

Opinion

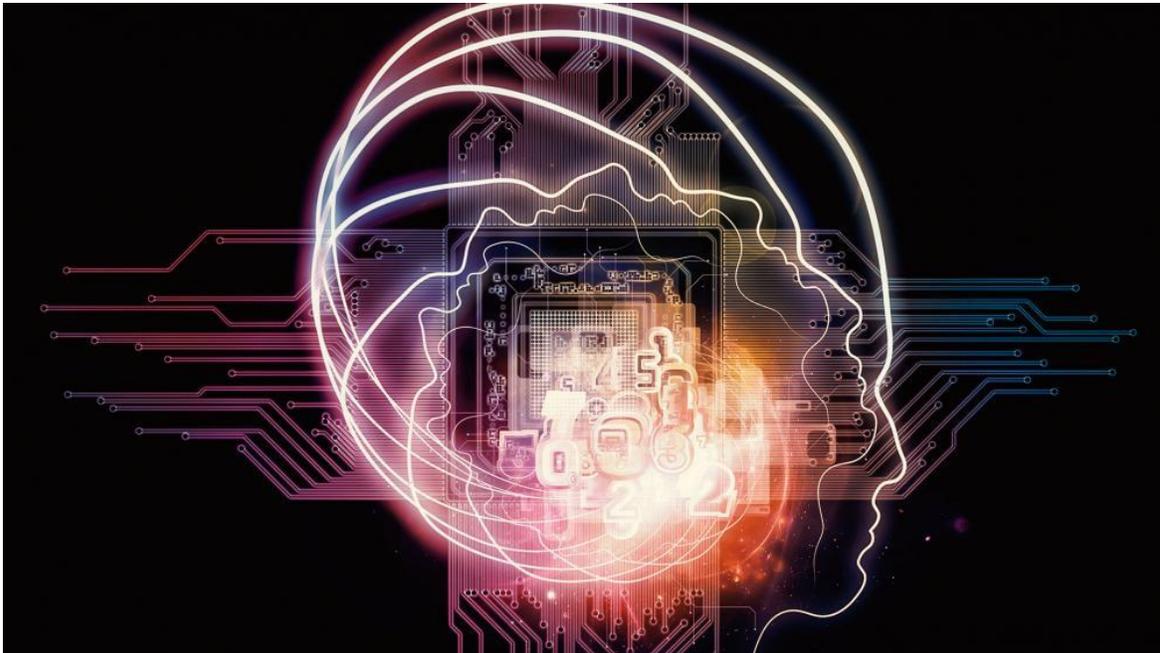
Brain Chips Shouldn't Cost Users Their Lives

The Barbatos brain chip is a revolutionary tool, but how many deaths are too many before intervention is necessary?

By Saima Firoj

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Since its invention, the Barbatos Translinguistics Chip has fundamentally changed how the world communicates.

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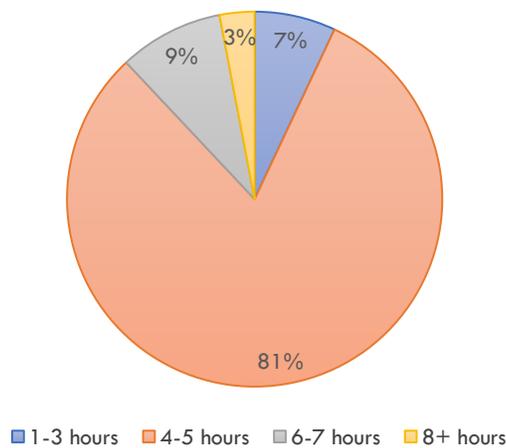
Last week, 538 people died. In an age where the Barbatos Translinguistics Chip is more frequently used than ever, its misuse has similarly skyrocketed. The Barbatos Translinguistics Chip was released in 2074, and nearly 30 years later, it has become a staple for every communicating human worldwide.

The brain chip contains nanobots that analyze the brain and can therefore predict thoughts and then visualize, analyze, and execute

them in any language. However, improper maintenance fueled by the hustle and bustle of this age leaves ample room for dysfunction of the chip. Due to the immense societal value of the product as seen through the extinction of the language barrier, the Global Consumer Product Safety Commission (GCPSC) must allocate funds to assist users in exercising a higher level of responsibility regarding the care of their devices.

With human activity at an all-time high, the Global Census reports that most individuals above the age of 18 receive only 4 to 5 hours of sleep as compared to 3 decades ago, when 8 hours nightly was the standard.

Sleep Intake Nightly



SOURCE: Global Consumer Product Safety Commission

This change coincides with an increase in the productivity level of society as a result of new technologies that incentivize wakefulness and constant production in the workplace and in personal life. As a result, a natural loss of melatonin has occurred in the pineal gland, decreasing the necessity for sleep. This evolution in human sleep is important because a clause in the device's instruction manual states that the user

“should set aside around 16 hours to sleep or be unconscious for the same amount of time to allow chip to rest and ensure all functionalities work without flaws... If the above instructions are not followed..., [the user] may suffer permanent physical and mental damage to the brain, infections, and [these ailments] may result in death.”

Given the high activity levels and low sleep intakes exhibited by humans today, most users fail to set aside 16 consecutive hours per month to recalibrate their chips, resulting in malfunctions and many catastrophic fatalities. Furthermore, many users fail to fully read the instruction manual for the chip, completely overlooking the necessity for this recalibration period. This year alone, the GCPSC reports that 9,648 deaths have been reported as a result of Barbatos chip failures, citing a lack of recalibration. Most times, these fatalities entail an overheating of the chip, causing a heatstroke which quite literally boils the brain alive and kills its neurons, resulting in brain death. This glaring statistic necessitates change, as we cannot allow preventable deaths to continue occurring. With increased regulation of the device and its use from the GCPSC, these deaths can be significantly reduced.

But the device is not a complete failure. We should not completely exterminate its use, because when used correctly, the brain chip provides users with unparalleled resources to communicate with others who may not speak their language. In a survey conducted by the Global Census, 93 percent of individuals feel that the language barrier is all but extinct, and most of them specify the Barbatos chip as a driver of this change. Furthermore, the Global Immigration Organization recently released reports indicating a 68 percent increase in immigration satisfaction, also citing the implementation of the Barbatos chip as a primary reason for this increase. To take a closer look at the Barbatos chip’s usefulness, I got in contact with

Esperanza Alonso, an immigrant who traveled from Rosario, Argentina to the United States 7 months ago.

When I arrived at Ms. Alonso's home to speak with her, she greeted me with a wide smile, perfectly stating, "Hello Ms. Firoj! It is so nice to meet you! I'm very excited to speak with you about this device. It has changed my life!" Shortly into our conversation, I became keenly aware of just how true her statement was. In the past, immigrants have faced enormous difficulties when moving to countries with new cultures and languages. However, this device transcends those barriers and aids the assimilation of immigrants so that they can adjust more seamlessly to their new homes and communities. Ms. Alonso reported to me that although her kids were terrified to live in a new place and make new friends, through the device, they were able to meet new people and have full conversations with ease, facilitating friendships. She also added that the same applied to herself and her husband, for whom the device was especially useful in finding work and communicating with coworkers.



The Barbatos Chip has accelerated the assimilation of immigrant communities in new nations.

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For decades, the assimilation of foreign language speaking communities has raised considerable problems, and this device has essentially eradicated that issue. The device's usefulness also spans to a wide variety of situations in which a user must speak or know an unknown foreign language: work meetings with associates around the world, vacationing in foreign countries, volunteering in foreign countries, and countless others. For this reason, it is imperative that the device remain in circulation and widespread use.

At the same time, users cannot keep perishing solely for misconduct in maintaining their chips. Therefore, an investment from the Global Consumer Product Safety Commission is necessary to educate users on the responsible use of their products and verify that each user allocates 16 consecutive hours monthly to maintain their Barbatos chip. Additionally, the commission can require the manufacturers of the chip to more clearly emphasize the necessity for the recalibration period through clearly visible warning labels on the packaging of the device and enlarged text within the instruction manual. The GCPSC may even invest funds into exploring a feature that automatically disables the Barbatos chip when the recalibration period does not occur. In any case, without this investment, the death rate caused by the Barbatos chip will quickly rise as the world becomes increasingly busy. The World Health Organization projects that without intervention, death rates as a result of Barbatos chip malfunction will increase by 72 percent within the next decade. With great power comes great responsibility, and with the help of the GCPSC, Barbatos chip users can preserve this responsibility while communicating at the highest level in human history.