

# ANNUAL NURSING CONGRESS: THE ART OF CARE

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## Sudden unique mass-social self-similarity between proteins and humans: From T-patterns to T-societies and lethal textual viruses

**Magnus S. Magnusson**

*University of Iceland, Iceland*

The work presented here was mostly motivated by two world wars. A biological understanding of social phenomena seemed truly needed and was in the 1960s attempted by primatologist Desmond Morris's "The Naked Ape". In 1973, a Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine was shared by three Ethnologists, N. Tinbergen, K. Lorenz, and K. von Frisch inspiring much animal and human ethological research including this half-century project recently described in Magnusson (2020) "T-patterns, external memory, and mass-societies in proteins and humans: In an eye-blink, the naked ape became a string-controlled citizen", which is the essential basis for this presentation about T-pattern self-similarity between protein and human mass societies appearing suddenly after billions of years of evolution with the advent of writing, possibly the greatest event in evolution; a stunning self-similarity as invisible and unknown to humanity as were galaxies to Einstein in 1917.

The main steps leading to the present view are shown from the definition of the temporal T-pattern definition and its detection in interactions between children, animals, and brain neurons to their detection as spatial T-strings in the inert purely informational DNA and texts, the essential molecular and textual external memory strings of protein- and human mass societies. Their widespread occurrence may explain easy access to humans even thousands of years after their creation. Some T-strings, whether molecular or textual, may function as viruses and damage the lives of millions. Sacred texts include such textual viruses often of great danger, notably to women. The bio mathematical structural and functional similarity of molecular and textual viruses suggests treating them similarly.

### Biography

Magnus S. Magnusson, Ph.D., Research Professor Emeritus, founder, and director of the Human Behavior Laboratory, University of Iceland. The author of the T-Pattern Self-similarity Theory and the dedicated THEMETM T-Pattern detection and Analysis (TPA) software (PatternVision.com) initially focused on the real-time organization of behavior. Co-directed the two-year Icelandic Research Council project "DNA analysis with Theme". International conference talks and keynotes in ethology, neuroscience, mathematics, psychiatry, religion, proteomics, A.I., and Nano science. Deputy director, Anthropology Laboratory, 1983-1988 in the Museum of Mankind, National Museum of Natural History, Paris. Then repeatedly invited Professor at the University of Paris VIII, XIII, and V until 1993. Works in the formalized inter-university collaboration network MASI, between 38 European and American universities initiated in 1995 in the University Rene Descartes Paris V, Sorbonne based on "Magnusson's analytical model".