

<https://www.quora.com/unanswered/How-does-the-CTMU-resolve-Russells-paradox>

## How does the CTMU resolve Russell's paradox?

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I do not know, but I have my own answer based on the CTMU:

Russell's paradox is like that of Russian dolls where the biggest Russian doll can contain all the other dolls but not itself. My answer is that the tetrahedron is like a Super Russian doll that can contain everything, including itself because the tetrahedron can be unbound and bound simultaneously. Thus, now you can contain yourself and be a member of yourself simultaneously. It is truly ingenious and answers how nothingness can birth something(ness). Of course, the whole system of the tetrahedron = the cuboctahedron. I believe the cuboctahedron is the whole of existence, it is both nothingness/timelessness (i.e., absolute spacetime) and something(ness)/time (i.e., relative spacetime). I wonder what Langan says to that.

*“Consider a group of barbers who shave only those men who do not shave themselves. Suppose there is a barber in this collection who does not shave himself; then by the definition of the collection, he must shave himself. But no barber in the collection can shave himself. (If so, he would be a man who does shave men who shave themselves.)”*-- <https://www.scientificamerican.com/article/what-is-russells-paradox/>

The barber needs to be shaved by himself or the barber, which is himself, so the paradox arises because of this dual identity. The tetrahedron is pure oneness, and that resolves the paradox.

Paradoxes arise only when we cut Nature up into pieces and move those pieces around, in this case, to form a dual identity. You cannot do that to, say, a river. The river ever flows, proving that all paradoxes are manmade and that they can be easily resolved by not separating Nature into pieces.