



Living Forever: Jeffrey Epstein The Transhuman

Jeffrey Epstein is both a Technocrat and a Transhuman, both of which are based on Scientism.

Scientism is a religion that believes all truth is derived from scientific inquiry and that all other truth is bogus. French philosopher Henri de St. Simon (1765-1825) figures prominently in Scientism, Technocracy and Transhumanism.

Epstein's massive ego is the very epitome of St. Simon's telling statement:

“A scientist, my dear friends, is a man who foresees; it is because science provides the means to predict that it is useful, and the scientists are superior to all other men.”

Transhumans are detached from reality because they believe that science and technology will allow them to escape death and live forever... like gods. Once convinced that you are a god (or at least headed in the right direction), your behavior is viewed as transcendent and 'anything goes'. This would explain Epstein's pedophile behavior that he did not try to hide but rather flaunted it to his elite cronies.

In addition to cavorting with untold numbers of beautiful underage females, Epstein planned on using his own semen to impregnate the chosen ones and thus improve the human race.

Epstein also planned to cryonically freeze his head and his penis, so that future science could bring him back to life to live forever. Apparently, he thinks that future resurrection would allow him to continue his sexual behavior with future juveniles.

With the large number of global elite who participated in Epstein's follies and who are at risk for being exposed, arrested and convicted, there is likely a huge price on Epstein's head, frozen or not.

Below are two recent articles...

Report: Jeffrey Epstein Aimed to Seed Human Race With His DNA

By Ryan Reed, Rolling Stone

Financier and alleged sex trafficker [Jeffrey Epstein](#) confided to prominent scientists and businessmen a vision of seeding the human race with his DNA by impregnating women at his sprawling New Mexico ranch. The disgraced hedge fund manager, who was charged in July with [sex trafficking dozens of underage girls](#) as young as 14, had discussed the idea since the early 2000s at assorted dinners and gatherings — outlining a plan wherein women would be inseminated with his sperm and birth his children, four unnamed sources told [The New York Times](#).

While there is no evidence of such activities, Epstein reportedly told numerous individuals about the plan, which likely stems from his interest in transhumanism: a science (similar to the discredited eugenics) that involves “improving” humans through methods like genetic engineering and artificial intelligence. Epstein's lawyers did not respond to [the Times'](#) requests for comment.

Author and virtual reality creator Jaron Lanier recalled to *the Times* that a scientist (who claimed to work at NASA) told him Epstein aimed to

impregnate 20 women at a time at his New Mexico property. The scientist told Lanier that Epstein based the concept on the Repository for Germinal Choice, the now-defunct California sperm bank commonly believed to include sperm from only Nobel laureates. (The only publicly known Nobel contributor was [physicist William Shockley](#).)

Scientists cited in the report say Epstein discussed the idea freely in certain settings — including a 2001 dinner and a 2006 conference in the Virgin Islands. Alan M. Dershowitz, a professor emeritus of law at Harvard, recalled a lunch Epstein hosted in Cambridge, Massachusetts at which the financier discussed the idea of how to genetically improve humans.

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Jeffrey Epstein was a transhumanist. Here's what that means

Aylin Woodward, Business Insider

Jeffrey Epstein, who was charged earlier this month with trafficking dozens of underage girls, reportedly told various scientists in the early 2000s that he wanted to [“seed the human race”](#) with his DNA, according to [The New York Times](#).

Epstein said he'd do this, The Times reports, by impregnating 20 women at a time at his ranch in Santa Fe, New Mexico.

There is no evidence to suggest that Epstein took any steps toward making this vision a reality. But the idea reportedly stemmed from Epstein's interest in the philosophy of transhumanism: The belief that people can (and should) artificially enhance the human body using modern technology.

Transhumanists herald genetic engineering and artificial intelligence as promising ways to improve human performance. [They advocate](#), essentially, for the use of technology — including nanomedicine, robotics, brain-computer integration, and more — that alters typical human physiology in order to better our body and brain.

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Jeffrey Epstein Dreamed of ‘Improving’ Humanity With a Baby-Making Ranch (and His DNA)

Mindy Weisberger, LiveScience

Accused sex trafficker Jeffrey Epstein toyed with an unorthodox plan for shaping the future of the human race: He imagined impregnating as many as 20 women at a time at his New Mexico ranch, distributing his DNA for the betterment of our species, [The New York Times reported today](#) (July 31).

Epstein is thought to have drawn inspiration from an ideology that had purportedly intrigued him for decades. Known as “[transhumanism](#),” it describes manipulating or augmenting human genetics using technologies such as artificial intelligence and gene-editing, according to the Times.

But Epstein’s plan had closer ties to a precursor of transhumanism: eugenics. This now-discredited movement, once popular in scientific and academic circles in the Western world, also championed shaping a “better” human race, through selective breeding for certain traits. However, so-called undesirable traits were generally those associated with minorities and people who were poor and uneducated, [according to the Historical Collections](#) at the Claude Moore Health Science Libraries, at the University of Virginia(UV). [[9 Absolutely Evil Medical Experiments](#)]

Over many years, Epstein wined and dined a number of notable scientists and peppered them with questions and his own opinions about human genetics, according to the Times. He invited scientists to lavish parties and dinners, sponsored their attendance at conferences and even funded their research.

At many of these gatherings, Epstein would talk to researchers about DNA, “superior humans” and his plans for inseminating women at his

ranch.

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Brookings: Artificial Intelligence In America's Digital City

This report smacks of Technocracy, where cities are little more than concentrated and convenient labor camps for big business. It contends that “technology is essential to make cities work.” □ TN Editor

Cities are an engine for human prosperity. By putting people and businesses in close proximity, cities serve as the vital hubs to exchange goods, services, and even ideas. Each year, more and more people [move to cities and their surrounding metropolitan areas](#) to take advantage of the opportunities available in these denser spaces.

Technology is essential to make cities work. While putting people in close proximity has certain advantages, there are also costs associated with fitting so many people and related activities into the same place. Whether it's multistory buildings, aqueducts and water pipes, or lattice-like road networks, cities inspire people to develop new technologies that respond to the urban challenges of their day.

Today, we can see the responses made possible by the advances of the second industrial revolution, namely steel and electricity. Multistory buildings and skyscrapers responded to our demand for proximity to do business in the same locations. Electrified and subterranean railways offered faster travel for more people in tight, urban quarters. The elevator, escalator, and advanced construction equipment allowed our buildings to grow taller and our subways to burrow deeper. Electric lighting turned our cities, suburbs, and even small towns into 24-hour activity centers. Air conditioning greatly improved livability in warmer locations, unlocking a population boom. Radios and television extended how far we can communicate and the fidelity of the messages we sent.

We are now in the midst of a new industrial era: the digital age. And like the industrial revolutions to precede it, the digital age doesn't represent a single set of new products. Instead, the digital age represents an entirely new platform on top of which many everyday activities operate. Making all this possible are rapid advances in the power, portability, and price of computing and the emergence of reliable, high-volume digital telecommunications.

Some of the most important developments are taking place in the area of artificial intelligence (AI). At its most essential level, AI is a collection of programmed algorithms to mimic human decisionmaking. Definitions can vary widely on exactly what constitutes AI, what its applications will look like in the real world, the solutions AI applications will provide, and the new challenges those same applications will introduce. What is not in question is the heightened curiosity and eagerness to better understand AI to maximize its value to humanity and our planet.

Like every form of technology to proceed it, society must be intentional with the exact challenges we want AI to solve and be

considerate of the social groups and industries who stand to benefit from the applications we deliver.

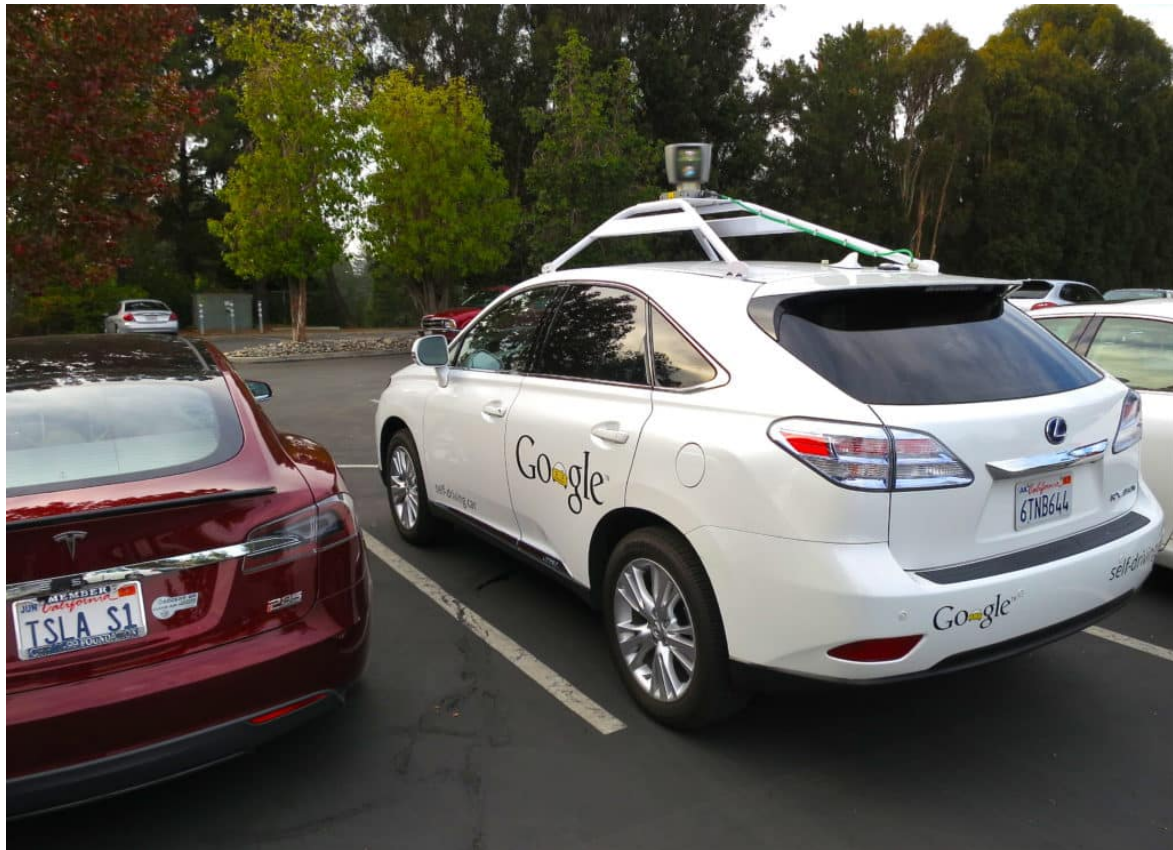
How AI will function in the built environment certainly fits into that category—and for good reason. Even though AI is still in its infant stages, we already encounter it on a daily basis. When your video conference shifts the microphone to pick up the speaker’s voice, when your smartphone automatically reroutes you around traffic, when your thermostat automatically lowers the air conditioning on a cool day—that’s all AI in action.

This brief explores how AI and related applications can address some of the most pressing challenges facing cities and metropolitan areas. Like every form of technology to proceed it, society must be intentional with the exact challenges we want AI to solve and be considerate of the social groups and industries who stand to benefit from the applications we deliver. While AI is just in its early development, now is the ideal time to bring that intentionality to urban applications.

Defining artificial intelligence in an urban context

Data has always been central to how practitioners plan, construct, and operate built environment systems. At its core, constructing those physical systems requires extensive knowledge of various engineering, geographic, and design principles, all of which are powered by mathematics. Quantitative information and mathematical principles are essential to successfully bring large-scale projects from their blueprints to physical reality, and that was as true in the ancient world as it is today.

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Hacking Cars Could Freeze Traffic In Major Cities

If self-driving vehicles are exposed to the Internet, which they are, does anyone really think that they cannot be hacked en masse and turned into objects of total chaos in cities? □ TN Editor

A hack that affects a small number of internet-connected cars could completely gridlock Manhattan, [according to a study](#) from researchers at Georgia Institute of Technology and Multiscale Systems, Inc. The research was published in the journal Physical Review E.

The paper found that randomly stalling 20% of cars during rush hour would stop traffic in Manhattan. Even a hack that affects 10% of cars at rush hour would create enough blockages to stop emergency vehicles from getting through traffic.

The research suggests cities “split up the digital network influencing the cars to make it impossible to access too many cars through one

network.”

Cybersecurity experts have warned that connected cars can be [targets](#) for hackers, who could stall or take control of a vehicle, or could [compromise connected stoplights](#).

This study, said lead author Peter Yunker, was designed to take a broader look at what would happen if a larger number of cars were struck by the same hack and were stopped either by being shut down or by getting into an accident.

“When a large-scale hack occurs on an actual grid of roads, there might be consequences that you wouldn’t predict from an isolated car that’s been stopped or is out of control,” Yunker, an assistant professor in Georgia Tech’s School of Physics, told Smart Cities Dive.

The researchers found that it takes a relatively small number of stopped cars to cause havoc if they are stalled with less than a vehicle’s width between them. At a critical value, the probability of blockages jumped up tremendously, meaning that any additional hacked cars wouldn’t make a difference.

The paper looked at Manhattan, where there is data about road size and traffic patterns, but Yunker said the effects of a hack could be worse in other cities.

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