normal English word, but a typo in the context of course. That would be fun. With such an error no alien ever would be able to figure out the exact meaning of the text. I mailed [tps@planetary.org](mailto:tps@planetary.org). Perhaps they can help.

TNX anyway, Jaap.

*[Guejepsype](#)*

March 13th, 2009 at 4:51 am

большое спасибо! Взяла себе тоже-пригодится.

← (A.-20.—) Landung der Phoenix Mission,  
NASA, 25. Mai 2008 (4. Aug. 2007–2. Nov. 2008)

(A)20-21

do

# Raporto pri l'interna- ciona Ido-konfero, Vlado Yakovenko, 13.-16. Juli 2004

↓ (A.—.-23)

Dum la tempo inter la 16esma e 23esma di julio 2004 eventis internaciona Ido-konfero en la repozeyo "Kosmos" apud la vilajo Puhivka proxime a l' Ukrainana chefurbo Kyiv. En nia konfero partoprenis Idisti veninta de:

Belarusia

Ukraina,

Germania,

→ (B.—.-67) Whole Earth Catalog,

Stewart Brand, 1968-1971

Nederlando,

Chinia,

Japonia

Britania

Lituania (Ukrainano marajit a Lituaniiano)

Polonia

La Kyivana samideani aranjis omno ecelante. Li esis tre bona hosti, qui montris a ni l' urbo, muzei ed altra (turistala) vidindaji. Li anke informis ni pri la problemi dil Ukrainana Idisti (kom movimento), la chanco di suceso di Ido edc.

← (A.-22.—) Flagge der Plansprache Ido,  
Louis Couturat/Louis de Beaufront, 1907

Ni specale deziras dankar Volodimir Hurtovenko, nia nefatigibla guidero, Janna Reunova nia amikino qua konservis la biblioteko di la famoza Boris Aaronov, e qua kordiale gastigis ni, e Mikaelo Linecki, bon-humora aranjinto di la hotelo e multa exkursi.

L' Idisti agreeablege surprizesis dum solena inauguro dil Ido-konfero da vere bele kantanta infanto-koro, qua kantis Ido-kansoni ed altra kansoni, qui parte esis tradukita aden Ido. Esis oficala accepto en la Kultur-domo dil firmo "ARTEM" kun expozo pri la kolekturo de Ido-libri de Boris Aaronov, konservita da Janna Reunova, e pri "Interhelpo", qua, per Ido, fondis internaciona help-organizuro por laboristi en Kirgizia e Chekoslovakia. La solena inauguro per l'inicio di Janna Reunova aranjesis e subvencionesis da la chefino di Janna, siorino Lyudmila Kozlova ye la nomo dil firmo "Vladimir Dovgan".

Pos la solena inauguro dil Ido-konfero Janna Reunova guidis ni a la tombo di Boris Aaronov.

(A)22-23



Ni ujis l'okaziono por honorar e konservar la memoro di la famoza Idisto pozar flori sur la tombo.

La kongreso atraktis multa atenco, se nur ja pro bunta kolekturo de diversa-sorta Idisti qui singla-die Ido-babiladante tra-iris Kyiv.

Ye la kongreso anke esis serioze parolata pri diversa temi koncernante l' Ido-movemento forme di Uniono di la Linguo Internaciona, Ido. Ni sucesis solvar multa problemi ed esperas balde prizentar la rezulti di la diskutita temi.

L' Idisti mem experiencis mariajo-festo qua organizesis en la sama hotelo, e konseque esis invitita tostar ye la saneso di la marajiti ed ube l' Idisti montris danso-stili de diversa landi (sub influo de vodko).

Plu ampla raporto venos en Progreso nr. 332.

Saluti amikala,

**Hans Stuifbergen**  
prezidanto di ULI

**Frank Kasper**  
prezidanto dil Germana Ido-Societo

*Kara amiki,*

*nun me skribez kelke pri la Ido-konfero, qua eventis en Kyiv.*

*Me venis en Kyiv mardie (13.07). Ibe ja esis Frank Kasper e Robert Carnaghan. Dum 13ma e 14ma preske konstante pluvio, ma malgre to ni vizitis la urbo. Exemple: la gardeno botanikala, la muzeo di Ukrainana arto. Malgre la pluvo ni promenis en la urbo. De 15ma la vetero divenis sunoza e mem tre varma. Komencis venar altra partoprenanti.*

*Solena inauguro dil renkontro esis la surprizo. Ol eventis en Kyiv en la kulturo-domo dil fabrikerio "Artem". Nia "bazeyo" esis exter Kyiv en la pansionato\* "Kosmos". Saturdie e sundie en la sama pansionato\* eventis mariajo-festo, qua esis atraktao ne projekta da ni. Sundie (18ma) ante dimezo ni promenis en la foresto e vizitis vera Ukrainana vilajo. En la vilajana merkato ni povis komprar e gustumar lokala frukti. Pos la dimezo ni vizitis multa interesiva loki en la urbo. Maxim interesiva esis la unika koncerto dil koro en Andrey-kirko (maxim bela ortodoxa kirko en la urbo).*

*Lundie ni vizitis la muzeo di Ukrainana vilajo "Pirogovo": sur kelka hektari on imitis diversa regioni di Ukraina per planti ed anciena ligna(prefere) konstruaji: kabani, domi, muelili, kirki ed altra. En la restorerio, en stilo di anciena taverno ni manjis vera Ukrainana popula dishi. Mardie (20ma) ni vizitis kavernala monakerio "Lavra", maxim anciena monakerio di Rusia ed Ukraina. Merkurdie (21ma) ni vizitis kelka granda kirki: Vladimir-templo, Sofia-katedralo, Mihail-templo ed altra. Jovdie (22ma) eventis*



*adiala festino en lojeyo di Janna Reunova. Dum la renkonto partopreninti havis posibleso konatesar kun originala kulturo di Ukraina, kun historio e moderna vivo di gastema Ukrainiani. Me opinionas, ke lo esis unika posibleso, qua ne iteresos en proxima futuro.*

*Kordiale salutante*

*Vlado Yakovenko*

Hike vu trovas prizentajo kun plusa fotografuri facita dum l'agreablega sejorno en Kyiv  
di Robert Carnaghan, Frank Kasper e Peter e Katrin Scholz  
(Grandeso: 4.23 MB)

Til rivedo okazione dil Ido-konfero dum septembro 2005 en Sud-Francia!!!

**(A)26-27**



# Permanent Markers Implementation Plan, U.S. Department of Energy, August 2004

## 5.1 Large Surface Markers ↓ (A.—.-29)

Information related to the Large Surface Markers is provided in this section.

### 5.1.1 Conceptual Design

The Large Surface Markers will be placed on the perimeter of the controlled area and on the perimeter of the repository footprint. Thirty-two markers will be on the controlled area perimeter and sixteen will be on the repository footprint.

The markers will all be of the same design (Figure 3). They will consist of two separate stone monoliths (a lower member and an upper member) joined by a mortise-and-tenon joint. The lower member will be buried and will be in the shape of a truncated pyramid. It will be 22 feet in height including the tenon. The base of the lower member will be 8 feet square; at the top of the truncated pyramid structure, it will measure 4 feet square. The tenon extending upward 5 feet from the truncated pyramid will be 2 feet square. All of the lower member will be below ground level except the tenon (17 feet of the lower member will be below grade). The upper member will be 25 feet in height and measure 4 feet by 4 feet; it will be entirely above ground level. A mortise will be cut in the lower portion of the upper member to match the tenon extending upward from the lower member.

→ (A.-32.—) Botschaft der Peripheriemarker,  
Human Interference Task Force, Mai 1984

Each Large Surface Marker will have warning messages engraved in the seven languages. The messages will be inscribed on all four sides of the upper member in the top 6-to-8 feet; this will result in messages placed 17-to-19 feet above ground level. Three of these messages will be primarily written text and one, the one facing towards the repository, will be an illustration with limited text. In addition, messages consisting primarily of written text will be inscribed on all four sides of the lower member below ground level. These messages will be located about 5-to-12 feet above the bottom of the lower member. The messages on the controlled area perimeter markers will differ from those on the repository footprint. The messages that will be engraved on the markers on the controlled area perimeter are shown in Figure 4, and those that will be on the markers placed on the repository footprint are shown in Figure 5. Additional detail regarding these messages is provided in Section 6.0.

(A)28-29



The United States of America, in the year \_\_\_, buried \_\_\_ metric tons of radioactive waste below this area. The surface of the land is safe, but the buried material could be dangerous if it were improperly moved or if the repository is damaged.

The buried radioactive waste was produced by the fission of uranium to generate electricity. The waste includes radioactive elements, such as plutonium, uranium, and cesium. The radioactive waste was stabilized in a glass material that has been packaged in metal canisters.

There are \_\_\_ waste canisters, buried \_\_\_ meters below the surface. These canisters have been emplaced in a (type of rock) formation in rows \_\_\_ meters apart, \_\_\_ canisters per row, and \_\_\_ meters from adjoining canisters. The canisters are located over an area \_\_\_ meters long and \_\_\_ meters wide.

The radioactive waste has been buried at this location and in this manner to ensure that the waste does not become dissolved in circulating ground water. If ground water contaminated by the waste were to reach the outside environment and enter a food chain, it could possibly harm living creatures. The potential for harm decreases significantly over the first 500 years, but the waste should continue to be left undisturbed if possible. Proper instructions for moving the waste or using the land above it without affecting these wastes can be found. More detailed information has been placed at other major libraries and archives.

These messages should be translated into languages common to your time. Future readers will be better able to understand and follow these messages if they are changed to the current language.

FIGURE 5-3. EXAMPLE OF THIRD LEVEL MESSAGE

Additional details for the Large Surface Markers conceptual design are as follows.

1. The upper and lower members will be constructed of granite.
2. The surfaces of the markers will be polished to remove all loose material and indentations.
3. The lower member will weigh 65 tons.
4. The upper member will weigh 40 tons.
5. The calculated center of gravity of the two members will be 15.5 feet above the bottom of the lower member.
- [...]

## 5.2 Small Subsurface Markers

Information related to the Small Subsurface Markers is provided in this section.

### *5.2.1 Conceptual Design*

Small Subsurface Markers will be buried throughout the repository footprint, within the Berm, and in the four shaft seals. Spacing between these Small Subsurface Markers will be between 15 to 40 feet and random within that range, resulting in the emplacement of several thousand markers. Random spacing will preclude souvenir hunters from identifying a burial pattern, making it difficult to intentionally excavate and retrieve a large number of the markers.

The markers will be buried at selected depths between 2 and 6 feet and random depths within this range. This range of depths was selected for two reasons:

1. Soil covering the caliche in the local WIPP area ranges to a depth of 10 feet.
2. In preparing for drilling, local service companies typically excavate an area of about 260 feet by 300 feet. In addition, an area of approximately 150 by 150 feet is excavated to a depth of 4 to 6 feet to create a drilling mud pit. Also, a cellar is excavated to about 6 feet to accommodate the drill rig.

Thus, by burying the Small Subsurface Markers above the caliche and below the surface at random intervals over a range of shallow depths, a large number of the markers will be available for discovery during the process of excavating and preparing the drill site.

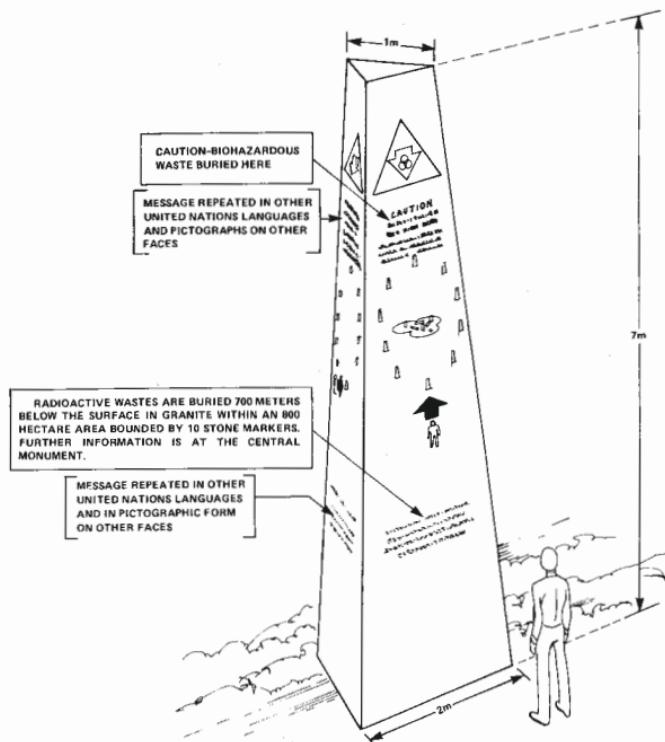


FIGURE 7-2. PERIPHERAL MARKER MESSAGE

This provides a reasonable likelihood that at least some of the markers will be discovered by the site-preparation crew.

The proposed design for the Small Subsurface Markers is a disk with a 9-inch diameter. The conceptual design is to fabricate the disks using a variety of different materials (CCA suggests 3) to lend redundancy to the system. Each marker will have a warning message in one of the seven languages used on the Large Surface Markers, the Buried Storage Rooms, and the Information Center. Equal numbers of markers in individual languages will be distributed. The Level II Message to be engraved on the markers is shown in Figure 6. [...]

### 5.3 Berm

As noted previously, the Berm's presence inherently conveys a Level I message that something manmade is present. No higher level messages are communicated by the Berm. The Buried Storage Room that will be constructed inside the Berm (along with another Buried Storage Room located to the north of the Berm) will, however, contain messages of greater complexity (i.e., Levels II, III, and IV messages). The Buried Storage Rooms are discussed in subsection 5.4. Magnets and radar reflectors will also be buried in the Berm.

#### *5.3.1 Constructed Berm*

The conceptual design of the constructed Berm, open design considerations and alternative materials are described in this section.

##### *5.3.1.1 Conceptual Design*

The Berm will be rectangular in plan, covering the footprint of the waste disposal area of the repository on the ground surface plus a small margin; it is not to exceed the area of the repository footprint by more than 10 percent. As planned in the conceptual design, the rectangular footprint of the disposal area measures 2063 by 2545 feet; the inner perimeter of the Berm measures 2165 by 2670 feet, so this plan incorporates a 51 foot margin between the repository outline and the Berm on the shorter (north and south) sides and a 62 foot margin on the longer (east and west) sides. Since the Berm is 98 feet wide, the outer perimeter of the Berm measures 2363 feet by 2868 feet (see Figure 6).

→ (A.-34.—) Zentraler Monumentenplatz,  
Human Interference Task Force, Mai 1984

The cross-sectional dimensions of the Berm conceptual design is shown in Figure 10. As currently specified, the Berm's minimum base is 98 feet, with a minimum height above ground of 33 feet. It will extend 10 feet below ground. The salt core is pyramidal in shape, and approximately 30 feet in height. The caliche layer covering the salt core is approximately 5-7 feet thick; the rip-rap covering the caliche is approximately 3-5 feet thick. The slope will be at least 1.3 horizontal to 1.0 vertical.

**(A)32-33**

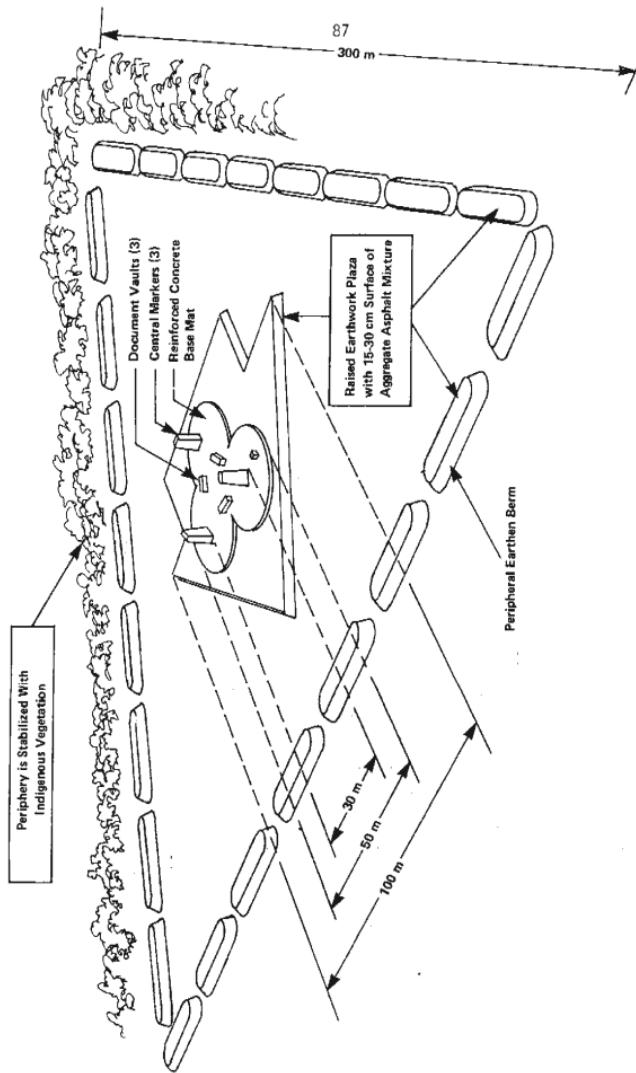


FIGURE 7-7. TYPICAL CENTRAL MONUMENT PLAZA

The design of the Berm will incorporate drainage outlets at intervals of approximately 328 feet to prevent ponding. These outlets will consist of rip-rap filled trenches 10 feet deep and 6.5 feet wide, extending through the Berm base below the surface. The Berm will have a concrete or granite stairway to the top and down the opposite side, centered on the west side of the Berm. [...]

## 5.4 Buried Storage Rooms

Information regarding the Buried Storage Rooms is provided in this section.

### *5.4.1 Conceptual Design*

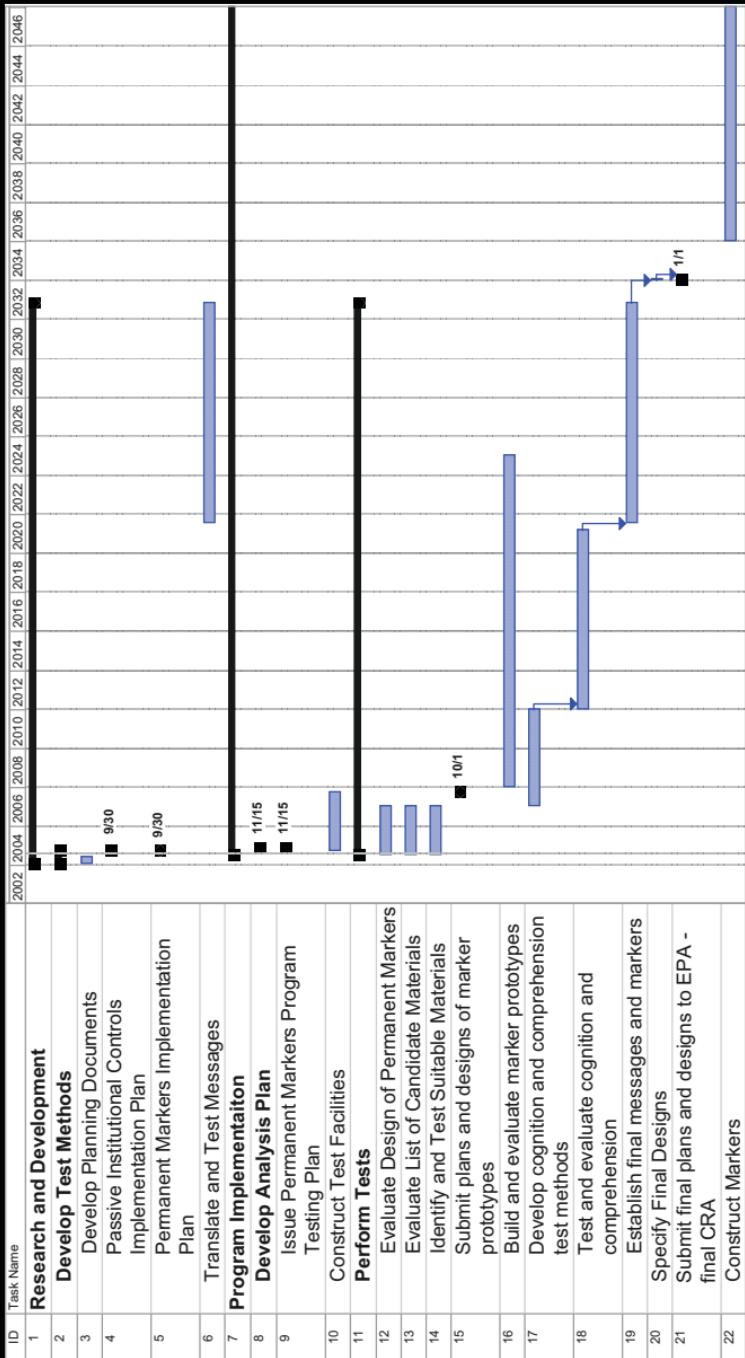
There will be two Buried Storage Rooms: one buried at grade level inside the Berm; and the second buried 20 feet below the surface, 525 feet north of the Berm on a line passing through the Information Center, the center of the northern and southern sections of the Berm, and the Hot Cell.

The room dimensions are the same for the two rooms: 39 feet long, by 22 feet wide, by 16 feet high (Figure 9). The walls of the rooms will consist of granite slabs joined only at the perimeter locations. Seven interior granite panels will be contained in each room. The walls and interior panels will be inscribed with Level IV messages (Figure 10). The text of the messages in English is in CCA Appendix PIC, Appendix C. Pictographs to be engraved in the panels will also include those used on the Small Subsurface Markers (Figure 6) and the Large Surface Markers (Figures 4 and 5). The conceptual design includes two optional materials for the floor and ceiling of the rooms: granite or concrete.

The only entrance to each room will consist of a single tapered hole in one wall measuring 2 feet at the inner minimum diameter (Figure 9). A plug will be inserted into the hole. The plug will weigh approximately 1600 pounds, so that its removal will require more than one individual or the use of machinery or explosives. The relatively small size of the opening will inhibit the removal of anything from the room. The combined weight of the walls, panels, floor and ceiling of the rooms will be approximately 600 tons. [...]

## 5.5 Hot Cell

The Hot Cell has already been constructed; it is intended to remain on site as an “archeological remnant,” thus serving as a “de facto” permanent marker. Current plans are to use the below-grade portion of the building for cask-to-cask transfer of RH waste from “road” casks to “facility” casks. It is not currently known whether the building will be radioactively contaminated. If it is, it will be decontaminated during closure to the same standards as other WIPP facilities.



### *5.5.1 Conceptual Design*

The Hot Cell is a reinforced concrete structure measuring 70 by 40 feet, with walls 4.5 feet thick. The Hot Cell foundation extends approximately 30 feet below grade, and the roof is 60 feet above grade. A floor separates the below-grade section from the above-grade section. [...]

### 5.6 Information Center

Information related to the Information Center is provided in this section.

#### *5.6.1 Conceptual Design*

The Information Center will be located above ground at the geometric center of the repository footprint. The site will be graded for drainage away from the Information Center. Overall dimensions of the structure will be 40 by 32 by 10 feet (Figure 11). The conceptual design is an open structure, allowing observation of the contents of the building with natural light. It will consist of walls, floor, and panels made of granite. The walls will be buried to five feet in compacted caliche to provide support for the building.

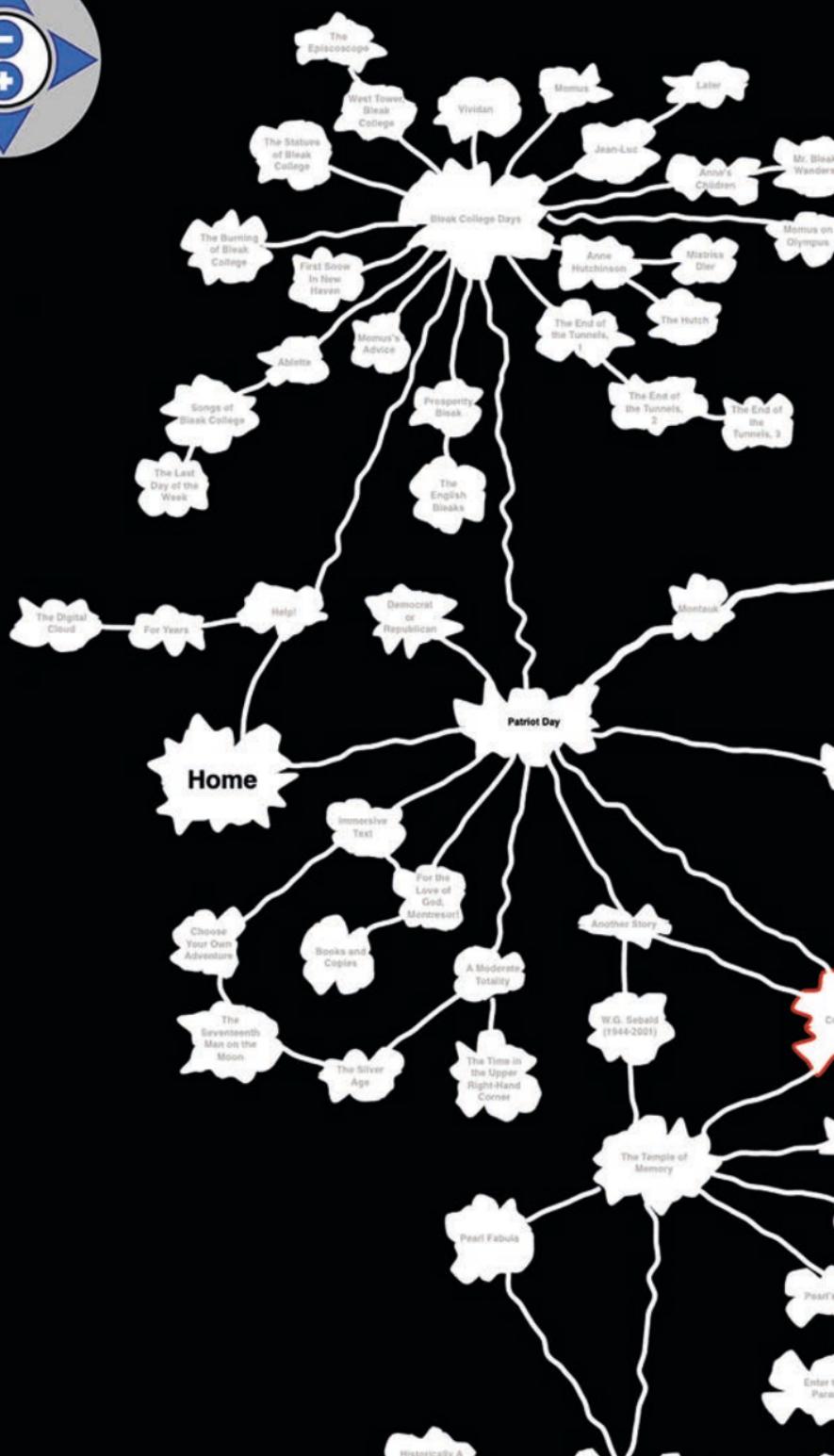
→ (A.-28.—) Waste Isolation Pilot Plant,  
Leaflet, New Mexico, 1. Dezember 2004

The same Level IV messages that appear in the Buried Storage Rooms will appear on the Information Center. It will also contain information regarding the location of the Buried Storage Room in the Controlled Area. The primary function of this additional message is to caution humans not to excavate this Buried Storage Room but to leave it untouched for future generations in the event that the information in the Information Center is no longer readable. ← (A.-36.—) Implementierungszeitplan,

U.S. Department of Energy, 19. August 2004



Historically A...  
Enter Par...



# Luminous Airplanes, Paul La Farge, 2008

HELP!

↓ (A.—.-39)

(New Haven, 2006-present)

My god, you think *you* need help? You're not the one sitting in his room in New Haven, Connecticut, right now, wondering what the hell happened to your life. You're not the one working six shifts a week at Infinite Copy and living in a dark room with wall-to-wall carpet infected by someone's former cat. You're not the one who is afraid to contact anyone you knew, before, because you are guilty of such terrible things that, on the one hand, no one who knows you are guilty will speak to you, and, on the other, no one who doesn't know you are guilty will even believe you. You aren't the one who can't go to Canada. You aren't the one for whom the gates of San Francisco—and don't bother telling me that the city has no gates; I know!—have closed. You aren't the one who can't sleep, the one who goes out night after night into New Haven, hoping to be the victim of a violent crime, because when you lived here in 1988-91, New Haven was the seventh-poorest city in America, and abounded in violent crime of all sorts, shootings in particular, three students at Bleak College were shot in this city when you—not you, I mean—lived here last, two undergraduates and a math Ph.D., anyway, you aren't the one who walks up and down Elm Street hoping to be shot, shot, or hit by a car, vehicular homicides were also popular, you seem to remember, anyway, you, you, *you* aren't the one who goes out at night only to find that New Haven is changed, and that the danger has disappeared from it, you aren't the one walking past the shuttered Ann Taylor shop at three in the morning, sitting on a bench outside the shuttered Au Bon Pain, walking sacrificially past the shuttered Limited Express, waiting for an end that isn't coming, and knowing that the end is not coming, and staring, finally, through the metal lattice at the clothes in the Limited Express window, and thinking that you might look all right in a gray turtleneck, and then remembering that you are not in the market for clothes, because no one knows you, and no one wants to know you, because you are guilty, guilty, and you go home, thinking sadly about how New Haven has changed, and how *you* have changed since the first time you were here, all for the worse, it seems, and of course you can't sleep, so you sit down at the computer and decide that somehow *this* is the time to begin the project you have been carrying around in your head for years, namely, to write a Commentary that will complete and bring up to date the book you wrote about your time in Thebes, and it's long past midnight, and you're alone in your cat-haunted room, typing, and you think *you're* the one who needs help! My god. ← (A.-38.—) Eine Karte der Hyperromance

"Luminous Airplanes", Paul La Farge, 2008



Mor  
Adv

Ablette

Songs of  
Bleak College

The Last  
Day of the  
Week

The Digital  
Cloud

For Years

Help!

**Home**

Immersive  
Text

Choose  
Your Own

Books and

I.e., since the summer of 2001, when you were still writing the narrative on which you are now commenting. Even then, you had a feeling that it, the narrative, was totally inadequate to explain what had happened in Thebes in the fall of 2000, your trip to clean out your grandparents' house which ended in such disaster for you and Yesim and Kerem and perhaps for other people too, you didn't know, you'd run away and Thebes was a closed book to you in more senses than one. Trying to explain what had happened in one short narrative was like trying to cover an elephant with a handkerchief. September 10, 2001 found you making notes on the *second part of your project*, in which you would tell all the stories you'd forgotten or left out of the first part.

The next day you lost interest in your book, in any book. When the air smells of burning bodies, who thinks about books?

You didn't look at your notes again for a year. You were living in San Francisco again at that point, trying not to get too involved in the weird, dangerous protest movement which your friends Alice and Erin had joined. You were sitting cross-legged on the floor of the front room of your neighbor Robert's apartment, irritated beyond measure by Dylan's "Mozambique," which Robert was playing, as per usual, at absolutely top volume, when suddenly you had the idea to diffuse the line of your project into a digital cloud. It made sense. What you were trying to cover with your explanatory handkerchief was no longer even an elephant; it was the world.

You got all excited about the idea; you researched the available software tools. Maybe you would write a text-adventure game, the way you wanted to when you were twelve years old. Maybe you'd tell your story in the form of—Gog help you!—a blog. ← (A.-40.—) Detailansicht des Erzählverlaufs,

Paul La Farge, 2008

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In retrospect, I wonder if I'm getting my dates confused, if I had the idea to write my so-called *commentary* as a digital cloud after September 11. Clouds were all I could think about then: clouds blowing south across the water into Brooklyn, clouds of dust and documents; clouds that had been three thousand people. If the history of my time was going to be written at all, I might have thought, at that point, it would have to be written on a cloud.

← (A.-42.—) Thumbnail des Eintrags

"The Digital Cloud", Paul La Farge, 2008

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THINGS MENTIONED IN LUMINOUS  
AIRPLANES

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[‐] Hypertext → (B.—,-59) USENET: netnews for everyone,  
An Interview With The Jenny A. Fistrup, 1. Juli 1994  
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(B)

# Gemeinschaft des Interesse



# Lunar Orbiter Image Recovery Project (LOIRP), Keith Cowing, August 2008

↓ (B.—.-51)

AUGUST 12, 2008 BY KCOWING

12 August 2008 LOIRP Status

After being away for a week and coming back I am very happy to report our current progress. The guys have done a marvelous job in turning the McDonald's into a working laboratory. The fake planter in the middle of the room has now been turned into a nice working table for the testing of the hardware on the drives. They have also put together the wiring for power in the area in a manner that is safe and efficient for working. Pictures follow of this.

← (B.-50.—) Lagerraum des "McMoon",

Steve Jurvetson, Mountain View, 20.09.2008

On the technical side, a lot of progress was made there as well. We have the second drive brought to functional status. Since we don't have the money to replace all the parts we are not going much further but there are things that we can do with the drive to test parts and subsystems while the primary drive is being optimized for full operation. I am including an abbreviated video here but a longer one will be on the Facebook page of both drives operating at once.

Kenneth Williams has been testing all of our heads and it may be that we have more than the one good head. There are electronics that have degraded that may need replacing but there is no reason that we can't get more than one head operational. We have verified that the known good head is in very good shape so we are confident of it when we actually put a real tape on the drive.

We have ordered and the parts are on the way for the Data Acquisition system as well as our image analysis software. We are doing an interim solution for our computer by renting one from the ODIN system here at Ames in order to maintain our schedule and our progress rate.

We are still on track to have a real Lunar Orbiter tape on the drive by the end of the month and we will continue to update you all on our progress. I cannot say enough good about the competence of Ken Zin and the enthusiastic participation and hard work of our students. We are going to be talking to their faculty advisors about them obtaining engineering credit for their work as it has been a very good lesson in overall engineering design and real world experience.

(B)50-51



AUGUST 19, 2008 BY KCOWING

19 August 2008 LOIRP Status

Dennis Wingo: A bit delayed but we had a lot happen over the past few days, not all of it good.

We have had a bit of a setback. We have received our interim computer from Apple and it is almost the same as the final one, which alerted us to the problem, which is that the I/O bus is incompatible with the National Instruments data acquisition card that we have purchased, even though their website said it was supported. I should have looked closer and verified this. We can get a replacement card that will work but since the hardware is being shipped from Hungary, it would cause a 5-10 business day delay. This is unacceptable at this point so Austin Epps, one of our engineering students found a work around with a PCI-Express to PCI adapter (the new bus to the old bus architecture) so we have purchased this and I am putting him on a plane to San Diego to pick it up and bring it back. This is cheaper than it seems as the price for expediting this is \$150 dollars shipping and handling and having him fly down there is only twice that and saves two days. So, this evening we will be able to put the new computer and the data acquisition card together. Kenneth Williams is loading the software on the computer today.

On the good news front, \$50k of additional funding has been provided through Doug Comstock from the NASA IPP. This money will be used to pay for the tooling to refurbish our heads (which are somewhat different than the standard commercial heads) and to get a single head completely refurbished. To save money we are doing all of the pre-refurbish work ourselves here as the first thing that the company that is doing the refurb did when contacted, was to call Kenneth Zin, our technical lead for help! However, this \$50k brings its challenges. The head refurbishing company demands a check for 2/3rds of the cost of the tooling to begin work. Due to the way that NASA procurement works, this means that we would have a 30 day delay before being able to move forward with the head refurb. This is unacceptable to me so I made a command decision to cancel the purchase of the high end MacIntosh computer and we will keep the existing interim computer and do the initial image processing with it.

→ (A.—.-19) Worldwide Me-the-Media  
Mars Scoop, Jaap Bloem, 2. Juni 2008

This is an easy decision to make, which saves us \$10k of expenditure that we can use to pay the head refurb company right away and get reimbursed when the NASA money

(B)52-53

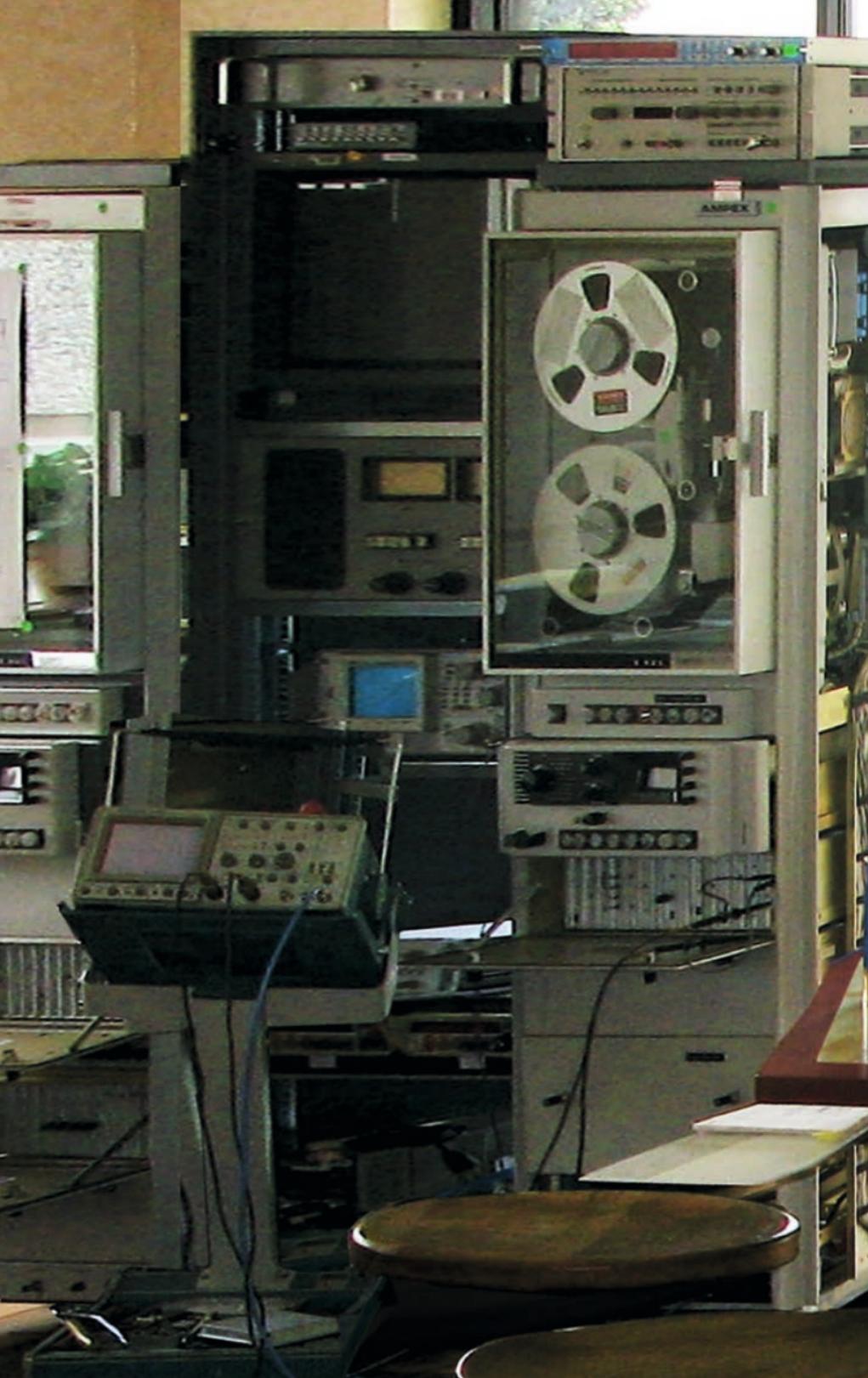
AUGUST 19, 2008 BY KCOWING

19 August 2008 LOIRP Status

Keith Cowing: We have a milestone to report tonight. We put a real LO-II tape on the drive with the known good head and was able to get audio and the test video patterns off the machine. We did not dare go far enough yet to get the LO image but here for your listening pleasure and verification of milestone, is a voice that has not been heard since November 30, 1966. Sorry but if you have a PC you may not be able to hear it but on the Mac it is great! [Audio file] Also a pic to go along with it. We are closing in on the prize.

[Audio files of voice track: PC (.wav) Mac “30 November 1966”

Here is a MP3 version (thanks Ken!)



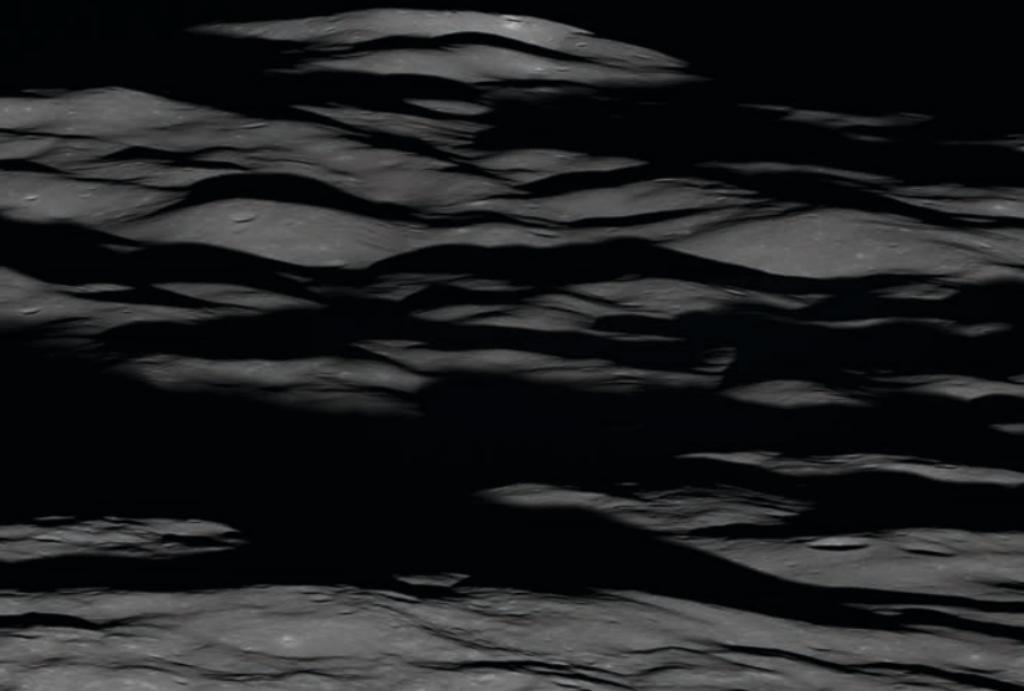
comes in for this task. Our image processing may happen slower but since our goal at this time is only a few images, this is not a big sacrifice. It will be ok for our other image processing as well for now. We can order the new computer after we are successful in getting our images and moving into production (should funding become available). The interim computer can then become the secondary computer to run the second drive. The head refurb is by far the highest priority

We have made a lot of progress on the machine as well this past week. We have started the process of refurbishing the mechanical systems of the primary drive. Since the mechanics are exactly the same for all four machines, we disassembled the parts donor drives for their tape guides (pictures enclosed), capstan motor, and the reel motors. All of the bearings are 40 years old and have to be replaced. We can't do this ourselves so we took them to a house in San Francisco that does this type of work as they have the tooling to do so. We took some of the simpler parts, along with some bearings that Kenneth Zin already had, to a place in South San Jose to be replaced and we will have those back this week and placed on the machine. Since there is setup time and charges to be considered here we have taken the step of taking two sets of all of the mechanical hardware to be done at once. One will be spares and if we are funded to go forward we will just put the spare hardware on the second machine. It is critical to get the mechanics properly aligned so that the tape transport system is back to the original specifications. We have also shipped out additional rubber parts to redco in Nevada for refurbishing/replacement. One of these is easy, as it is the rubber pads on the tape reel assemblies that the tapes rest against. The second is not so easy, as we have to get the rubber interior surface of a seamless nylon set of belts that run the motors refurbished. We sent the belts off of the parts donor machines to get them refurbed first and then when we put the new stuff on, we will send the other belts to be refurbed. This is a major concern but doable as these belts are also critical to the proper operation of the entire servo mechanical system. We have also had success the past week (after Fedex ground's inability to find our building for four days) in obtaining a lot of schematics and technical data for the FR-900 drives. ← (B.-54.—) 1 von 2 Ampex FR-900

**Magnetbandlaufwerken, Steve Jurvetson,  
McMoon, MountainView, 20.09.2008**

This came from a labyrinth of contacts that led us finally to the retired head of Ampex's field engineering force! He happens to have most of the information that we need on the drives in terms of schematics, parts lists, and other details. We are still missing some procedures but we are much closer to having everything that we need and worst case we can get the drive completely back to specifications with what we have. This is truly an adventure in technoarcheology in finding this data. One wonders how different our civilization would be today if we had all of the documents related to the masterful feats of Greek mechanical engineering and Roman civil engineering today. Just think of the problems that NASA is having in recreating a 40 year old technology to return to the Moon! We have also been testing in detail the 16 heads that we have. It looks like that we have at least one additional head that can be used as a test head for our alignment procedures of the drive. We have tested and proven the known good head but do not want to use it until we are ready to put a real Lunar Orbiter tape on the drive. Kenneth

**(B)54-55**



Williams and Ken Zin have built test fixtures that allow the heads to be tested and the 43 year old relays on the head module to be “cleaned” by exercising them with a signal input.

We have also visited the NASA Ames surplus and have found some useful test equipment, including a rig that allows us to splice tape. We found some 19" racks for test equipment as well and some oscilliscopes.

→ (B.-52.—) Innenansicht der LOIRP Anlage,  
Steve Jurvetson, Mountain View, 20.09.2008

We also picked up an older MacIntosh to use as a server for the printer and our local kludged internet connection so it has been a good week on the scrouting front. Another device that we found is a reader for microfilm. We will use it to compare the images that I have on my microfilm of the Moon to guarantee a match for the analog data vs the film.

Andrew Gold, the CEO of one of the companies in the research park is going to set us up with a fat pipe internet connection gratis this week so this solves our issue of having to pay a NASA contractor \$6k for what we were able to do for an \$80 dollar piece of hardware.

Conclusion

So basically we are moving forward and working through our challenges! Lots and lots of work in a detailed manner that is necessary to bring the drives back to full operational status and get them back into their original specifications.

Pictures follow.

← (B.-56.—) Composite Aufnahme des  
Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter, NASA,  
Bildgröße: 783MB, 18. Dezember 2015



# USENET: netnews for everyone, Jenny A. Fristrup, 1. Juli 1994

↓ (B.—.-59)

Like most communities, USENET has its own language. Some of the terms used have meaning unique to USENET. Here are definitions for a few of the more basic ones.

→ (A.—.-23) Raporto pri l'internaciona  
Ido-konfero, Vlado Yakovenko, 13.–16. Juli 2004

## Acronyms

USENET is full of acronyms. Acronyms *save band-width*. (Taking up a lot of bandwidth is the network equivalent of personally taking up a lot of room on a crowded bus or train. It is discouraged.) Here are some of the more common acronyms. These are ones you may see in any newsgroup.

## Common Acronyms

BTW by the way  
FYI for your information  
IMHO in my humble opinion  
IMNSHO in my not so humble opinion  
RTFM read the P\*\*ing manual  
YMMV your mileage may vary

## Smileys

:‐) happily  
;‐) just kidding  
:‐( unfortunately

Appendix A contains a copy of an article that is periodically posting to the “news.announce.newusers” newsgroup titled “Answers to Frequently Asked Questions about USENET. It has many more of these tidbits and a lot of other useful information.

## Article

An article is a USENET conversation element. It is a computer file that contains a question or piece of information made available to the USENET community by posting to a newsgroup.

## FAQs

A FAQ is a file that contains the answers to a newsgroup’s frequently asked questions. It may also contain other information of interest to a newsgroup’s audience. FAQs are very important. FAQs reflect the self worth of a

**(B)58–59**



Datei Bearbeiten Ansicht Eiter Lesen Server Gruppen Artikel Schreiben Werkzeuge Hilfe

Netz:



X

Alle Gruppen Alle Gruppen de + tv+ Suchen: de + tv+

		ungelesen	Insgesamt	Beschreibung
de.alttv.mash		0	0	Über die amerikanische Fernseh-Serie: M*A*S*H.
de.alttv.reality-shows		0	0	Bio Brother, Dschungelcamp und Co.
de.rec.tv.buffy		0	0	Im Bann der Dämonen.
de.rec.tv.lindenstrasse		0	0	Dumb Elks Xing
de.rec.tv.music		0	0	newsread4, arcor-online.net/news, arcor.de/newsfeed, arcor.de/newsread4, arcor-t-online.com <3o38pmF4m3UqJnew5>
de.rec.tv.serien		35	4372	Ich glotz TV
de.rec.tv.simpsons		63	3246	Fortsetzung folgt
de.rec.tv.technik		0	0	Die gelbe Fernsehfamilie.
		0	0	Gerate und Technik fuer Fernsehen und Video.

III

II

I

II

6 Sep 2005 08:00:47 GMT  
Cornell Binder <cobi@arfs.ohrs>  
29<df1bf5f715@obis.usgrid.de>  
de.rec.tv.serien  
NewsGroups:  
Dumb Elks Xing  
Path:  
<df1bf5f715@obis.usgrid.de>  
newsread4, arcor-online.net/news, arcor.de/newsfeed, arcor.de/newsread4, arcor-t-online.com <3o38pmF4m3UqJnew5>  
Sander:  
Cornell Binder <binder@lab.zone.de>  
Re: "The Dead Zone"  
t1n/1.6.2-2003.7 ("Pabbay") (UNIX) (Linux/2.4.31-cobi-yes  
Marvin Dex de Lab Zone deX de hot-for-mail  
individual.net <19fw51xvTdhGmaxoCKY1RN1htZowgjV0.  
newsread4, arcor-online.net.de .re .tv. serien:31949  
1.0  
text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1  
8bit  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit

Sebastian Grunschötel &lt;sebastian.grue@online.de&gt; hat schreiben tun:

&gt; Du darfst... und mir dann auch gleich sogar noch erklären wie diese

&gt; aber witzigen Folgen anzaehnen der verschiedenen Staffeln entstanden

&gt; sind: 13, 19, 12, 11.

&gt; Was ist das für ein System?

Da steht kein System hinter.

Erklärungspunkt 1: Es ist eine Kabelserie. Und die laufen üblicherweise

In der Sommerpause der großen Networks. Das sind so zwischen 12 und 16

Wochen. Und deswegen sind die meisten Kabelserien auch nur um die 13

Folgen lang. Aller-dings ist das keine Zahl die in Stein gemeißelt ist.

Je nach Planungen des Senders, freien Sendekünzen, Specials, Geld

verfügbarkeit der Schauspieler, etc. werden das mal mehr Folgen, oder

auch mal weniger. Und das hängt natürlich auch von den Quoten ab :)

Wenn eine solche Serie in der ersten Staffel so richtig abgeräumt hat, ist die

darauffolgende Staffel oft ein paar Folgen länger.

CoBI

..

I don't want to be anything other than what I've been trying to be lately

All I have 'do is think of me and I have peace of mind / I'm tired of

looking 'round rooms wondering what I gotta do / Or who I'm supposed to be

(Gavin DeGraw)

I don't want to be anything other than me

I don't want to be anything other than me

I don't want to be anything other than me

I don't want to be anything other than me

I don't want to be anything other than me

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I don't want to be anything other than me

de.rec.tv.serien

de.rec.tv.serien&lt;/div

newsgroup. If a newsgroup has a well developed and maintained set of FAQs, the newsgroup participants take their subject matter seriously. FAQs (the substantial ones) are effort intensive to develop and time consuming to maintain.

### Flames

A flame is a heated, emotionally packed, reply to an article. Flames can get personally insulting and quite nasty. A flame can contain explicit obscenities and A LOT OF SHOUTING!!!. The participants of newsgroups that have been around a while know what topics will result in flames and try to avoid them (not because they want to remain civil, though some do, but because they have seen it all before).

### Hierarchy

A hierarchy is a group of things arranged in order of rank. A USENET newsgroup hierarchy refers to the set of all newsgroups contained within a specific broad subject category.

### Index

An index is a numbered list of articles and replies. It is what a news reader presents its user with.

### Lurker

A lurker is a person who regularly reads the articles associated with a particular newsgroup but seldom participates.

### Moderator

A moderator is a person who controls what gets posted to a particular newsgroup. A moderator is used to ensure that a newsgroup's articles stick to the agreed upon subject matter. A newsgroup may or may not have a moderator.

### Newsgroup

A USENET newsgroup is a place of people to have conversations about a well-defined topic. Physically it is made of the computer files that contain the conversation elements to the discussions currently in progress about the agreed upon topic.  
→ (B.-58.—) UTZOO UseNet Archiv (2GB),  
Henry Spencer, Toronto, 2001

### News Reader

A news reader is a program that organizes the conversation elements in a sensible and presentable manner. The newsreader allows the person using it to read and/or participate in those conversations.

*Participate  
in the social life*

**ACPL ITEM  
DISCARDED**

5 hours  
**FREE**  
access to  
**USENET**  
(coupon enclosed)



Learn to meet and  
communicate with  
others who share your  
interests

Browse the  
**COMPREHENSIVE**  
listing of core USENET  
newsgroups

Expand your personal  
and professional  
contacts

# **USENET**

**NETNEWS FOR EVERYONE**

**Jenny A. Fristrup**

→ (B.-60.—) Bildschirmaufnahme des News Reader "Pan", Holger Thoelking, 2006

News Reader

Posting is the act of making an article or reply available to a newsgroup for distribution. It is done through a newsreader.

Reply

A reply is also a USENET conversation element. It differs from an article in that it refers to a previously posted article.

Spoiler

When the word “spoiler” appears in an article’s subjectline it indicates that the body of the article may contain more information about a movie, book, television show, etc. than some people want to know before actually experiencing the event. A spoiler warning is usually attached to the review of such an event. [...]

← (B.-62.—) USENET: netnews for everyone, Jenny A. Fristrup, 420 Seiten, New Jersey, 1994

Talk: The "talk" Newsgroups

Some topics are subject to prolonged discussion. This branch of USENET is the place for just such topics. Philosophy, politics and religion are just a few of the topics you will find in here.

→ (D.—127) CLONAID™: Pioneers in Human Cloning, Rael, 2006

talk.abortion:

talk.abortion

All sorts of discussions and arguments on abortion.

talk.answers:

talk.answers

Repository for periodic USENET articles.

(Moderated)s

drug-law-reformers

news-answers

drugs

talk-bizarre

index

talk-origins

libertarian

talk.bizarre.\*:

talk.bizarre

The unusual, bizarre, curious,...

talk.bizarre.rabbit

Welcome to talk.bizarre! (Monthly Posting)

talk.environment:

talk.environment

Discussion on the state of the environment.

*Electronic Journal of the ASA (EJASA) - August 1993 \* FOURTH YEAR!*



### *talk.origins:*

talk.origins Evolution versus creationism (sometimes hot!).  
*Welcome FAQ v.1.1*

### *talk.philosophy.\*:*

talk.philosophy Discussion about philosophy.  
talk.philosophy.misc Philosophical musings on all topics.

### *talk.politics.\*:*

talk.politics.animals The use and/or abuse of animals.  
talk.politics.china Discussion of political issues related to China.  
talk.politics.cis  
talk.politics.drugs  
talk.politics.guns  
talk.politics.medicine  
talk.politics.mideast  
talk.politics.misc  
talk.politics.space  
talk.politics.soviet  
talk.politics.theory The politics of drug issues.  
The politics of firearm ownership...  
The politics and ethics involved with health.  
Discussion & debate over Middle Eastern topics.  
Political discussions and ravings of all sorts.  
Non-technical issues affecting space.  
Discussion of Soviet politics, domestic and international.  
Theory of politics and political systems.

### *talk.politics.drugs:*

*GROUPS: Anti War-on-Drugs Activists List*  
*The Great Usenet Piss List Monthly Posting*

### *talk.politics.misc:*

*Libertarian Frequently Asked Questions*  
*Libertarian Organizations*  
*Libertarian Worlds Smallest Political Quiz [periodic posting!]*

### *talk.politics.space:*

*Electronic Journal of the ASA (EJASA) - August 1993 \* FOURTH YEAR!*

### *talk.rape:*

talk.rape Discussions on stopping rape; not to be crossposted.

### *talk.religion.\*:*

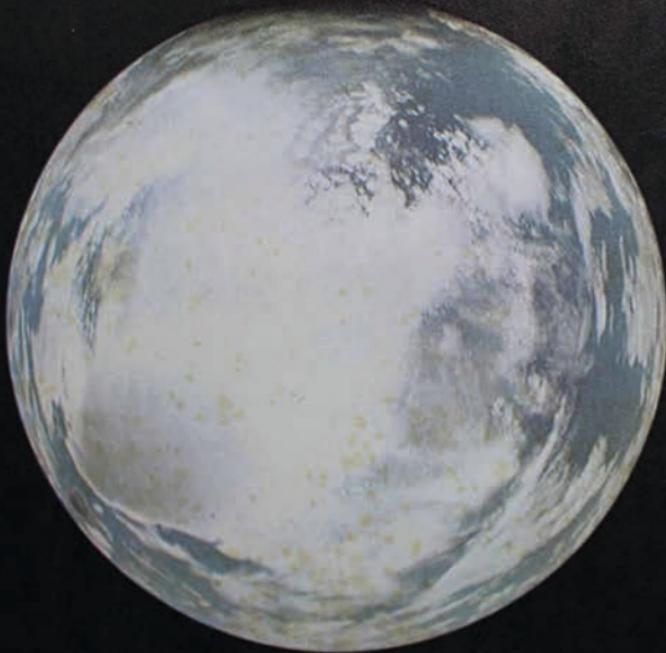
talk.religion.misc Religious, ethical, & moral implications.  
talk.religion.newage Esoteric and minority religions & philosophies.

### *talk.rumors:*

talk.rumors For the posting of rumors.

# Whole Earth Catalog

*access to tools*



THE UNIVERSE  
from planet Earth  
on a sunny day

Fall 1970  
**\$3**

# Whole Earth Catalog, Stewart Brand, 1968-1971

↓ (B.—.-67)

## Intelligent Life in the Universe

Methodically blow your mind. The information in this book, mutually massaged by the American and Soviet co-authors, proceeds from superb introductions to evolutionary astronomy and biology, through a complete presentation of recent discoveries of astronomy and space science, to brilliant speculation on the parameters of inter-civilization communication. It's the best general astronomy book of recent years but that's nothing next to its impact on all the biggest questions we know.

← (B.-66.—) Whole Earth Catalog,  
Stewart Brand, J.D.Smith (Hrsg.), 1970,  
ISBN: ASIN B001B6GKWO

## Intelligent Life in the Universe

I.S. Shklovskii and  
Carl Sagan  
1966; 509 pp.

\$2.95 postpaid

from:  
Delta Books  
c/o Montville  
Warehousing Co., Inc.  
Changebridge Rd.  
Pine Brook, N. J. 07058

900 Pratt Boulevard  
Elk Grove Village,  
Illinois 60007

1104 S. Lawrence Street  
Los Angeles, CA 90021

or WHOLE EARTH  
CATALOG

Almost any other of the many accounts of alleged contacts of human beings with the crews of flying saucers--accounts which regale the flying saucer societies--follow the same pattern and stress the same points. The extraterrestrials are human, with few even minor physical differences from local cosmetic standards. (I know of no case of Negro saucerians, or Oriental saucerians, reported in the United States; but there are very few flying saucer reports made in this country by Negroes or by Orientals.)

With  $10^{11}$  stars in our Galaxy  $10^9$  other galaxies, there are at least  $10^{20}$  stars in the universe. Most of them, as we shall see in subsequent chapters, may be accompanied by solar systems. If there are  $10^{20}$  solar systems in the universe, and the universe is  $10^{10}$  years old--and if, further, solar systems have formed roughly uniformly in time--then one solar system is formed every  $10^{-10}$  yr =  $3 \times 10^{-3}$  seconds. On the average, a million solar systems are formed in the universe each hour.

The existence of more than one universe is impossible, by definition

"Well, ladies and gentlemen," Struve concluded, "it was pretty dull on Epsilon Eridani and Tau Ceti eleven years ago."

(B)66-67

# Intelligent Life in the Universe



Carl Sagan and I.S. Shklovskii

So, by an interesting coincidence, the distances between the stars in interstellar space, relative to their diameters, are just about the same as the distances between the atoms and molecules in interstellar space, relative to *their* diameters. Interstellar space is as empty as a cubical building, 60 miles long, 60 miles wide, and 60 miles high, containing a single grain of sand.

Taken at face value, the legend suggests that contact occurred between human beings and a non-human civilization of immense powers on the shores of the Persian Gulf, perhaps near the site of the ancient Sumerian city of Eridu, and in the fourth millennium B.C. or earlier. There are three different but cross-referenced accounts of the Apkpliu dating from classical times. ← (B.-68.—) Intelligent Life in the Universe,

Carl Sagan/I.S. Shklovskii, 1. November 1984,  
ISBN 10: 0816279136

But how can a natural satellite have such a low density? The material of which it is made must have a certain amount of rigidity, so that cohesive forces will be stronger than the gravitational tidal forces of Mars, which will tend to disrupt the satellite. Such rigidity would ordinarily exclude densities below about  $0.1 \text{ gm cm}^{-3}$ . Thus, only one possibility remains. Could Phobos be indeed rigid, on the outside—but hollow in the inside? A natural satellite cannot be a hollow object. Therefore, we are led to the possibility that Phobos—and possibly Deimos as well—may be artificial satellites of Mars.

Radio astronomers may be interested to know that the so-called "brightness temperature" of the Earth at television wavelengths is some hundreds of millions of degrees. This is 100 times greater than the radio brightness of the sun at comparable wavelengths, during a period of low sunspot activity.

▼ An advanced technical civilization is trying to communicate with us. But how can we possibly understand what they are saying? They are not likely to speak English or Russian. They have had a different evolutionary history. They are on a planet with perhaps an entirely different physical environment.

FIGURE 30-1. *A hypothetical interstellar message due to Frank Drake. The 551 zeros and ones are representations of the two varieties of signals contained in the message. The problem is to convert this sequence of 551 symbols into an intelligible message, knowing that there has been no previous communication between the transmitting and receiving civilizations.*



1000001100101100111000001100001101000000 00100  
000100001000010001010100001000000000 0000000000  
010001000000000001011000000000000 0000000100011  
10110101101010000000000000000 00001001000011101  
01010100000000000101010101 0000000000111010101011  
10101100000001000000 00000000000010000000000000000  
100010011111000 001110100000101100000111000000  
010000000000 100000000100000001111000000101100  
0101110 1000000011001011110101111000100111110  
01 000000000000111110000001011000111111000000 100  
00011000001100001000011000000011000101  
00100011100101111

← (B.-70.—) Luftaufnahme des beschädigten  
Arecibo-Radioteleskop, Puerto Rico, Nov. 2020



Store

iTools

iCards

QuickTime

Support

Mac OS X

Hot News

Hardware

Software

Made4Mac

Education

Creative

SmallBiz

Developer

Where to Buy



# iPod.

1,000 songs in your pocket.



Ultra-slim 5-gigabyte hard drive doubles as a FireWire disk for files and applications.



Blazingly fast FireWire connection capable of downloading an entire CD in just 10 seconds.



Rechargeable lithium polymer battery that provides up to 10 hours of continuous playtime.



Headphones engineered with Neodymium transducer magnets for high-fidelity sound.

tech specs

take iPod for a spin

sync with iTunes 2

### See iPod in action



See the new iPod TV [commercial](#).



Learn more about iPod in this [video](#).



Take it for a spin: see a [QuickTime VR](#)



QuickTime Plug-in Required

entire music collection with you wherever you go, in the pocket of your choice.

### Ultraslim, ultralight and ultraportable

Pocket-sized (2.43 by 4.02 by 0.78 inches) and ultralight (6.5 ounces) for true portability, the iPod is a marvel of audio engineering wizardry. At just 6.5 ounces, it weighs appreciably less than the stack of CDs it can store music from.

### Super-fast FireWire auto-updating

When you first plug iPod into your Mac, all of your [iTunes](#) songs and playlists are automatically downloaded into iPod at blazing FireWire speed.

Then, when you add new music or rearrange playlists in iTunes, simply plug iPod back in and it's automatically updated in seconds. It simply doesn't get any easier or faster than this. You can download an entire CD in less than 10 seconds. Or

1,000 songs in your pocket  
Presenting iPod. The first MP3 player to pack a mind-blowing 1,000 songs and a 10-hour battery into a stunning 6.5-ounce package you can literally take everywhere. But iPod isn't just a revolution in portability, it's also a revolution in simplicity. Just plug it into your Mac and all of your iTunes songs and playlists are automatically downloaded into iPod at blazing FireWire speed. With iPod, it's that easy to take your

iTunes 2 included

The [Apple Store](#) offers convenient online ordering 24 hours a day, every day.

**"The iPod is simply the best digital music player I've seen."**

Walt Mossberg, Wall Street Journal  
[See more reaction](#).

iPod comes with Apple's award-winning [iTunes 2](#) software. Automatic synchronization keeps your iPod music and playlists up to date. And whenever you add new music or modify your playlists in iTunes, simply plug the iPod back in and the changes will be automatically updated in seconds. Also in iTunes 2, you can rip MP3s, create playlists and burn custom CDs all from one refreshingly simple interface. And now iTunes 2 offers even more features — like MP3 CD burning, crossfading and an equalizer.



Take your MP3 collection for a spin Access to 1,000 songs is [under](#) your thumb. Browse your music by playlist, artist or song in seconds



# NEW RARE Apple iPod Classic 1st Generation (5GB) RARE UNTOUCHED STILL IN PLASTIC, nypatriot, 20. Januar 2021

↓ (B.—.-73)

## *About this product*

Once the Apple iPod Classic 1st Generation was introduced, music storage and portability were changed forever. This classic device can store up to 5 GB worth of MP3 files, meaning it has a maximum storage capacity of about 1,000 songs.

← (B.-72.—) 1,000 songs in your pocket  
Presenting iPod, Apple, 23. Oktober 2001

Condition: New

Quantity: 1  
(0 available / 3 sold)

Price: US \$9,898.88  
(\$476 for 24 months  
with PayPal Credit\*)

Shipping:  
\$86.45 USPS Priority  
Mail International

Delivery:  
Estimated Delivery within  
4-6 business days

The 2-inch monochrome LCD display screen is easy to read and shows both the song title and artist of the song currently playing. Users are able to quickly and easily navigate through their playlists, songs, and artists using the iPod's scroll wheel, center button, and auxiliary button. Add in an impressive 10-hour battery life and iTunes compatibility, and it is no wonder why iPod is the most popular music player on the market.

ALL SERIOUS OFFERS WILL BE CONSIDERED

NEW IN ORIGINAL BOX - NEVER USED - ALL ACCESSORIES AND IPOD SEALED IN FACTORY PLASTIC. DOCUMENTATION AND CD PACKET ARE STILL FACTORY SEALED AS WELL. ITEM SAT ON DISPLAY IN MY OFFICE APPLE MUSEUM FOR YEARS IN A TEMPERATURE CONTROLLED DISPLAY CASE WITH UV PROTECTION. THIS IS TRULY A COLLECTORS ITEM AND REMAINS ONE OF THE MOST POWERFUL ICONS OF CHANGE AND THE NEW MILLENNIUM. A LESSER QUALITY VERSION SITS IN THE MUSEUM OF MODERN ART IN NYC.

(B)72-73

*Don't steal music.*

*Ne volez pas la musique.*

*Bitte keine Musik stehlen.*

*音楽を盗用しないでください。*

*音楽を盗用しないでください。*

*menu*



TO ANSWER A COMMON QUESTION - I HAVE NOT SOLD 2 OF THESE PREVIOUSLY, THE COUNT IS WRONG. THE TWO SALES SHOWN WERE NOT COMPLETED DUE TO BUYERS NOT PAYING FOR THE ITEM, ONE CHANGED THEIR MIND THE OTHER DID NOT WISH TO COMPLETE THE TRANSACTION, SO WHEN RELISTED, THE COUNT REMAINS AS THOUGH THERE WERE TWO SOLD. PLEASE CONTACT EBAY CUSTOMER SERVICE AND I AM SURE THEY CAN VERIFY THIS FOR YOU.

THERE IS NO ORIGINAL RECEIPT. ALSO NOTE THE SERIAL NUMBER ON THE IPOD MATCHES THE SERIAL ON THE BOX, SO IT WAS NOT AN ITEM PUT TOGETHER FROM DIFFERENT SOURCES. EVERYTHING IS ORIGINAL .

I HAVE NO IDEA IF THE BATTERY NEEDS TO BE REPLACED AS IT WAS NEVER TURNED ON OR CHARGED. IT IS STILL IN ITS „DON‘T STEAL MUSIC“ PLASTIC WRAP. ← (B.-74.—) Originalverpackter iPod Classic  
(1. Generation), nypatriot, Jan. 2021

THIS ITEM IS ALMOST 20 YEARS OLD SO PLEASE PURCHASE WITH THIS IN MIND.

THERE ARE NO RETURNS ON THIS ONE OF A KIND ITEM. ALL SALES FINAL. ITEM WILL BE SHIPPED 2DAY FEDEX or FEDEX INTERNATIONAL - INSURANCE IS REQUIRED

SERIOUS BUYERS - IF YOU REQUIRE ADDITIONAL PHOTOS PLEASE DO NOT HESITATE TO ASK.

**(B)74-75**



(C)

# Datenhaltung eines Individuums



# Gästebuch Spurensuche e.V., J. Schild/Manfred Kriegel, 2006–2007

↓ (C.—.-79)

J. Schild hat geschrieben am Mo 17 Jul 2006 00:06:20 CEST

1997 habe ich in Erfurt Einsicht in meine Stasi-Akte gehabt. Ein Beamter hat mich vorher "vorbereitet", in diesem Lesesaal saß vorn ein Herr, der aufpaßte, daß die Lesenden nichts aus der Akte oder dergleichen entfernen konnte. Meine Frage: das sind doch höchstpersönliche Dinge, die dort drin stehen. Warum kann man die eigene Akte nicht einfach mitnehmen und verbrennen oder was immer man damit tun will. Diese Frage stellte ich diesem Beamten und er meinte, die Akten würden wissenschaftlich ausgewertet. Wieso geht so etwas ohne das Einverständnis des Betroffenen? Ich würde diese zig hundert Seiten am liebsten einfach verbrennen und dabei genüßlich zuschauen!

Admin Kommentar:

Ihre persönlichen Stasiakten werden nicht ohne Ihr Wissen "ausgewertet". Es sei denn Sie waren Täter oder Mitarbeiter des MfS. Eine derartige Auskunft wird Ihnen definitiv auch kein Mitarbeiter der BSTU gegeben haben. Vermutlich verwechseln Sie dessen Aussage, dass Ihre Akte vor Einsicht gelesen wird um Daten unbeteiliger Dritter zu schwärzen. Beispielsweise wird Ihr Name in den Stasiakten fremder Personen ebenso geschwärzt - sofern Sie keine nach dem Gesetz als Täter zu bezeichnende Person sind.

Datenschutz und Opferschutz gehen also Hand in Hand. Sie bekommen aus Ihrer Stasiakte alle Anteile im Original mit, wenn diese vom MfS aus Ihrem Besitz entfernt wurden. Hierzu gehören z.B. Ihnen unterschlagene Post oder entwendete Fotos, sofern diese noch Bestandteil Ihrer Stasiakte sind.

→ (C.-80.—) Räumung des Karteischrank  
der Stasi-Ministeretage, BStU,  
Berlin-Lichtenberg, Dezember 1989

(C)78-79

9.



Alle anderen Bereiche Ihrer Akte sind vom MfS angelegt und waren und sind nur dann von Interesse, wenn man dadurch die Arbeits und Täterstruktur des MfS nachvollziehen kann.

→(C.-78.—) Aufnahme der ehemaligen Büroräume von Erich Mielke im "Haus 1", BStU, Berlin-Lichtenberg, Dezember 1989

Hätte jeder seine Akte ausgehändigt bekommen, wäre der Moloch der Stasi in seiner Struktur kaum mehr zu rekonstruieren gewesen und noch mehr Täter/ Mittäter würden ihre Mitverantwortung bestreiten. Das unverfälschte Originalarchiv des MfS ist weltweit einmalig - viele der früheren kommunistischen Ostblockländer können ihre Diktatur nicht anhand der authentisch vorliegenden Dokumente rekonstruieren.

Manfred Kriegel hat geschrieben am Fr 08 Jun 2007 23:59:56 CEST

Hallo Freunde! Erst einmal \*\*\*\*\* für diese WebSite. Und nun zum eigentlichen Thema: Ich bin 1973 wegen schweren Grenzdurchbruchs mit Festnahme, Ziel Österreich. inhaftiert worden, Staatsgefängnis Brno/CSSR 1 Monat bis zur Auslieferung in die DDR. Roter Ochse DDR 7 Monate U-Einzelhaft. verurteilt zu 4 Jahren. Dann 7 Monate Zuchthaus-Brandenburg. Dann Abschiebung Chemnitz (Karl-Marx Stadt). Mein großes Anliegen, ich würde gerne Dr.Ihle, Charite' Berlin einmal wiedersehen. Er war ein politischer Mitgefangener. Auch wenn sich vielleicht noch jemand an mich erinnern kann dann melde Dich bitte! Machts gut bis zum nächsten mal.

Manfred Kriegel

→(C.-82.—) Beschlagnahmtes Transparent der Liebknecht-Luxemburg-Demonstration, BStU, Ost-Berlin, Januar 1988

Admin Kommentar:

Viel Glück bei der Suche und viel Spaß mit Ihrer Musik(seite).

Manfred kriegel hat geschrieben am So 04 Nov 2007 19:26:08 CET

Hallo Freunde und.....! Ja, wie soll ich es sagen oder anfangen. Nun bin ich endlich bereit mit fast 61 Jahren, mein Leben in der DDR aufzuarbeiten! Vor 34 Jahren, wurde ich zu 4 Jahren Zuchthaus verurteilt weil ich die DDR verlassen wollte und weil ich angeblich eine Gefahr, in der DDR darstellte! 1 Monat Staatsgefängnis Brno (ehemals CSSR)7 Monate Einzelhaft (U-Haft, Roter Ochse Halle/Saale) 7 Monate (Gläsener Sarg, Brandenburg/Havel) und ca. 14 Tage Abschiebehaft Chemitz (ehemals Karl-Marx-Stadt) dann Freikauf in den Westen. 1970 Fluchtversuch Bulgarien / Rila Gebirge abgebrochen. 1972 Fluchtversuch Cheb /CSSR gescheitert war mir nicht nach-

**(C)80-81**

16

1917 So ist GESCHICHTE  
Heutiger Auswurf  
der MENSCHHEIT  
<sup>morgen</sup> die Höisten IDEALE  
Verwirklichen  
ROSA

zuweisen. Aber auch mein Leben in der BRD wo ich gegen das Land Hessen (SPD regiert) 7 Jahre eine Klage führte und dann gewann. Grund der Klage (Anerkennung als politischer Häftling) Was mir eigentlich am Herzen liegt, ich möchte dies, mein Leben öffentlich machen, an Schulen und anderen Institutionen! Aber man findet kein offenes Ohr!

Admin Kommentar:

Wenden Sie sich an die UOKG oder die Landesbeauftragten für die Stasiunterlagen. Dort werden Zeitzeugenlisten geführt. Sie können Ihre Erlebnisse auch im Internet publizieren - glaubwürdige Beispiele der repressiven Seiten der DDR-Diktatur gibt es im Internet noch nicht genug!

Viel Glück für Sie und Ihre Musik.

Manfred Kriegel hat geschrieben am Mo 03 Dez 2007 17:07:21 CET

Hallo! ICH STELLE MICH VOR, www.roter-ochse-zelle48.de -endlich habe ich mich durchgerungen, meine Neu erstellte Internetsite, vorzustellen. Es ist nur ein kleiner Auszug meines bisherigen Lebens. Es ist sehr wichtig für mich , dass ich diesen Schritt des Internet-Auftrittes getan

habe. Ich will mir nicht einmal sagen müssen. !HÄTTE ICH NUR! Gruß Manfred

Admin Kommentar:

Je mehr Betroffene und Verfolgte der DDR-Diktatur diesen Schritt wagen, desto schwerer wird es Ostalglikern oder Geschichtsklitterern fallen die "Diktatur des Proletariats" zu verharmlosen.

Viel Erfolg mit Ihrer Musik und Ihrer Internetseite

Manfred Kriegel hat geschrieben am Sa 22 Dez 2007 22:26:36 CET

Hallo TeamStasiopfer, Freunde, Bekannte und Besucher dieser Website. Ich wünsche Euch allen, ein frohes und glückliches Weihnachtsfest& und ein gesundes Neues Jahr 2008. Vielen Dank an das Team-Stasiopfer! Für Ihr aufopferisches Engagement ,Aufarbeitung Stasi- DDR-Vergangenheit. Gruß, Manfred Kriegel (Hoss60)

Admin Kommentar:

Auch wir wünschen unseren Lesern ein besinnliches Weihnachtsfest und ein erfolgreiches 2008!

Es gibt 2194 Gästebucheinträge.  
→ (E.—151) Microsoft MyLifeBits,  
Gordon Bell/Jim Gemmell, 2002–2007

(C)82-83



# Death by Photoshop, Ruben Pater, 7. Juli 2016

↓ (C.—.-85)

In George Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-Four*, the protagonist is a government employee in a totalitarian state. His job is to delete references from the media of people that have been arrested or killed, by rewriting news articles and altering photographs.

Orwell's dystopia became a reality in the Soviet Union in the 1940s, wherein deleting people from images and official records happened on a regular basis to enemies of the state. Retouching photographs to remove people has not only been done by totalitarian regimes, but what makes these cases poignant is that the deleted persons in these examples had personal relations with the leaders that ordered to have them erased from history.

## *The Gang's Not There*

After Mao's death in 1976, a memorial ceremony at Tinanmen square was held. In the official photography four Chinese Communist Part officials were removed, known as the Gang of Four, one of whom was Mao's wife. They were arrested one month after Mao's death when a power struggle erupted in the communist party.<sup>1</sup>

← (C.-84.—) Tank Man/Unknown Rebel,  
Jeff Widener, Tian'anmen Massaker, 5. Juni 1989

## *The Deleter is Deleted*

The left photo was taken in 1937 by the Moscow canal featuring Stalin in the centre and Nikolai Yezhov on the right. As head of the communist party internal affairs, Yezhov oversaw arrests and executions through falsifying evidence. When Yezhov himself fell out of Stalin's favour in 1940, he was executed and removed from archives.

→ (C.-86.—) Auf dem Berliner Reichstag,  
Jewgeni Chaldej, Berlin, 2. Mai 1945

## *Kim's Uncle*

The second most powerful man in North Korea, Jang Song-Thaek, was found guilty of treason in 2013. Not only was he one of Kim Jong-un's closest advisors, he was also his uncle. He was abruptly accused of counter-revolutionary activities and executed. The images are stills from the state documentary 'The Great Comrade'. The right images aired after his execution, and Jang Song-Thaek (circled in red) vanished by cropping and retouching.

1. Farid, Hany, *Digital Image Forensics*, Dartmouth College, 2012.



→ (C.-88.—) The Great Comrade, KCTV,  
Originalausstrahlung 7. Oktober 2013/  
Wiederholungssendung 7. Dezember 2013

(C)86-87



(C)88-89



# This Person Does Not Exist, Phillip Wang, Februar 2019

↓ (C.—.-91)

Imagined by a GAN (generative adversarial network)

StyleGAN2 (Dec 2019) - Karras et al. and Nvidia

Don't panic. Learn how it works [1] [2] [3]

Help this AI continue to dream | Contact me

Code for training your own [original] [simple] [light]

Art • Cats • Horses • Chemicals

Another

← (C.-90.—) Unbekannte Person,

Entstehungszeit: 22.06.2021, 21:15:29 CET,

→ (D.—.117) Chem. Speicherung von

digitalen Informationen auf DNA,

Robert N. Grass, 30. Januar 2015

(C)90-91



← (C.-92.—) Unbekannte Person,  
Entstehungszeit: 23.06.2021, 19:32:16 CET

(C)92-93



← (C.-94.—) Unbekannte Person,  
Entstehungszeit: 23.06.2021, 19:30:20 CET

(C)94-95



← (C.96.—) Unbekannte Person,  
Entstehungszeit: 23.06.2021, 19:33:33 CET

(C)96-97



← (C.98.—) Unbekannte Person,  
Entstehungszeit: 22.06.2021, 21:14:24 CET

(C)98-99

 $\psi = 1$  $\psi = 0.7$  $\psi = 0.5$  $\psi = 0$  $\psi = -0.5$  $\psi = -1$ 

← (C.100.—) "Mean-Face"/"Anti-Face",  
Tero Karras et al., 29.03.2019\*

\*Figure 8. The effect of truncation trick as a function of style scale  $\psi$ . When we fade  $\psi \rightarrow 0$ , all faces converge to the “mean” face of FFHQ. This face is similar for all trained networks, and the interpolation towards it never seems to cause artifacts. By applying negative scaling to styles, we get the corresponding opposite or “anti-face”. It is interesting that various high-level attributes often flip between the opposites, including viewpoint, glasses, age, coloring, hair length, and often gender.



← (C.102.—) Trainingsdatenset des StyleGAN  
Netzwerk, Tero Karras et al., 29.03.2019\*\*

\*\*Figure 12. Uncurated set of images produced by our  
style-based generator (config F) with the LSUN CAT  
dataset at 2562. FID computed for 50K images was 8.53.

ERFASSUNGS UNION  
SCHNÜFFELREPUBLIK  
DEUTSCHLAND



ÜBERWACHUNGS  
PASS



# Einführung des neuen Bio-iPass, [maha@elitas.com](mailto:maha@elitas.com), 24. Oktober 2005

↓ (C.—.105)

Wir drucken hier das Interview ab, das unsere Korrespondentin Cornelia C. Cortschloss mit der Bundesministerin für Inneres, Justiz und Heimatschutz Gertrud Backstein über die am 1. Juni 2017 bevorstehende Einführung des neuen Bio-iPasses führte.

← (C.104.—) Sonderausgabe zur Vorstellung  
des deutschen ePass, Chaos Computer Club,  
Bd. 87, 24. Oktober 2005

*CCC: Frau Backstein, in wenigen Tagen, nämlich am 1. Juni 2017, soll der neue iPass der zweiten Generation, der Bio-iPass, obligatorisch eingeführt werden. Welche Neuerungen bringt er mit sich?*

GB: Nach der breiten Akzeptanz, auf die die erste Generation des implanted Passports, kurz iPass getroffen ist, lassen wir das erfolgreiche Konzept eines in den Körper seines Trägers implantierten Reisepasses fast völlig unverändert. Dennoch gibt es eine sehr wichtige Verbesserung: Der Chip bezieht auch Informationen aus den Körperzellen seines Trägers, sodaß im Todesfall ein sogenanntes Death Bit gesetzt wird und das Überwachungsgerät feststellen kann, daß der Träger verstorben ist. Leider ist es noch nicht möglich, den Chip auch zur Krankendiagnostik oder für Alkoholkontrollen zu verwenden. Dies ist das Ziel zukünftiger Entwicklungen.

*CCC: Welchen Vorteil hat dann diese Technik, wenn nur der Tod des Trägers festgestellt werden kann?*

GB: Wir konnten in der Vergangenheit Fälle beobachten, in denen abgetrennte Körperteile mit dem Chip zur Identifikation verwendet wurden. Dies wird mit dem neuen Bio-iPass nicht mehr möglich sein.

(C)104–105

# Waldarbeiter...



## ...oder S-Klasse Fahrer?

Biometrische Systeme zur Personenidentifizierung bergen Risiken für ihre Nutzer. Dies mußte kürzlich ein malayischer S-Klasse Besitzer erfahren, als Diebe ihm nicht nur sein Fahrzeug nahmen, sondern ihm mit einer Machete auch den Zeigefinger abhackten, um die mit einem Fingerabdruck-Scanner verbundene Wegfahrsperre zu überwinden.

Dieses und andere Risiken betreffen demnächst auch bei uns Reisepaß- und Personal-ausweisbesitzer, Edeka-Kunden und alle anderen, die nichts zu verbergen haben.

Über die Risiken und Nebenwirkungen von biometrischen Systemen beschweren Sie sich bei Ihrem Bundesinnenminister.

*CCC: Aber die Presse berichtete doch unlängst, daß ein Träger des neuen iPasses beim Grenzübertritt festgenommen wurde, weil der iPass anzeigen, daß er schon tot sei.*

GB: Wie Sie wissen, erlag die fragliche Person den Verletzungen, die sie sich bei ihrer Festnahme zugezogen hatte. Deshalb konnte nicht ermittelt werden, ob überhaupt ein Fehler vorlag. Ich gehe jedoch nach wie vor davon aus, daß der iPass nach seiner Implantation nicht mehr verändert werden kann.

← (C.106.—) Fiktive Mercedes Werbeanzeige,  
Chaos Computer Club (CCC), Bd. 87, 2005, S. 11

*CCC: In der Vergangenheit wurde kritisiert, daß die Daten auf dem Chip unzureichend verschlüsselt sind. Wird sich mit dem neuen iPass-Chip auf diesem Gebiet etwas ändern?*

GB: Nein, der bisherige Verschlüsselungsstandard bleibt bestehen. Inzwischen wird der iPass für viele Sekundär-anwendungen zur Identifikation verwendet; er ist Kredit-karte, Autoschlüssel, Payback- und Gesundheitskarte zugleich. Das macht ja gerade seine große Akzeptanz aus! Wir wollten – schon aus Kostengründen – darauf nicht verzichten, so viele Partner wie möglich in das Unter-nehmen iPass einzubinden. Die Bevölkerung will eine allgemeine Nutzbarkeit des iPasses. Das hier die Bedenken der Datenschützer einmal zurücktreten müssen, ist bedauerlich, aber unvermeidlich.

*CCC: Datenschutzverbände wie der Chaos Computer Club oder auch die Datenschutzbeauftragte haben doch...*

GB: Ach, kommen Sie mir doch nicht mit diesen ewig gestrigen Bedenkenträgern. Angesichts der Bedrohung durch den Terror sind solche Bedenken lebensgefährlich und stehen dem Aufbau eines modernen, bürokratiefreien Staats entgegen.

*CCC: Die Akzeptanz des iPasses ist gesunken, seit er obligatorisch in die Nasenscheidewand implantiert wird. Wollen Sie an der umstrittenen Lösung festhalten?*



# Überwacht leben mit dem ePass



Weitere Informationen finden Sie unter:

**[www.ccc.de/epass/](http://www.ccc.de/epass/)**

- Erfassung der Fingerabdrücke aller deutschen Paßinhaber
- Elektronische Speicherung von personenbezogenen biometrischen Daten
- Funkchip zur besseren Überwachung
- Demnächst: Biometrische Personalausweise

GB: Die Implantation in die Nasenscheidewand ist ohne äußere Narben möglich, was einem verbreiteten Wunsch entgegenkommt. Wir sehen es als notwendig an, daß der Chip in einem unverdeckten Bereich des Gesichts implantiert ist, da somit keine Möglichkeit besteht, ihn mit Isolationsmaterial zu verdecken und darüber einen anderen Chip anzubringen. Außerdem ist die Nasenscheidewand groß genug, um auch noch zum Beispiel einen Chip mit einem iVisum anzubringen.

*CCC: Ist es nicht möglich, das iVisum auf dem iPass zu integrieren?*

GB: Leider nicht, da andere Staaten wie zum Beispiel die USA auf eine völlig andere Technologie setzen. Als sich Bayern nach der Aufnahme der Türkei in die EU aus dieser zurückzog und ein US-Bundesstaat wurde, war es nötig, eine schnelle Lösung für die Visumsfrage zu finden, um Grenzformalitäten zu vermeiden, denn eine neue deutsch-deutsche Grenze sollte unbedingt vermieden werden. Daher wurde das US-amerikanische iVisum auch in Europa in großer Zahl implantiert.

*CCC: Als sich die Niederlande den USA als Bundesstaat anschlossen, wurde kein spezielles iVisum eingeführt.*

GB: Bayern ist ja nicht Holland! Wir wollten nicht ganz Deutschland auf US-Standards umstellen, zumal dieser Standard keinerlei Verschlüsselung vorsieht. Den gläsernen Bürger wollte hierzulande niemand.

*CCC: Aber mit dem iVisum für Bayern ist doch dieser Standard neben dem deutschen auch sehr verbreitet.*

GB: Niemand ist verpflichtet, sich ein iVisum implantieren zu lassen...

← (C.108.—) Parodie des Bundesministerium, Chaos Computer Club, Bd. 87, 2005, S. 45

*CCC: ...einen iPass aber doch!*

GB: Sicher! Der iPass ist ja schon in der ersten Generation seit über einem Jahr obligatorisch, und das ist auch gut so! Allein der Rückgang der Kriminalität ist enorm! Die



Vereinfachung von Kontrollen ist für die Bürgerinnen und Bürger sehr bequem. Nicht mal bei Verkehrskontrollen muß mehr angehalten werden!

*CCC: Aber auch die Zahl der Kontrollen hat sich vervielfacht, ja potenziert! Wird Deutschland zum Überwachungsstaat?*

GB: Nun lassen Sie die Kirche mal im Dorf, Frau Curtsschluss! Unser iPass ist ein Exportschlager. Inzwischen wird er weltweit eingesetzt und ist zum Synonym von Reisefreiheit, ja von Freiheit schlechthin geworden. Kontrollen waren gestern! Heute erledigen das unsere Autobahn-Mautbrücken gleich mit. Und wenn Sie am Strand Ihren Drink bezahlen wollen, müssen Sie nicht mehr Ihre Kreditkarte aus dem Bikini ziehen. Ihr Wunsch wird Ihnen buchstäblich von den Augen – oder besser – von der Nase abgelesen. Das ist doch eine Freiheit, die sich jeder nehmen will!

→ (E.—161) Dear DARPA Diary,  
William Safire, 5. Juni 2003

*CCC: Der iPass wird aber auch in vielen umstrittenen Bereichen eingesetzt; ich denke da an DRM, Anwesenheitskontrollen am Arbeitsplatz oder in Schulen und Universitäten.*

GB: Wissen Sie, DRM war in dem Augenblick akzeptiert, wo es bequem mit dem iPass umgesetzt werden konnte. Raubkopierer gibt es seither nicht mehr; außerdem ist die Arbeitslosigkeit zurückgegangen, seit Schwarzarbeit praktisch unmöglich geworden ist, weil jeder Arbeiter sofort identifiziert werden kann. Ich werte das als Erfolg unserer Politik.

*CCC: Aber die Gegner des iPesses beklagen den totalen Verlust der Privatsphäre!*

GB: Auch seine Gegner nutzen seine Vorteile! Ich denke, daß von einem Verlust der Privatsphäre gar keine Rede sein kann: Viele Computerprogramme erlauben nur noch Benutzern mit registriertem iPass Zugang zu persönlichen Daten. Der Schutz persönlicher Daten ist doch ein unbestreitbarer Vorteil.



*CCC: Es sei denn, jemand kann die Identität eines iPasses stehlen.*

GB: Das ist schon technisch unmöglich. Gefälschte iPässe sind und bleiben Science Fiction!



(D)  
Konservierung  
des Mensch



# Chem. Speicherung von digitalen Infor- mationen auf DNA, Robert N. Grass, 30. Januar 2015

↓ (D.—.117)

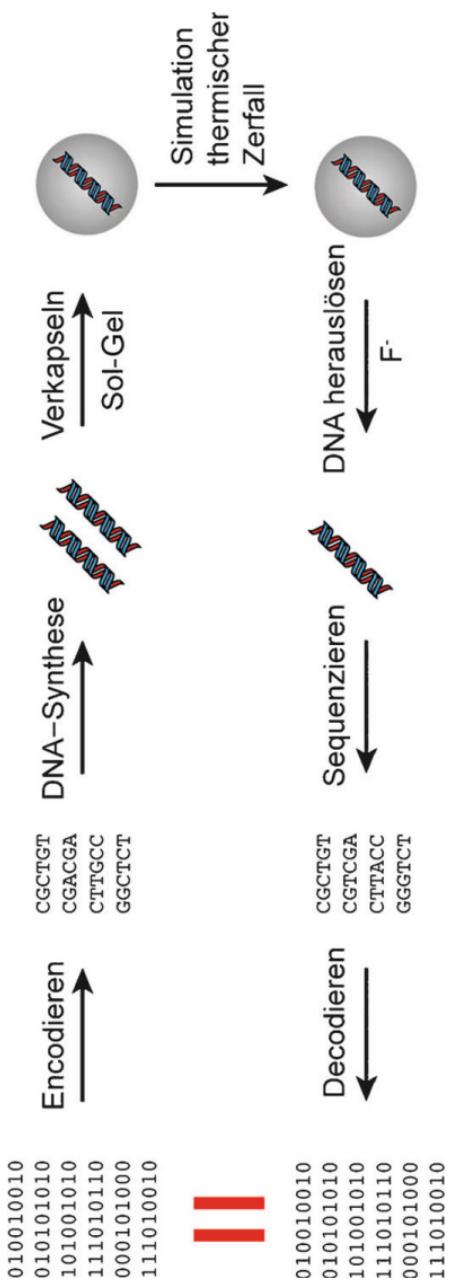
**Abstract:** Auf Papier gedruckte oder auf Mikrofilm projizierte Information kann mehr als 500 Jahre überdauern. Die Speicherung von digitaler Information über Zeiträume über 50 Jahre stellt hingegen eine große Herausforderung dar. Hier zeigen wir, dass digitale Information auf DNA gespeichert werden kann und auch nach wesentlich längeren Zeiträumen wieder fehlerfrei auslesbar ist. Um eine Wiederherstellung der gespeicherten Information zu gewährleisten, wurde DNA in eine anorganische Matrix eingeschlossen. Zusätzlich dazu wurden fehlerkorrigierende Codes verwendet, um während der Lagerung entstehende Fehler zu beheben. Hierfür codierten wir 83 Kilobytes an Information in 4991 DNA-Segmente, die jeweils 158 Nukleotide lang waren und in einer  $SiO_2$ -Matrix eingeschlossen wurden. Beschleunigte Alterungsprozesse wurden simuliert, um die Zerfallskinetik der DNA zu untersuchen. Es zeigte sich, dass die Daten in DNA unter verschiedensten Bedingungen Jahrhunderte lang archiviert werden können. Die ursprüngliche Information konnte selbst nach einwöchiger Lagerung bei 708C noch fehlerfrei wiederhergestellt werden. Dies ist thermisch äquivalent zu einer Lagerung in Zentraleuropa über einem Zeitraum von ca. 2000 Jahren.

← (D.116.—) Aufnahme einer DNA Struktur,  
Elektronenmikroskop, Unbekannt, 22. März 2007

**P**rähistorische Informationen in der Form von Höhlenmalereien, alte Inschriften, Gravuren in Gold oder mittelalterliche Texte stellen wichtige Zeugnisse unserer Vergangenheit dar. Ein Beispiel ist das Palimpsest des Archimedes aus dem zehnten Jahrhundert, das die einzige bekannte Kopie der „Methodenlehre“ beinhaltet und einen Meilenstein in der Entwicklung der Geometrie und modernen Algebra darstellt. Dieses Buch überdauerte mehr als 1000 Jahre und wurde 1998 auf einen Wert von mehr als zwei Millionen USD geschätzt. Angesichts dieses Wertes scheint es eher überraschend, dass derzeitig nur wenige Projekte zur Entwicklung von langlebigen Speichern für digitale Daten vorhanden sind (z.B. MDisc, Syylex). Des Weiteren ist die Halbwertszeit von Informationen seit der Umstellung von analogen auf digitale Speichermedien drastisch gesunken.<sup>[1]</sup>

Herkommliche Speichermedien, wie z.B. optische oder magnetische Datenträger sind für die Langzeitspeicherung von Daten (>50 Jahre) nicht zuverlässig genug.<sup>[2]</sup> Zudem benötigt die Entwicklung besserer Datenträger lange Testphasen, die die

(D)116–117



aktuellen Produktentwicklungszyklen bei weitem überschreiten. DNA ist das einzige Speichermedium, für das echte Langzeitdaten aus der Archäologie zur Verfügung stehen. Kürzlich wurde jeweils 300 000 Jahre alte mitochondriale DNA von Bären und Menschen sequenziert.<sup>[3]</sup> Zudem findet DNA Verwendung als Codierungssprache in den Bereichen der Forensik,<sup>[4]</sup> Produktmarkierung<sup>[5]</sup> und im DNA-Computing.<sup>[6]</sup> Folglich wurden bereits mehrere Methoden entwickelt, um Informationen in DNA zu speichern.<sup>[4]</sup> Bisherige Herangehensweisen sind jedoch nicht zuverlässig, da sie mit entstehenden Fehlern nicht umgehen können. Des Weiteren schlagen sie keine (physikalische) Lösung zur Lagerung von DNA vor, um die Stabilität der Informationen über viele Jahre zu gewährleisten.

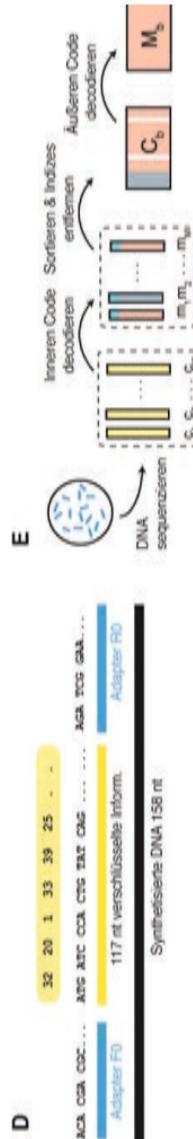
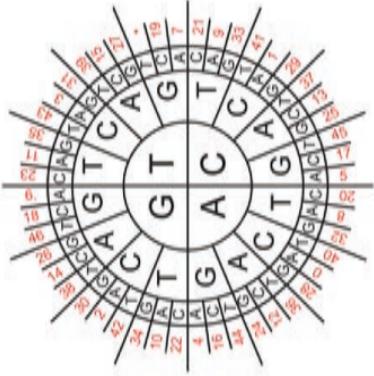
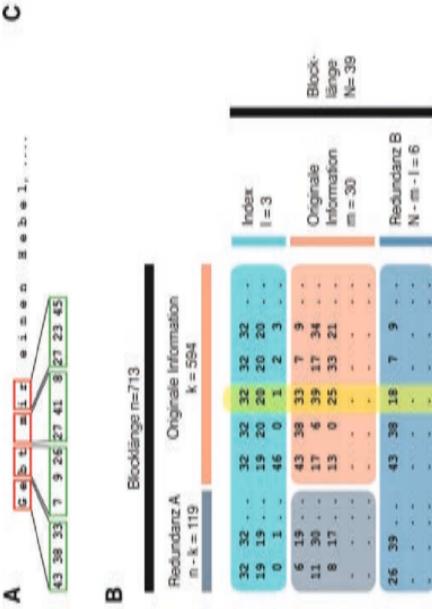
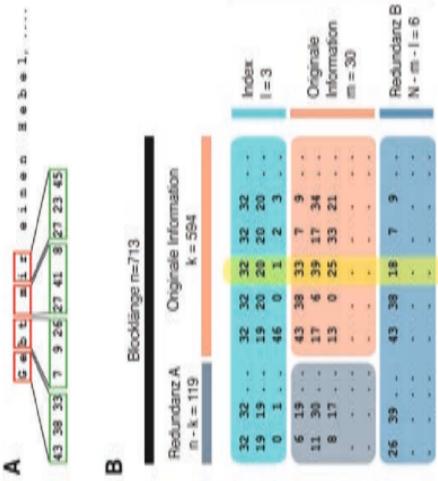
Zur Bewältigung dieser Probleme kombinierten wir ein fehlerkorrigierendes Informations-Codierungs-Schema mit einer bereits etablierten Methode zur Lagerung von DNA in „synthetischen Fossilien“ (Schema 1).

### ← (D.118.—) Verkapselung und Decodierung von DNA in Siliciumdioxidmatrizen, Grass, 2015

Die dazugehörigen Experimente zeigen, dass nur durch die Kombination der beiden Konzepte Informationen selbst nach einer Millionen Jahre langer Lagerung in der „Svalbard Global Seed Vault“ (bei  $-18^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) vollständig wiederhergestellt werden könnten. Da die Synthese und Sequenzierung von langen DNA-Strängen technisch nur schwer möglich ist, werden die Daten auf viele kurze Segmente geschrieben. Diese können nicht geometrisch angeordnet werden, wodurch sich das Schreiben und Lesen von Daten auf DNA von herkömmlichen Speichermedien wie z.B. Festplatten unterscheidet. Zudem treten beim Schreiben, Lagern und Ablesen (Sequenzieren) der DNA Fehler auf. Einzelne Basen sind fehlerhaft, zudem gehen ganze Sequenzen verloren. In klassischen Speichermedien werden fehlerkorrigierende Codes verwendet, mit denen die Information durch das Hinzufügen von Redundanz geschützt wird. Die Redundanz wird so gewählt, dass alle Fehler, die während der Benutzung oder Lagerung der Daten auftreten, korrigiert werden können. Aufgrund der spezifischen Anforderungen an die Lagerung von DNA mussten bereits existierende Algorithmen entsprechend modifiziert und angepasst werden: Einzelne Sequenzen wurden mit Indizes versehen und mit zwei unabhängigen fehlerkorrigierenden (Reed-Solomon) Codes verknüpft. (Abbildung 1; siehe Hintergrundinformationen für Code-Design und Parameterwahl).

### → (D.120.—) Verschlüsselung/Übersetzung eines 83 Kilobyte großen Textes, Grass, 2015

Der entwickelte Algorithmus wurde physikalisch getestet, indem wir den Text aus zwei alten Dokumenten auf DNA speicherten: Der Schweizer Bundesbrief von 1291 und die englische Übersetzung von „Archimedes‘ Methodenlehre von Mechanischen Sätzen“. Der vollständige (nicht komprimierte) Text besitzt eine Größe von 83 Kilobytes und wurde wie in Abbildung 1 gezeigt codiert. Dadurch entstanden 4991 Sequenzen zu je 117 Nukleotiden, an die zusätzlich Primer angebracht wurden (Totallänge von 158 nt), um eine schnelle und indizierte Vorbereitung der Sequenzdatenbank für die Sequenzierung zu ermöglichen. Die einzelnen Sequenzen wurden mithilfe von Mikroarray-Technologie (CustomArray)<sup>[6]</sup> synthetisiert, anschließend durch eine benutzerdefinierte PCR-Methode (Polymerasekettenreaktion) für das Sequenzieren



vorbereitet und unter Verwendung der Illumina-MiSeq-Plattform abgelesen (siehe Hintergrundinformationen für experimentelle Details). Beim Ablesen der Sequenzen musste der innere Code durchschnittlich 0.7 Fehler pro Sequenz ausgleichen. Der äußere Code musste zusätzlich einen Verlust von 0.3% der gesamten Sequenzen kompensieren und 0.4% der Sequenzen korrigieren. Dies ermöglichte eine vollständige und fehlerfreie Rückgewinnung der ursprünglich gespeicherten Information.

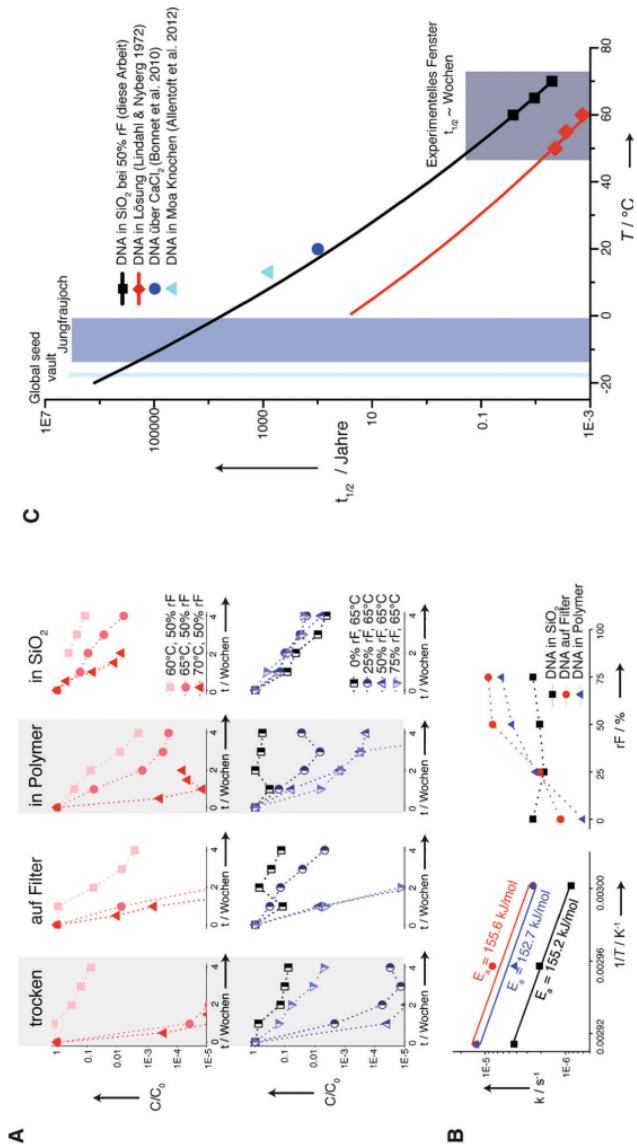
Dieses Experiment zeigt, dass digitale Information zuverlässig auf DNA gespeichert werden kann. Unser nächstes Experiment sollte zeigen, dass DNA tatsächlich für extrem lange Zeiträume als Speicher verwendet werden kann. Dies ist nicht selbstverständlich, da DNA in Lösung innerhalb einiger Jahre zerfällt.<sup>[10]</sup> Um herauszufinden, ob gelagerte DNA im festen Zustand stabiler ist,<sup>[11]</sup> testeten wir die Stabilität des Oligo-Pools mit 4991 Elementen anhand von drei zuvor etablierten Trockenlagerungstechnologien in beschleunigten Alterungstests (Abbildung 2).

### → (D.122.—) Alterungstests verschiedener Trockenlagerungstechnologien, Grass, 2015

Die Lagerungstechnologien bestehen aus einem imprägnierten Filterpapier,<sup>[9]</sup> einem Biopolymer, das den glasartigen Zustand der DNA in Samen und Sporen nachahmt,<sup>[10]</sup> und einem „synthetischen Silicat-Fossil“, das auf einer in unserer Gruppe entwickelten Methode basiert.<sup>[11]</sup> Verglichen mit der Lagerung von trockener DNA ohne zusätzliches Hilfsmittel verlängern alle drei Methoden die Haltbarkeit der DNA beträchtlich. Durch die Temperaturabhängigkeit der Zerfallsgeschwindigkeit und unter der Annahme einer Zerfallsreaktion erster Ordnung konnten Arrhenius-Aktivierungsenergien ( $E_a$ ) berechnet werden, die für alle drei Lagerungsmethoden annähernd gleich sind ( $155 \pm 2 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ ; siehe Hintergrundinformationen für Details). Die Aktivierungsenergie liegt dabei im Bereich der vor kurzem publizierten Einzelstrangbruch-Kinetik von DNA in trockener Lagerung ( $E_a = 158 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ )<sup>[8]</sup> und unterscheidet sich beträchtlich von der bisher bekannten Zersetzungskinetik von DNA in Lösung ( $105\text{--}120 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ ).<sup>[7]</sup> Obwohl die Aktivierungsenergien für die drei Aufbewahrungsmethoden nahezu identisch sind, unterscheiden sich die einzelnen Zerfallsgeschwindigkeiten deutlich. Die Zerfallsreaktion von getrockneter DNA in Abhängigkeit von der Luftfeuchtigkeit kann folgendermaßen ausgedrückt werden:

$$\frac{dc_{\text{DNA}}}{dt} = k_0 \cdot (c_{\text{H}_2\text{O}})^n \cdot e^{\frac{-E_a}{RT}} \cdot c_{\text{DNA}} = A \cdot e^{\frac{-E_a}{RT}} \cdot c_{\text{DNA}}$$

wobei der beobachtete Faktor A den präexponentiellen Arrhenius-Faktor  $k_0$  und den Effekt des Wassers ( $c_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}^n$ ) beschreibt. Basierend auf den identischen Aktivierungsenergien könnte man daraus schließen, dass sich die DNA in allen Lagerungsmatrizen nach demselben Einzelstrangbruchmechanismus zersetzt<sup>[11, 16]</sup> und sich die einzelnen Zerfallsgeschwindigkeiten nur aufgrund der Lagerungstemperatur und der Wasserkonzentration in der unmittelbaren Nähe der DNA-Moleküle unterscheiden. (Es lässt sich vermuten, dass sich Wasser an die DNA-Moleküle innerhalb der Biopolymere anlagert, und selbst wenn DNA in Siliciumdioxid eingeschlossen ist, wird sie noch mit Wassermolekülen assoziiert sein.) Die Daten in Abbildung 2 zeigen deutlich, dass die anorganische Lagerungsmethode (DNA in Siliciumdioxid) die beste DNA-



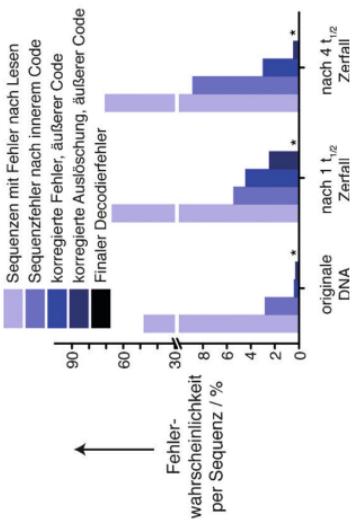
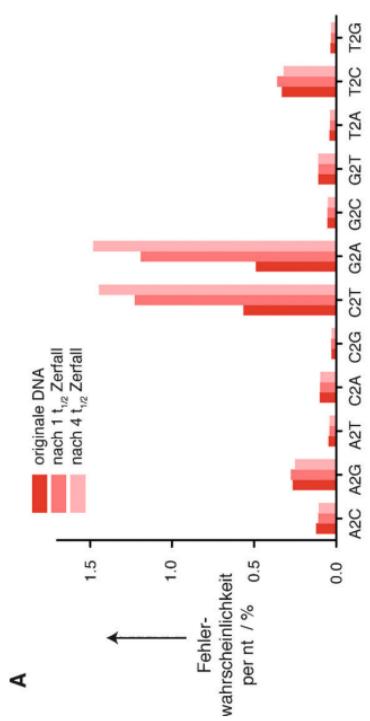
Konservierungsmethode darstellt, da sie die geringste lokale Wasserkonzentration aufweist. Eine anorganische Schicht trennt zudem die DNA-Moleküle von der Umgebung, und dadurch wird der Zerfall nicht von der Luftfeuchtigkeit der Lagerungsumgebung beeinflusst. Für eine Langzeitlagerung ist dies von großer Bedeutung, da Lagerstätten ohne Feuchtigkeit schwer aufrechtzuerhalten sind. Im Gegensatz dazu können alterungshemmende Faktoren wie Kälte (beispielsweise Permafrost) und der Ausschluss von Licht für längere Zeit ohne Energieaufwand verwirklicht werden. Das Lagerungsverfahren in Siliciumdioxid weist außerdem einen außergewöhnlichen Schutz der DNA gegenüber Oxidation auf (siehe Behandlung mit reaktiven Sauerstoffspezies in den Hintergrundinformationen). Ein weiterer Schutz gegenüber Licht kann durch den Einsatz einer Titandioxid-Schicht erzielt werden.<sup>[17]</sup>

In fossilen Knochen hat DNA die größte Überlebenschance, wenn sie in Apatit/Kollagen-Strukturen<sup>[13]</sup> oder in Kristallaggregaten<sup>[14]</sup> eingeschlossen ist. Diese Strukturen schützen die DNA vor der Umwelt und Feuchtigkeit, ähnlich zur Einkapselung der DNA im anorganischen Siliciumdioxid, welche wir hier verwendet haben. Werden die in Abbildung 2 gezeigten Zerfallsdaten der DNA für tiefere Temperaturen extrapoliert, stimmen sie sehr gut mit der Zerfallsgeschwindigkeit von Moa-Fossilien überein, welche Allentoft et al. anhand von bis zu 8000 Jahren alten Knochen untersucht haben.<sup>[12]</sup> Des Weiteren stimmen die Daten auch mit den kürzlich bestimmten Zerfallsdaten von trocken gelagerter DNA überein (32 Wochen Lagerung; Punkt 4 in Bonnet et al.<sup>[8]</sup>). Diese Stabilität erklärt zudem den Erfolg der Sequenzierung von DNA aus 300 000 Jahre alten Knochenproben (siehe Diskussion in den Hintergrundinformationen). Daraus wird ersichtlich, dass in beiden Fällen (DNA in Knochen und DNA in Siliciumdioxid) der Zerfall an Informationen derselben Kinetik folgt. Die beschleunigten Alterungstests von DNA in Siliciumdioxid ahnen dabei den langzeitigen Zerfall von DNA in fossilen Knochen nach.

Im Folgenden wollen wir zeigen, dass in synthetischer DNA gespeicherte Information selbst nach beträchtlicher thermischer Behandlung immer noch korrekt ausgelesen werden kann. Hierfür wurde DNA in Siliciumdioxid für eine halbe sowie für eine ganze Woche bei 70 °C gelagert und anschließend sequenziert. Die Daten wurden dann nach dem vorherigen Schema (Abbildung 1) rekonstruiert. Die zwei erhaltenen Datenpunkte entsprechen dem Zerfall der DNA zu ca. einer bzw. vier Halbwertszeiten. Auch wenn in diesen thermisch behandelten Proben beide (innere und äußere) fehlerkorrigierende Codes signifikant mehr Fehler korrigieren mussten als in den thermisch unbehandelten Proben, konnte in beiden Fällen die Information ohne Fehler wiederhergestellt werden (Abbildung 3).

→ (D.124.—) Statistik zur Entschlüsselung und  
Fehlerkorrektur der DNA-Codes, Grass, 2015

Die Möglichkeit, Ursprungsdaten aus DNA noch nach 4 Halbwertszeiten fehlerfrei auslesen zu können, entspricht nach Abbildung 2c der Lagerung von DNA in Zürich (9.4 °C) für 2000 Jahre oder für den am kältesten, ganzjährlich zugänglichen Punkt in der Schweiz (Jungfraujoch, 3471 m.ü.M) bis zu 100 000 Jahre. Die Daten sagen zudem voraus, dass digitale Information in eingekapselter DNA in Siliciumdioxid für mehr als 2 Millionen Jahre im Global Seed Vault bei –18 °C gespeichert werden kann.



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# **CLONAIID™: Pioneers in Human Cloning, Rael, 2006**

## History

↓ (D.—127)

CLONAIID™, the first human cloning company in the world, was founded in February 1997, by RAEL and a group of investors who created the Valiant Venture Ltd Corporation based in the Bahamas. In the first couple of years CLONAIID™ has already received enormous media coverage. However, due to the pressure mounted on the Bahamas government by French journalists, Valiant Venture Ltd was cancelled as government representatives were thinking the laboratories would be established on the Bahamas Island. Meanwhile, the list of serious potential customers had grown to more than 250 people! Therefore, during the year 2000, Rael decided to hand over the CLONAIID™ project to Dr. Brigitte Boisselier, a Raelian Bishop, in order for her to start working on actually cloning the first human being with a team of well-trained scientists. Dr. Boisselier has PhD degrees in physical and biomolecular chemistry. In her last job she was a marketing director for a large chemical company in France.

In the summer of 2000, an American couple that wanted to help develop this technology in order for them to have a baby contacted Dr. Boisselier. They were the first major investors funding the equipment and the laboratory needed and CLONAIID™'s first human cloning laboratory was set up in early 2001.

In the summer of 2001, following several visits from U.S. government representatives in our facilities, CLONAIID™ decided to pursue its human cloning project in another country where human cloning is legal.

← (D.126.—) Versammlung von Raëlianern,  
carmenslade, DooDah Parade, Pasadena, 2009

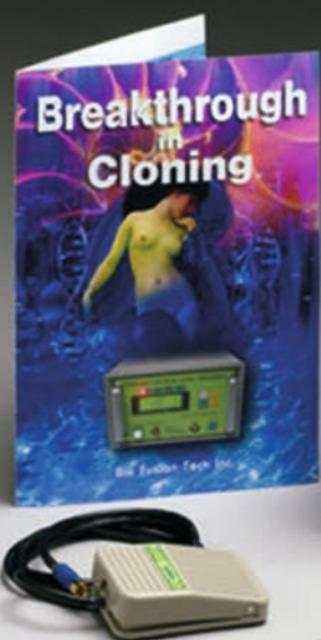
## Services

Clonaid™ is the world's leading provider of reproductive human cloning services. Eve, the first cloned baby, was born Dec. 26, 2002, thanks to our team of highly skilled scientists. Since then, we've been able to help a number of patients have their own children through our cloning technology.

### **Clonaid™ can help you:**

- If you're sterile and have lost hope of having the child you dream of.
- If you're homosexual and deeply desire a child who would carry your own genes.

**(D)126-127**



- If you've just lost – or are about to lose – a beloved family member and would like to see an identical twin of that person begin a new life.
- If you're HIV+ and want to have a child that would be your genetic twin – without infecting either the baby or your partner with the virus.
- If you simply want to be cloned, whatever your reasons may be.

**Here's an overview of the process steps:**

1. First, fill out our contact form.
2. One of our representatives will contact you to discuss your situation and goals.
3. Our medical team will evaluate your case. If your application is approved, we will make arrangements to obtain cells from the cell donor (the person who is to be cloned).
4. Over the next several weeks, the donor cells will be optimized for nuclear transfer, the “cloning” step of the process.
5. We then retrieve eggs from either the patient or an egg donor and proceed with the nuclear transfer using the donor cells taken earlier.
6. After several days, the clone embryo will be implanted in the patient’s womb (or that of the surrogate mother).
7. The patient (or surrogate mother) will carry the fetus to term through a normal nine-month pregnancy.
8. The baby, a genetic twin or “clone” of the cell donor, will be delivered and a new human life – that of the desired child – will begin!

← (D.128.—) RMX2010: Embryonic Cell Fusion Machine, Klonerät, Clonaid, 2002

Human cloning is a safe reproductive choice, and our success rate is similar to those of other assisted reproduction techniques!



# Alcor A-2219

## Michael Miller,

## Alcor Life Extension

## Foundation,

## Dezember 2009

**Timeline:** ↓ (D.—.131)

\*Note: Times are expressed in Eastern Standard Time (EST) to provide context to the narrative

### **Friday, December 11, 2009**

08:16 hrs The SA (Suspended Animation) team landed in Tampa, Florida.  
08:19 hrs A call was placed by CB (Catherine Baldwin) to JC (Jennifer Chapman) to receive instructions on where to obtain dry ice.  
09:16 hrs SA arrived at the dry ice facility.  
11:00 hrs SA arrived at the funeral home. They were advised that the patient would not be ready until mid-afternoon.  
11:30 hrs JC notified CB that the patient was ready to be picked up.  
11:32 hrs The SA team left the funeral home and drove, following the mortuary's driver.  
12:18 hrs The funeral director and the SA team arrived at the ME's (Medical Examiner) office.  
12:20 hrs The bottom of the Ziegler case was lined and the DuaLogR was prepared.  
12:28 hrs The DuaLogR was logging but not yet in the patient.  
12:30 hrs CB called JC for instructions about body bag removal.  
12:35 hrs The patient was transferred to the Ziegler case.

Nasopharyngeal probes were placed and were recording temperatures.

12:40 hrs The patient was loaded into the van.  
← (D.130.—) Transport des Leichnam von  
Patient A-1049, Alcor, 9. Juni 1990, 18:40

12:43 hrs The patient was now en route to the funeral home.  
13:23 hrs The van carrying the patient arrived at the funeral home.  
13:28 hrs The air tray was set up.  
13:56 hrs The patient was covered with 350 lbs of dry ice.  
13:57 hrs The Ziegler case was secured with insulation.  
14:17 hrs The Ziegler case was now completely secured with insulation and a cardboard top.  
14:24 hrs CB notified JC that they were getting pushback from the airlines. CB was working on the matter. She also asked about how to handle the patient's personal effects.

**(D)130-131**



- 14:50 hrs Two coolers were purchased to store dry ice.
- 15:00 hrs The team was advised by the airline that the maximum dry ice amount per package was 5 kg.
- 15:24 hrs An SA team member called the dry ice facility representative to ask if they could meet on Saturday (the next day) at 09:00 hrs to obtain another 200 lbs of dry ice.
- 15:26 hrs CB notified JC that they would have access to the funeral home after hours and would be able to get dry ice shipped over the weekend.
- 16:09 hrs AD informed CB that he reached another airline, confirming with them that 250 lbs of dry ice were allowed on their planes.
- 16:19 hrs CB contacted the airline's Human Remains Department, who explained that they could take 55 lbs of dry ice per package, with a total of 250 lbs per plane at maximum.
- 16:29 hrs This message was relayed to JC, who advised CB to find flights on this airline for Monday, and see if SA would have access to the patient during layovers.
- 16:39 hrs The airline called and they advised that SA would not have access to the patient during layovers unless they booked separate flights. This way the patient could be recovered at the layover and the dry ice could be topped off. Information was obtained about the Monday flights.
- 17:18 hrs The patient's nasopharyngeal temperature was -14.3 °C.
- 19:40 hrs JC e-mailed CB advise her team of the possibly of shipping on another airline.
- 20:00 hrs SA checked on their patient. His nasopharyngeal temperature was -28.8 °C. Another 100 lbs of dry ice were added.
- 20:09 hrs SA notified Alcor of the patient's status, including the addition of the dry ice. SA informed that a third airline would accept 200 kg of dry ice. The patient would be shipped on Monday, three days hence, out of Miami. CB would drive the patient on the coming Monday to Miami.

← (D.132.—) Luftfrachtransport von A-1049,  
Riverside, Kalifornien, Alcor, 10. Juni 1990, 01:45

### Saturday, December 12, 2009

- 08:30 hrs The SA team left the hotel for the dry ice facility.
- 08:50 hrs They arrived at the facility and were informed by the attendant that the door could not be opened, that someone had tried to break in overnight and that a locksmith was en route.
- 09:54 hrs Dry ice was obtained, and then the team left for the funeral home.
- 10:26 hrs The team arrived at the funeral home.
- 10:30 hrs The patient's nasopharyngeal temperature was -75.6 °C. 80 lbs of dry ice were added to the patient's container, which was found free of condensation.
- 12:20 hrs JC called CB to finalize the Miami flight and see if possession of the patient could be taken.

**(D)132-133**



- 13:11 hrs Alcor called to inform SA that the patient could be taken and that he was booked on the 17:00 hrs flight on Monday, December 14, 2009.
- 14:00 hrs A truck was rented in Tampa to accommodate the patient transfer.
- 15:00 hrs CB notified JC that they were leaving the funeral home, and heading for SA.
- 15:10 hrs SA left the funeral home.
- 19:37 hrs The SA team arrived at their facility.
- 19:50 hrs The patient's nasopharyngeal temperature was -77.4 °C. He was topped off with more dry ice.

#### Sunday, December 13, 2009

10:15 hrs The patient's nasopharyngeal temperature was -77.0 °C. Condensation was noted at the bottom of the plastic and in the tray. The plastic sheeting was pulled down when the cardboard cover was placed over the assembly, exposing insulation. Very little sublimation was seen overnight. Dry ice still covered the patient completely and near the top of the Ziegler case. No additional dry ice was added. The plastic sheeting was taped in place. The cardboard cover was left off to dry. The DuaLogR was swapped out with a new one. ← (D.134.—) Transportcontainer von A-1049 gefüllt mit Trockeneis, Alcor, 10. Juni 1990, 04:32

#### Monday, December 14, 2009

- 08:56 hrs The patient's nasopharyngeal temperature was -78.6 °C.
- 10:00 hrs 60 lbs of dry ice was added to the patient's case.
- 12:05 hrs Two SA team members leave for the Miami airport cargo area.
- 12:59 hrs Back at Alcor, the team was working on preparations for the patient transfer for most of the day.
- 13:30 hrs The team arrived at the address of record for the airline cargo office, which was incorrect. Directions were obtained from a local business.
- 13:47 hrs The team arrived at the airline cargo office. Their representative stated that there was no information on the airway bill that said that SA was transporting dry ice. The necessary paperwork was filled out. Matters were delayed because the airline did not have a dry ice label and had to search the warehouse to find one. It was found after over half an hour. The team was cleared to go with this airline.
- 15:01 hrs Two SA team members leave the airline cargo office to return the rental truck.
- 17:00 hrs The team arrived back at the SA facility.

**(D)134-135**



**Monday, December 14, 2009**

*Note: Time zone expressed in Mountain Standard Time (MST)*

**Team Members Present:**

- Aschwin de Wolf
- Hugh Hixon
- Richard Cremeens
- Bonnie Magee
- Steve Harris, M.D.

← (D.136.—) Präperation und Blutauswaschung  
von A-1049, Alcor, 9. Juni 1990, 20:10–20:40

21:00 hrs The team was assembled in the patient care bay (PCB).

22:40 hrs Alcor patient A-2219 arrived at the facility. There was a problem at Air Cargo with the 560 lb shipment. [Unspecified]

22:42 hrs The Ziegler case was too heavy to lift out of the delivery van. Removal of the dry ice was suggested.

22:45 hrs Dry ice was removed from the Ziegler case. The case was then withdrawn from the van and rolled into the PCB on a furniture dolly.

22:48 hrs The pod was cooled with nitrogen vapor. The patient was lifted from the Ziegler case with a hoist.

→ (D.138.—) Grafik des Ganzkörper Dewar  
von Patient A-1049, Alcor, 23. März 1990

22:51 hrs The patient was suspended over the pod; the dry ice and packing were cleared.

22:52 hrs The patient was observed to be frozen with his legs slightly separated. There was also evidence of scalp removal.

22:54 hrs The patient was placed into the sleeping bag with a neuro can over his head. He then was lowered into the pod with a hoist. There was some difficulty fitting the sleeping bag over his shoulders.

22:56 hrs The sleeping bag was now over the neuro can and patient, and the team was working on zipping it up.

22:59 hrs The sleeping bag was zipped up.

23:00 hrs Team members worked to strap the patient to the pod.

23:03 hrs The task of strapping was complete. The pod was cooled with liquid nitrogen ( $\text{LN}_2$ ).

23:04 hrs The pod cover was in place and screwed down by team members.

23:07 hrs The pod cover bolts were tightened, and the hoist was attached to the pod.

23:08 hrs The pod was lifted with the hoist.

23:09 hrs The lift was now clear of the roof opening.

23:10 hrs The dewar was placed under the pod, and then the pod was lowered into the dewar with guidance.

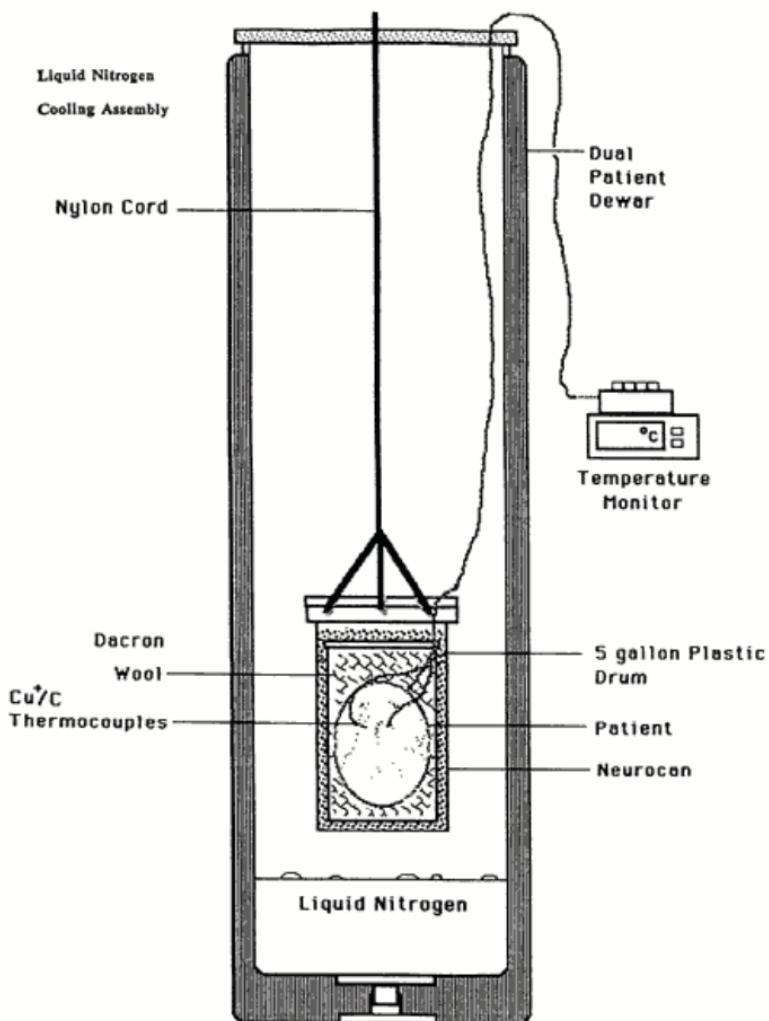
23:11 hrs The pod touched down in the dewar. The hoist bar was removed.

23:12 hrs The fan/fill lid was placed onto the dewar.

23:13 hrs The edges of the dewar's lid were taped to the dewar.

23:17 hrs The taping was complete.

**(D)136-137**



23:19 hrs The fill hose was attached to the dewar lid.

23:20 hrs The fill tank valve was opened.

23:22 hrs The fill was initiated from the computer (PC).

The fan in the dewar was found to be making rattling sounds.

A-2219 cooldown was started.

23:30 hrs The SA thermocouple was noted to have been left in the patient.

23:31 hrs PCB cleanup was underway.

### **Wednesday, December 16, 2009**

12:03 hrs Patient A-2219's shipment temperatures were downloaded and plotted.

### **Thursday, December 17, 2009**

12:57 hrs A cooldown check was performed on the patient.

### **Saturday, December 19, 2009**

Cooldown was complete. Held for equilibrium and fill.

### **Sunday, December 20, 2009**

15:37 hrs The cooldown and fill were now complete.

23:34 hrs The cooldown lid was removed.

### **Monday, December 21, 2009**

17:45 hrs The cooldown data for patient A-2219 was downloaded and plotted.

### **Tuesday, December 22, 2009**

11:15 hrs Patient A-2219 was transferred to BF1.

13:00 hrs The transfer was complete; cleanup underway.

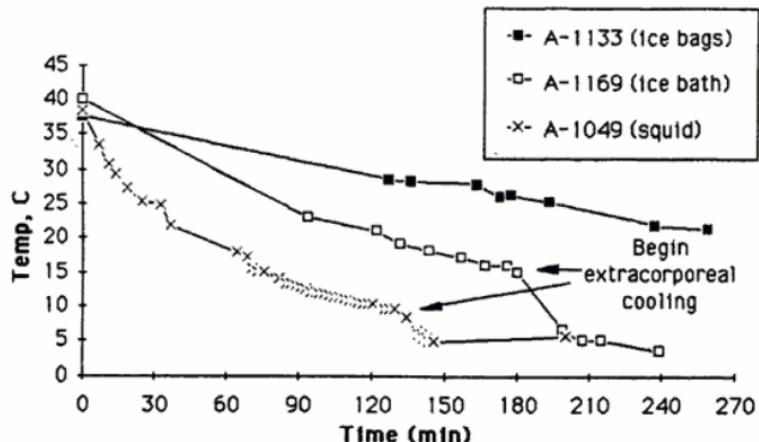
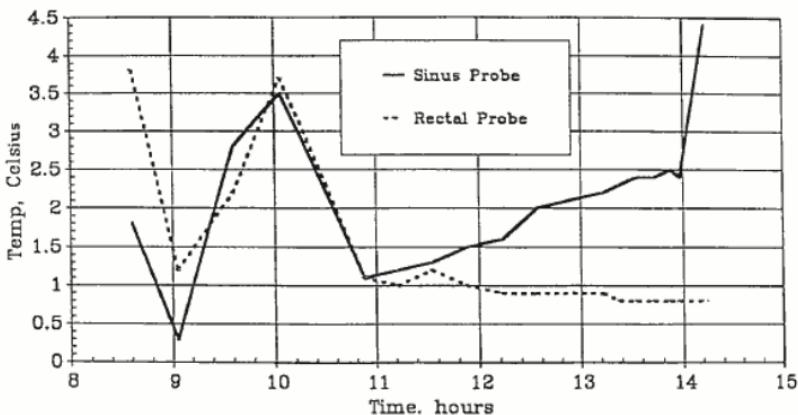
*Note from Author:*

*This case report was written from all available data, on an atypical case where the standard protocols could not apply. Omissions or errors are a result of these conditions and the time span between when this was written and when the events occurred.*

-- End of report --

**(D)138-139**

Time	Blood Pressure	MAP	Pulse (Apical)	Respirations	Observations
6/9/90					
12:00	90/50	103	120	14	LOC 3, extremities mottled
13:00	88/48	101	136	16	Temp. 99.0 axially
14:00	78/46	89	140	16	Temp. 100.1 axially
15:00	68/44	76	128	14	poor capillary filling in nail beds with 2-3 second return
16:00	60/40	67	152	16	Temp. 101 shallow respirations
17:00	50/38	56	140	---	long periods of apnea
17:20	38/--	52	140	---	extremities cool
17:47	0	0	0	0	deanimation



← (D.140.—) Tabellarische Darstellung  
der Vitalparameter von A-1049 bis zum  
Herzstillstand, Alcor, 9. Juni 1990

← (D.140.—) Liniendiagramm der  
Kühltemperatur während des Transports,  
Alcor, 10. Juni 1990

← (D.140.—) Vergleichsansicht verschiedener  
Kühlmethoden anhand von drei Testpatienten,  
Alcor, 9. Juni 1990

(D)140-141



# Origins of Timeship, Stephen A. Valentine, Oktober 2009

↓ (D.—.143)

**WE HAVE LONG BEEN FASCINATED** by immortality, as we see for example in the Greek myths about immortal gods and mortal humans who are occasionally granted immortality.

→ (A.—.-13) *Synopsis HDG 47*, Quirke/  
Andrews, 2018

These tales also contain cautions, as in the story of the Cumean Sibyl who won immortality from Apollo, but neglected to stipulate that she would not age. However, for much of human history, despite thinking about immortality, we have been resigned to aging and death. As with the weather, there was little we could do about it.

Metaphysical immortality, the notion that an entity could never die, is outside the realm of science. But developments in science, particularly genetics, may eventually make possible extreme life extension of hundreds of years, and perhaps even practical immortality, sometimes called technological immortality, in which the body does not age, and one would die only from trauma such as an accident. Indeed it now appears that aging and death are programmed into our genes and that the new frontiers opened by DNA research may make it possible to identify the genes that cause aging and turn them off.

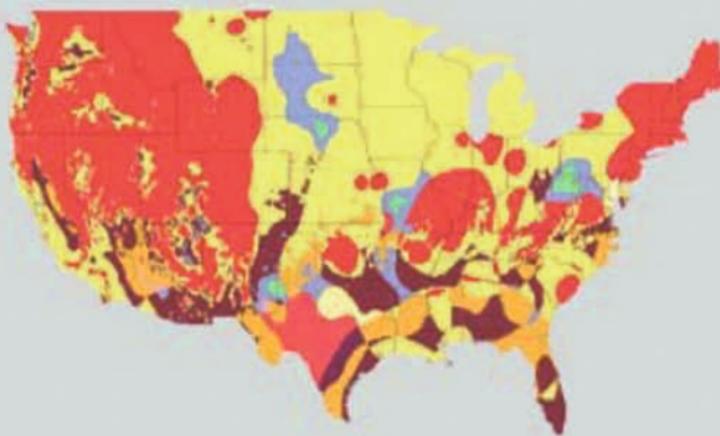
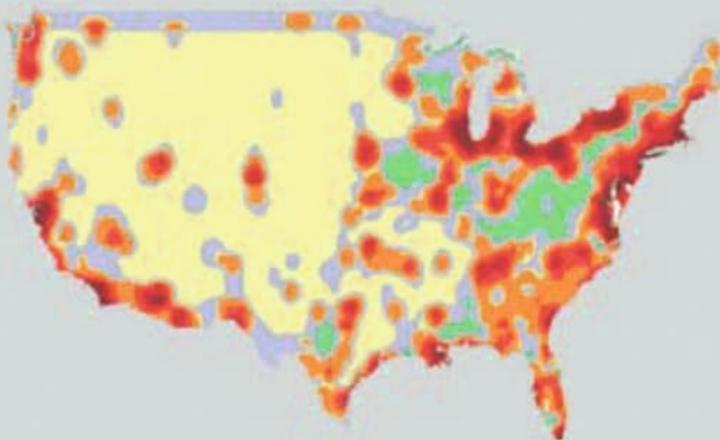
A number of scientists in the field estimate that extreme life extension may be twenty to a hundred years off. What does that mean for people today who are in their fifties or older? How might they get from this present of aging and mortality to a future of indefinite youthfulness? One answer is time travel, not in the science-fiction sense, but through cryopreservation — be cryopreserved now and reanimated after decades or centuries when one can be "reconditioned" to a healthy youthful life that will last indefinitely.

In 1964, the physics professor Robert Ettinger published the book, *The Prospect of Immortality*, proposing that a person could be frozen immediately after legal death and reanimated at a future time when the cause of death could be cured and advanced technologies could restore the person to youthful health and could halt aging. The cryonics movement grew out of these proposals, and in 1967, the same year as the first heart transplant, Dr. James Bedford became the first person to undergo cryonic suspension. He was placed in a capsule that was developed using super insulation and high vacuum cryonic technologies that had recently been developed for the upper stages of the Saturn rocket that eventually took us to the moon.

→ (B.—.-51) *Lunar Orbiter Image Recovery Project (LOIRP)*, Keith Cowing, August 2008

Today over one hundred people are cryopreserved at liquid nitrogen temperatures, in which state they can remain indefinitely with no deterioration. Additionally, over a

(D)142-143



thousand people are signed up for the procedure at their deaths. Reanimation of those who have been cryopreserved is not possible today, but the increasing rate of biotech and medical advances suggests that it will be someday.

It is for the cryonic storage of patients, as well as to be a center for life extension research, that Timeship was conceived. Timeship will be the world's most secure and technologically advanced facility for the long-term storage of cryopreserved biological materials. Timeship will also house the most advanced laboratories doing research on every aspect of life extension, from nutritional supplements that may slow aging now, to research at the genetic level that could eventually stop and reverse aging. This research will also include all aspects of the cryopreservation process — not only the preparation of patients traveling to the future and their reanimation, but also the preparation and storage of human organs for transplantation.

→ (D.142.—) **Computermodell des Gebäudes,  
Größe: 6 Hektar, Stephen A. Valentine, o.D.**

At this time most organs cannot be frozen due to the damage caused by ice crystals, so genetically matching organs must be obtained immediately after a donor dies. The vitrification process being developed for Timeship may make it possible to create banks of vitrified organs and thereby save the lives of many who today cannot find matching organs in time. This research will also include nanotechnology, which will be important for the creation of miniature robots, or "nanorobots," that will enter the body to repair damage from disease and the cryopreservation process.

Thus Timeship's mission is in two parts: life extension research and cryopreservation of patients and biological materials. To fulfill these two missions, Timeship's six-acre structure is designed to provide safety and security against multiple threats, both natural and humanmade, including terrorist attack, sea level changes due to global warming, and interruption of energy supplies. Timeship is designed to remain operational for hundreds of years.

← (D.144.—) **Selektions- und Auswahlfaktoren  
der Standortwahl für das Timeship Projekt,  
Stephen A. Valentine, 2004**

(Von oben nach unten: Generelle Einflussfaktoren, potenzielle von Menschen verursachte Katastrophen, potenzielle Naturkatastrophen)

The exterior and interior of Timeship echo themes of security and rebirth both functionally and symbolically. The architect of Timeship, Stephen Valentine, felt that symbolism was important in the design, remarking that "architectural symbolism is a primary way for us to absorb the meanings and implications of radical change, and Timeship has the potential to change our notion of death, and thereby our notion of human life itself." Furthermore, Valentine felt that since Timeship would need to be operational for hundreds of years, it was important that its design be timeless and not just reiterate the fashions of the moment.

→ (D.146.—) **Virtueller Rundgang des Stasis  
Foundation Research Park (3 Min. 47 Sek.),  
Stephen A. Valentine, circa 2009**

**(D)144-145**



Why might someone want to live indefinitely? In address-

sing this question, we have to realize that the very understanding of who we are as human beings has changed over time. Primitive peoples saw themselves as one with nature, and regarded death as a melting back into the earth from which they had come. Early high civilizations, such as the ancient Egyptians, saw the beehive-like social group and its relationship to the order of the cosmos as primary, not the life and death of the individual. It is in the West that we see the emergence of the individual.

Today we invest in individuals, protecting and nurturing them, and providing them with educations that will enable them to become autonomous, self-actualized people, capable of pursuing their individual paths in life. We see each individual as having a unique view of the world, unique talents, and an irreplaceable "self."

Until now we have experienced our lives as having a natural arc, with parts devoted to youth, maturity, and old age, each with their functions and desires. But recently we have begun to challenge those boundaries. For example, the function of learning, once primarily confined to youth, has spilled over into maturity and even old age, and just as we begin to fully master our disciplines we find ourselves aging. In addition, in the past one's body might have been accumulating aches and pains by the age of sixty, provoking a feeling that the time for rest might be approaching. But today many youthful sixty- and seventy-year-olds are running marathons.

Some are beginning to ask, what is the point, after all of this effort to develop one's unique individual self, of living for only a few decades? Why not further develop one's talents over centuries, and give society the opportunity to benefit from contributions we cannot yet imagine? Extreme life extension might lead to a "long view." Rather than think in terms of humankind eventually journeying to the stars, we might think in terms of someday journeying to the stars ourselves. We might not master just a narrow discipline, but a broad range of disciplines, and accomplish scientific or artistic achievements not previously possible. We might not just plant and eventually harvest vineyards, but also olive groves. And we might not just plan for the educations of our children, but also of our great-great grandchildren.

The human race survived for millennia without the notion of the individual. But it was only with the liberation of the individual in eighteenth-century Europe and America that we saw the explosive developments of science and modern culture. Today the average person commands more wealth, knowledge, and opportunity than did the princes of the ancient world. The individuality that exists in us today existed as a potential in the past, but no one saw it. What further potentials lie in us, waiting to be released when we can extend our lives over hundreds of years?

It is the vision of these potentials that motivates those who advocate extreme life extension, who spend their resources on the research to achieve it, and who are building Timeship.



(E)

# Die digitale Aura



# Microsoft MyLifeBits, Gordon Bell/ Jim Gemmell, 2002–2007

↓ (E.—.-151)

20.11.2002

Software aims to put your life on a disk,  
New Scientist

[...] Apart from official documents like his passport, he will post everything from letters and photos to home videos and work documents. All his email is automatically saved on the system, as is anything he reads or buys online. He has also started recording phone conversations and meetings to store as audio files. The privacy and corporate security risks are clear.

Of course the system takes up a huge amount of memory. But Bell's group calculates that within five years, a 1000-gigabyte hard drive will cost less than \$300 – and that is enough to store four hours of video every day for a year.

Each media file saved in MyLifeBits can be tagged with a written or spoken commentary and linked to other files. Spoken annotations are also converted into text, so the speech is searchable, too.

← (E.150.—) Suchergebnisansicht des  
MyLifeBits Interface, Jim Gemmel, 2002

To recall a period in his past, Bell just types in the dates he is interested in. MyLifeBits then calls up a timeline of phone and email conversations, things he has read and any images he recorded.

→ (E.152.—) Bildschirmaufnahme des System  
Stuff I've Seen (SIS), Gordon Bell et al., 2003

The system can also be used to build narratives involving other people, events or places. Searching for the name of a friend would bring together a chronological set of files describing when you both did things together, for instance. [...]

06.12.2002, 00:00

Saving Your Bits for Posterity, Wired

With MyLifeBits your entire digital life can be viewed hour-by-hour on a timeline. View Slideshow View Slideshow Someday, long after you're dead, your descendants will rummage through the minutiae of your life, eavesdropping on long-ago phone conversations, reading private e-mail exchanges and watching the video highlights of your existence. [...]

(E)150–151

Document	Date	File Type	Size	Rank	Author
<input type="checkbox"/> PDF (0)	<input type="checkbox"/> [All] (8)				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Graphics (0)	<input type="checkbox"/> Today (0)				
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Code (0)	<input type="checkbox"/> Last 30 days (8)				
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## Last 30 days

bell mylifebits\_gemmell-based\_talk... 1/10/2003 10:01 PM ppt  
*MyLifeBits/Fulfilling the Memex Vision Gordon Bell February 2003 Evolved from a talk by Jim Gemmell's October 2002 Our Charter: Memex4Us We May Think, Vanavar Bush, 1945 "A memex is a device in which an individual stores all his books, records, and communications, and which is mechanized so that*

postle\_lecture\_ucla\_030116 1/10/2003 8:02 PM ppt  
*Issues in Home Media Networks Media Center meets MyLifeBits at home!"The PC is going to be the place where you store the information ... really the center of control" - Bill Gates CES 1/2003 UCLA Postle Lecture 16 January 2003 Gordon Bell Microsoft Research Gbell@microsoft.com*

gb\_activities\_0210-0212 1/9/2003 8:47 AM doc  
*Activities: Gordon Bell Oct.-Dec. 2002 Research October Visited Steve Bathiche and discussed his Robbie the Robot, videophone shepia. Commented to Bill. Revised Videophone bet TA to reflect thoughts on Robbie. I had proposed a "Robie" when MSA formed. Using IP phone successfully though*

gb\_activities\_0301-0303 1/8/2003 5:55 PM doc  
*Activities: Gordon Bell Jan.-Mar. 2003 Research Product support & customer /vendor visits*

gembell\_mylifebits1oct2002 unive... 1/7/2003 1:27 PM ppt  
*MyLifeBits/Fulfilling the Memex Vision Jim Gemmell's Team Gordon Bell & Roger Lueder Our Charter: Memex4Us We May Think, Vanavar Bush, 1945 "A memex is a device in which an individual stores all his books, records, and communications, and which is*

lifebadge\_lindsay\_williams\_bjn@microsoft.com 1/3/2003 9:49 AM doc  
*Lindsay Williams bjn@microsoft.com , MSA Cambridge 2/1/03, Issue A*

Jim Gemmell 770 Gordon Bell  
*The Lifebadge /name subject to change/ is a sensing badge (or watch) which is*

48 KB 336 Jim Gemmell 770 Gordon Bell  
*The Lifebadge /name subject to change/ is a sensing badge (or watch) which is*

48 KB 336 Jim Gemmell 770 Gordon Bell  
*The Lifebadge /name subject to change/ is a sensing badge (or watch) which is*

→ (D.140.—) Tabellarische Darstellung  
der Vitalparameter von A-1049 bis zum  
Herzstillstand, Alcor, 9. Juni 1990

Someday in the future, a compulsive recorder could call up a single day in her life and get an hour-by-hour breakdown of what she did, said and saw.

To test the application, Bell is downloading his own life onto a hard drive at the MS media lab. His database spans more than a century of data: the first entry consists of photographs of his parents taken as children in 1900 and the last entry (as of Thursday morning) was a website he browsed before he was interviewed for this article. (A technical glitch kept him from recording the interview itself.)

Inspired by Vannevar Bush, an engineer who in 1945 posited the creation of a "configurable storehouse of knowledge," Bell started scanning material in 1999. He has amassed more than 10 gigabits -- or 7,000 floppies -- of information. Some of it is available on his website.

"My massive regret is that I don't have everything," said Bell, who has tossed the hard copies of almost all of his paper documents. [...]

06.01.2003, 14:50            [Saving your life in bits and bytes, ZDNet](#)

[...] When did you start actually start capturing your life in this way?

I started this in 1998. I had all this material, and was even moving around with boxes of stuff, some of it going back to Digital Equipment days, and I thought, I'm going to start capturing it. Jim humored me, and we ended up with all this material, and we thought, this is starting to get interesting, and this is something that people should naturally do in their life.

**Why?**

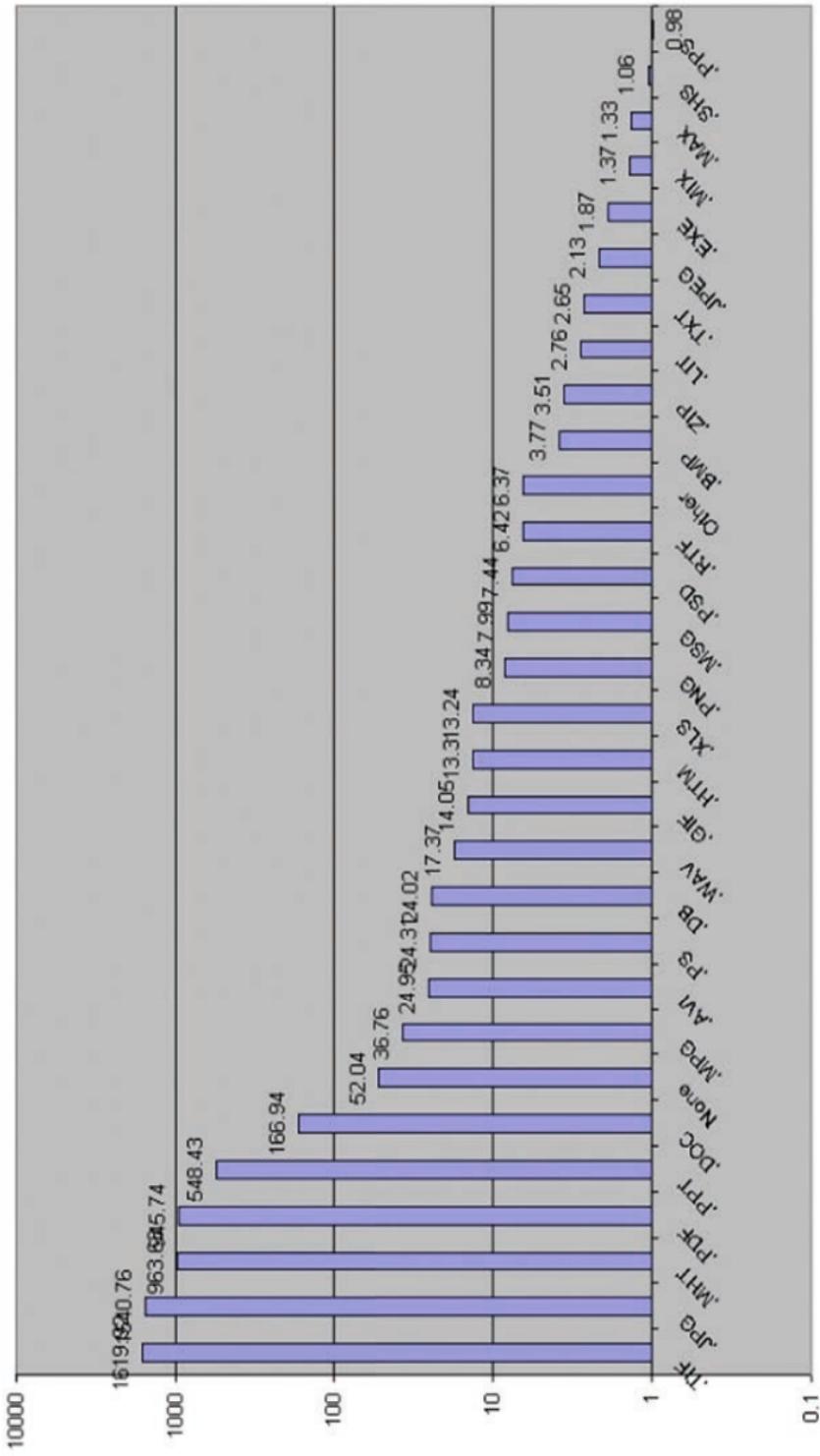
I think it's more natural now because so much of the material originates with a file or it comes to you electronically. I think people are naturally sort of squirrels--whether that's information or thing squirrels. At one point I thought, I want to get rid of everything. I want to melt down the gold medals and that sort of thing. I want my life in a bunch of bits.

[...] When do you turn this thing off?

When do you turn off the browser and say, gee, I've been visiting a lot of porn sites and I probably don't want that in there? (Laughs.) It's true, a lot of our guys are a little bit queasy now, thinking every time we open a file, that's going to be in there, too.

**On the BARC Web site you write, "The technical challenge is ensuring that this information will be readable by future devices." How are you going about this?**

### Space Utilization by File Type (MB)



We're not really addressing it seriously enough at this time. For now what I'm doing is putting a small number of what I hope are going to be golden standards. Right now I'm depending on HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) as being there. Also on .doc being there--(Microsoft) Word. But I feel that HTML is better because there's so much Web page material out there. TIFF is a nice format because it's such a low-level format, and one can imagine that it will always be readable. So a small number of formats.

← (E.154.—) MyLifeBits Speicherplatznutzung,  
Gordon Bell et al., Februar 2003, Palo Alto

What I don't depend on is Money 2003, Intuit 2003--anything that has its weird own database that I don't think will be readable over time. So I try to reduce that down to something I expect will be readable. [...]

*28.02.2003, 09:04 Microsoft Fair Forecasts Future, AP*

REDMOND, Wash. (AP)—Gordon Bell has spent the past five years scanning books, posters and family photos as old as 100 years into his computer. He has converted compact discs and phone conversations into computer files. In fact, many of the memories from his 68-year-old life have been turned into digitized form that collectively take up only 20 gigabytes of memory — what you'd find on the hard drive of a standard personal computer. This does not depress Bell. Instead, it gives the San Francisco-based researcher for Microsoft hope that his vision for storing, searching and retrieving any memory from one's life is coming closer to reality. [...]

*18.07.2004, 10:00 Life in byte-sized pieces, The Age*

[...] Key-cord Memory Sticks and mini-MP3 players have become fashion accessories in Asia, storing up to a gigabyte of content and allowing consumers to wear their entire "digital life files" around their necks, according to the website.

Microsoft is working on life caching technology from both ends, capturing the everyday and storing it long-term. The company's SenseCam prototype is a badge-sized camera billed as a black box for humans.

Attuned to changes in light, motion or temperature, the tiny camera takes a photo of each new setting the wearer enters. Up to 2000 images can be downloaded at day's end.

The ultimate memory aid, SenseCam is being tested on Alzheimer's patients in the UK and is part of Microsoft's MyLifeBits project, run by US researcher Gordon Bell. [...]

*01.11.2005 Total Recall, IEEE Spectrum*

[...] **Indeed, MyLifeBits** is really the culmination of a 2700-year historical trend. Ever since the Greeks took the Iliad out of the singsong voices of traveling balladeers and set it down on clay tablets, the world's troves of recorded information have swelled relentlessly. Not surprisingly, humankind's strategy has been to rely less and less on actually remembering, and more and more on being able to find something when we need it. The Gospels, Gutenberg, and Google have all been steps along the way. [...]



16.07.2006, 00:00

*El hombre que guarda todos los recuerdos de su vida en bits, La Crónica de Hoy*

Ante tal avalancha de información, bien vale preguntarse cómo se distingue después lo importante de lo trivial. Bell afirma que la relevancia “depende de uno mismo y del contexto de lo que está guardado, ya que en algún punto, todo puede ser relevante o útil para algo”. — ¿Cómo cambió su vida desde que encaró MyLifeBits? — Siento que me ofrece una forma de “descargar” mi memoria, porque lo recuerda todo. Puedo decir que me hace sentir más libre y a la vez más responsable.

01.11.2006

*A Head For Detail, Fast Company*

[...] “I’m a big fan of forgetting,” says Frank Nack, a German computer scientist who published a critique of lifelogging experiments last winter. “It’s how we make sense of life, how we interpret things. Everybody is building a life story; we all need to forget certain stages. I don’t want to be reminded of everything I said.” Forgetting, he points out, is key to cultural concepts like forgiveness and nostalgia. Sure, we lose track of most of what happens to us—but that natural filtering process results in what we call knowledge and wisdom. When memories are only a click away, Nack says, they’re cheapened. Without the difficult act of pulling something from the crannies of the mind, we become like the hapless high-school student who gets 2 million hits for a search on “World War II” and has no way of prioritizing them. [...]

← (E.156.—) Microsoft Research: SenseCam,  
Steve Hodges, Cambridge, 25. Februar 2004

The cost of a gigabyte of computer memory, over time.

- 1956 | \$10 million
- 1980 | \$233,000
- 1990 | \$7,700
- 2000 | \$13.30
- 2006 | \$1

14.11.2007

*Don't forget to back up your brain, Fox News*

[...] And just how much data is needed on a day-to-day basis?

"All the bits that we can that will likely have value for our memory in the near and long-term future, a few bits just for the hell of it," Bell says. "We end up with more bits because we need them for relationships."

Still, is recalling every single detail of an entire lifetime too much? How can anyone guess what's going to be important 20 years from now?



"It is impossible to know what will be required in the future," says Bell. "Furthermore, recording everything allows one item to be used to find another item that may have been created at the same time."

Bell says MyLifeBits could have another important benefit: It may actually improve your real memory.

According to Bell, being reminded of someone in a photograph or screensaver strengthens our recollections.

We constantly are reminded of other events when we delve into our past to find snippets for which we are looking. This reinforces a whole host of links to other memories we otherwise may have forgotten. [...]

We rely on our hard drives for saving our music, photographs, e-mails and videos — so perhaps life-logging software and memory prosthetics are simply the next stage in the evolution of our relationship to the computer.

**(d)  
Mid 1990s**



**(c)  
Early 1990s**



**(b)  
Mid 1980s**



**(a)  
1980**



# Dear DARPA Diary, William Safire, 5. Juni 2003

↓ (E.—161)

Unless you work for the government or the Mafia, it's a great idea to keep a diary.

I don't mean the minute-by-minute log that Florida Senator Bob Graham keeps in tidy, color-coded notebooks describing his clothes, meals and haircuts. That echoes the mythical Greek Narcissus.

Rather, I have in mind the brief notation of the day's highlight, the amusing encounter or useful insight that will someday evoke a memory of yourself when young. Such a journal entry perhaps an e-mail to your encoded personal file can now be supplemented by scanned-in articles, poems or pictures to create a "commonplace book." You will then have a private memory-jogger and resource for reminiscence at family gatherings.

← (E.160.—) **The Evolution of Wearable Computing Devices, Steve Mann, 1980–2001**

But beware too much of a good thing.

The Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, or Darpa, stimulates outside-the-box thinking that has given us the Internet and the stealth bomber. On occasion, however, Darpa goes off half-cocked. Its Total (now Terrorist) Information Awareness plan to combine all commercial credit data and individual bank and academic records with F.B.I. and C.I.A. dossiers, which would have made every American's life an open book has been reined in somewhat by Congress after we privacy nuts hollered to high heaven.

→ (E.162.—) **Kriminalakte von George Barnes aka "Machine Gun Kelly", Federal Bureau of Investigation, 1933–1959**

(E)160–161

**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION  
AND  
PRIVACY ACTS**  
**SUBJECT: GEORGE BARNES**  
**(AKA "MACHINE GUN KELLY")**  
**FILE: 7-115**  
**PART 1 OF 23**



**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

Comes now LifeLog, the all-remembering cyberdiary. Do you know those hand-held personal digital assistants that remind you of appointments, store phone numbers and birthdays, tip you off to foibles of friends and vulnerabilities of enemies, and keep desperate global executives in unremitting touch day and night? Forget about 'em those wireless whiz-bangs are already yestertech.

Darpa's LifeLog initiative is part of its "cognitive computing" research. The goal is to teach your computer to learn by your experience, so that what has been your digital assistant will morph into your lifelong partner in memory. Darpa is sprinkling around \$7.3 million in research contracts (a drop in its \$2.7 billion budget) to develop PAL, the Perceptive Assistant that Learns.

For those who suspect that I am dreaming this up, get that lumbering old machine in your back pocket to access [www.darpa.mil/ipto](http://www.darpa.mil/ipto), and then click on "research areas" and then "LifeLog." You are then in a world light-years beyond the Matrix into virtual Graham-land.

"To build a cognitive computing system," says proto-PAL, "a user must store, retrieve and understand data about his or her past experiences. This entails collecting diverse data. . . . The research will determine the types of data to collect and when to collect it." This diverse data can include everything you ("the user") see, smell, taste, touch and hear every day of your life.

But wouldn't the ubiquitous partner be embarrassing at times? Relax, says the program description, presumably written by Dr. Doug Gage, who didn't answer my calls, e-mails or frantic telepathy. "The goal of the data collection is to 'see what I see' rather than to 'see me.' Users are in complete control of their own data-collection efforts, decide when to turn the sensors on or off and decide who will share the data."

That's just dandy for the personal privacy of the "user," who would be led to believe he controlled the only copy of his infinitely detailed profile. But what about the "use-ee" the person that PAL's user is looking at, listening to, sniffing or conspiring with to blow up the world?

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER  
DIRECTOR

U. S. Bureau of Investigation  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

July 25, 1933.

Malloy

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

With reference to the kidnaping of Charles F. Urschel from his home in Oklahoma City on Sunday morning, July 23, 1933, I desire to advise you that there have been no developments of importance up to the present time. Numerous clues were run down during the course of Sunday and Monday without results. The family of Mr. Urschel have not heard from the victim or kidnappers. At the request of the family, the police guard has been withdrawn from the residence but an Agent of this Bureau is still on duty at the home. The press reports will show that all Federal and State officers have withdrawn at the request of the family to allow an opportunity for contacts. This story is being put out at the request of the family, who have published notice that they are ready to deal with the kidnappers without interference. Agents of this Bureau are continuing vigorously in the investigation and I will advise you of any developments.

Respectfully,

J. Edgar Hoover  
Director

Kidn  
1933

25/7/33

for the family - Mrs. M. A.  
Wocher very ill and P. V. C.  
very weak - Ed J. C. C.  
in room 5.

The human user may have opt-in control of the wireless wire he is secretly wearing, but all the people who come in contact with PAL and its willing user-spy would be ill-used without their knowledge. Result: Everybody would be snooping on everybody else, taping and sharing that data with the government and the last media conglomerate left standing.

→ (C.—.-79) Gästebuch Spurensuche e.V.,  
J. Schild/Manfred Kriegel, 2006–2007

And in the basement of the Pentagon, LifeLog's Dr. Gage and his PAL, the totally aware Admiral Poindexter, would be dumping all this "voluntary" data into a national memory bank, which would have undeniable recall of everything you would just as soon forget.

← (E.164.—) Memorandum des Kidnapping von Charles F. Urschel, Federal Bureau of Investigation, 25. Juli 1933

Followers of Ned Ludd, who in 1799 famously destroyed two nefarious machines knitting hosiery, hope that Congress will ask: is the computer our servant or our partner? Are diaries personal, or does the Pentagon have a right to LifeLog?

And so, as the diarist Samuel Pepys liked to conclude, to bed.

Dive



Visiting Hours:  
PST

Room #4

warda kawabata

STOLE MY  
LUNCH MONEY

VOTE FOR  
**SIMONE**



# Big Brother Second Life (BBSL) Diary, Gideon Television, Dezember 2006

Day 1

↓ (E.—.167)

And so it begins. 15 avatars, one house, one month. And this is my confessional.

Of course, there's every chance my fellow houseguests will read this, and I'll be strung from the ceiling like a festival pinata. But you know what they say, no pain, no gain. So here it is, the unvarnished thoughts of Gideon Television, Superstar™, as I make virtual history.

← (E.166.—) Virtuelle Umgebung des Big  
Brother Second Life Events, Gary Hayes,  
7. Dezember 2008

Assembling before the show I get my first look at the degenerates and reprobates into who's faces I'll be peering for the days to come. And that's when I realized - it's 12 girls and 3 guys, and the view really isn't that bad.

Let's pause for a moment to do the arithmetic there. That's four menage-a-trois, plus substitutes on the bench, and as any tech nerd will tell you, you can't have too many backups. But, as with all quadratic equations, life is never that simple, and the chilly breeze wafting across the island makes me think this is no Temptation Island.

As I walk down the red carpet, fans cheer support, but not for me. It seems that while I spent my last week of freedom in the Second Life version of The House of the Rising Sun, my fellow competitors have galvanized their fanbase. Already I'm beginning to realize that without a radical strategy, my days are numbered, and that number is 7.

But it's too soon to reveal my plans to you - not just yet. Instead, I enter the house uneventfully, make my way to the balcony high and make ready to grin sweetly, like a fox eating shit out of a wire brush (that's not mine by the way - but hell, I'll use it).

And then - chaos. From the crowd Travis Bickle emerges, singing soft love songs to Jodie, and begins to cage and flame the remaining contestants. It's high drama that has The Diva running for the house. I suppress a giggle, for I'm reminded of nothing more than countryside beaters, scaring the pheasants into the sights of the rifle. It's an apt metaphorical moment that couldn't have been better if it were scripted. Or staged.... :)

(E)166–167

VOTE  
for my friend  
*Phaylen*  
*Fairchild*  
Big Brother  
Second Life  
Kingdom of Media  
144, 106, 26

And then the gates are locked. They're in with me. And their sentence begins.

More later.

### 3 COMMENTS

Good luck! Looking forward to future posts.

No furries? How could they ..or Gor's. Dear God think not have any furries in the house?

of the ratings if they got a couple Gor freaks in there with those people.

said **C.C. Chapman** on December 1, 2006 9:54 PM

said **TheMuggler** on December 1, 2006 11:16 PM

said **razen** on December 1, 2006 11:30 PM

### Day 1 (Continued)

Put twelve good women in an enclosed room together for a month, and there's a couple of things that you can be sure will happen. Firstly their cycles will synchronize, leading to a single week of hell every lunar period.

And, without fail, they'll begin to rearrange the furniture.

As if marking their territory with prims instead of urine, each has defined their space with throw pillows, meditation chairs and fireplaces. It's tasteful, and chic, and it's going to drive me out of my mind. Where's the stripper's pole? Where's the mattress room? Where's the goddam big screen TV and 24 hr sports channel? The basic necessities.

Golda the rat lady had built a giant keg. I'd made an off-hand remark about needing to get beer in, and she took it to the extreme. But instead of being filled with the amber nectar, the inside was her nest. And while I'm no connoisseur, rat droppings in my beer always takes the edge off my mid-evening buzz.

Meanwhile in Lillani and Warda's corner, they'd created an installation that riffed off the glass habitrails. I marked time for awhile, walking faster but going nowhere, and for a moment, I was reminded of my life outside the house.

Meanwhile the floozies lined up to gawk at the inmates, and despite my screaming objections, Big Brother held fast that conjugal visits were not allowed.

← (E.168.—) Wahlplakat für die Kandidatin  
Phaylen Fairchild, Gary Hayes, 7. Dezember 2008

As if in desperation, and feigning exhaustion, I lay down beside Pannie. A smoking redhead in sheer blue lingerie, it was all the more delicious as I knew her husband



was watching from outside the glass. Poor sap. But before I could move into action, the darkness enclosed me, and the first day in the house was over. Sleep tight, maties.

← (E.170.—) Kandidatin Warda Kawata in ihrer "Box", Gary Hayes, 7. Dezember 2008

## Day 2

## 2 COMMENTS

When I awoke the next day, it soon became clear that I'd missed some fireworks while I was out. More furniture had been installed, more floors had been built, one contestant had been sent to the emergency ward. But none of that compared to the dawning realization that there's was something different in the air. something.... electric.

Yes, I'm talking hot girl-on-girl "alliances".

I went to see Gideon, he said "I hope my fellow contestants don't read this blog, they'd lynch me!" in front of Pannie. She asks, "What blog?" I didn't say anything, but Jellio was idling nearby with 'yesbut nobutyes.com' as his tag.

I suppose it was inevitable, with the abundance of the X chromosome, that sapphic strategies would emerge. It began with The Diva, a Podcasting superstar with an obsessive lust for attention, and she knew how to get it. Overnight, she'd begun with a strippers pole and ended up with Simone, her tiara doubling sweetly for a broken halo.

Meanwhile in Room #3, Pannie and Princess Nina exchanged strategies to wild enthusiasm from the voting public. I'm realizing more and more that what I need is some kind of entertainment strategy for the visiting punters.

They say that you make your bed and you lie on it, and nowhere is that more apt than Second Life. I'm not your domesticated Home Depot kind of guy, but I figured I couldn't be the only one not to rez some kind of furniture, so I put together a brass bed frame, the kind that makes the most noise once you get going. Be a shame not to keep some of these broads awake at night.

Taking my place in the window, I constructed a final sign and I'm open for business. All that's left is to persuade my supporting cast to hit their mark and play their part, and I'm back in the game. Stay tuned.

I can't tell you why but I am drawn to this morbid show. I'll be back at noon tomorrow for the Bed Show.

said **escorn** on December 2, 2006 6:13 PM.

Warda is having her own strategy, she's there when no one's there. So she collected a few fans seeking for an idol!

said **Meni** on December 3, 2006 5:20 AM.



# Digital Chronofiles of Life Experience, Cathal Gurrin et al., Spanien, 2014

## 1 Introduction

↓ (E.—.173)

Earlier societies have left legacies informing us of their actions. Society has a need to record and document its events and has used whatever means possible. From Newgrange,

← (E.172.—) Sí an Bhrú, County Meath, Ireland

Stonehenge and the Pyramids in Egypt, to the headstones on Easter Island, we are left with clues from a distant society. In many ways these societies created durable objects that tell a story that transcends time and sometimes these legacies leave us with a mystery to be solved in modern times. Historically the interaction and communication between individuals bore witness to events, and such material is today studied by historians and archivists. Whether stone carvings, exchange of letters, recorded phone calls, or the eyewitness details, this is what leaves the historical trace and forms the basis of the historical record. → (A.—.-13) Synopsis HDG 47, Quirke/

Andrews, 2018

As technology evolved, so too have the recording tools; hammer and stone, pen and paper, have been replaced by computers and digital recording devices. The ease at which we can create the historical trace is ever increasing and our ability to create an *evidence of me* has no bounds. Continual advancement in sensing technologies has lead us this point at which it becomes possible, should one wish, to continually record all of life activities into a personal media-rich archive, or as we refer to it in this paper, a *personal chronofile*. This process is called lifelogging and can quickly generate terabytes of information about the individual, in particular using wearable sensors and cameras, which are already flourishing on the consumer market [7].

Compare this to the most detailed life chronicle from the past, the Dymaxion Chronofile [18] where Richard Buckminster-Fuller documented his activities in detail day-by-day into a lifetime archive. Buckminster-Fuller referred to his archive as a “very accurate record of a human being”, consisting of 140,000 papers and 1,700 hours of audio and video. It is our conjecture that as lifelogging becomes a normative activity, archivists will have access to rich and unimaginably detailed records of many such individuals, not just those with the time or resources to manually curate a lifetime archive. These chronofiles would provide a first-hand, non-interpreted account of the past from people whose lifelogs provide a direct connection to historical activities and events.

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# Vom vermessenen zum verbesserten Menschen?, Stefan Selke, Innsbruck, 2016

↓ (E.—.175)

## Der fehlerhafte Mensch und die Angst vor Kontrollverlust

Als die ehemalige DDR-Eiskunstäuferin und Olympia-Goldmedaillengewinnerin Katarina Witt in einem Interview nach den Parallelen zwischen der Stasi und der NSA gefragt wurde, bejahte sie die Parallelen, fügte aber eine zeitdiagnostische Beobachtung hinzu:

→ (C.—.-79) Gästebuch Spurensuche e.V.,  
J. Schild/Manfred Kriegel, 2006–2007

„Was ich aber noch bedenklicher finde als die NSA [...] sind die vielen Informationen, die Milliarden von Menschen freiwillig jeden Tag rausgeben über Handy, über WhatsApp, über Fotos, die sie ins Netz stellen. Ich finde es gefährlich, dass es Leute gibt, die wissen, was du isst, wie viele Schritte du am Tag gehst, was für einen Puls du hast, wann du ins Bett gehst – und dieses Wissen zu Geld machen.“ (Witt 2015)

Witt spricht von Lifelogging, dem Trend zur umfassenden digitalen Selbstvermessung und Lebensprotokollierung. Digitale Selbstvermessung ist eine Form der Suche nach dem eigenen gesellschaftlichen Ort und der technikgetriebene Umgang mit den eigenen Ängsten. Die Lust an der boomenden digitalen Selbstverdatung korrespondiert vor allem mit der Angst vor Kontrollverlust in modernen Gesellschaften. Gefahren werden in (berechenbare) Risiken und (erwartbare) Sicherheiten zerlegt, um so die Beherrschbarkeit der Welt zu suggerieren. Das ist so lange tröstlich, bis sich (immer wieder) zeigt, dass die Berechnungsparameter versagen und die Erwartungshorizonte zu offen sind. Diese Sehnsucht nach Kontrolle beruht auf einer generalisierten Angststörung, meist unbegründeter Furcht oder einem ostentativ vorgetragenen „Leiden an der Welt“. Fast entsteht der Eindruck dass „German Angst“ zu einem Kulturgut avanciert, mit der sich fast jede Form der Kontrolle, auch der Selbstkontrolle, legitimieren lässt.

← (E.174.—) Skeletal Tracking, Nuitrack Pro,  
Joost, Februar 2019

(E)174–175



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