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Fri, Feb 13, 2026 9:53AM 2:02:11

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Attention. Attention. You are listening to a pre recorded episode of The Curious realm. Curious realm is busy traveling the vast void of time and space to find the best paradigm changing content the universe has to offer,

00:21
enjoy the following transmission, and remember, stay curious. Curious you.

00:46
Coming to you from the city of the weird,

00:51
exploring topics from the esoteric and unexplored to dimensions unknown,

00:57
shining a light of truth on the darkest corners of our reality,

01:03

welcome to the curious realm.

01:14

Well, hello everybody, and welcome to this special pre recorded episode of The Curious realm. Chris Jordan here, coming at you by location status here in the studio in Austin, in pre record fashion, actively in Atlanta, Georgia, right now on job site for clients. So as always, we are bringing you new content. Never repeat, never old, never recycled. And tonight we have the great pleasure in the second part of being joined by our good friend Scott Ertz from plug hits live and F drive refreshing technology. We will be talking about the great memory shortage that is happening right now, the fact that micron, the maker of

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RAM that most people are using in their computers. You know, if you're if you're using any kind of gaming rig, you're probably using micron technology in your RAM, and they have just canceled their consumer line to focus entirely on AI, and that, along with other things, has driven the like it. You may as well have physical gold right now with the price of memory chips and rams. So we'll be getting into that and its impact on AI and what that has to do. In the first segment, we are joined by our good friend Ryan Edwards, author of cryptids of the world and other great books. We will be talking about the world of cryptozoology, cryptozoologic Science. Why? It a phrase near and dear to my heart? Why? Why cryptozoology is like the red headed stepchild of

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science and biology when really it's the fact of without a lot of crypto zoological concept, we would not be looking for a lot of biology. You know, without following, go ahead, go ahead.

03:12

No. Think about it. When you hear crypto zoology, the first thing that comes in line a lot is pseudoscience, not science, yeah, a lot of people secret resources, just an offshoot of more esoterica, things like the paranormal field, things like that. They will clump it in with UFOs and ghosts and primatology and paleontology.

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Yeah, no, and that's just it. And for me, I think that that is a huge misstep. I think that that is a huge miscalculation. And once again, something that

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is really within the world of hypothesis of biology, you know, in no different of a way. Then, then what you would say the theory of evolution is, you know,

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quite literally, because the theory of evolution, let's not forget, folks, is a still a theory that's, like a huge part of the word and phraseology, is the theory of evolution. We know that evolution exists in its way, but Did, did it follow the lineage that we believe it did? We don't know yet. That's still a working hypothesis. And well beyond hypothesis theory, you know, science, yeah, good hypothesis for wood data. And with going back, you create a theory, and that's talking about cryptozoology, cryptozoology is this, this conversation we've had before with cryptozoology, is that it's seen now. It's a science. It's seen as a more of a when I talk to people about, oh yeah, I'm a crypto so I do crypto zoology on the side. That's my Oh, it's like even a career. So.

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Oh, that's a fun hobby. Oh, that's a fun thing to do, but now that people see this as a actual scientific research, yeah, go to any state funded school or go to any museum and say, oh, I want to do a cryptology expedition, you're probably gonna get left out left out of room, because they see there's nothing but pseudo scientific research and people that don't really know no natural steps of science here. And yeah, that's the thing that's kind of a huge misconception with cryptozoology, is that, like what I've told what I've said before, cryptozoology is the first step of biological sciences, people don't realize the amount of even animals and fauna that we know about today that were once cryptids. And of course, people bring up things like the coelacanth, diocopy, giant panels, things like that. But also not just what we've discovered, but what will we will discover, and all the correlations within the world of crypto zoology and known sciences well, and that brings up a big point, especially coelacanth, because that's a that's a big one that always gets brought up. And King Gerhard, our mutual friend, will always make the point

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that the coelacanth is not cryptozoology, the suit. The coelacanth is re emergent species, yes, Lazarus taxi, you know, it's something that we thought was extinct. Ends up, it's not

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that's that's different, necessarily, than cryptozoology in and of itself. And cryptozoology is really defined by the fact of like, you're, you're, you've got the hypothesis that something exists because you have heard story. You have heard tale, things like that. Is it? Is it investigating mythology in that kind of way, like sitting back and studying Edith Hamilton on the weekend? Absolutely not. You know, I think it's totally different, because you do have to have a concept of biology if you're properly studying cryptozoology. Anyway, you have to have a concept of biology in there. Yes, because, like, that's like, one thing, like, even I bring up, like, what Ken is, like, the coelacanth and certain other things that people include as cryptids. Like, it's not really encrypted. What I would include is something like architects or the giant squid. Yes, there were legends of giant squid foot for millennia, those legends of cracking, of course, of a new Norwegian folklore up in that region. And then it wasn't until, like the 1980s 1990s that we discovered, oh, there are giant architecture. This giant squid would 40 down, like 40 to 60 feet long, living in the bottom in deep oceans. So we had the old traditions before we discovered the animal. Another great example, of course everyone brings up is gorillas, not what people realize, but gorillas were talked about in folklore for 1000s of years before they were discovered When Europeans first crossed into the golden coast of Africa, along the western coast of Africa. They didn't really venture deep into the deep into like the mountains yet, but they heard legends of these wild men that lived in the woods, these large, hairy people that lived out of the woods, very akin to Bigfoot. And there are salaries of these animals for hundreds of years. And it wasn't until into fairly recent decades, centuries that we discovered the mountain gorilla. Same thing with a lot of creatures falling since the old copy a well known ungulate species that looks kind of like a zebra, but more related to a giraffe. When Europeans first entered Africa, they thought this was some type of like unicorn, some type of mythical creature that the natives talk about, but it's not real until they discovered one. And that is a true Lee of cryptozological nature of cryptid because there's an old tradition, there are stories about it until it's discovered. And that's the thing with cryptozoology, is all of us, all of us cryptozoologists are kind of on the road a discovery of these animals. And usually Discovery does take a while. You get you get data. You have to analyze the data, and with that, you use the scientific methods. You don't just like. What they always tell people all the time is cryptozoology isn't just a bunch of good old boys out there with shotguns hunting Bigfoot, yeah, looking at the sciences, and also bringing in scientists into this. Because if you have all this information, why had it? Have it, if you're not going to analyze it later, why know about, like, dramatic Olympics on Bigfoot casts, if you see dramatic Olympics or what we call friction skin, why have that data if you're not going to research it later, things like that, and knowing bringing in pre existing knowledge into the field, that's why I love when outside researchers don't start with.

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Cryptozoology will come in from the outside world, people like the late Jeff Meldrum, Maria Mayer, Esteban salmiento, that will already will establish scientists and researchers. Then they fall into the world of cryptozoology because they see the actual science in this field. Well, well, and it's the fact of it, although there it is

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my favorite scientific reference book that I have

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strange phenomena this. This goes through phenomena and anomalies, things like that. You know, natural, natural phenomena that occur in the world around us, that kind of thing, and that that's just it, that's that's one of the reasons that I keep saying that I love the relabeling of UFO to UAP. A lot of people hate it. I love it because it ends with phenomena, an anomalous phenomena, you know. So the idea that anomaly is part of a scientific data set, phenomena is part of a scientific data set. Once you say something is a phenomena, or that there is some kind of phenomenology at work, science is then incumbent to look into it

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and disprove the phenomena or repeat the process of the science and and have the science happen that time without the phenomena. You know, you you follow the same methods, you follow all of it. And does the phenomena occur whenever you do it? You know that's, that's what proper science is. Yeah, it's ideally even like experimenting and phenomena, like, for instance, when it comes to cryptozoology, when it comes to research encrypted it's, I'm glad to use the word phenomena than anything, because, for instance, Bigfoot Sasquatch. You can say, oh, that's Sasquatch. But you can say that Sasquatch phenomenon, because you have same characteristics all that, but we don't know what it is yet. Yeah, so it's a phenomena. It's we don't know for sure what these creatures are, even if they are creatures in the first place. Like I always bring up ideas of shorting her as Cat, until you discover something, it's old things all at once. And that comes into cryptozoology a lot, and being able to actually look at data and collect stuff like that, and having knowing knowledge of

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zoology and other biological sciences. Because when it comes to crypto zoology, knowing biology is very important. Like, for instance, we'll bring up

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certain cryptos around the world, like right now, one group of cryptos I've been researching a lot recently. It's like unknown felines, those black cats seen here in Texas, and here's Texas called the United States, lot of people. Oh, well, there's a big black cat. So let's break that down. What? What's more to that? Let's ask the questions, okay, it's a big black cat. Are there indigenous black cats to this region? There aren't so what could it be? And then you have to know ecology, you have to know zoology. So could there be existing could it be misidentifications? Well, possibly. But then we realized that genetics, there are no black known Black Mountain lions, mountain lions, and you have to have a knowledge, at least a little bit of knowledge in genetics for that. And then you break it down. And break it down, it's like you got to ask the questions and bring it into the answers. Because one big thing of like, even Bigfoot or crypt, if you have to break it down into, like, what we do with any type of scientist, you break it down into smaller bits. You cut it into what you need to put into you compartmentalize it. Yeah, yeah. Well, which is exactly what science does. It organizes things into their cubbies, kingdom, phylum, species, things like that, especially, you know, once again, the example of the late great Jeffrey maldrum, the idea that that is not what he did

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his his specialty was something totally different.

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It was and it was that specialty, that niche of science, that he specifically studied, that when that phenomenology and anomaly came up in big footprints. He was like, whoa, wait a minute.

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There's this. This isn't made by somebody with a rubber stamp on the bottom of a boot. There is, there's something actual. There's actual dermal ridges going on here. There's, there's actual biology, by what we know to be, you know, fingerprints, things like that, these dermal ridges, everything else. So the the idea that that's what he did, that very specific niche of science, and he went, Wait a minute, there's an anomaly here that we shouldn't be here, if this was fake. Yes. And.

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And that's something to like, for instance, myself, and, of course, our good friend, King Gerhard, one piece of science that we look at a lot is paleontology. Like, how can a specialization in paleontology kind of help and to the world of cryptozoology? Sure, and that's why I see a lot of cryptozoologists nowadays kind of specialize in something. There's someone that might be really good at ecology, there might be other people are really good at primatology or mammology, or people that do research into aquatic cryptids. Maybe they're really good at sonar or knowing how to look at like marine mammals. And specialization is really important when it comes to cryptozoology, and that's why I like to look at correlations within this field. How do these cryptids correlate to known sciences? And a lot of people don't realize that they really do. When you look at, for instance, Sasquatch, like, I come to the conclusion that Sasquatch is a living, breeding, biological species because of how many correlations it has with the natural world. You break down the foot anatomy, like what the late Jeff Meldrum did. It breaks it down. Okay, this is something with a mid torso break. It doesn't have a cross, agile arch. That's something akin to very large primate, most likely non human primate. And then you talk to eyewitnesses, and they bring up certain details of like brow ridges, how the neck is very shortened, the long arms that anatomically, morphologically correlate to

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a species of eight. And all these correlations wouldn't be occurring if this wasn't some type of animal living out there in the woods. And that's what brings up cryptozoology, is that if you look at all these cryptids, they make sense honestly. They make sense biologically. But if you don't know the biological basis, it would be hard to kind of differentiate what makes sense and what doesn't make sense. And then you get into the kind of the more what some people like to say, woo. But I just still say it might be tomorrow science, you get cryptid phenomena, like the Goat Man phenomena. You get dog man phenomena, especially dog man it's kind of like the new kid on the block when it comes to crypto zoology. But then you break it down, okay, there's certain things occurring here that don't make sense scientifically, at least known science. And that's one thing that I really make an emphasis on for people is known science, not just science in general, because science is always changing. That's right. Theories change, hypotheses change. If the data change, if the data comes in, that changes, the hypothesis or a theory, you have to go back and rewrite it, and that's something that not a lot of people do. Because one thing that gets involved in this is a lot of ego. Two, a lot of people aren't willing to go back and change ideas and change new create new theories because of new data. And for instance, myself, when I first got into the cryptozoologist, very much everything's flesh and blood. Everything's flesh and blood, but looking at data, talking eyewitnesses, getting in the field. I've changed my mind on certain things, because the data says, so, yeah, yeah, no, exactly. And I mean the, and that's just it. That's a dangerous line that you have to walk. It's as a scientist, and even even as a citizen scientist, is a

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are you investigating for the sake of pure investigation and scientific inquiry, or are you investigating to prove belief

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in what you believe, and also the fact of, like you said,

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the day that science stops growing or evolving, It becomes doctrine. It's no longer science. It's doctrine

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and and the, you know, the the example I give all the time, here it is out of life science, like, why is Pluto not considered a planet? When I graduated high school in 1993 my my astronomy teacher gave it was the last semester that they did astronomy at my high school. They got the highest grade that anybody ever got. I was pretty much like 110

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for the whole semester, only, only academic award I ever got. But she gave me the teacher's book because she was so impressed. And she's like, you have such a love for this, such a passion,

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that book lists Pluto is a planet. My son's chart on his wall does not

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that's where science has come in my lifetime. Like a planet is no longer a planet. It's a planetesimal. Now it's something different, but, but definitions have changed. They've been honed down, and we've realized that there's various category, you know, as opposed to just the hard line definition that we once had, so that that kind of stuff

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is what makes science forever, non static, yeah, you know. So, yeah, we've, we've got to be willing to move and flex.

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With science, we've got to be willing to change with science. Yeah, for instance, like another area of science that I, you know, I love researching, is like a paleoanthropology, like human evolution. And one of the reasons why I love it, I feel so much is how much it changes. Like, all it takes is one human discovery to change the whole outlook of human evolution.

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Look at in recent years, have we discovered so many other human like species, Homo longI, homo Florence insists, homo, no lady, all these species of humans, Dragon Man that we didn't know about, especially homo, no lady, this was a later human like species that lived alongside humans, but that were most likely living in trees and were very archaic, even order, in the past couple 100,000 years. So that changes ideas, that changes hypotheses, like, Okay? And then what I love doing, especially when we get new human discoveries, is being a Homo naledi. These were a small human like species that were about maybe four to five feet tall, and they lived alongside humans. They were actually fairly recently evolved. They weren't like early human humans at all. They were lived alongside us, Homo sapiens, okay, and in the region of Africa where they were found, there are stories of little human beings living in the woods, animals like the agog we and other hairy humanoids that were are considered cryptids. And I'm like, okay, that's funny how, even before this, when also the processes were found, the native cultures were talking about little humans, like little furry humans living in the woods, very into like how we see, like Little Big like the small, Bigfoot creatures living in Africa, 1000s of years before we ever discovered early human like species, like also The purposes and parenthesis. So could that be a correlation? Right there? That's a possibility. And that thing is, you, we're not we might not know the answer yet, but with enough evidence, enough data, maybe we will know the evidence. Another great example is the ebogo. The ebogo literally means ravenous Granny, or hungry granny. Is a legend from the island of Flores. The local Naga people talk about these little humanoids. Humans are like three to four feet tall that were vicious and they carried spears and that they would come into the into the villages at night and kidnap children and take them off into the jungle. And this is a legend of long Flores for 1000s of years, until we found the homo florences. Homo floresiensis was a little human, or human species that lived on Flores up until maybe the last 50,000 years. So again, funny how the indigenous legends are bringing up the creature that we didn't know about in Western cultures yet. And even just scientific papers didn't even know about it yet, until, like 2000 I think 2000 60,005

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and you see a lot of this happen around the world

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well, and that's just it. You know, the idea that we have numerous branches like that of humanity, and I'm bringing up homo floreensis Right now,

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the idea that we, we've in the last few years, found Dragon Man,

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almost 10 feet tall, with the with the cranial volume about two thirds larger than than average, you know, denisovian all kinds of things, so and even the hobbit people, yeah, from New Zealand. So it's funny how, like, it's what they always tell people, is,

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if you tell people that, yeah, one time that planet Earth was like Lord of rings, you had a bunch of different humans that lived alongside each other. Maybe there's no Sauron and great ring or anything like that, but there was all these, all these human offshoots that lived alongside each other. And it we existed like that for million, for almost a million years, from when human Homo sapiens first evolved. So for million, a million years, we lived alongside other humans up until, let's say, most scientists say the last 10,000 years when the last Neanderthal supposedly died out. If we lived alongside humans for so long, why wouldn't today be any different? What if we still live alongside our human species? But they've learned well enough to say, avoid us, and now we have legends of the Almas, Sasquatch, the apple, gogo, the agawee, the chechuna. Maybe a lot of these cryptid stories are other human species that live alongside.

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Us to have learned to avoid us because they see how destructive our species is. Yeah, yeah. And, and I'm trying to find it right now. It's in the Hirsch mountains, if I'm not mistaken, but there was an actual

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sighting of a caveman

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all of a few years ago.

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Oh yeah, that that was like, when you see the pictures of it,

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it's it's absolutely phenomenal.

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And I'm trying to find the article right now. I can't remember exactly what the headline is, yeah, but, but hold on, German hikers,

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photograph

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caveman. Come on. AI, find it.

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Yep, there it is.

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Mysterious Wolf Man is what they called it. But whenever you go and look at it like

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that is that is wild,

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that looks like a person, this

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archaic person will look like a person. And that's also the funny thing that that brought they brought that up in Germany. I'm trying to remember which village it is. I can't remember the name of the cop my head, but there's a village in Switzerland. I believe that does a

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festival every year about these,

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huh, Otzi, is that it? But it's a festival, and they do it every year about these wild men that they lived alongside, and these wild men that lived in the woods. And they would call them, they call them Monday trolls, but they were, they talked about these trolls that had large brow ridges, large noses, very short necks, and they were very sturdy and very stout. And a lot of archeologists, people like me as well, believe that they're referencing Neanderthals. Maybe it's a maybe a cultural memory of the Neanderthals, or it could be wild story of maybe surviving Neanderthals into the modern day. Yeah, yeah. And wild Ma, is it the wild man? Yeah. So, yeah, yeah. So, celebration of claim Basel

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begins when the wild moss sails down the Rhine on his raft to the sound of drum beats and gunshots.

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No, and it's funny how people don't realize a lot of these, like

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cryptids and things like that, it could be a part of everyday life. Like I tell people this, go to a lot of churches, and you'll find, especially in Europe, they have stories of the wood wolves or the Green Man. And these green men were seen as a lot of times, as pagan gods, but they're also seen as wild men. Wudu literally means man of the woods, or wood man. And they're seen as these wild, hairy men that lived out in the woods in early European ages and later on. Historians nowadays say they might be stories of maybe people that have lived into the woods and maybe have become feral or have become kind of more human, maybe more naturalistic. But other people have created theories that maybe these were surviving Neanderthals. Maybe these were

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decrypted of the Middle Ages. You might say. You might these were the cryptids of their day that might be even referenced into the modern day stories. No, no, precisely, and that's just it. Like all these things, once again, source from somewhere they they source from oral histories. They source from Legends and the you know, talking earlier about like, it's not like you're sitting around, you know, reading Edith Hamilton's mythology. No, but you are studying cultural myth. You are studying cultural legend. You are studying those kind of things. And that's, that's something that we've talked about whenever we had Adam Davies on the show a few years ago. He's been out on numerous expeditions looking for Yeti, all kinds of things.

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And he's like, it begins with stories, and from there, we get into the science and the local area support that, you know,

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go ahead, that's kind of a forgotten thing. When it comes to cryptozoology, it's not just folklore, but like anthropology. How can we look at human culture and like, like what you said, it starts with a story, like what Adam Daley said, is where, if we got start off with the stories, and start off with that, then go into science and look at the anthropology. And even one thing that that kind of is interesting.

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Researchers in modern day is like entomology, like breakdowns of names, like how almost every native tribe has some type of story of a name of a Bigfoot, like creature sabe

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the my deck tech, all these names for the same type of creature that's described in modern day, Sasquatch. There's old traditions. And that's something that even myself as a crypto zoologist, one of the biggest things I look for when any crypto investigation is other old traditions. Of it beforehand? Well, there's stories of the natives talking about it before Europeans came in. Because lot of times when other cultures come into areas, they kind of bastardize the native cultures. They kind of change the old traditions and change into what they know as the European side, or whatever is coming into a new area. And that's why the folklore of indigenous story, of Indigenous storytelling, so important when it comes to cryptozoology. Well, and you know, a prime example of that we talk about that regularly, you and I, though, the way that these things morph and move

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stuff like that, and even even the fact of culturally, the way that some of these things move among kind of like being Cajun, rooja Roo, you know, stuff like that. Like, if you, if you look like, well, the Cajuns came directly from Acadia. And the settlers from Acadia that were exiled were, were people from lower French court and below, you know, stuff like that. So, yeah, like they, they had those legends of, of, you know, the the the beast of Shepherd Dog and werewolf and things like that same thing with Germanic tribes that came over. And when you start looking at things like the the dog man triangle here in Texas, things like that, those are the people that live in that area. Yeah, there's a lot of German speaking areas. And that's the funny thing too, especially with the dog man phenomena. Look at a lot of the places where dog man stories came from, Midwest, parts of the south, parts of

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this, parts of Appalachian and if you look at all these areas, there's a large German influence culturally, and sometimes a large Scotch Irish influence. And a lot of these cold those cultures have a lot of stories of werewolves. Okay, could these old traditions be affecting this modern day cryptid? Because if you had stories of werewolves hundreds of years ago, why wouldn't you have it today and turn it into a modern day cryptid, modern day dog man phenomenon, yeah, yeah, no, Precisely, precisely, and it would translate right over in that kind of way. Ryan, you know, the the fact that, because those stories don't leave you culturally, yeah, they they just change. They just morph, you know, and a prime example of that is the Windigo, yeah, that's a great example of a traditional story, a traditional entity.

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It was really like more a form of madness that overtook people things like that for the longest time psychiatrist actually called some wind to go syndrome, or when to go psychosis, when someone would go crazy and become cannibalistic. Yeah, and it's so funny, especially the two great examples I love bringing up is window goes and skin walkers, because both of these have become so modernized so

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bastardized that people don't even ritual, don't even remember the original stories talking about the way to go. We can talk about the skin Walker as well. It's funny, I get so many people that want to, like, talk me, hey, what about skin walkers? And I'm like, Okay, let's talk about skin walkers. Like, oh yeah, down Appalachia, they're here to here. There's a picture of a dog that's a skinwalker. And I'm like, Okay, let's let's stop right there. That's not the original or traditions. That's not the old the original stories. Skin Walker is originally the, you know, Lucy are with witches. They are people. They can transform into animals. Yeah. So people are bastardizing the old traditions into the modern day, and then that's what gets filtered out amongst the internet, amongst tick tock and everything, and it messes up people's psychology. Yeah, yeah, precisely. And you know the idea that, once again, it is like, here would be a

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traditional image of Wendigo, you know, stuff like that.

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It it looks nothing at all like

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like the modern day images of Wendigo, where it looks like an emaciated deer running around on.

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On its hind legs. And,

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you know, to bring up too, especially when it comes to modern cryptids. This is something that people brought up to me in recent years. Is the whole not dear phenomena, like out in Appalachia talk about, like, oh, there's these cryptid deer that are dear, but they're not dear. And I'm like, not dear. How? Like, well, there's something else. I'm like, so was something else? Like, are they a demon? Are they some type of other creature? And people talk about these deer that their eyes are facing forward, or they look like they're they're like, decomposing. And then you bring up a picture of chronic racing disease, or deer that has a disease, and they, Oh, that's not deer. I'm like, that's literally a deer that has a disease that's literally walking. It's dying while it's walking. And people like, Oh, really. I'm like, people don't know the science. They don't know the facts before they get into the more. I don't know the monster hunting aspect of like, these, like, not dude. I Oh, these are crypts living in the woods. I know the most likely that's a deer dying from a terrible disease, most likely, or they're just misidentifications of deers, deer in the woods. Yeah, and people take away the science and they add folklore to it, or they add the more trying to the word. It's not coming to me right now, but like, the more fun, the more like kind of a matches momentousization To take away science and the more sassy version. Yeah, they make it more. They make it more. Oh, no, you can put on, you put on a lunchbox.

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The viral version would be the,

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yeah, that's the modern version. You know, the idea that, like, this is what would go viral. This is, this is what would

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get clicks and views, the click bait version, yeah, which you can always say, especially now when it comes to cryptozoology, a lot of it comes to clickbait, because there's so many, like, how many times I get sent, like, an AI photo of a big photo, a dog man. And they're like, Oh, this is real. And I'm like, you can tell it's not real. Like, why am I anatomy? Here, here, here, the enemy doesn't make sense here. They can really tell that's a that's a clip scene from, like, a photo. And you break, you take away the magic, yes. But remember, this isn't magic. This is science, yeah, yeah, no. And that's just it. And they, you know, we'll be getting into the AI segment next, next segment with, with Scott Ertz. But this brings up a huge point, because I was literally talking with somebody earlier, even about AI for research, you know. And, and using AI for you. I'm not again it.

37:43

I have no consternation with somebody using AI if you're using AI properly, if you want to use something like size summary, I highly recommend. I did no money made from size summary, folks. I'm not a vendor, nothing like that. But I paid for the lifetime version because it's so entirely useful. Basically, it is used to summarize scientific papers and works. So you can give it 28 different scholarly articles on liver disease and have it give you a 10,000 word summary, or 1000 word summary with 10 bullet points about all of those medical papers, things like that. I see that's the thing too, and, and, of course, you know, my nine to five job, I'm an educator, Chris and AI gets brought up a lot, especially in this field too. And I very much have the viewpoint of, if you let AI add to your viewpoints, that's okay, but don't let it become your viewpoints. That's right, you let ai do the thinking for you. That's a step too far. If you let it add to your research, if you let it back up your thoughts. Yes, go ahead, cite it properly, do the proper steps, but yeah, once you let it, once you like, for instance, you said that summary, once you submit that summary and say that's yours. That's a step too far, too far. Yeah, but if you look at it and you say, okay, what can I take from this and change it over? That makes sense, and that's something I teach the kids, and that's something I tell people too, is it's something kind of like a difference between smartness and intelligence, smart. Shortness, at least, how I was raised is you take a lot of data, you grab all the evidence, but intelligence breaks that down and adds to it. Smart people read the books. Intelligent people write the books. I'm not saying anything about myself. I even I'm an author. So you break it down to data, and then you create it into your own images, and you spread it out, and you try to grow upon that knowledge. And AI is good for that, because you can grab upon that knowledge and kind of change in viewpoints that you don't agree with, parts that you do agree with, and bring in your own knowledge and kind of add to it, but don't make it your own. You really always.

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Just bring it in as a viewpoint, not it. That is exactly your viewpoint itself. Yeah, you bring in knowledge. You don't just regurgitate it well, and that's just it. You know, one of the things that that we brought up before the show

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is, is just how creepy some of the AI is. And

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even the fact of like, I went to look up

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Ryan Edwards books, and when I put in Ryan Edwards, Ryan Edwards books popped up as the search result on the bottom before I ever finished searching.

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And the question comes to bear, especially with predictive algorithms.

40:44

Did, did that pop up when it did? Because I was going to be looking there when I did? You know, and that's actually a thing. It's kind of creepy and it's weird, but, but literally, that's the fact of your AI will eventually start giving you what you want to hear the way you want to hear it. If you're not careful, it's predicting you before you know you know you, that's right, and it's giving you answers that would please you. Yeah. So, so that's dangerous with things like chat, GPT and stuff like that, folks, that's what you don't realize. Like you have to train an AI offline to have an AI that doesn't do that, that doesn't have those biases. And I will say right now that, yes, using AI to cull data in that kind of cold scientific way. I was talking about this, about remote viewing with somebody for like, a two hour conversation today, my old monitor and and the fact of you know that

41:51

the plus side of doing it with AI and culling the data with AI is that it is cold, it is calculating. It's not going to have the same bias that you have when it comes to that, and it may actually make you look at the data in a different way. Once you're able to call all that data together and process it as one whole data set, where it's like, Hey, this is the way that I didn't even look at it this way before, but now that I see the data in front of my eyes. I can't not look at it. Yeah, it's the idea of, like, with people that do research with AI, it should be just one, one of many viewpoints. Yeah, it should be, not the complete viewpoint itself. And that's something that, as someone who do that's my job, is in education, that it's so saddening sometimes, because especially with the modern age of next generation, when they come up, they let the AI do the thinking for them. And cryptozoology is a great example of showing that don't let someone else do the thing for you. Ask the questions. Don't just assume you know everything already, or that the AI or whatever you're looking up to already knows the answers. Like that's something that I even tell people when I'm at conferences and things like that. Yes, I know a lot about like, big photo crisis, but challenge me. Challenge the questions. Because if you truly know what you're doing, you should be challenged. You should be well. So where did you find that data? Why do you think this? Because without asking the questions, without having that higher level of thinking, you let you let something else into thinking for you, and that is what a lot of people do nowadays with AI and things like that, which truly is kind of a scary thing to when you see it firsthand. Yeah, yeah, no. And I have seen numerous people who I considered to be fantastic investigators,

43:45

fall into bad ruts over the last couple years where they just hand it over to AI. And it's one of those like, but, and once again, if you're going to look at the data set in a different way because of that, fantastic, but if you're using that to once again support what you already think, much like we covered with Anne Saleen and things like that, and with you before, the question is, are you investigating something and researching something for the scientific sake of researching it, or Are you researching it for the sake of confirming your belief

44:27

it's there's differences there. Yeah, and that's why it's kind of a thing that when people talk about, like, when we this research, I get the statement all the time. I want to prove it. I want to prove it's real. I want to prove if it's real. I want to prove dog man, it's real. Well, if you're looking for proof it's real, you're going to find that data. And yes, I think these animals exist. Yes, don't say I'm trying to prove they exist, because you automatically, you already have a bias right there. And that's right now people realize too is within the scientific field. You.

45:00

Is, biases are everywhere, and people don't realize their biases until they flat, until they do the research. And if you're trying to prove, like, yep, if I'm trying to prove ghosts exist, I'm of course gonna find that data. But if you say I'm looking for evidence for ghosts, I'm looking for evidence for this, fill in the blanks, looking for data that supports the existence of and then that makes sense. That's the scientific way. But if you're saying, I'm trying to prove it, looking for the proof it that scientifically doesn't make sense. It's not what you do, because you're gonna find you're gonna skew your data. You're gonna skew your research into a direction you don't want to because you're not going to see other perspectives. Yeah, you're going to massage your data at that point to make sure it it fits in smoothly. And that's that that creates problematic issues, you know? And and the the idea of having that mentality, the idea of doing that now, a lot of people do it

46:04

without realizing it. Ryan and it can be troublesome. It can be an issue, you know, and you have to be willing to step back from things and and see that. And I've always made the statement whenever people ask me, like, Do you believe in UFOs? Say absolutely not. I don't believe in UFOs. Believe implies faith.

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I don't have faith UFOs exist. I know they exist, yeah, because UFO an identified flying object, you know, or UAP,

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an identified anomalous phenomena. These things exist. They are like there is a three to 5% range of things flying through our sky that we have very minimal data on, but the data that we have on them matches to the fact that it ain't something that we make or do you know, so I have zero doubt in the fact that they exist.

47:06

They exist. Now comes the looking at the data.

47:11

So I'm not trying to confirm my belief in UFOs by investigating UFOs or looking at data sets on it.

47:21

And that's, that's important. Go ahead. Sorry, that's the thing too, is, like, what I say too, like, what to back you up? Like, I always tell people the number one question I always get is, do you believe in Bigfoot, or do you believe in chupacabra? And, like, what you said, I always tell stop. This isn't about belief. It's about science, it's about knowing these animals exist. Do I know Bigfoot exists? No, I have not seen one. But where the data leads me, where my researchers lead me, is that most likely these animals exist, and I'm then, until it's discovered, I'm always on both both sides, because strangers can't, until it's discovered. It's all things at once, including not real. Yeah, so do I truly, in my heart of hearts, believe Bigfoot is not real? No, but it's not about the heart. It's about the mind. It's about the science of it. That's right, if you, if you think with your heart and science, you're not going to go the right way. So you gotta think in your mind and bring it down, like, Where does the data lead me? Where, what does the data show? And how can I collect that data properly? Yeah, and that's what the science of this is truly about. Is not just believing in something, not just having a faith in something, but knowing something exists from the data, from the evidence, looking at it properly in the scientific lens, and knowing the truth, not just the proof, but the actual truth. Yeah, yeah, precisely. And you know, having, having that, once again, the idea the attitude of being able to step aside from that, the attitude of being able to step aside from trying to prove or disprove what you believe you know, and just getting down to the actual scientific fact. Because, yes, you can say the same thing with Sasquatch. Do I believe that's inconsequential? What is consequential is the fact that a preponderance of data that is out there in the scientific study of Sasquatch and other said species points to the fact that, yes, there may be something there, yes,

49:21

and that, that's, that's, that's as scientific as you can get with it there. There is numerous, there are numerous data points and fields of data that point to the fact that there is something living in the woods of North America and beyond. Yes, the data and the evidence suggests that, and that's one thing too, is we gotta look at it in the first place. And when I talk, when I go to conferences, when I go to events, there's so many people that maybe have heard about Bigfoot OSS Watch on TV, or they've read a book, or they watched a movie.

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But they don't go that next step. They don't go, okay, maybe, if this thing is real, let's look at the evidence. Let's talk to researchers like myself, like Ken Gerhard, Adam Daniels, Lauren Coleman, Lyle Blackbird. Let's talk to those people. Let's go to a conference. Let's read this book about primates. Let's look up stuff about human evolution. Not a lot of people go that extra step, but that's what the science really needs, is to go that extra extra step and ask those questions, because without those questions, you can't get to the answers of these things and the phenomenon, yeah, yeah, no. And that's just it, you know. And you have to be willing to it really is that that classic form of the Einsteinian thought experiment, you know, and being willing to have the thought experiment, being willing to step outside of the comfort zone, in the box and it, you like, it's interesting to me, whenever I gave my presentation at Symposium of the strange about investigating and you know,

51:04

looking at paranormal data, looking how to examine paranormal data, that was part of the presentation was getting past biases and getting to the point of seeing data as data, calling data exactly what it is. Don't call it evidence. You haven't come back. And you know for you to come to a scientist and say, I have evidence. I have a picture. No, no, no, you have a picture. That is a point of data, yes, or point of datum in a data set, you know is what that is. So you have datum that you think is anomalous that needs to be examined is what you have. And we

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as as examiners and researchers into the world of paranormal and parapsychological and cryptozoology and UFO UAP, need to be willing to step out of our zone of discomfortability into their zone of definition in such a way. And they as well, need to be willing to step out of their very hard to find box of definition and let us pry one corner open

52:13

so that they can think outside of that box for a minute and realize that, you know, there may be something there if they're willing to look at it in in the thought experiment style of science, if they're willing to look at it in the hypothetical means of science, which, once again, you're allowed to hypothesize any crazy old thing in science. It's through the experimentation and and red team, blue teaming and things like that. That hypothesis becomes theory or not, or you go back to the drawing board and you come up with hypothesis number two, yeah, and that thing is like, like, what you said is, kind of find that common ground and getting out a comfort, comfortable box that a lot of people stay in. And one thing too, especially when it comes to this field, is the loss of ego, like knowing that you can be wrong, knowing that, okay, you might have to go back and change some stuff and and being hypothetical, like going to someone who's maybe doesn't believe a Sasquatch or doesn't believe in any type of this phenomena, and say, Okay, I run a hypothetical your mind that Sasquatch is real, or that, do you that the UFO phenomena is real, and tell me everything that would be in your mind. And like, okay, so what would it be? What do you think it would be? What evidence you think would be out there? Yeah. And then have them run that thought experiment and then, okay, so here's the evidence that, and the data that I know. Here's this, here's this data, and let's see where it correlates in your thought experiments. And people aren't really willing to really do a thought experiments because they don't be wrong. They don't want to look outside that box where you got you have to, you have to be willing to look outside the box and see what this phenomena is, because especially crypto zoology, there is a lot of science that people don't realize he is here. Because they hear crypto zoology and they think, Oh, this is pseudoscience. They're not willing to see that next step, that over the hill and see the real science of it. That's right. That's right. It's no different than the difference between theoretical physics and physics. One eventually leads to the other, you know, and and what we have is theoretical physics. A prime example is quantum entanglement. Theoretical physics, for years and years and years,

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won a Nobel Peace Prize for it actual physics. Now,

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yes, you know, and for the longest time, it was just a hypothesis. It was, it was Einstein, spooky action at a distance. You know, things like that. Does the butterfly effect happen?

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You know, that kind of stuff. And with quantum entanglement, we proved a lot, we found a lot, and it changes a lot of the foundations of hypothesis when it comes to physics and what to do, you know? So we we have to be willing to have that open mind. There were, until it won the Nobel Prize, there were still people trying to discredit it,

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you know. And that's also the thing too, a little thing, I like to tell people, as well as just because something is out of normal, something is something that we don't know, doesn't necessarily mean it's not science. Maybe things like, like what we hear with metaphysics, like telepathy,

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things like psychic nature, Bigfoots, having mind speak, things like that. What if that's not today's science? Well, if that's tomorrow, science

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ever, ever disprove tomorrow. Science, because what might be seen as magic today will be science, probably tomorrow. That's right, because that's how it works. At one point, people never would think there'd be a thing that can move around, a person without a horse. Now we have cars. People never thought humans would fly. Now we have airplanes. It's the same ideas as that don't discredit something just because it doesn't exist yet, or just because it hasn't been researched properly by science yet. Yeah, yeah. Precisely. Brian, precisely. And it is that open minded concept that science is supposed to have, and it is that open minded concept that we as researchers are even into the esoteria of these things are supposed to have, because that's that's what keeps you grounded. So thank you for always coming on, Ryan. Thank you for always talking about these things in such a candid, candid manner, as I tell so many people, good folks like you are truly the future of these sciences. So thank you so much for taking these things on, taking on these conversations, being willing to have hard conversations about these topics. So before we let you go, let everybody know where they can go to find your books, all that kind of good stuff. My friend, of course, well, I have three books under my name. I have cryptos of the world. That's my first book published back in 2020, 2021,

57:23

that's my first book. If you look up on Amazon, Boston, things like that. My second book is satisfying to prehistory of a living legend. That one was published just a few years ago. Then my third book is beyond Bigfoot. You'll be able to find them on Amazon, places like that. On the curious realm shop. You can also find them there. Especially. I also do have my social medias. I have Instagram page for myself. You look at Ryan Edwards. You also have a Facebook so I was wonderful. I'm always willing to listen people, talk to people. So if people would have a good conversation, I'm always open to that. So if you guys want a good read, go check out the books. And if you want to get conversation, always hit me up, absolutely Ryan, thank you so much for the great conversation tonight. Hold the Line real quick while we close things out for this segment, while you are online, checking out everything by Ryan Edwards over at Amazon, make sure to stop on by curious realm.com forward slash store. That is where you can find all of the books and movies and videos and everything by our guests. That's where you can also find your link to curious research and the field observation and encounter log. If you are an investigator into the world of paranormal, etc, stop on by and get your copy of that when we come back from this quick commercial break, everybody, we will be joined by our good friend Scott Ertz, head of plug hits live and f5 refreshing technology. We will be talking with him about the great memory shortage that is happening now, how it's all being dedicated to AI and which of those bubbles is going to burst first, and what it means for the future of AI as well as the future of just home computing, things like that. When we come back right after this message,

59:19

the key to good science is good research. At the heart of good research is a good data set with the field observation and encounter log from curious research, you can easily keep track of your investigative information all in one place, making it easier to review cases and readily see comparisons and contrasts between them, whether out in the woods, squashing in a back room, gathering EVPs, or using high tech gear to track UFO, UAP activity, this easy to carry, pocket sized scientific data log is the perfect companion for any field researcher. You can find your copy of the curious research field observation in the.

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Last year we did 122

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the year before, we did 121

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and then the year that you ran the Vegas studio, the year before that, we did between the two. We did about the same, a little less. I think we did 116

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that year, yeah. So we were about 30% lower. But, you know, there's some things happening inside that event. I don't know what they are, but there's something going on. This year was very, very different. They treated us incredibly well, but we were in the wrong building.

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We didn't have Linda, which was weird.

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People who watched the show all know Linda, though they've never seen her.

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She's our support person from CES John did a great job, but he had other responsibilities this year in the Venetian. You know, we have two towers and a stage, yeah,

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in in the West Hall where we were, I think there were seven towers. Oh, wow, and then four or five stages. Like, it's a significantly bigger thing than we have at the Venetian Yeah. And so John had other responsibilities.

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Linda usually has three people she's dealing with. This year she had four. So, you know, we get more time with her. But John did a great job. Everybody at CES did a great job, but just the changes became a challenge for us, but last year, I think we're back to normal. Everything will be fine. Create some fun things. If you watch our our coverage, and watch in the background,

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there are some fun things that happen in the background, because we're not in the tower, we're on a stage down on the floor. Yeah, you're at floor level. I noticed that this last year, where there were, there were a lot of over the shoulder looky Loos, things like, then we are just out of frame. Normally, our team who's checking people in and out and giving the spiel, and all that are downstairs, yeah, they're just out of frame. And so all.

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Often times they'll slide into frame. You'll see me, you'll see Tracy trying Turkish coffee in the background. The whole thing is hilarious and a one time event. We have not been floor level since we were in the North Hall, like 12 years ago. Oh, wow. I don't think it's going to happen again

1:05:23

well. And you know, my favorite thing about CES is the the tech man, there is so much there. And this year was a huge, huge AI year, last year, and the year before, we really started seeing AI creep into things a lot, but this same, but in the same way in the past, it creeped in, in the same way that

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blockchain did in the past, or the metaverse or 3d TV, it all felt like for IoT word, yeah, it was all buzzword bingo. Oh, we have AI. Why? Don't worry about it. That's not good enough. Yeah, yeah, well, that's not AI, right? Yeah, you're only you're talking about a complicated if then statement. That's not AI. We're

1:06:12

but that's fine. That's not what we heard about this year. This year, we heard a lot about actual AI being used for actual things, not just we've included generative AI because don't care about generative AI. There's a couple of them out there. They all do fine. Everybody else stop. We're fine. There's no additional innovation that needs to happen. Chat, GPT, copilot, swell, they've got it. Yep, we're fine. We don't need all this additional nonsense. However, our friends at algorized, who you might remember a couple of years ago you referred to as magic. I brought you up during the show this year.

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They have the ability to see human beings through walls,

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and I remember you almost falling out of your chair when they first revealed this.

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They had originally created it sans AI for search and rescue,

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but that never took off. There's some reasons behind it, I suspect that we won't talk about publicly,

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but what they realized this year was, with the addition of a proper AI into their system and integrating it into autonomous cars and robotics, they can help improve reaction time of say, an autonomous car. She and I talked particularly the timing was fantastic. The week earlier that was there was that viral video of the zoox car

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on Las Vegas Boulevard, and I think it was maybe Flamingo. It was trying to make a right turn, and it totally froze because it thought it saw a person, and then people were cutting it off, and it just couldn't figure out what to do, and so it froze. There were, most people don't know this. There were people in the car. Yeah, I found that out later. There were people in the car. Now, luckily, zoox has a big red uh oh button that that the people I've been in it. Now,

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this big red Oh button you can push, and it'll stop, the doors will open and you can get

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out. But with their technology, it would have been able to identify a, that it wasn't a human being, it was a pole or something, and B, if it had been a human being, imagine this as it is now, a car, say, a Tesla coming down the street, doesn't know that a person exists until they come from behind a building,

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and then has to make a quick and immediate decision. And what do all autonomous cars do? Full stop, yeah,

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but with algorithms attached, they can see the person through the building, and they have a lot more time to make a calculated decision so they can slow down, they can change lanes, things like that, all to avoid harming a human being, which is what algorize whole business thing Is, is about protecting human beings, yeah, yeah. And so she did a huge pivot this year. I think it's super cool. And we gave her the best of the best award this year. Oh, wow. Because what a cool pivot, and what an actually interesting use of AI, not, you know, you can, we've, there's a pendant, and you can summarize conversations you've had. Don't care.

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Yes, that that might save you 20 seconds. Don't care. Copilot can do that in your team's meeting. I don't care. Yeah,

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this is actually going to save lives. Rock on.

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That's AI for good. And that's the kind of thing we saw this year with AI actually being used for things, not just

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AI, because putting those letters on a product movie processor is all tingly. Yeah, yeah. And you know, especially whenever you're talking about things like that. The idea of levering check technologies in that kind of way, making them talk in that kind of way, to future proof new technologies and things that are hitting the market like one of the big things we've had here in Austin is Waymo cars.

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They've stopped Waymo during certain times of day in Austin and banned them from the roads because they've 18 times in the last year, passed school busses, yeah, who were stopped with their stop signs out actively letting children off the bus. The car is just like, Yeah, I don't know why you're stopped. It just passes around the school bus,

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things like that. So the idea that this technology would let Waymo see the person through the school bus, yeah, none of it's as good as the the way mo that went through the police shootout, though, yeah, yeah.

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That one also had people in it, yep, yep. And, I mean, stand stills where waymos don't know what to do with each other. They don't know who has the right of way, so they both just come to a stop. My favorite, my favorite two are the the one there were, I think there were two or three of them that were just circling a parking lot

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because they didn't have any idea what was going on, and then the actual Waymo DDoS attack that happened in LA, like, a month, a month or six weeks ago, oh, they all got trapped in a cul de sac.

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Incredible. And, you know,

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trapped, that brings up some interesting things, the idea of being trapped, because right now, I think we, we are coming to a point of funnel Scott, when it comes to technology, when it comes to what's happening with with especially right now, what a lot of people don't realize, I have a friend of mine that was building A gaming system at Christmas for his son. And that was terrible timing. I was like, You're gonna do it. You better do it. You better do it quick. Yeah, you better do it by yesterday, real quick, because there is a massive, massive shortage folks in specifically DDR five, which is mainly what's used on most AI, things like that, you're looking closer to the DDR five range than the DDR four, but it's caused a huge upswell in the pricing for DD. Like I literally have stacks of server DDR four memory here at my house,

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and apparently I'm sitting on a gold mine Scott

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without realizing it, but there, with this huge shortage comes,

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how do you how do you get your computer into the future? How do you begin looking at building things, and especially with AI taking off the way it is,

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it seems like all of the memory coming out is being earmarked for that. It is

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because the companies who are building the data centers are able to purchase in bulk and purchase ahead, put the money down. You can't do that. You can't contact you know,

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I don't know, let's say razor, G scale. You can't contact G scale. And say I'd like to order a stick, you know, two sticks of, you know, 16 gig, DDR, five RAM. I will pay you now, and I will take delivery. And, you know, three months, you can't do that, but Microsoft can, right? Microsoft can, can write a check for all the memory,

1:14:09

all the the chips, everything they need to build a data center at the end of the year. They can write that check today. Yeah, and so they are being given priority on this stuff, and it speaks the issue we are in the exact same problem right now with this that we were five years ago with video cards and crypto, Yep, yep,

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the technology was designed

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for a focused market,

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and it's no longer being used for that. So, yeah, with with crypto, all of a sudden everybody wanted to mine. There were people in our group that I know you are aware of, whom we don't speak of, right here.

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Well, who who wanted to get into it without understanding it? That how? That's how wide it had become, right? Yeah, it had become the answer to everybody's ills, like becoming a YouTube streamer, Scott, exactly. And I can tell you, nearly 20 years into this, it is not the solution to anybody's ills. Well, neither is becoming a YouTube streamer, that's what I mean. Oh,

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being nearly 20 years into this, because April will be 18, for me, this

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is not the solution to anybody's anything. You better be doing it because you love it. Jack, that's all I indeed, yeah, because this studio is not inexpensive. It

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has paid for itself, but only slightly anyway. Um, you know, crypto for some people, right? My brother, early on, understood it had an investor. They built a couple of mining rigs. And,

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I mean, they made, they, they made nothing at the time, but they did mine like 120

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coins, which today, you know, worth a good amount of value held. It is great when it was, you know, $200 a coin, yeah, 120 coins wasn't great, but holding them, you know, there's a lot of value in them today.

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But that was because he was there early. He understood the technology, and he was dedicated to it, right? He had to spend like he was up every night. He reverse cycled because he had to protect what was being mined from the Chinese hackers who worked during the day in China, which was during the night here. So he reverse cycled for like, a year. Oh, wow, and it has screwed up his sleep cycle even now a decade later, I'll bet.

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And so when it's focused, it was designed for people like him, and then at some point, people who barely know how to turn on a computer are trying to build mining rigs. And so now everybody's buying a video card, just as

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the new architecture comes out, and so gamers are screwed, yeah, and, and then AI came out, and it was designed for a very focused thing, and now everything is trying to do AI, there's data centers going in everywhere all The time. And once again, gamers are screwed, yeah, yeah. But what we're what we saw with crypto was they changed the mining system to be far less reliant on the video cards, and all of a sudden, video card availability went back up. And what we're seeing now is and we saw it at CES this year, there were a number of companies who were focused on building models and systems that could be run on specialized hardware

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that doesn't require

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all of The massive infrastructure that was designed quickly to be done

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in focused systems, not copilot, which is almost impossible to turn off on your PC, right? Yeah, and so we're seeing the same thing that happened with crypto happen with AI, where they're trying to figure out how to minimize their hardware impact. But it does mean that we are probably looking at a year and a half of

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real rough seas when it comes to hardware, and if, if

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the Taiwan issue actually becomes an issue, yeah. I mean, yeah, Ram is going to be the least of our problems. The fact that we won't be able to buy light bulbs will be a bigger problem. But,

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you know, RAM, we still run the world on computers, the number that are in the room with me here, the number that are in the room with you there, we are edge cases, and I get that but you know, we still run the world on computers. We're still going to need RAM. We're still going to need the

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specialty low end microprocessors. So you know, if Taiwan becomes a problem, it's gonna become a problem. Our lives are gonna change, and RAM is gonna be one of those things much, much like I popped up just a minute ago at a PC gamer like micron stopped making crucial, which, I mean, lives up to its name. Folks like, if you are a gamer out there, anything like you are probably running either crucial.

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Social or Corsair RAM in your rig and in your system. So the fact that one of the major chip manufacturers has just said all consumer grade is gone. We're focusing everything to AI.

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All of our manufacturing is going to AI, sorry, consumers who put us in the place where we are, yeah, exactly like it is truly a brand betrayal, straight. AMD. AMD and Nvidia started going the same direction, though early on, they have pulled back from that because they realized the the impact to the brand, right? Yeah, people not trusting the brand anymore. Now, AMD and Nvidia didn't pull out of consumer entirely, so they did need to, you know, Keep massaging the consumer market. If, if crucial, if they're saying we're done, they don't have to massage the consumer market. But the problem is, the AI market is going to dry if we were in a bubble,

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a double bubble of some sort, not chewing gum,

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because one

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most AI is nonsense, and in a couple of years, it will be 3d TV. It's so funny. It might have been. You might have been somebody else when I give these examples of 3d TV and blockchain, and I always forget about the metaverse, yeah? Because

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stupid idea. It was just such a flop. Yeah, it came and went.

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Facebook changed their corporate name and has now basically laid off the entire team. Yeah.

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And anyway, you know, even, even the fact of, and you were bringing up Nvidia a minute ago, one of it not gonna lie. This is a dream machine for me right now. But, but the NVIDIA DGX spark just released right right up around Christmas time, and this has been the talk of the town for That's it right there, folks. It's, it's that big. It is like the size of a Mac Mini, tiny as heck. But you're talking a teraflop.

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A teraflop,

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that is just That's crazy. That's crazy when you're talking about something with that kind of speed.

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And it's made specifically for generative AI. It's made specifically for AI creation stuff like that. So AI workflows, all kinds of things, because once again, these, these are starting to take over. This kind of stuff is starting to become more and more common in the consumer marketplace. This is a teraflop. Was once something that a

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I remember having a speed button on my computer that took it up to 256, for gaming. All right, that's how old I am. Like, I had an apple to E I had a Commodore. 64 growing up. So to see where we're 128,

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right now, where I remember a point in time where I was, like, a terabyte. A terabyte. How are you going to fill up a terabyte? Yeah, now I got 310 terabyte drives on my computer, you know,

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just for storage, one for video, one for audio, one for editing

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things like that. So when you're talking a teraflop in the hands of the average consumer, that is, that is insane. That's, that's like 10,000 terabytes,

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yeah, well, crazy,

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or 1000 terabytes, it well, so that's

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Tera flop is processing power, yes, not storage power. Yes, you rather

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it's so from a from a processing power standpoint, just to understand a teraflop is what would have been used, even just a few years ago to run data centers. Yeah,

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like, it's an incredible amount of processing power. They've done that by not using standard hardware. That's right, that's the thing.

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A year or two ago, we were just like, with crypto, we were just putting Nvidia video cards in systems and putting stuff across the video card. And today, that's not what we're doing. We've got specialized hardware designed for neural processing, right? Yeah. So, speaking of Lenovo, I've got a fun ces story.

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So now there's specialized hardware. We're going to end.

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Up in a ram world where consumer style RAM isn't what we will need

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for these systems, and that's why I'm saying we've got 1218, months of of hardship on the consumer side. And I own a gaming center. I need to build three more machines, and I'm not going to be able to do it for a while because of all this, yeah, because the RAM is bad. It's it's right now it's at least four times, at a minimum, for DVR, for RAM,

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it's quadrupled in price. I know the the machine I'm working on right now. I build everything on server platforms. And yes, this is a disgusting spec, folks, but I have 512 gigs of ram in the server that I am currently on recording this show

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that was, that was a good $850

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upgrade previously, you know, something like that, to go to a terabyte now, it's almost $2,000

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it's it's crazy. Yeah, it is insane.

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And yeah, to to know that, that is what the average consumer is dealing with and up against right now, when you're trying to build a system or do something like that, and then when you talk about even what disturbs me more is when you're talking OS is like Mac and Microsoft that deprecate certain types of memory within within their OS system, that kind of stuff, like, I have to have a Rufus workaround for mine, because Windows doesn't even recognize 512 gigs of RAM. It's like, I don't know what to do with your 32 dual, 32 core hyper threading chip. It's way too much. Yeah, so I have to have it ignore those parameters in Windows, in fairness, that's designed to be running Windows Server instead of it is Windows 11 or something like that. So, yeah.

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So if you are trying to build a system today,

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I'll give you the trick. The trick is PC part picker.com, okay, it is, if you're building a computer, it's the place to go.

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This man, this genius of a human being,

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built this system years ago.

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You can configure out your system on PC, power picker. It will make sure you don't make any mistakes in compatibility between consoler, RAM, all of that stuff. And we'll show you the lowest price he can find on any particular SKU. Wow, comes to ram

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like right now I was just looking right so the system that I started with was an Intel, I think I nine

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the compatible motherboard.

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And on here.

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We've got crucial pro 32 gig, two sixteens

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for 366

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now, wow, it's not a great price. I've got crucial pro overclocking, 216 for 326,

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it's not a great price. A year ago, it would have been probably 216 it is 100 bucks more, but it's only 100 bucks more. There are other because he found this particular one through, let's see

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through a seller on Amazon. But if you went to Best Buy, it could be 450 it could be double what it was a year ago. But because he's able to scrape all kinds of sites, new egg and Best Buy and Amazon and yeah, B and H Photo and all all these places. He scrapes all of them, and can always show you the best price. And if there's coupons, if there's mail in rebates, they all show up, which is super cool. It's the only way to build a PC today. If, if you're doing anything else that you're spending money that you shouldn't be because it's free to use. I haven't built a PC without this in years. I've gone and tried to find better prices.

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He's always got him. He always knows how it's incredible. The only way to build a PC Today, well, anything else is nuts, because he'll, he'll find the two bucks,

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yeah, that you don't know about, that you can say by going with b and h, because you never thought about going to B and H for Motherboard, yeah. And even now, you know the HP that I travel with,

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it's, it's strange, because it doesn't have a.