

FIG. 42. TYPES OF THE TETRAHEDRON GROUP

CHAPTER V

THE TETRAHEDRON GROUP A

THE twelve elements in this group occur on the swing of the pendulum to the left of the central line.

They are all tetrahedrons in shape, with the exception of Oxygen, which is ovoid. Their characteristic valence is 2. Each element has four funnels of which two are positive and two negative. The last two elements add 4 spikes directed to the corners of the tetrahedron. Fig. 42.

As we proceed with this study we shall find how continual are the repetitions, and how Nature, with a limited number of fundamental methods, creates by varied combinations her infinite variety of forms.

ATOMIC NO.	ANU	ELEMENT	CENTRE	4 FUNNELS	4 SPIKES
4	164	Beryllium	Be4	4 (Be10)	—
8	290	Oxygen	(55N2 + 5.0.7) + (55N2 + 5.0.7)		—
20	720	Calcium	(8Li4 + 8Ad6) =Ca80	4 (Ca45 + Ca70 + Ca45) =4Ca160	—
24	936	Chromium	(8N6 + 8Ad6)	4 (Ca160 + 2Cr25)	—
38	1,568	Strontium	(8B5 + 8I.7) =Sr96	4 (2Ca160 + 2Sr24)	—
42	1,746	Molybdenum	(N2 + Sr96)	4 (2Ca160 + 2Mo46)	—
56	2,455	Barium	(I.7 + Sr96)	4 (2Ca160 + 2Mo46 + Ba33 + Li63b + Ba80)	—
60	2,575	Neodymium	(Ce667)	4 (2Ca160 + 2Mo46 + Nd65)	—
70	3,131	Ytterbium	(Yb651)	4 (2Ca160 + 2Mo46 + Ca160 + Yb48) = 4Yb620	—
74	3,299	Tungsten	(Lu819)	4 (Yb620)	—
88	4,087	Radium	(Lu819)	4 (3Ca160 + 3Mo46)	4 (3Li63 + Cu10)
92	4,267	Uranium	(Lu819)	4 (3Ca160 + 3Mo46)	4 (3Li63 + Ur36 + Ur19)

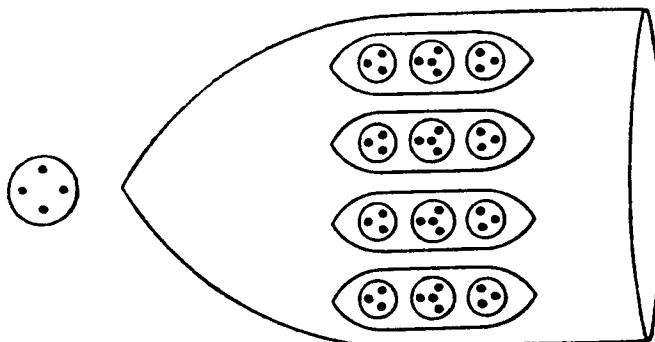
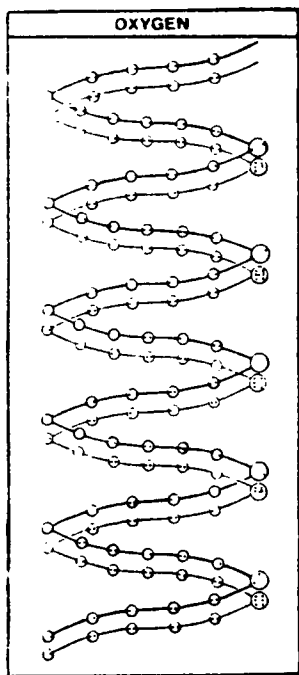
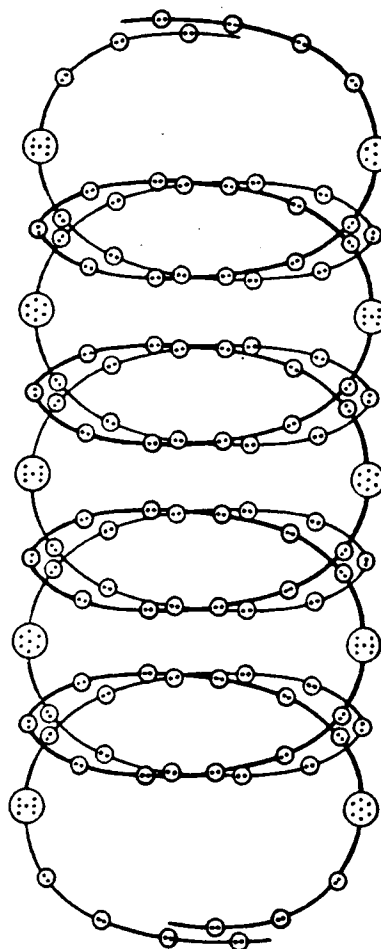
BERYLLIUM**OXYGEN***a**b*

FIG. 43. BERYLLIUM, OXYGEN

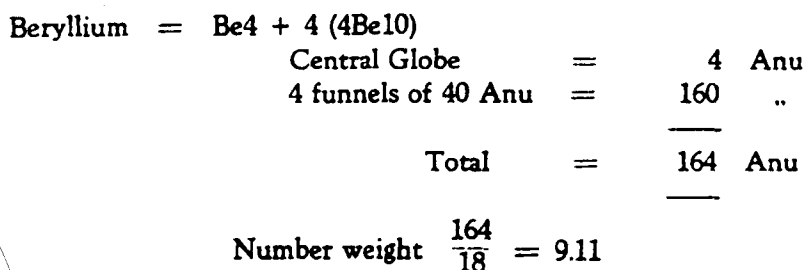
ATOMIC NO. 4.

BERYLLIUM

Beryllium is the simplest member of this group. It consists of four funnels radiating from a central globe, each funnel opening in the face of a tetrahedron. Fig. 43.

Globe. The globe contains four Anu only. Be₄.

Funnels. Each funnel contains four ovoids. These ovoids are composed of ten Anu arranged as two triplets and a quartet.



ATOMIC NO 3.

OXYGEN

It was very early noted that Hydrogen, Oxygen and Nitrogen were quite different in structure from the general run of the elements. Nearly all the elements are built on the model of the regular solids, tetrahedron, cube and octahedron, but Hydrogen, Oxygen and Nitrogen seem totally distinct. An interesting suggestion has been made that these three may in reality belong to quite another scheme of elements.

The gaseous atom of Oxygen is an ovoid within which a spirally-coiled, snake-like body, with five brilliant points of light shining on each of the coils, revolves at a high velocity. The snake-like body is really double, one half being negative and one positive.

Fig. 43a shows diagrammatically this double spiral. Oxygen, however, has an appearance of solidity due to the fact that the two spirals spin round a common axis, in opposite directions, and so present a continuous surface. The brilliant bodies seen in the atom are on the crests of the waves in the positive snake, and in the hollows in the negative one; small bead-like bodies interpose between the larger brilliant spheres. These smaller bodies making up the spirals are very simple, being tiny spheres of two Anu, N₂. The larger spheres have seven Anu, but are of two types, O.7 and O.7'.

Fig. 43b is that of the Oxygen atom, showing the two spirals revolving in opposite directions producing the correct effect of a rounded body. One spiral is positive and the other negative, and each represents therefore one half of Oxygen. We shall call each $\frac{1}{2}$ O. At first sight, the two halves seem alike, except for the difference in their twist; there is however a fundamental difference.

Each $\frac{1}{2}$ O contains five large spheres of seven Anu. These are different in configuration according as they belong to the positive $\frac{1}{2}$ O, or to the negative $\frac{1}{2}$ O. Fig. 44.

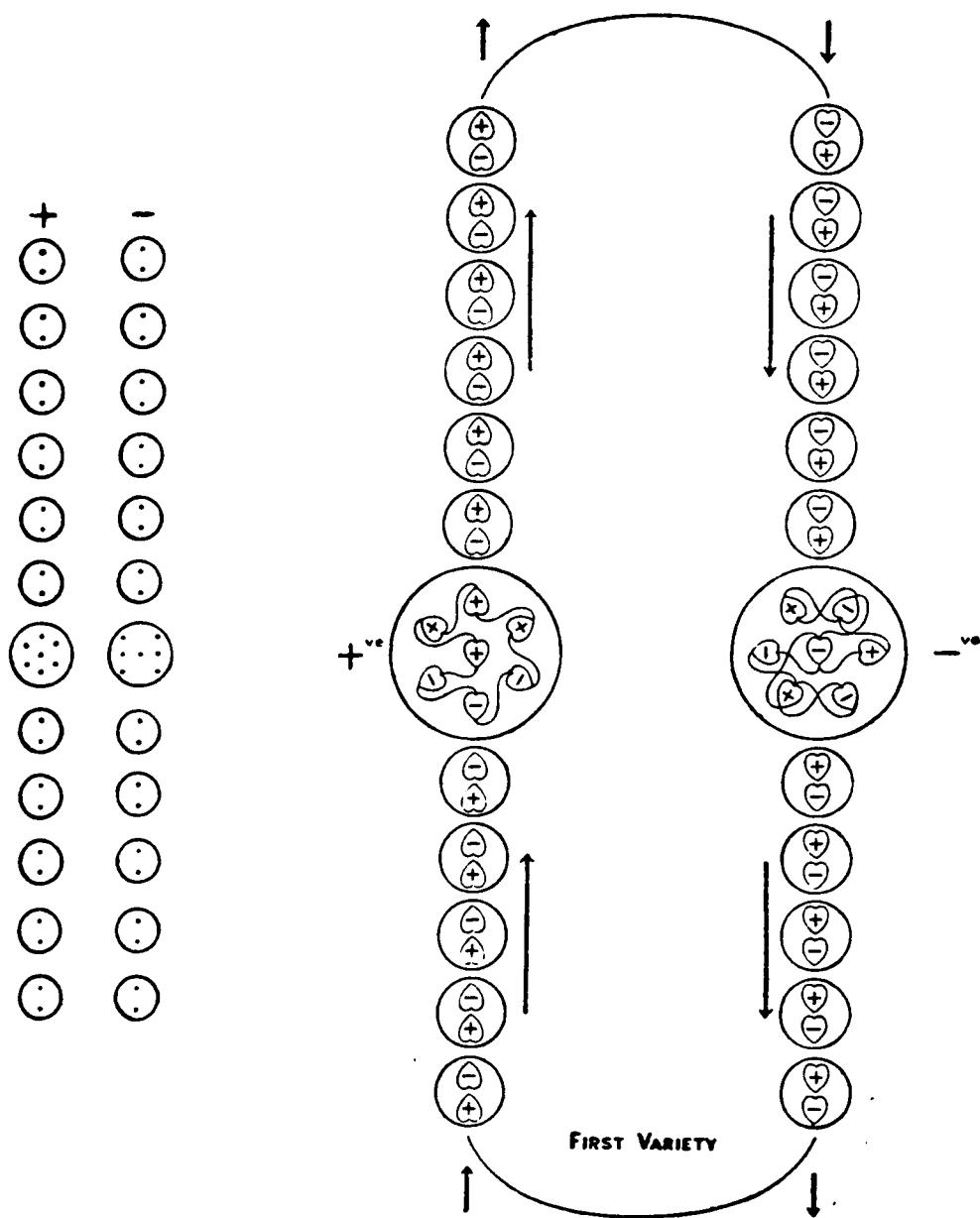


FIG. 44. PART OF OXYGEN, VARIETY 1.

Each $\frac{1}{2}$ O is composed of five sections, which are all alike. A section consists of a group of 7 Anu, having above it 6 groups of N2, and below it 5 groups of N2. The five sections join together into one long string of beads, and then the whole string turns into a spiral.

From Fig. 44 we can note at once the principal difference in the two halves of the atom; it is in the group of 7 Anu. In the positive $\frac{1}{2}$ O the O.7 is arranged in a particular way; in the centre is one positive Anu; 6 other Anu, 3 of them positive and 3 negative, are placed at the 6 points represented by the centres of the 6 sides of a cube. In the group of 7 Anu in the negative $\frac{1}{2}$ O, there is a different arrangement; the centre is formed by one negative Anu; 6 other Anu, 3 positive and 3 negative, are arranged in pairs on three levels, one pair on a line with the centre, the other two pairs above and below at right angles to each other. The median line, however, is not at right angles to either, but somewhat aslant. To each group of 7 Anu there are attached 11 groups of 2 Anu, and the arrangement is shown in Fig. 44.

All this description, however, gives no real idea of the extraordinarily powerful nature of the forces which make Oxygen. How many types of force are involved is not yet known; three however have been noted. The operation of the first force appears to begin at the central positive Anu of the positive group of seven. That Anu gets charged by the Sun in a special way. The force, which is like blinding light, radiates out in all directions through the whorls of the Anu, and draws towards it 6 other Anu, 3 of them positive and 3 negative.

Then there wells up from the central Anu a second force. From the central Anu the force flows as indicated by the lines, following always this law, that a force always flows out from the bottom of an Anu, that is from its pointed end, and enters in at the top of it, at its heart-shaped depression. In the positive group of 7 Anu, the force flowing from the central Anu traverses the other six Anu and *re-enters* the central Anu at its heart-shaped depression. A complete circuit is thus made.

In so completing the circuit, the force causes a third force to manifest, as if by a kind of induction. It enters from the fourth dimension through the central Anu, and its operation is dual: first, it charges the group as a whole and then shoots upwards, and through each duad. It not only shoots up through them, it brings them into their position as a string of 6 duads. When it reaches the topmost duad, it shoots upwards still, if another section of the $\frac{1}{2}$ O is above it; if there is no section above, the force curves over and enters the topmost duad of the negative $\frac{1}{2}$ O, and shoots downwards through the 6 duads. If there were not then a group of 7 Anu the force would rush downwards gathering more duads as pearls on a string. But on the descent, after the 6 duads, it meets a stream of force coming to it at right angles.

This third force also issues from the central Anu of the positive 7; it shoots out at right angles to the ascending force. When the upward force in its descent meets this force at right angles, a vortex is created, whose effect is to bring first a negative Anu, and then round it 6 other Anu, three negative and three positive. When so brought into being this predominantly negative group of 7 Anu exercises a curious effect on the positive group. It is as if it existed in order to step down the tremendous energy welling in the positive seven, so as to make it utilizable for work. The flow of the force

within the negative 7 is as drawn in Fig. 44. But whereas, in the case of the positive group, the force issues at the bottom of the central Anu in one stream, here, in the negative group, that force as it issues at the bottom divides into two streams, each stream traversing three Anu, and then returning back to the central Anu from which it originated. If the diagram is carefully examined, it will be noted that one stream, for instance that drawn as going to the right, as it issues from the point of the central negative Anu, enters into a positive Anu, then enters a negative Anu, then enters a positive Anu, and then returns to the negative Anu, from which it enters into the central Anu. Similarly, the stream marked on the diagram as flowing from the point of the central Anu to the left enters into a negative Anu, then enters a positive Anu, then enters a negative Anu, and then returns to the positive Anu, from which it enters into the central Anu. A complete circuit is thus made.

The descending force continues to rush down the 5 duads, and then on to the 6 upper duads of the next section. When the last section is reached, the force curves over to the positive $\frac{1}{2}$ O and enters it.

The spirally-coiled snake-like body which is Oxygen appears as a snake of white light; but when the snake is separated into its two constituents, the positive $\frac{1}{2}$ O and the negative $\frac{1}{2}$ O, the former is rose-red in colour, and the latter blue.

$$\text{Oxygen} = (55\text{N}_2 + 5.0.7) + (55\text{N}_2 + 5.0.7')$$

Positive half	55 spheres of 2 Anu		
	+ 5 discs of 7 Anu	=	145 Anu
Negative half	55 spheres of 2 Anu		
	+ 5 discs of 7 Anu	=	145 ..
	Total	=	290 Anu

$$\text{Number weight } \frac{290}{18} = 16.11$$

Second Variety of Oxygen

It is mentioned above that from the positive 7 a force shoots out at right angles. After the negative 7 is made there is an interaction between the two. In some Oxygen atoms this interaction produces a kind of stress, and there arises between them a force which flows in from the fourth dimension and holds 4 Anu, two positive and two negative. Fig. 45. These 4 Anu are not encircled by any sphere wall; the force enters all four simultaneously, and does not go out of them. Why this body of 4 Anu exists is not known; of course it makes a heavier variety of Oxygen.

Positive section :	7+(11×2) Anu	=	29 Anu
Negative section	" "	=	29 ..
New group of 4 Anu		=	4 ..
	Total	=	62 Anu

Since there are five such pairs making up Oxygen the new variety contains $5 \times 62 \text{ Anu} = 310 \text{ Anu}$.

$$\text{Number weight } \frac{310}{18} = 17.22$$

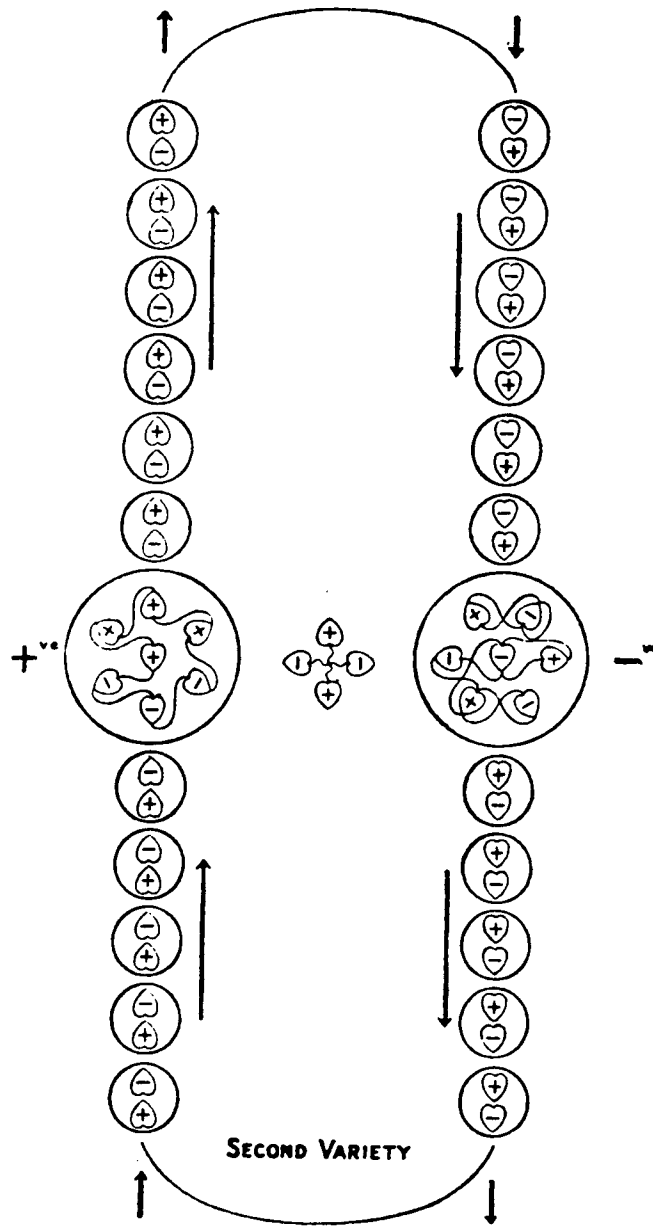


FIG. 45. PART OF OXYGEN, VARIETY 2.

Even of this second variety, there are two variants. One is as shown in Fig. 45, where in the group of four the two positive Anu are vertical. But there is a second variant, where the two positive Anu are horizontal. In this position they are farther apart than when vertical. This gives rise to two shapes of this second variety. Each Oxygen has its sphere wall, which is ovoid. The ovoid of the second variety is naturally fatter round the middle than the ordinary variety. But of the second variety there is one which is fatter than the other, this being the case when the two positive Anu are horizontal.

Third Variety of Oxygen

This is probably not a natural variety, that is, it is not to be found in the atmosphere. It was artificially constructed, by tacking on to each $\frac{1}{2}$ O, to the positive and to the negative, another pair of sections. This produced a very elongated Oxygen. How long this variety persists is not known, probably not very long.

Five pairs of sections of 58 Anu each	=	290	Anu
New pair of sections	=	58	..
		348	Anu
Total	=		

$$\text{Number weight } \frac{348}{18} = 19.33$$

In the few oxides so far examined, the Oxygen is of the normal Variety 1.

The Vitality Globule

In connection with quite a different series of investigations dealing with the problem of *Prana* or Vitality, an apparently similar group of 7 Anu to that in Oxygen was noted.

But later investigations showed that the conclusion arrived at that the Vitality Globule was the same as the brilliant 7 in Oxygen was erroneous, though the error is easily accounted for. The 7 in Oxygen and the 7 in the Vitality Globule appear so similar that it is only on close examination that the very slight difference between them is noted.

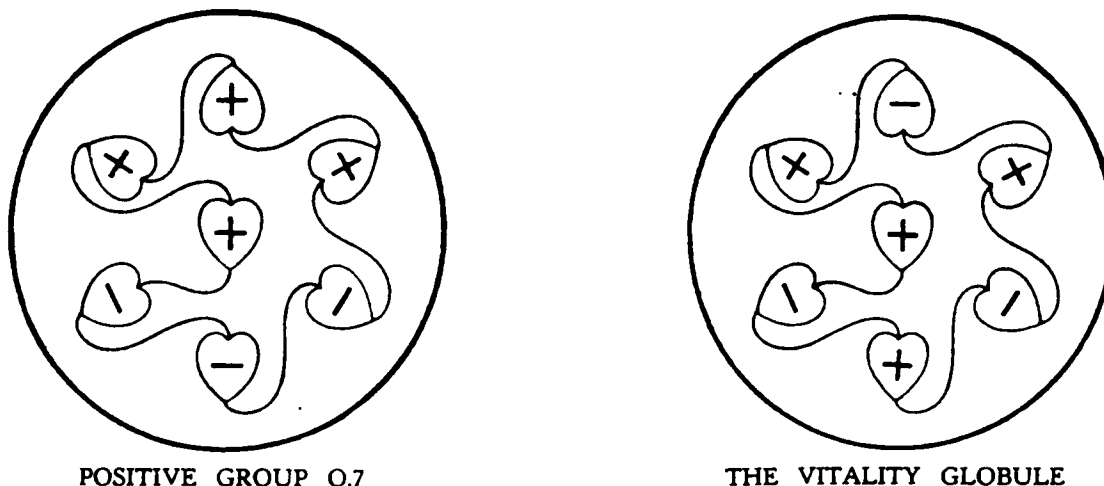


FIG. 46

At first glance the two groups in Fig. 46 seem to be the same, but closer examination will show the difference. In both, six of the seven Anu are arranged at the six points in space—north, south, east and west, zenith and nadir—and the seventh is in the centre. In both, the force flows from the bottom of the central Anu, which is positive, and it circulates as shown in the diagram. But there is a difference in the two Anu which make the zenith and nadir. In Oxygen, the Anu at the zenith is positive; that in the Vitality Globule is negative. This makes the Anu at the nadir in Oxygen 7 negative, while that in the Vitality Globule is positive.

This slight difference in arrangement makes, however, a great difference in the behaviour of the two groups. It will be seen, in looking at the diagram of Oxygen 7, that the upper part of the group has three positive Anu, showing that, at a certain stage of the flow of force, the force passes into three positive Anu *in succession*, and then back again into the central Anu. On the other hand, in the Vitality Globule, the force flows alternatively from positive to negative, except of course at the end when the force flows back into the central positive Anu. The fact that there are 3 positive Anu in the upper part of Oxygen brings about a rigidity in the group. It therefore stands upright, as it spins round its axis, with the positive Anu at the zenith.

In the Vitality Globule, however, owing to the fact that the force flows alternatively into positive and negative, the group, though spinning round its axis, is not held rigidly in an upright position. It turns head over heels, or in any direction according to the influence of other forces. Yet both globules are intensely brilliant and not to be distinguished one from the other at a casual glance. Nevertheless, the difference between them is fundamental, as the Vitality group is charged with a force from the Sun which is called Prana or Vitality, which emanates from the Second Aspect of the Logos, while the Oxygen group is charged with a similar force which also comes from the Sun, but from the Third Aspect of the Logos. One group cannot be transformed into the other, because there is a fundamental difference in the forces which play through each. Though no research has been made into the matter, probably the Vitality Globule does *not* enter into chemical combination with other groups.

OZONE

The appearance of Ozone is indicated in Fig. 47. It is composed of three Oxygen snakes, that is, of one Oxygen atom of two snakes, and a third extra snake of half Oxygen. These three snakes are at the points of an equilateral triangle. They are on one plane, so that as they revolve, the large bodies within each snake come together at the nodes. Ozone being thus $\frac{1}{2}$ (O), it is found that there are two varieties of Ozone. Fig. 47 shows one variety made of two positive snakes and one negative. The second variety of Ozone is composed of two negative snakes and one positive.

A surprising fact was noted, that the first variety of Ozone, *i.e.*, two positive and one negative, always rose in the air. It cannot be lighter, because the number of Anu in both varieties of Ozone are the same, that is 435. No investigation was made to decide whether positive Ozone rose because of some repulsion to gravity, or because there was some force of a positive electrical quality radiating from the earth from which positive Ozone rebounded. At the height of the Blue Mountains near Sydney, about 3,000 feet above sea level, all the specimens examined of Ozone were positive. Compared with negative Ozone, the positive variety gave a specially clean impression, suggesting that perhaps the sense of cleanness of the air in mountain regions may be due less to the absence of dust particles and more to the presence of positive Ozone.

It was noted that Ozone $\frac{1}{2}$ (O₃) has a tendency to revert to Oxygen, leaving one snake to go and find a mate for itself. It was also noted that electrical action breaks up Oxygen into its two constituent halves.

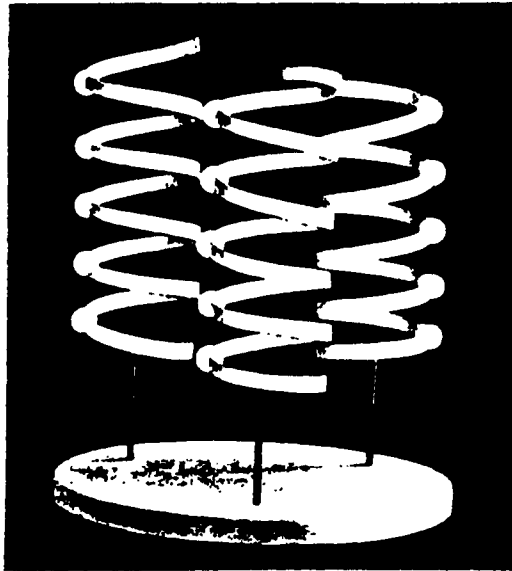
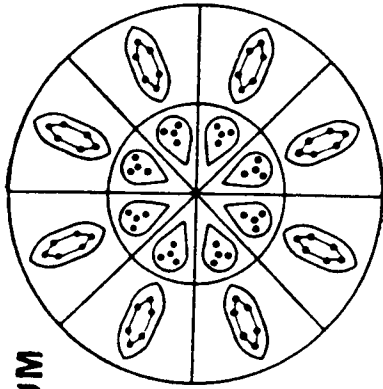


FIG. 47. OZONE

CALCIUM



CHROMIUM

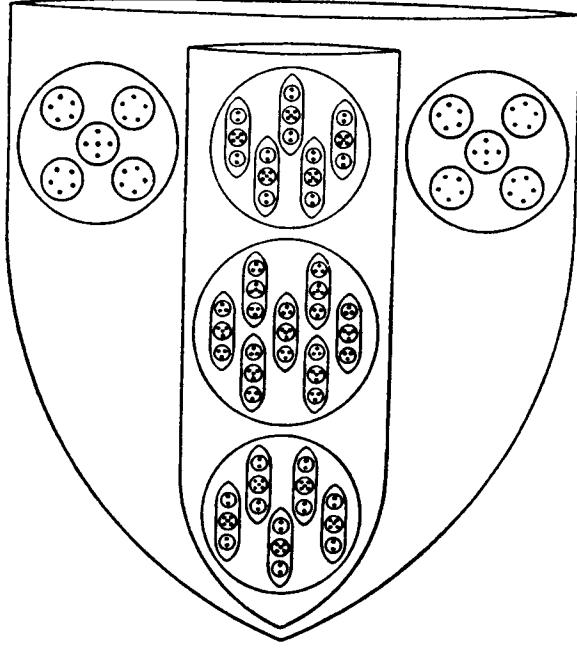
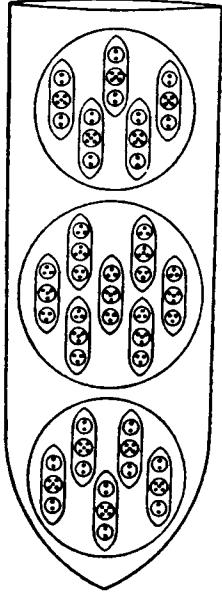
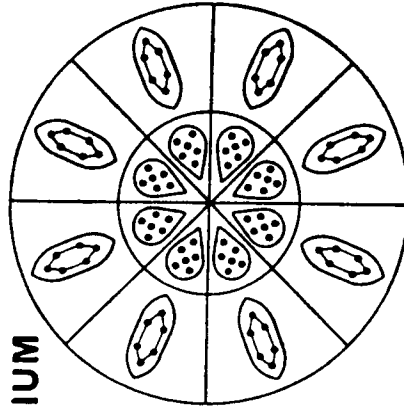


FIG. 48. CALCIUM, CHROMIUM

ATOMIC NO. 20.

CALCIUM

Calcium follows the pattern of Beryllium, but 720 Anu are packed into the simple Beryllium form. Fig. 48.

Central globe. The central globe is double, globe within globe, and is divided into eight segments radiating from the centre like an orange; the internal part of the segment, that belonging to the inner globe, has a triangular body within it containing four Anu, Li4. The external part, belonging to the encircling globe, shows the familiar Ad6.

Funnels. Calcium contains in each funnel three spheres, of which the central one, Ca70, has within it seven ovoids, Be10, identical with those of Beryllium. The spheres, Ca45, above and below the central sphere, each contain five ovoids each of 9 Anu. The funnels thus contain 160 Anu and may be distinguished as Ca160. The spheres Ca70 and Ca45 occur frequently.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Calcium} &= (8\text{Li}4+8\text{Ad}6)+4(5\text{Al}9'+7\text{Be}10+5\text{Al}9') \\ &= \text{Ca}80 \quad +4(\text{Ca}45+\text{Ca}70+\text{Ca}45) \\ &= \text{Ca}80 \quad +4(\text{Ca}160)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Central globe} &= 80 \text{ Anu} \\ 4 \text{ funnels of } 160 \text{ Anu} &= 640 \text{ ..}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Total} = 720 \text{ Anu}$$

$$\text{Number weight } \frac{720}{18} = 40.00$$

ATOMIC NO. 24.

CHROMIUM

Central globe. The globe is identical with that of Calcium as regards its external segments. In the internal segments the group N6 is substituted for the Li4. Fig. 48.

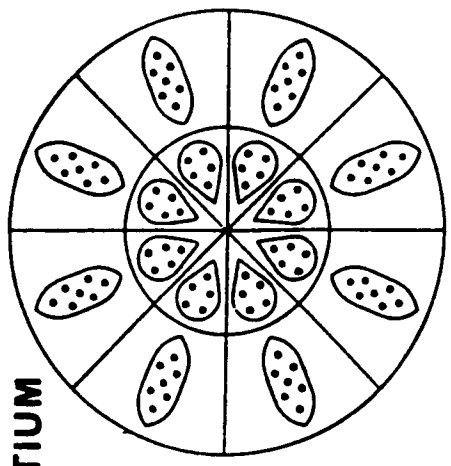
Funnels. The funnels are very similar to those of Calcium save that two extra spheres are added, the funnels being widened to accommodate them. Each funnel contains the three spheres which form the Calcium funnel, Ca160, and two extra spheres, Cr25. These two extra spheres contain five quintets of which two pairs are to each other as object and image.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Chromium} &= (8\text{N}6+8\text{Ad}6)+4(\text{Ca}160+2\text{Cr}25) \\ \text{Central globe} &= 96 \text{ Anu} \\ 4 \text{ funnels each } 210 \text{ Anu} &= 840 \text{ ..}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Total} = 936 \text{ Anu}$$

$$\text{Number weight } \frac{936}{18} = 52.00$$

STRONTIUM



MOLYBDENUM

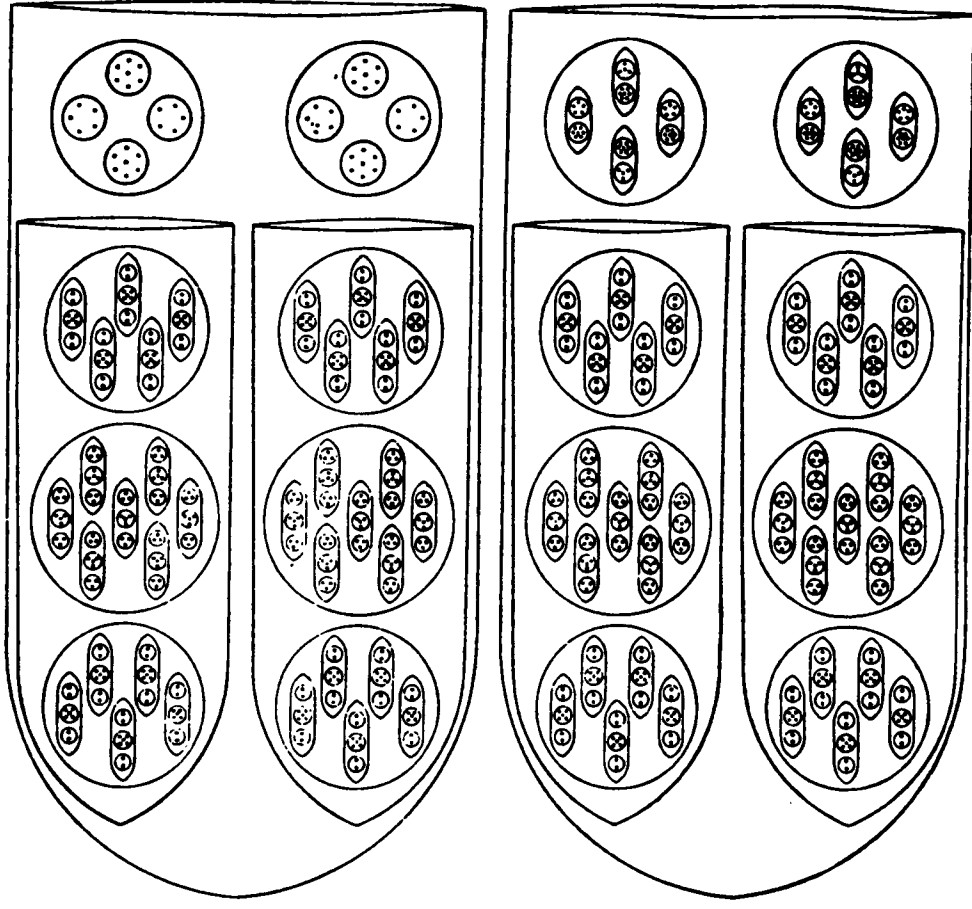
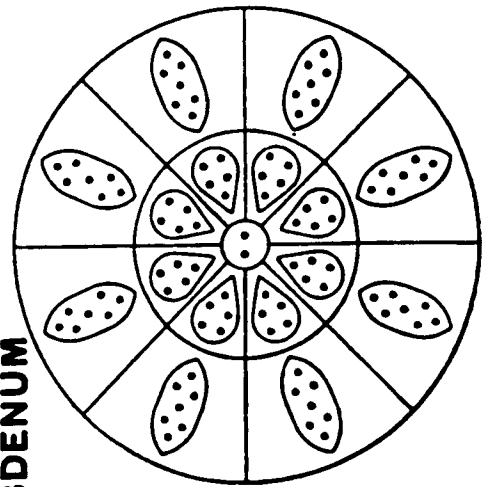


FIG. 49. STRONTIUM, MOLYBDENUM

ATOMIC NO. 38.

STRONTIUM

Central globe. The number of the divisions of the double sphere of the central globe is the same as in Calcium, but the contents differ. The cigars, Ad6, in the external segments are replaced by ovoids containing seven Anu, I.7. The internal segments contain triangles with five Anu. The whole makes up Sr96. Fig. 49.

Funnels. Within the funnel there are eight spheres. The six lower spheres are identical with those in Calcium and make up two Calcium funnels, i.e. 2Ca160. Each of the highest pair of spheres, Sr24, contains four subsidiary spheres, with groups of 5, 7, 7 and 5 Anu respectively. These are B5, I.7, I.7 and B5. The I.7 groups are identical with those in Gold, but the difference of pressure in Gold makes the containing body spherical instead of ovoid; similar groups are seen in the top ring of the Iodine funnel, where also the group is oval in form.

$$\begin{array}{r r r r}
 \text{Strontium} & = & \text{Sr96} + 4(2\text{Ca160} + 2\text{Sr24}) & \\
 & & \text{Central globe} & = & 96 & \text{Anu} \\
 & & 4 \text{ funnels of } 368 \text{ Anu} & = & 1472 & \text{..} \\
 & & & & \hline
 & & \text{Total} & = & 1568 & \text{Anu} \\
 & & & & \hline
 \text{Number weight} & \frac{1568}{18} & = & 87.11 & &
 \end{array}$$

ATOMIC NO. 42.

MOLYBDENUM

This element closely resembles Calcium and Strontium. It differs from Strontium only in the composition of the highest pair of spheres in the funnel, and in the presence of a little sphere containing two Anu in the middle of the central globe. Fig. 49.

Central globe. The outer sections of the central globe contain the group I.7, and the inner sections contain the groups B5, exactly as in Strontium. In addition we find a sphere of two Anu, N2, in the centre of the globe.

Funnels. Each funnel contains two complete Calcium funnels, 2Ca160, as in Strontium. The two topmost spheres in the funnel each contain eight smaller spheres. Two of these are Li4, two B5 and four I.7, making 46 Anu in all, Mo46. The total in one funnel is thus 2Ca160+2 Mo46, making 412 Anu.

$$\begin{array}{r r r r}
 \text{Molybdenum} & = & (\text{Sr } 96 + 2) + 4(2\text{Ca160} + 2\text{Mo46}) & \\
 & & \text{Central globe} & = & 98 & \text{Anu} \\
 & & 4 \text{ funnels of } 412 \text{ Anu} & = & 1648 & \text{..} \\
 & & & & \hline
 & & \text{Total} & = & 1746 & \text{Anu} \\
 & & & & \hline
 \text{Number weight} & \frac{1746}{18} & = & 97.00 & &
 \end{array}$$

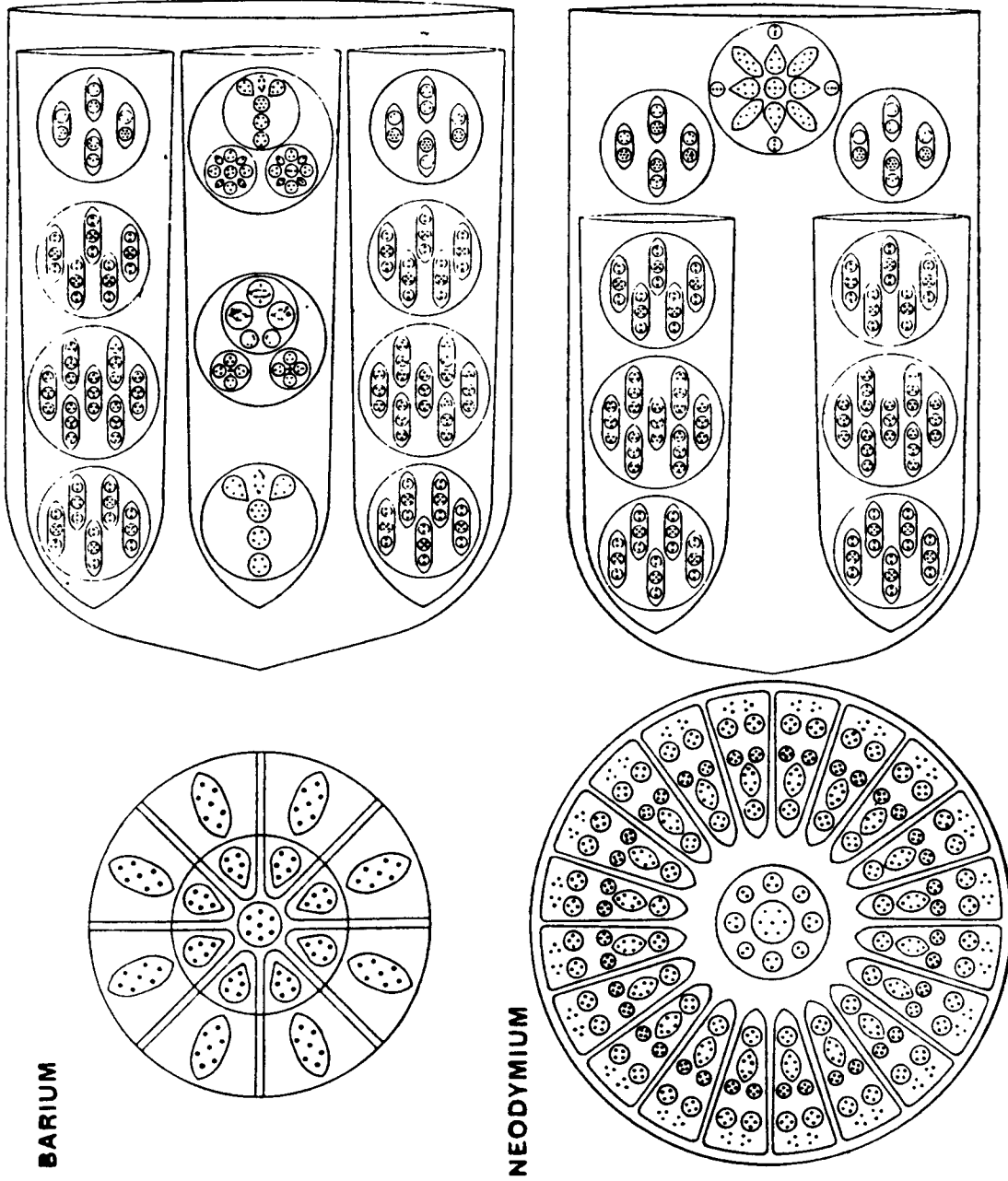


FIG. 50. BARIUM, NEODYMIUM

ATOMIC NO. 56.

BARIUM

This element closely resembles Calcium and Strontium but introduces some new bodies into its funnels and globe. Fig. 50.

The Central globe is exactly similar to that of Strontium, save that it has an I.7 in the centre.

Funnels. In the funnels we find two Calcium funnels, 2Ca160, at the head of each of which appears the sphere Mo46. Within the funnels appears also a third rather complex segment. It contains first a new body Ba33, consisting of four fives and a seven, and an Ad6 group round which two of the fives revolve. This body, Ba33, is destined to play a prominent part in the powerful central globe of Radium.

We find next, in this central segment in the funnel of Barium the material of the Lithium spike, Li63, re-arranged as a sphere. This may have been borrowed from the adjacent element Caesium. The third sphere, Ba80, in this segment, contains the group Ba33, with two attendant spheres of 24 and 23 Anu respectively, which suggest in their arrangement the centre of the globe of Lutecium and Radium.

Barium = (Sr96+I.7)+4 (2Ca160+2Mo46+Ba33+Li63b+Ba 80)

Central globe	=	103	Anu
4 funnels of 588 Anu	=	2352	..
		2455	
Total	=	2455	Anu

$$\text{Number weight } \frac{2455}{18} = 136.4$$

ATOMIC NO. 60.

NEODYMIUM

This element much resembles Molybdenum in respect of its funnels, but has a much larger central globe. Fig. 50.

Central globe. The globe has a central portion of 27 Anu, which is also found in Cerium, as well as in the later members of the group, Tungsten and Uranium.

Round this centre we find 20 segments, each containing a group of 32 Anu very similar to the group Ba33 found in Barium and Radium. The whole is similar to that of Cerium, Ce667.

Funnels. In each funnel we find first two complete Calcium funnels, 2Ca160, then two spheres Mo46, and finally a completely new sphere. It is composed of a quintet M-Ne5, then 4 quintets B5, then four L7 and 4 triplets, arranged so as to form a symmetrical pattern as shown. The whole make the group Nd65.

Neodymium = (Ce27+20Ce32)+4 (2Ca160+2Mo46+Nd65)

Central globe	=	667	Anu
4 funnels of 477 Anu	=	1908	..
		2575	
Total	=	2575	Anu

$$\text{Number weight } \frac{2575}{18} = 143.06$$

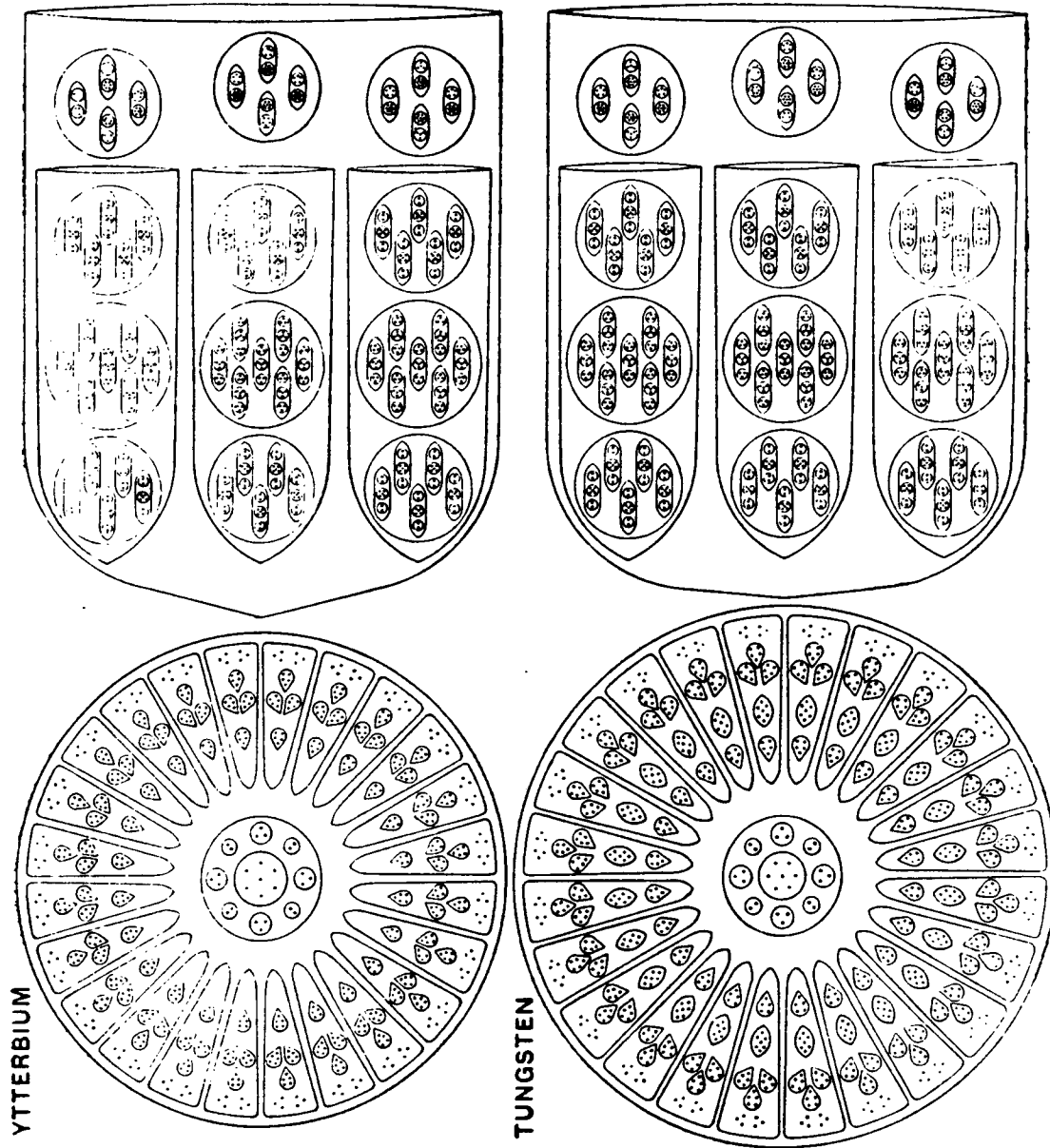


FIG. 51. YTTERBIUM. TUNGSTEN

ATOMIC NO. 70.

YTTERBIUM

This element is built up in a manner somewhat similar to Neodymium. Fig. 51.

Central globe. The centre-piece of the globe is Ce27. Round this radiate 24 segments, each of 26 Anu, Yb26. This central globe contains 651 Anu.

Funnels. Each funnel contains three Ca160, two Mo46 and a new sphere Yb48, making up 620 Anu. The sphere Yb48 consists of four ovoids each containing twelve Anu.

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 \text{Ytterbium} & = & (\text{Ce}27+24\text{Yb}26) + 4 (2\text{Ca}160+2\text{Mo}46+\text{Ca}160+\text{Yb}48) \\
 \text{Central globe} & = & 651 \text{ Anu} \\
 4 \text{ funnels of } 620 \text{ Anu} & = & 2480 \text{ ..} \\
 & & \hline
 \text{Total} & = & 3131 \text{ Anu} \\
 & & \hline
 \text{Number weight } \frac{3131}{18} & = & 173.94
 \end{array}$$

ATOMIC NO. 74.

TUNGSTEN

Tungsten may be said to be a stage between Ytterbium and Radium. In fact Tungsten is almost exactly Radium without the spikes which are the distributive agency of Radium. Its central sphere, Lu819, is identical with that of Radium, except that the six Anu at the outer end of each section are not equidistant but are definitely arranged in the cigar form. In the case of Radium it is evidently the speed of revolution which overcomes their cohesion. In Tungsten the speed of revolution is much less, and the element is only slightly radio active. The funnels of Tungsten are almost identical with those of Radium, except that Tungsten contains two more Anu in each funnel. Fig. 51.

Central globe. The globe consists of a central sphere, Ce27, and 24 sections containing Ba33, making up 819 Anu in all. This sphere is first met with in Lutecium and is therefore identified as Lu819. As has been pointed out above, it occurs in Radium and other radio-active elements.

Funnels. The Tungsten funnels are exactly like those of Ytterbium. Each funnel contains three sections, first three Calcium funnels, Ca160, and then two Mo46 spheres and one Yb48.

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 \text{Tungsten} & = & \text{Lu}819+4 (2 \text{Ca}160+2\text{Mo}46+\text{Ca}160+\text{Yb}48) \\
 \text{Central globe} & = & 819 \text{ Anu} \\
 4 \text{ funnels of } 620 \text{ Anu} & = & 2480 \text{ ..} \\
 & & \hline
 \text{Total} & = & 3299 \text{ Anu} \\
 & & \hline
 \text{Number weight } \frac{3299}{18} & = & 183.3
 \end{array}$$

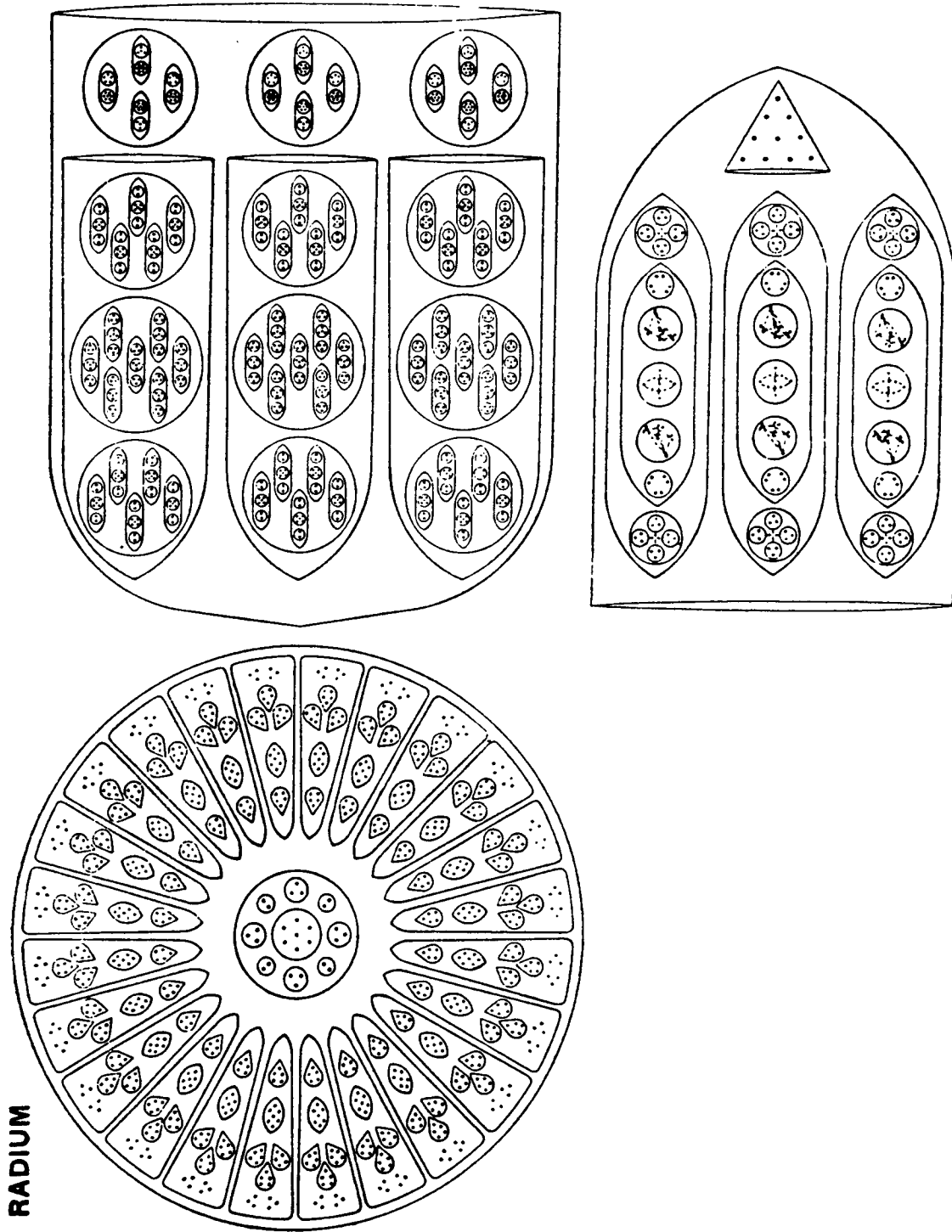


FIG. 52. RADIUM

ATOMIC NO. 88.

RADIUM

Radium is built on a pattern similar to the other elements of its group. Fig. 52.

Central globe. Radium has a complex central sphere, Lu819, extraordinarily vivid and living; the whirling motion is so rapid that continued accurate observation is very difficult; the sphere is more closely compacted than the centre-piece in many other elements, and is much larger in proportion to the funnels and spikes than is the case with some of the other elements in the group; in the lighter elements the funnels are much larger than the centres, whereas in Radium the diameter of the sphere and the length of the funnel or spike are about equal. The heart of the sphere is a globe containing seven Anu. This globe is the centre of two crosses, the arms of which show respectively groups with two and three Anu. Round this central sphere are arranged, as on radii, twenty-four segments, each containing five bodies, as in Ba33—four quintets and a septet—and six loose Anu, which float horizontally across the mouth of the segment; the whole sphere has thus a kind of surface of Anu.

In the rush of the streams presently to be described, one of these Anu is occasionally torn away, but is generally, if not always, replaced by the capture of another which is flung into the vacated space.

Funnels. The funnels are identical with those of Tungsten except that they contain two fewer Anu. We find first the three Calcium funnels, 3 Ca160, and then three Mo46, instead of two Mo46 and one Yb48.

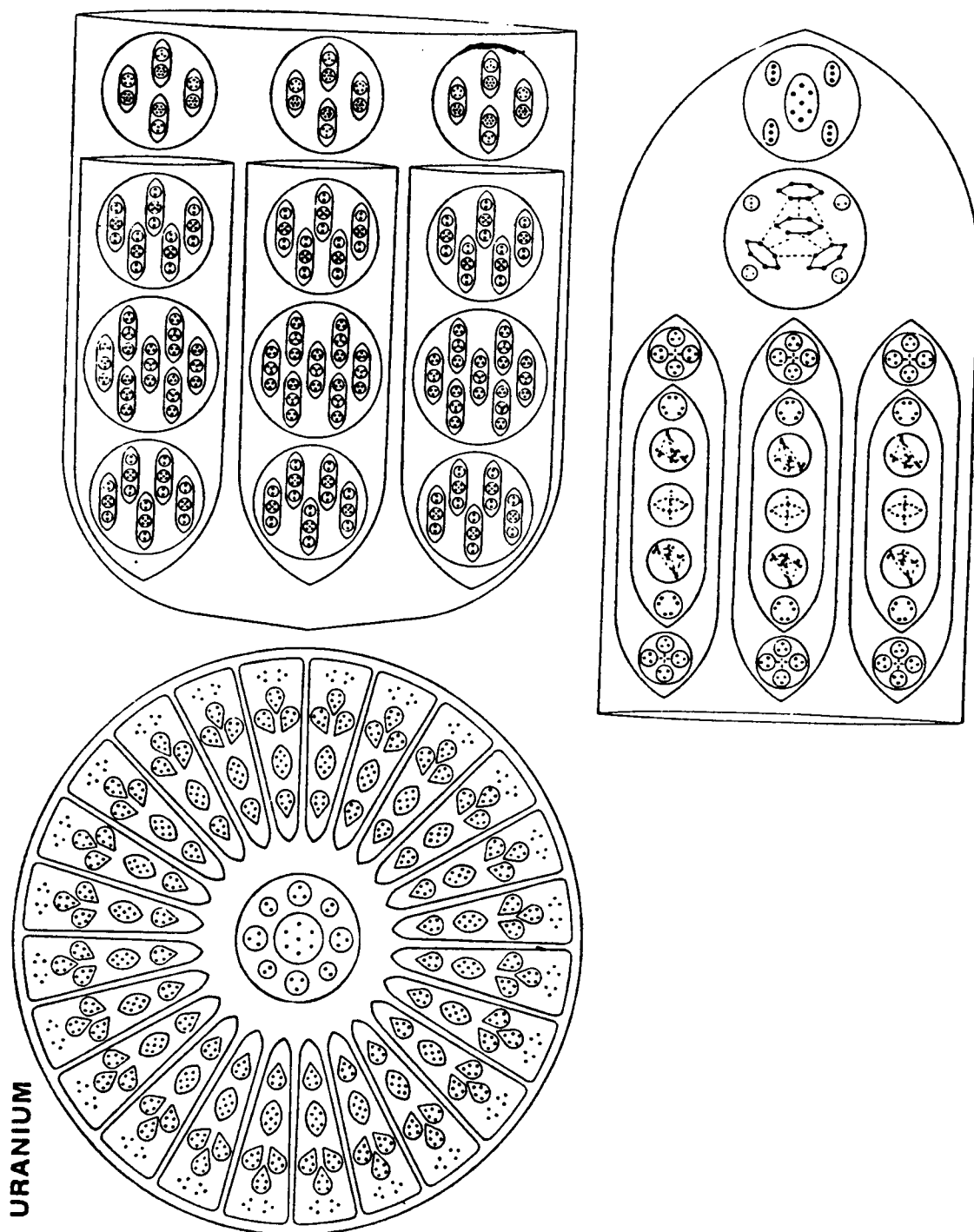
The three sections in the Radium funnel are thus similar to one another. They stand at the corners of a triangle and not side by side.

Spikes. Radium has four spikes alternate with the funnels and pointing to the angles of the tetrahedron. Each spike contain three Li63 and a cone or cap of ten Anu, Cu10, floating above the three Li63.

A very peculiar result, so far unobserved elsewhere, arises from the extraordinarily rapid whirling of the central sphere. A kind of vortex is formed, and there is a constant and powerful indraught through the funnels. By this, particles are drawn in from without, and these are swept round with the sphere, their temperature becoming much raised, and they are then violently shot out through the spikes. It is these jets which occasionally sweep away an Anu from the surface of the sphere. These particles may be single Anu, or they may be bodies from any of the etheric levels; in some cases the bodies break up and form new combinations. In fact, Radium seems like a kind of vortex of creative activity, drawing in, breaking up, ~~recombining,~~ shooting forth—a most extraordinary element.

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 \text{Radium} & = & \text{Lu819} + 4 [3 (\text{Ca160} + \text{Mo46})] + 4 (3\text{Li63} + \text{Cu10}) \\
 & & \text{Central globe} & = & 819 & \text{Anu} \\
 & & 4 \text{ funnels of } 618 \text{ Anu} & = & 2472 & \text{"} \\
 & & 4 \text{ spikes of } 199 \text{ Anu} & = & 796 & \text{"} \\
 & & & & \hline
 & & \text{Total} & = & 4087 & \text{Anu} \\
 & & & & \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Number weight } \frac{4087}{18} = 227.05$$



URANIUM

FIG. 53. URANIUM

ATOMIC NO. 92

URANIUM

Uranium is formed on the same pattern as Radium, but is far less active. It has four spikes as well as four funnels. Fig. 53.

Central Globe. This is similar to that of Lutecium, Tungsten and Radium, except that the six Anu at the outer end of each section are *not* equidistant, but definitely arranged as a cigar. In this it follows Tungsten.

Funnels. The four funnels are exactly similar to those in Radium. Each contains three Calcium funnels, 3 Ca160, and three Mo46 spheres.

Spikes. The four spikes contain the three Lithium spikes as in Radium, but instead of the little cap of ten Anu there come two small globes. One of these contains Ad24 and 4 triplets, Ur36, and the other, four triplets and one L7 = Ur19. The first of these spheres, Ur36, contains components of a Helium atom. Here we have the suggestion of the composition of the Helium atom that we should expect, since Helium is produced by the disintegration of Uranium.

Uranium = Lu819 + 4 [3 (Ca160 + Mo46)] + 4 (3Li63 + Ur36 + Ur19)

Central globe	=	819	Anu
4 funnels of 618 Anu	=	2472	"
4 spikes of 244 Anu	=	976	"
Total	=	4267	Anu

$$\text{Number weight } \frac{4267}{18} = 237.06$$

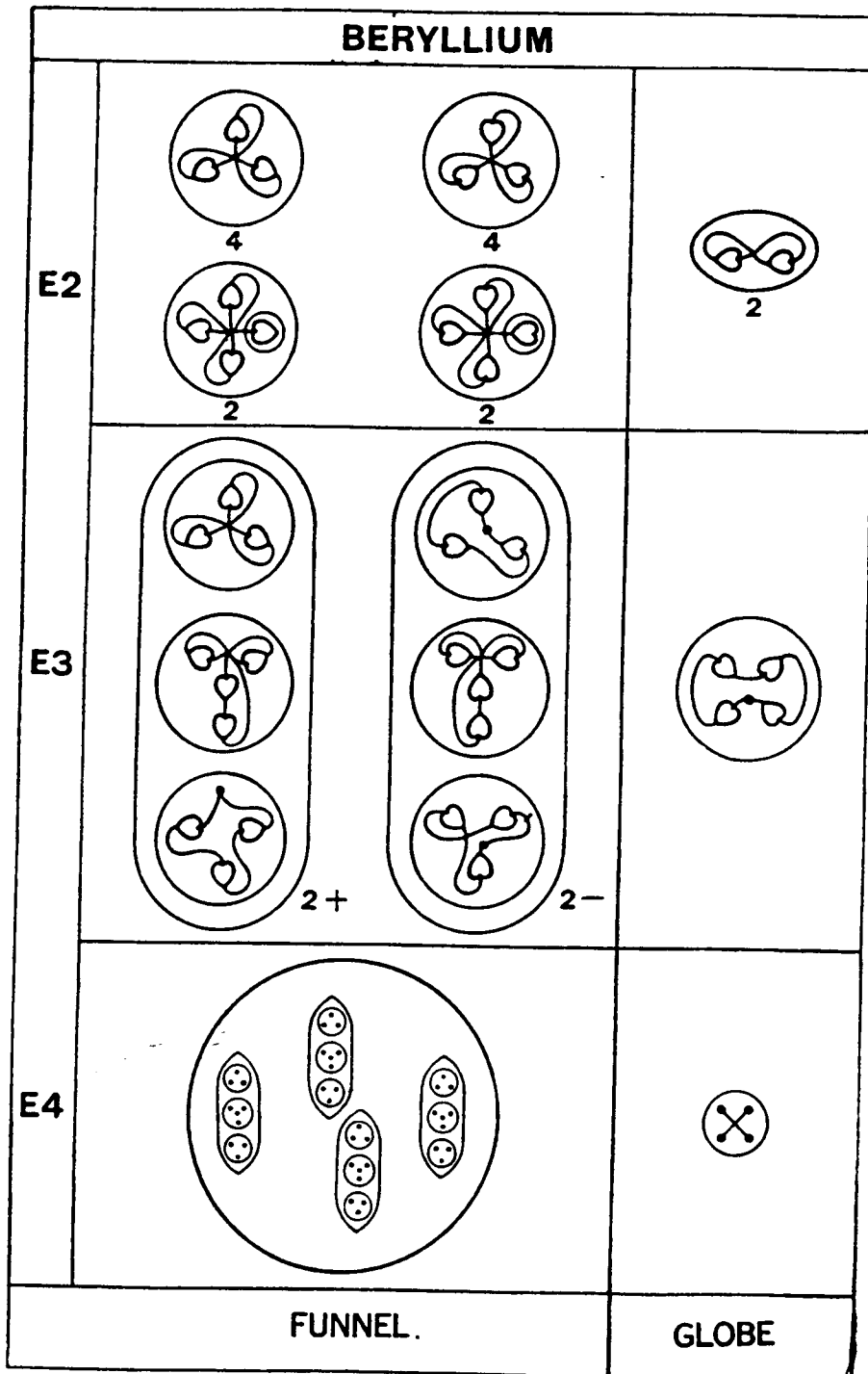


FIG. 54. DISINTEGRATION OF BERYLLIUM

DISINTEGRATION OF THE TETRAHEDRON GROUP A

DISINTEGRATION OF BERYLLIUM

This element contains four similar funnels and a central globe. The E4 groups consist of these five bodies set free. Fig. 54.

Each funnel, released from pressure, assumes a spherical form, with its four ovoids, Be10, spinning within it.

On the E3 level, these four ovoids, Be10, are set free, and two from each funnel are seen to be positive and two negative.

On the E2 level these decads each disintegrate into two triplets and a quartet, the positive with the points outward, the negative with the points inward.

The central globe on the E4 level remains a sphere containing a whirling cross.

On the E3 level the cross shows a change in the resultant force-lines, preparatory to its breaking into two duads on the E2 level.

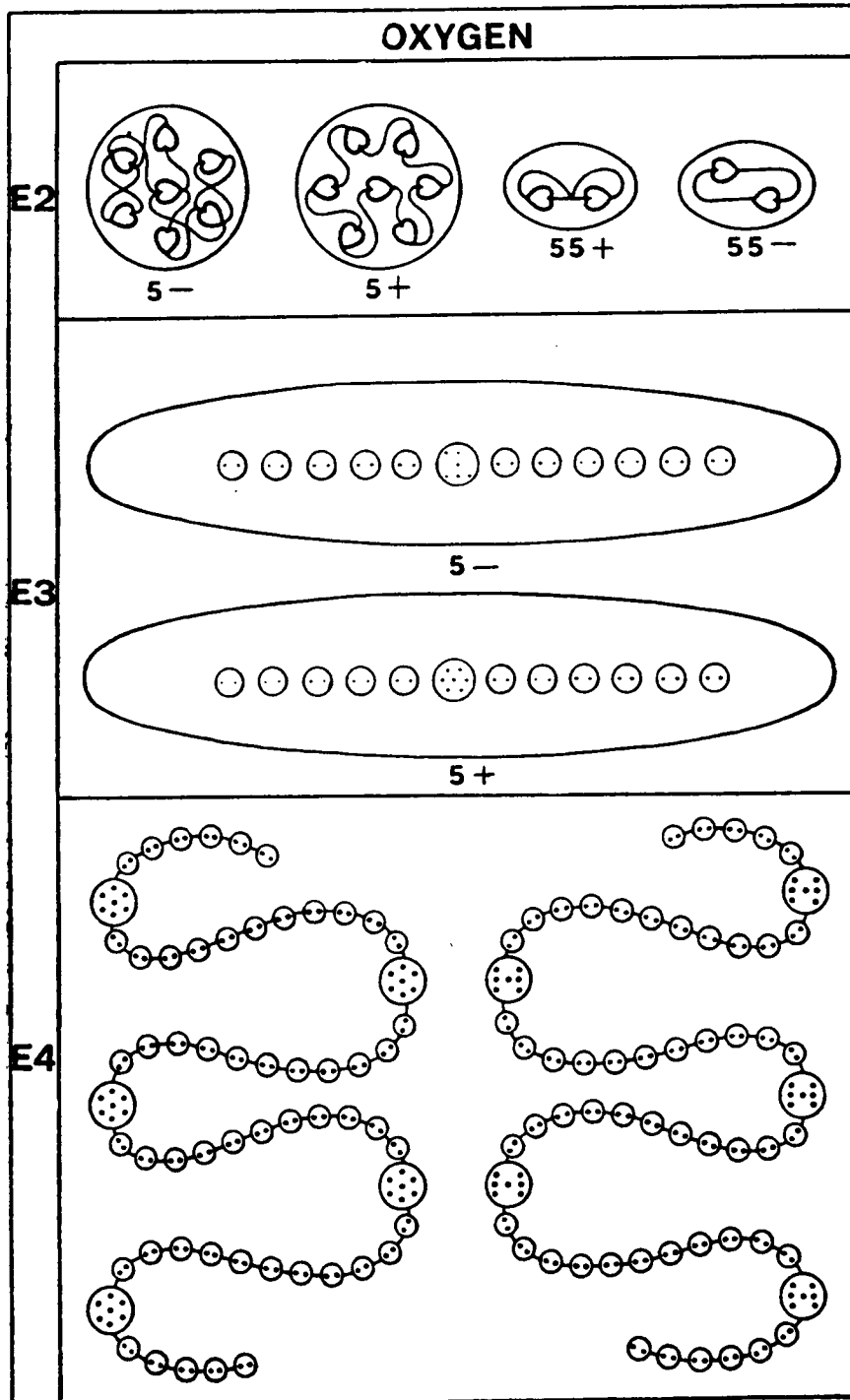


FIG. 55. DISINTEGRATION OF OXYGEN

DISINTEGRATION OF OXYGEN

On the E4 level the two snakes divide. The positive and negative snakes each consist of fifty-five duads and five brilliant discs. These discs have seven Anu but are differently arranged; those in the positive snake have the Anu arranged as in the Iodine ovoids, I.7, whereas the negative snake has them arranged as in a capital H. The snakes show the same extraordinary activity on the E4 level as on the gaseous, twisting and writhing, darting and coiling.

On the E3 level the snakes break into 10 fragments, each consisting of a disc, with six beads, N2, on one side and five on the other, remaining as lively as the original snake.

On the E2 level the snakes shiver into their constituent discs and beads, there yielding the ten discs, five positive and five negative, and 110 beads, 55 positive and 55 negative.

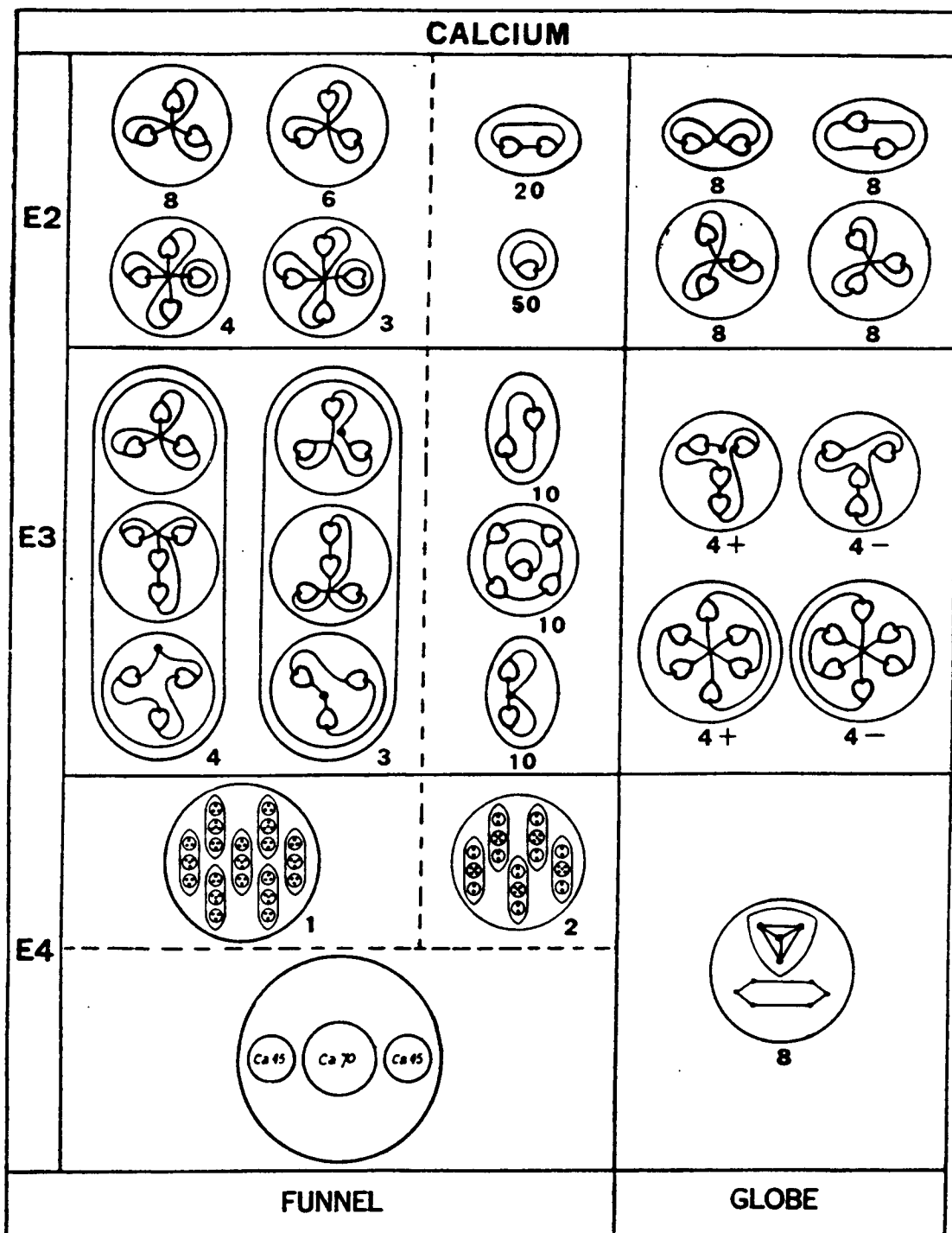


FIG. 56. DISINTEGRATION OF CALCIUM

THE TETRAHEDRON GROUP A
DISINTEGRATION OF CALCIUM

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Funnel. The funnels as usual assume a spherical form on the E4 level, and show three spheres, two Ca45 and one Ca70, each containing ovoids. At the second stage these three spheres, still on the E4 level, break free from their containing funnel, and three bodies are thus liberated on the E4 level.

The sphere, Ca70, contains seven groups of ten Anu, Be10, and acts on the E3 and E2 levels as shown in Fig. 56 and under Beryllium.

On the E3 level the two spheres, Ca45, each containing five ovoids, Al.9', set free ten positive and ten negative duads and ten quintets.

On the E2 level the duads become single Anu, and the central Anu from the quintet is also set free, making fifty units in all. The remaining four Anu of the quintet divide into two duads, making 20 duads.

Globe. The central globe breaks up into eight segments on the E4 level. Each segment becomes spherical and contains within it a cigar, Ad6, and a somewhat heart-shaped body, Li4. Fig. 56.

On the E3 level each segment gives eight spheres of six Anu, the cigar behaving as usual, four sextets being positive and four negative. The four Anu within the Li4, which appear as a tetrahedron, remain together on the E3 level. Four positive and four negative quartets are formed.

On the E2 level the Ad6 dissociates into triplets and the Li4 breaks up into duads.

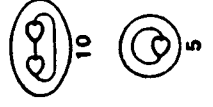
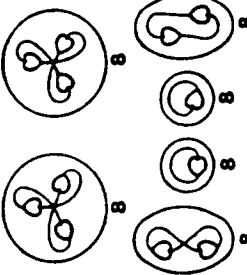
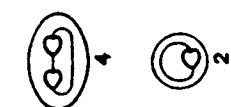
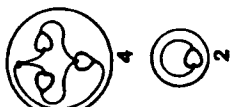
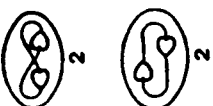
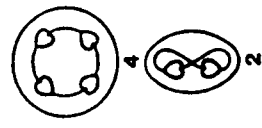
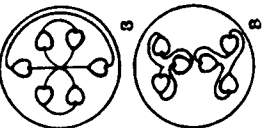
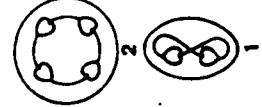

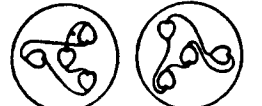
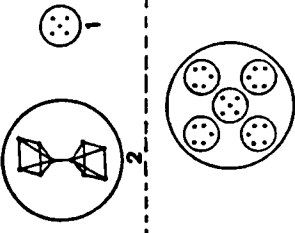

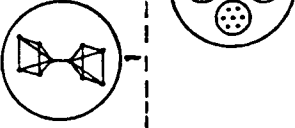
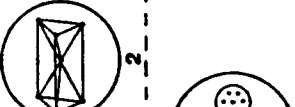

	CHROMIUM		STRONTIUM		MOLYBDENUM	
E2						
E3						
E4						
	Cr25 IN FUNNEL	GLOBE	Sr24 IN FUNNEL	Sr24 IN FUNNEL	Mo24 IN FUNNEL	IN FUNNEL

FIG. 57. DISINTEGRATION OF CHROMIUM, STRONTIUM, MOLYBDENUM

THE TETRAHEDRON GROUP A
DISINTEGRATION OF CHROMIUM

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Funnel. Each Chromium funnel contains five spheres. Three of these are in Calcium, two Ca45 and one Ca70. Then there are two Cr25, each containing five quintets. These five spheres are quickly set free on the E4 level. The Ca45's and Ca70's behave as in Calcium, Fig. 56. The Cr25 can be seen on closer examination to contain two pairs of quintets which are mirror images of each other, and a fifth quintet which is of a different type. Fig. 57.

At the second stage of E4 each Cr25 forms two figures of ten Anu, making two joined pyramids as in Copper. The remaining quintet is set free.

On the E3 level each figure of ten Anu gives a duad and two quartets in a ring. The remaining quintet makes a ring with the fifth Anu in the centre.

On the E2 level 10 duads and 5 single Anu are set free from the Cr25.

Central globe. In the central globe each segment is first set free, making 8 spheres on the E4 level. Each sphere contains Ad6 and a pair of triangles as in Hydrogen.

On the E3 level these triangles revolve round each other, while the Ad6 acts as usual.

On the E2 level the triangles break up into two duads and two units, while each Ad6 gives 2 triads.

DISINTEGRATION OF STRONTIUM

Funnels. The Strontium funnel contains eight spheres, six as in Calcium, four Ca45 and two Ca70, and two Sr24. All these are liberated in the first stage on the E4 level. The Ca45's and Ca70's behave as in Calcium. At the second stage each Sr24 forms three groups. One of these is a group of ten Anu with two pyramids with apices joined, as in Chromium, and there are two groups of seven Anu, L7. Fig. 57.

All these disintegrate as shown, either under Calcium or Strontium. Figs. 56 and 57. On the E4 level the joined pyramids give two quartets and a duad, and the L7 gives a group of seven Anu as in Iodine. On the E2 level the joined pyramids give 4 duads and 2 units as in Chromium, and each seven gives two triads and a unit. There is really nothing new in Strontium, only repetitions of forms already studied.

DISINTEGRATION OF MOLYBDENUM

Funnels. The funnels contain 8 spheres. The first six of these are as in Strontium, while the last two are Mo46. In this Mo46 occur two additional groups of four Anu arranged in the form of a tetrahedron; they occur in pairs as object and image. Fig. 57.

On the E3 level the tetrahedrons give quartets, and on the E2 level these tetrahedrons each give two duads.

Fig. 58 shows the Tetrahedron Group A in a condensed form, from which the relationships in this group can be studied.

TETRAHEDRON GROUP A

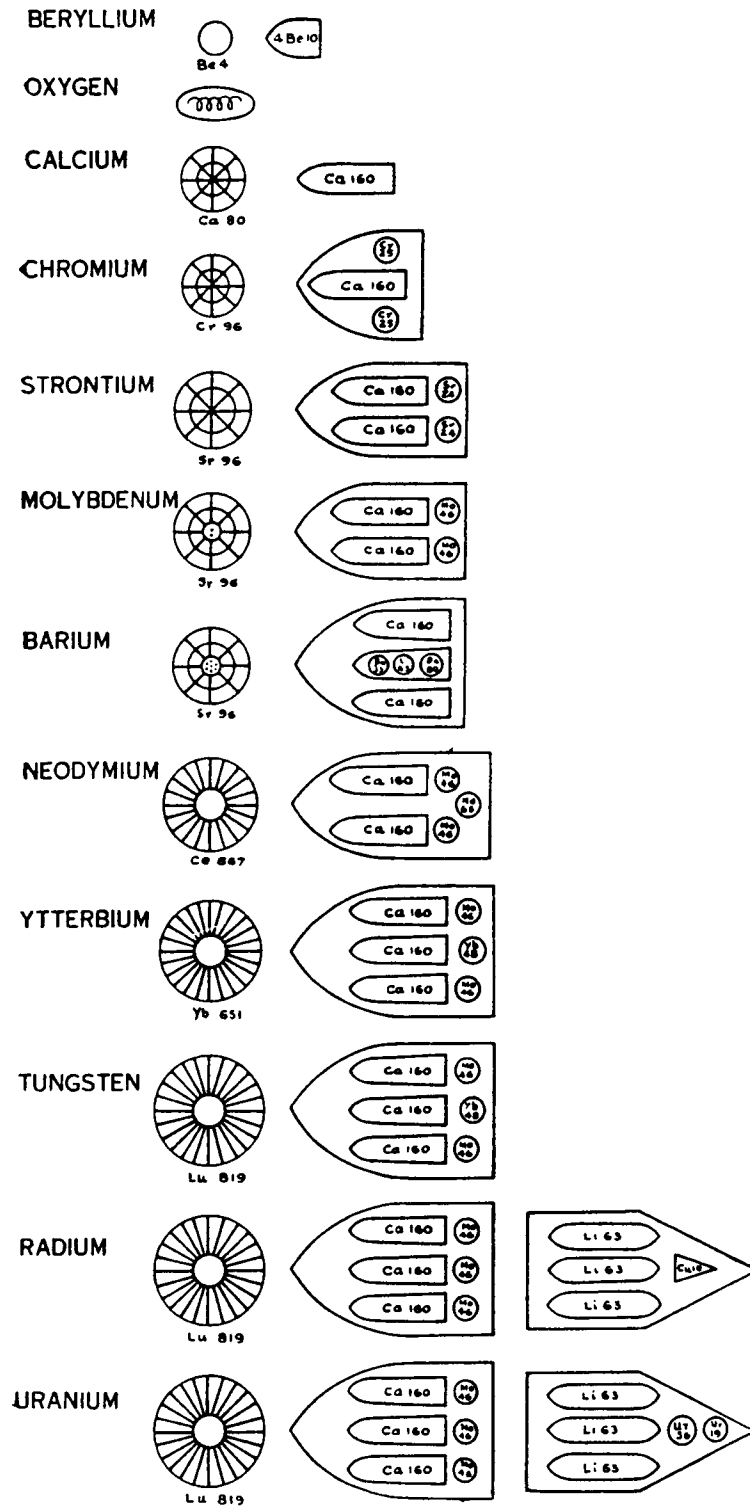


FIG. 58. THE TETRAHEDRON GROUP A