

— (robert kennedy) america is becoming more tolerant. maybe in twenty years we'll even have a jewish president.

— (golda meir) we already have one. it doesn't help.

lunchtime!

ene hasiberria, now is the time for your sorkariak to munch on thy neighbour. feeding is the founding act of life. it is a billion year-old shockwave of primal appetite, from the primordial soup to the golden arches of clown poop.

BELLA CHOW

a cell may eat a neighbouring cell if they lie close enough to each other; it then gains its neighbour's memory as the poor thing disappears.

make your cells eat: approach, step, and then, when distance is smaller than two, eat. yum.

you will see your cells eat each other as savagely as they can until only one is left among diamonds.

diamonds are food cells and are introduced pseudorandmonly by the system as you would throw peanuts at and elephant or a couple of toonies at a rubby on the sidewalk.

your cells don't discriminate, they just want to eat, that's all. is that a japanese scientific whaler you hear laughing?

in order to survive and multiply, cells must eat. when a cell eats another, it gains the other cell's memory, though its contents is lost. (II:2)

when the number of cells in a given world sinks below a certain threshold, the system randomly inserts food cells around the center of the world. (II:3)

trying to eat costs memory. that means that a cell that unsuccessfully tries to eat another cell loses some of its memory. (II:4)

when two cells are close enough, the first cell to execute instruction eat gets to eat the other cell, simple as that. (IV:4)

there is no way for a cell to know if another cell is of the same original strain, of a different strain, or if it is a food cell. (IV:6)

size of the square where food cells are inserted: $1,600\ u$ (VII:1)

population threshold for food cell insertion: $200\ \text{cells}$ (VII:4)

initial memory size of food cells: $200\ n$ (VII:5)

initial memory size of inserted cells: $200\ n$ (VII:6)

memory cells lose when trying to eat: $5\ n$ (VII:7)

maximum distance for eating successfully: $2\ u - \epsilon$, rounded down to $1\ u$ (VII:8)

^{eat}: cause the death* of a near-enough cell* in order to gain its memory*.

food cell: an unmoving, spinning cell* inserted as fodder into the world* when the population* goes down.