

Language of the Universe...Maybe

Chapter 23. Sexual Selection.

At this point, I will consider the current biological view that the sex of a baby is determined on a chance basis. This view is really rather strange. As with planetary motion, it looks as if the biologists have not considered the implications and contradictions of their views. Of course, religious considerations originally enforced the current view, and philosophical reasons may have prevented a close examination of the problem.

That a child's sex should be determined by chance flies in the face of common sense, mathematical probability and logic. It is my contention that the sex of a child is determined largely by the electromagnetic and structural configurations of its parents.

Let us consider a few facts. Most advanced multi-celled organisms such as trees, insects, fish, reptiles, birds and mammals, do not engage in mating until they have reached their adult form. During the organisms' growth to adulthood, they protect themselves with many defence mechanisms, to ensure that they stay alive long enough to mate. Thus they take no chances with their survival up to mating. I repeat, nothing is left to chance.

The survival of a species depends not only upon adulthood being reached and mating taking place. It also depends on the reproduction of new organisms which are evenly balanced, -- structurally, electromagnetically and sexually. Failure to maintain an even sexual balance could mean the extinction of the species.

Consider, would an organism take an enormous number of steps to defend its survival to adulthood and then leave the most important element in its species' survival purely to chance? Mathematical logic suggests that if left to chance it would be quite possible for one sex only to be selected every few hundred generations. If this happened the species would die out. It doesn't happen.

Consider again, nearly all the two million or so known species of heterosexual organisms produce an extremely finely balanced brood, generation after generation, and have done so for millions of years. Think of it in terms of 'Roulette'. It would be like betting on 'evens' on two million roulette wheels and having the ball fall on an even number for millions of turns on the run without a break. Now is that likely? It is possible, but very, very, improbable. Nevertheless, this is the current biological view.

Other characters are determined according to certain genetic rules, but apparently the most important character of all is left to chance.

Well if it is not chance, then how does it work? It is generally agreed that the X and Y sex chromosomes in humans are responsible for the sex selection of a child.

It is my hypothesis that these sex chromosomes carry electromagnetic charges. The 'X' chromosome would have two negative and two positive charged arms, while the 'Y' chromosomes would have either one positive and two negative arms, or one negative and two positive arms. This variation in the charge of the 'Y' chromosome would be responsible for the sex selection of the child.

Language of the Universe...Maybe

In my view the two uni-cells combine structurally so that the 'X' and 'Y' sex chromosomes are directly in alignment. I envisage a female uni-cell in reversed form i.e. half a rhombic duo-decahedron, joining a male uni-cell which has an unreversed tetrahedron shape. Thus the male uni-cell actually enters the female uni-cell as in Figure 14(a).

The inside end of the female uni-cell would take the rhombic duo-decahedron's molecular X form, while the tetrahedron tip of the male uni-cell would take a Y form. After entering the female uni-cell, the male uni-cell would orientate itself according to its charge. It would then reverse itself into the other 'half' of the rhombic duo-decahedron, forming a complete double-cell. Thus we have Figure 14(b).

The relative alignment of the male uni-cell would dictate the electromagnetic structure of the new double-cell and this would account for the difference in male or female growth patterns. Thus the male parent's 'Y' sex chromosome would decide the sex of the child and the chromosome would vary with the charges on its arms.

Chapter 24. Progeny Guide.

In my opinion the structural typing will give us the main clue as to the likely sex of the progeny of an organism. If we go back and look at the apes, we can see the 'types' and their progeny.

In Miss Goodhall's Gorme Stream study, the high ranking males were invariably athletic and strong - almost certainly 'V' types. The timid females would probably be 'A' types. The timid females give birth to more sons than daughters. The sexually aggressive females mate with the low ranking males and produce more daughters than sons.

The low ranking male is probably either an 'A' type or a 'H' type, while the sexually aggressive female is probably a 'V' type or a 'H' type. (Miss Goodhall didn't supply any vital statistics). We can think of female film stars and actresses, who are aggressively sexual and invariably seem to have bigger busts than hips. As such they are 'V' types. If they marry a 'V' type film star they rarely seem to have any children. They tend to be more successful, family-wise, if they marry a pear shaped 'A' type.

The average 'H' types will tend to have more daughters if married to an 'A' type, or more sons if married to a 'V' type. If the species is to maintain a balance, the progeny must tend towards the average, both sexually and structurally. Figure 15 indicates a possible guide to the progeny of various types.

The last two matings in Figure 15 seem fairly improbable and would probably give rise to mating difficulties. 'V' type females, if slightly built, would be expected to have a relatively narrow pelvis, which would make mating and child bearing more difficult. The 'V' type males could be expected to be more successful than the 'A' type males because of their compatibility with the good mating and child bearing female 'A' types and 'H' types.

Language of the Universe...Maybe

These structural implications make a feedback loop to the interpersonal behaviour patterns. The relationship between parents and their children would appear to vary according to their structural compatibility. Thus 'A' type mothers would electromagnetically repel their 'A' type daughters, if they had any -- particularly after adolescence when the negative uni-cells build up. Similarly, 'V' type fathers and sons would be at loggerheads. 'V' type fathers would get on well with any 'A' type daughters; and 'V' type sons would see eye to eye with 'A' type mothers.

The 'H' type children would create problems for 'V' and 'A' type parents. The children would be like neither parent, although both parents might find such children attractive.

In a large family, there might typically be an 'A' type mother and several sons. If one of the sons was an 'A' type, while the other sons were 'H' or 'V' types, the mother would probably continually find fault with the 'A' type son. In such a family, the 'V' type sons would probably be the mother's favourites. In this way, children can be temperamentally very different from each other; and the parents will select favourites without really knowing why.

Thus the inter-relationships of the structural influences and the behavioural responses begins to take shape. It can be seen at once how a very few, very simple and basic differences can quickly multiply into an enormous number of behavioural variations.

Chapter 25. Environmental Evolution.

My next hypothesis concerns the evolution of organisms due to their environment. The Darwinian view is that organisms change according to the fitness with which they can survive in any given environment. Thus those species which can adapt to environmental changes will outlive those which cannot so adapt.

My view is that organisms also change at the same time as the environment and that their evolution is part of the environmental evolution. So organisms have developed chemically and structurally as the rest of the environment has evolved. Organisms are chemically evolving reactions just like other aspects of the evolving universe.

The inter linking of organisms to their environment means that the structural shape they assume is that which best suits the external environment. When thinking of most structural growths, (like crystals for example), we tend to think of them forming without any influence from their external conditions. We say that crystals grow to the shapes they form because this is the way their atoms are arranged.

What we don't so often say is - that their atoms are so arranged because the neighbouring environment forces them into that shape. We tend to assume that they form -- as it were -- in a vacuum. Darwin appeared to assume that organisms were somehow separate from the rest of the environment. In my View, they are an integral part or it -- part of the evolution of the universe.

Language of the Universe...Maybe

Turning from general concepts to specific ones, I would like to look at multi-cellular organisms. As I have said previously, most animals and plants are based on a hollow tube structure. Trees may be said to have a vertical axis, while grazing animals and fish etc. have a horizontal axis. It is my hypothesis that differences between classes of species are due to structural causes, while differences within a class of species are due to minor differences in the chemical compounds of their cells.

In terms of structural shapes, I think that the double-cell has within it a number of divisions. The arrangement of these divisions is responsible for the axial orientation adopted by the organism. The divisional arrangements will have an optimum orientation. The species which most closely meets that optimum orientation will be the most successful from an environmental compatibility (and therefore survival) point of view.

I think it is likely that mutations which improve a cell's orientation to the optimum will succeed, while contrary mutations will fail. Thus the evolving organism will gradually develop until its structural shape is synchronised with the optimum orientation of the cell's divisional arrangements. However, after this point, the evolution of the cell must be divisional rather than orientational. Each divisional change will mean a different optimum orientation; and the species will slowly change -- by mutation -- until it has conformed to the new optimum orientation. Then there will be another divisional change.

If my hypothesis is correct, then it means that older classes of species are just as important as the newer ones. This is because the older classes of specie provide part of the evolutionary background for the new ones. The old classes of specie are responsible for producing the environment conditions which the newer ones need to evolve within. Thus the extinction of the older classes of specie may mean the eventual extinction of the newer classes of specie which have evolved from them.

Old classes of specie may be responsible either for producing new chemical compounds or elements; or absorbing elements or compounds -- which if left unabsorbed would destroy the newer classes of specie.

Chapter 26. Evolutionary Time wave.

The evolution of species due to changes in their divisional arrangements can be charted - and it is interesting to see that they appear, in terms of optimum orientation, to conform to a wave pattern. In other words, time can be seen to move in a wave form within evolution as within other forms of energy motion. Evolution is very slow but it still appears to conform to the same structural pattern as faster forms of motion

Language of the Universe...Maybe

Figure 16 shows the 'evolutionary time wave' in action, as each species gradually conforms to the optimum orientation of its cellular divisional arrangements. It will be noted that all species are on the main line of evolution. Here, of course, I disagree with the current view of most natural historians who put birds on a side branch of the evolutionary 'tree'. The evolutionary time wave and the 'waves of motion' in the next chapter, put birds clearly in the main stream.

It is interesting to see penguins at the end of the evolutionary time wave for birds. This means that I think penguins are the most successful birds from an environmental survival point of view and the last form of birds before the marsupials.

When I originally worked this out, I couldn't believe I had got the right answer. After all, how could penguins possibly be the worlds most successful bird when it can't even fly? The penguins lack of flying ability is surely one of nature's supreme paradoxes. However, when you consider the matter of environmental survival, the penguin's place at the top of the tree becomes obvious.

The penguin can live on land or sea. It can live on the equator and can winter out on the south pole. It is thus supremely adaptable. If the world got a lot hotter than it is now, the penguin would survive as well as any bird which lived in the equatorial regions, and better than land birds, because of its ability to live in the cooler sea water.

If the world got extremely cold, and there were six months of Antarctic temperatures to endure, only the penguin would survive. If birds needed to fly all the time, they would all die because they could not mate or rear their young in the air. Thus the penguins lack of flying ability is no real handicap from a survival point of view.

I think the penguin developed into something like an echidna. The echidna is an Australian ant-eater which is considered to be half way between birds and marsupials. The echidna would then develop into a marsupial such as a wombat. It is noticeable that penguins have brood pouches where they incubate their eggs for a very long time. The marsupials also have pouches, and their young, although born alive, are very small and gradually grow up in the pouch.

The current view held by many natural historians holds that the mainstream of evolution went straight from a four legged reptile (now extinct) to a dog-like mammal. This does not conform either to the evolutionary time wave or to the development of waves of motion.

If my hypothesis is right, each class of specie can be expected to have its moment of glory when it will be the most abundant class and the most successful from an environmental survival point of view. At this time it will develop into its most varied forms. Later, as it declines, only the most successful examples of the class will survive, and they are likely to be the species which most closely represent the class's structural position on the evolutionary time wave.

Language of the Universe...Maybe

Chapter 27. Waves of orientation and motion.

In the first part of this chapter, I will discuss my hypothesis that the divisional arrangements inside the double-cell cause the shape and orientation of the relevant species. The hypothesis assumes that all the divisions are equal, that the compartments are either positively or negatively charged, and that they are so arranged that they cannot be divided without the total disintegration of the double-cell. Because of the double-cell, each division comprises a pair of compartments joined together. The compartments build up in the form of prime numbers

We start off with three compartments. This would be like three golf balls joined to each other. There is an axis through the centre and the compartments are charged as follows:- one positive, one negative, and one alternating from positive to negative. The alternating charge is not very efficient, and it needs a lot of energy to maintain the charge. Thus we have Figure 17(a). It is interesting to see the similarity of this structure with that of insects, and to note that insects live almost entirely on a very high energy food, namely sugar.

Next we have five compartments as per Figure 17(b). The axis cannot go straight down the middle. It must go in from one side and come out on the same side. The charges would be three positives and two negatives. This produces a structure like that of a shark.

Next we have seven compartments as per Figure 17(c). The axis again cannot go straight through. It enters under the front compartment and exits under the 'tail'. The charges are as per the drawing, and the structure is like that of a typical bony fish

Then we jump to eleven compartments as per Figure 17(d). This produces a reptile like structure. Thirteen compartments are next, as per Figure 18(a). Behold - a bird

Next we jump up four more, to seventeen compartments as in Figure 18(b). My kingdom for a horse! At nineteen we see a lot of monkey business and at twenty three well you work it out.

The hypothesis may be a load of nonsense, but you've got to admit it looks good.

On Figure 19, we move on to the waves of motion. This drawing illustrates the evolution of movement of the species. The species continually oscillate from single wave propulsion to twin wave propulsion.

Chapter 28. Mendel's Peas.

In his book "The Ascent of Man" , Jacob Bronowski wrote about Father Gregor Mendel. Mendel is considered to be the father of genetics, and worked out the laws of genetic inheritance after years of experiments with the sweet pea. When he carried out his experiments he decided to test for seven characters. It just so happens that the sweet pea has seven chromosomes; and if Mendel had selected six or eight characters to test for, his experiment would not have succeeded. Mendel picked the right number first time.

Language of the Universe...Maybe

Now Bronowski wondered whether Mendel's choice of seven characters was just a matter of luck, or whether Mendel had determined the right number by some unknown means, before he started his experiments. The very simplest; answer to this question may not be the correct one, but surely it is worth considering.

Gregor Mendel was a monk who lived in an Abbey in Brno, Czechoslovakia. Monks grow their own food, prepare their own meals and pray. Mendel must have spent many happy hours peeling potatoes, dicing carrots, shelling peas and praying. When shelling the peas, he must have noticed that each pod contains the same number of peas.

Now that's not the sort of thing Jacob Bronowski would probably have noticed, I expect he only ate frozen peas anyway. But if you had to conduct a lengthy series of experiments, to determine the number of characters passed from a parent pea to its seeds (the peas in the pod); and you had to pick a number; and you knew there were always seven peas in a pod, which number would you have chosen?

This coincidence or number of peas and number of characters may be misleading. Does the number of seeds in a pod have any significance? Does the structural arrangement of the seeds matter? In most seed producing organisms, both the number and the arrangement of the seeds is repeated again and again. I wondered whether the arrangement of the seeds had anything to do with the arrangement of the chromosomes within the cell, or with the internal structure of the cell itself.

Chapter 29 Crystal Trees

While I was wondering about the relationship of the structure of the cells to the arrangement of the seeds, I decided to look more closely at the external structure of organisms to see if they reflected any simple molecular shapes.

An examination of trees showed that they invariably seemed to follow a hexagonal shape. The conifers were less regular than the broad-leaved trees in outline. The external outlines could be seen most easily in the summer when all the leaves were out. Thus we have the tree outlines illustrated in Figures 20(a), 20(b), 20(c), and 20 (d).

I wondered why all the ends of the branches followed such an exact pattern. They did not all grow exactly to the limit of the shape, but unless a branch was broken they rarely seemed to exceed the shape. The question arose as to whether the tree's external structure was a reflecting the structural or electromagnetic configuration of the cells. I decided that they probably did.

It may be that male trees have one crystal shape and female trees another shape, in the broad-leaved trees.

Language of the Universe...Maybe

I decided to make a model to see what sort of crystal shape would reflect such an external pattern. The answer appeared to be - an arrangement of twenty tetrahedrons, which projected a hexagonal shape, no matter where you viewed it from. By slightly tilting the model, the outline would change in orientation. Either the hexagon had a point at the top and bottom, or flats at the top and bottom as in Figures 21(a) and 21(b).

This turned out to be an interesting model for several reasons. It kept reminding me of DNA whose molecular construction consists of hexagons and pentagons all interlinked. The structure also reminded me of two hands, whose fingers interlocked as in Figures 22(a) and 22(b). This may seem fanciful, but the human embryo's feet and hands are virtually interwoven like this and gradually separate during later months in the womb.

The other interesting aspect is a very personal one. When I was about twenty, I 'invented' a rotary engine, which I estimated had a heat efficiency of about 65%. A Patent Agent told me it would work but it would cost too much to develop and manufacture. Its main features were two rotary pistons which interlocked; and the interlocking pentagons of the crystal structure reminded me of my engine. I was naturally pleased that my simple design appeared to be the same as that used by the cells. However, the crystal structure, like my engine, is probably of no importance.

Chapter 30. Crystal Humans?

After considering the trees, I went on to look at the structure of humans. Did we reflect simple crystal shapes too?

I stood in front of a mirror with my hands on my hips. A simple enough pose. I found myself looking at a hexagon, as in Figure 23(a). I looked at my face. At its simplest, allowing for rounding off, it too was a hexagon. I opened my mouth, and found to my surprise that it opened in the form of a hexagon. Thus we have Figures 23(b) & (c).

A further examination showed that allowing for roundness here and there, my chest, hips, feet and hands were all fairly simple crystal shapes. The palms of my hands were essentially pentagonal and I immediately thought of the interlocking fingers of Figure 22.

It is easy to see triangles made up out of your nose, mouth and eyes, but what about your ears? I realised that viewed from above, my nose and ears were growing on lines which intersected at 120 degrees in the centre of my skull. I wonder why this is? I didn't particularly like the idea of being crystalline - it seemed slightly robot-like. However, it does appear that we humans are much more like crystals, trees, insects, and other animals than we may prefer to believe. It seemed likely that the model shape in Figure 21 would apply to us as well as to trees. This seemed a bit fantastic.

Language of the Universe...Maybe

I considered the tilting of the model and its affect on males and females. The main features of men and women are the same, so any differences in structural shape, as dictated by the cells, must be very subtle. In Chapter 23, I had decided that the male uni-cell actually entered the female uni-cell, and that the orientation of the male uni-cell would decide the sex of the child. The difference in orientation would have been very slight, but this could account for the tilting effect of the model.

I worked out the effect of the tilting, in human terms, and immediately ran into a slight oddity. The tilting would mean that a man's head would be at a different orientation to that of a woman. It would leave men looking upwards and women looking downwards because of a variation in the respective relationship of their eyes and ears. The men' s eyes were slightly higher than their ears, while the women' eyes were slightly lower than their ears. If they were to converse on 'level terms, the men would have to have lowered their heads a little and the women raised their heads a little. This seemed absurd.

On the other hand, did this is explain why women seemed to have longer necks and more horizontal jaw lines than men?

Chapter 31. Binary Stars.

This chapter is a rather strange one and given the context or this book -- that's saying something. I have included it because it seems to be important. It follows the thinking of Chapter 25 in a more ruthless, 'inhuman' , explicit way, and I must say it has been rather unpleasant to write, in some ways.

The reader may prefer to skip this chapter and go on to the next one.

The Natural Historians, who follow the Darwinian theory of evolution by natural selection, appear to imagine that species simply develop by accident; and those 'accidents' best suited to their environment were those which survived and went on to form the basis of later evolution. In my view this is wrong.

As I stated in Chapter 25, I think evolution in living organisms simply parallels evolution in elements and compounds. In other words, the universe is a large evolving chemical and atomic reaction. As new elements are evolved and multiply, so the relative concentration of elements and compounds alters. This change in concentration causes the effects noticeable in the evolutionary time wave.

We human beings are part of this universal reaction. We are an integral part of the universe, and as such, we are simply derivatives of hydrogen reacting with other derivatives.

If it were not for nature, this universal reaction would be entirely organised and completely predictable. The 'life' structures exist where the temperature on the time wave promotes a reaction in semi-solid form. 'Living things' are seen as semi-solid while non-living things are either solid, liquid or gas.

We humans call things 'artificial' when referring to man-made objects. However, we tend to use the word to distinguish such objects from natural objects. Things are considered to be either natural or artificial.

Language of the Universe...Maybe

In reality - all things are natural.

A telephone is a natural growth produced by an animal organism (humans). Jet planes, skyscrapers, juke boxes, and pollution are all natural. The stars make new elements. The planets make new compounds and new elements. Humans also make new elements, but since they are part of planets, and part of the universe, this is hardly surprising. Trees produce oxygen. Humans produce plutonium.

So nuclear reactors are a natural phenomena as are their products: nuclear weapons, electricity, and new elements or compounds. If trees produce oxygen, and this caused 'mutations' of trees namely: insects, animals and humans; it can be seen that 'our' products are simply part of an evolutionary process which will produce human 'mutants' in the future.

It may be comforting to assume that future mutants will need the 'old' human species to produce the new elements and compounds upon which the survival of the future mutants will depend. Such human 'mutants' evolved from new nuclear elements should perhaps, therefore, be seen as an advance along the evolutionary time wave.

The question arises as to how the universe can ensure that we can survive the products of our nuclear evolution. It is my guess that it cannot. The joker in the pack is nature. There may be a sudden, unexpected accident.

However, the universe of Hydrogen is very organised and builds in a series of checks and balances to prevent cataclysmic accidents. In this context, this book may be seen as a balance to our nuclear power. The knowledge it may bring in terms of social self-control may prevent future large-scale wars and thus save us from self-extinction.

If the human race was completely wiped out, this would be a setback for Hydrogen, as it would prevent the continued evolution of nuclear products. However, the evolutionary time wave would continue, and a 'new' human race would be formed. Such a race might not be exactly like the present one, -- indeed it would probably have to be different to avoid a second mistake.

In my view, such a universal setback due to self-extinction would be unlikely, especially as there are so many other forms of displaced energy which could do the job much more effectively and simply. A very minor alteration in the outer wave structure of the Earth could do far more damage than any nuclear war.

In my opinion, the Earth is expanding and not contracting. I believe it has been expanding since its conception. The expansion is caused by the continual aggregation of elements from space, including photons etc. The Earth grows like a cell, from the inside. The solid part is probably fairly thin, although thicker than most people think.

It is a sobering thought that just as cells can split when their outer compounds get on a collision course with their faster or slower moving centres; so the Earth could split in exactly the same way and for the same reason. It seems likely that this is how binary stars are formed. I do not think this is how the Earth was formed.

Language of the Universe...Maybe

Chapter 32. Universal Measurement.

In this book, I have been much concerned with the structure and simple patterns which appear to point the way to an evolution in knowledge. The ability to see these patterns and structures does not seem to belong to everybody. The ability seems to depend partly upon a need for knowledge, and as such would only belong to knowledge seekers. It also seems to depend upon the ability to observe the simple, basic patterns in a way which is free from the confusion of apparent reality.

A combination of knowledge seeking intelligence and simple stupidity seems to produce the paradox necessary to understand something of the Universe.

I have often asked myself stupid questions in order to get paradoxically sensible answers. However, my own intelligence has often lead me to clever but incorrect answers. From all this experience, I have concluded that my limited ability to observe simple things is because I am a very average individual. Average in the sense of being a combination of opposites, rather than uniform.

This averageness enables me to see both sides of an argument, and to be equivocal and contrary at the same time. The observation of patterns and outlines, in an intellectual sense, can only be achieved if the medium of observation is related to the observer. It is important, therefore, that we use measurements and scales based on human measurements if we are to perceive with human senses.

In relative terms this will allow us to attune to the universal scales and measurements common to all things. If we accept that most things in the universe are derived from hydrogen, then surely we must accept that all such derivatives must be related in terms of dimensions. Both linear and time dimensions should be seen to be interchangeable and to correspond with human dimensions. Galaxies , solar systems, planets, moons, elements, compounds, organisms, life - humans, all effectively the same material in different forms; all related, all to the same common scale. This is universal measurement.

In my view, measurements and scales evolve with the evolutionary time wave and those which are closest to the universal measurements will survive. Thus many ancient scales have been discarded. In this century, England has seen many linear scales dropped from common use. We are turning from the linear scale based on the foot to that based on the metre.

It may be thought that the transference from a human 'foot' measurement to a platinum bar measurement goes against my conception of survival based on human measurements. This is partly so. However, the metre is closer to the universal scales than the foot. Thus it will survive when the foot is discarded. How is this?

The 'foot' is being discarded because it is a distortion. Like the 'hand' (used for measuring the heights of horses), and the cubit, the foot is to disappear.

Language of the Universe...Maybe

Human beings have four feet, but the English linear measurement was taken from the rear feet only. An average of both front and rear feet produces a shorter 'foot' - a ten inch foot. (The length of a hand is about 8" and a foot 12"; so $8" + 12" = 20"$; $20" \div 2 = 10"$). Four 'ten inch' feet equals about forty inches which is virtually one metre. Hence the metre is a more 'human' measurement than an English 'foot'.

Complete decimalisation will bring more distortions. We must try to conform to human based measurements in time and linear scales. A heartbeat is probably closer to universal measurement than one second. All measurements should fit a common pattern or ratio. There will be paradoxes here, as in all things.

Chapter 33. Language of the Universe.

While I was thinking of the common scales and measurements of the universe, I considered the survival of language. Why was it that the English language was so popular? Why had it become the major language of international business and science.

We all know it is by no means perfect language -- the English have more difficulty with it than most. Nevertheless, in an age of mass communication and social evolution the idiomatic languages seem to be more popular. In my view, this is because idiomatic languages, such as English, are closest to the language of the 'universe'.

The 'language of the universe' is the mechanism of transference in space and time, conducted by waves. All languages are forms of modulated wave patterns with an identity which is understood by the organisms which produce them. It is my hypothesis that language is sound produced by organisms as a result of their reaction processes. Each sound represents an electromagnetic or structural concept which the cells can identify.

The sounds we humans identify, via our ears, are wave patterns produced by changes in the energy structure of different parts of the universe. We do not 'hear' all the sounds because our ears are only sensitive to certain narrow wave bands.

However, the sounds we 'hear' are only a part of the language understood by the cells. Other wave patterns exist in elements and chemical compounds and these form the basic means of identification for our cells. Language is important because it can enable us to understand the reaction processes of our cells. In my view, our human languages all represent both phonetically and in written form, the electromagnetic and structural processes used by the cells.

Language of the Universe...Maybe

The basics are bound to be very simple. An infinite variation of process stages is much more likely than a large number of separate non-interchangeable reactions. This is like comparing the simple English Alphabet with the enormous list of complete entity Chinese characters. The cells are much more likely to use various combinations of a small number of interchangeable processes.

The acceptance of English rather than Chinese is a reflection of the close similarity of the mechanics of English, based on a small number of interchangeable letters, to the cellular mechanics of cells. Thus the world community is gradually adopting the same simple and effective techniques used by the cells which make up the individuals of that community.

An evolving species needs an evolving language. If a species cannot evolve its language, it will fail to identify newly evolved compounds and conditions. Therefore any evolving human species will require an idiomatic language rather than a fixed, structured language.

If I am right in thinking that all languages of the same species have a common base, it should be possible to find out which are the sounds and written symbols common to all. By comparing the actions these sounds represent with the actions of the cells, it should be possible to isolate the electromagnetic meaning of each individual letter. If words can truly represent a string of electromagnetic or structural processes, by virtue of the order of their letters, or the wave pattern of their sounds, the meaning of many unsolved conditions could be understood. Nearly every disease has a common name in all languages.

By analysing the way we speak, we may be able to compare the speech mechanism involved with the sounds produced. It seems likely that the tongue acts as a switch, and together with the mouth, lips, jaws and teeth produce the sounds which make up each individual letter.

We have already seen in Chapter 10 on time projections, that the Arab Numerals may have been based on such projections. The English letters 'O', 'V', 'R', 'S' & 'E' all seem to figure in these numerals. It tends to reinforce the view that letter symbols are probably based, perhaps unwittingly, on variations of energy projections. This makes me wonder whether the basic and often repeated word -- "love" can be represented in simple time conceptions.

It appears that love is a contradictory mixture of compatibility in electromagnetic structure and synchronisation of wavelengths. If the mixture doesn't manage to achieve both forms of compatibility then 'love' will be short lived.

So, what of the letter symbols. 'E' represents an outward or inward motion of a spiral. 'V' seems to represent the complete variability of time paths for a moving particle which projects a sphere. 'O' is the time projection of a particle moving in a straight line. But what the 'ell can 'L' be (if you will excuse my French). Can we see something in the word 'light'. It seems rather visual - "look". Definitely something to do with the senses - "listen".

Let's be fanciful. 'L' to receive waves; 'O' to move in a straight line; 'V' to synchronise with all waves and 'E' to interlock with an opposite 'E'.

Language of the Universe...Maybe

Lastly, I would like to consider the role of babies and language. Babies are international. When they are born, they all speak (or cry) the same language. I think this is the closest we humans ever get to the language of the universe, perhaps because babies are closer to the universe than most.

The baby's first cry is "Arhh", followed by an intake of breath - "Huh". The well known sobbing of all humans. "Arhh-huh", "Arhh-huh", - a very basic sound. Next the baby may dribble. Some saliva will probably go down its windpipe. The result - its first cough, - "kehh". A multiple coughing action produces 'Kehh - huh', "Kehh-huh", as it coughs, breathes in and coughs again. We symbolise the "Huh" sound with an H. 'H' is also the atomic symbol for hydrogen. Is this accidental? The "Huh" sound is the basic sound of breathing through the mouth - of panting.

By considering the sounds of a baby just after birth, we see that we have an "Arhh" for crying and a "Kehh" for coughing. 'Arhh-Kehh'. How similar to A.C. The letters A.C. represent alternating current in electromagnetic terms, perhaps in language too. The electromagnetic terms AC/DC are very basic and represent either a moving stream of electrons or an oscillating stream.

It may be that precisely the same electromagnetic conditions control a baby's coughing, crying, breathing and talking. Perhaps we should stop looking for meanings in 'adult' sounds until we have mastered the basics of 'baby-talk'. The simple and basic phonetics of children are the base upon which all adults build. Thus our symbolism is likely to be nothing more than a vast variation on their basic theme. If we can crack their code and their language, the rest should be child's play. Joke.

Chapter 34. Structure and Society.

This book started off with a career prediction hypothesis and ended up with a hypothesis on the meaning of language. Throughout the book runs a common theme which relates the structure of the universe to the continuous evolution we call life.

It is possible that too much has been made of the structural influences and too little of the paradoxes of nature with its infinite variability and random unpredictability. However, if we are made of hydrogen derivatives, it is surely inevitable that we should write according to the logic and predictability of hydrogen.

My last chapter concerns the apparent effect of structures on the behavioural actions of our society. The Early chapters clearly indicated that our individualistic societies tended to become dominated by the public response seekers. In this, they repeat the domination typical of that found in the communal societies.

Only when the environmental conditions have produced a lot of knowledge seekers is the governmental position altered. It appears that only knowledge seekers can achieve the social and economic advances in government which are necessary to maintain the civilisation which is unique to individualistic societies.

Language of the Universe...Maybe

Public response seekers are public performers -- and as such we may expect 'actors' in various guises, in leading positions within our society. Thus we have Advocates and Judges; Lecturers and Professors; Priests and Popes; Sergeants and Generals; Shop Stewards and General Secretaries; Managers and Tycoons; Councillors and Cabinet Ministers. All are invariably public response seekers who will wish to claim the centre of the public 'stage' whenever possible.

They will continually seek publicity - good or bad, and will tend to be conservative, sticking to the routines which bring them the greatest applause or attention.

The 'time' aspect of the universe appears to relate directly to the performance. Babies and the very old are closest to the universe, while the middle-aged are furthest away. I would expect the young and the old to understand the universe best, -- and therefore understand a society produced by the universe. Those in middle-age would tend to understand society the least.

A quick check through history seems to confirm that leaders appointed in their middle-age, i.e. 40-50 years old, have proved disasters for their societies. The best years seem to be around 25% or 75% of a politician's life span.

Perhaps the reasons for this are obvious. Both young and old are close enough to the universe to understand society and act in a sensible manner. The young have courage, vision, optimism and energy, with which they can propel a society through rapid technical and social advances. The old have the patience and experience necessary to ensure a consistent and mature approach to government.

The middle-aged leaders have neither courage, vision, patience or experience. As public performers, however, they are poised and polished. It is no accident that such leaders engage in continual brinkmanship. This is necessary to ensure that the spotlight of public attention remains firmly fixed upon them. As history shows, the risk attendant on such brinkmanship is very high, since it often results in wars and internal strife.

In government, soldiers and priests seem to rule communal societies, while politicians rule individualistic societies. The question arises as to how they manage to rule. In an Ape society, the high ranking males rule by intimidation. The leaders of human societies seem to adopt the same basic methods. The soldiers rule by means of social terror. The priests rule by means of individual terror. The politicians rule by balancing the social and individual terrorists in society.

The soldiers 'perform' in battle, and to achieve this they must have enemies, whether real or imagined. Skilful military performers will maintain an atmosphere of social terror by means of propaganda designed to produce self-intimidation. This produces a reflex action of social aggressiveness which supports the soldiers in any actions they may undertake. Soldiers always carry with them the mark of melodrama. Everything is slightly exaggerated. Fear and terror, explosive action, gaudy uniforms, parades, medals and ribbons - actors all.

Language of the Universe...Maybe

The priests are slightly different. A bit more subtle. They are the masters of individual terror. Their followers are invariably those who are timid, frightened, respectful and lacking in social courage. The priests often claim to be the agents of the fear producing phenomena. They maintain their position by encouraging acts which will increase the individual's mental discomfort. Invariably they talk in terms of an individual's guilt and perversion. They set impossible standards for their followers, and reap the harvest of failure that this ensures. A steady diet of failure produces the despair, despondency and fear of the future which is the priest's main weapon of terror.

The politicians are the law makers. They maintain a balance between the social terror induced by the soldiers and the individual terror induced by the priests. Too much of either could bring disaster to the individualistic society ruled by the politicians.

Social terror brings external wars, while individual terror brings internal strife and civil wars. Both forms of terror bring disaster to an individualistic society, although the memories produced by the strife they cause are the food of life for both the soldiers and the priests - breeding the well known 'vendetta' symptoms common to most communal societies.

Perhaps we may say that individualistic societies are lead by law making civilians who are public knowledge seekers when the society is advancing and public response seekers when the society is declining. Communal societies are lead by soldiers when they are advancing and by priests when they are declining.

The structure of the human cells also seems to affect society in terms of the individuals reaction to their environment. The layout of the social environment can be expected to have predictable effects on individuals if it is not compatible with the individual's cell structures.

In this respect there do not appear to be any grids or crosses in the cell structures. Angles appear to be anything but 90 degrees. Because of this I would have expected cubic or grid-like patterns to have an unpleasant effect on society. The structure of humans does not appear to accept right angled concepts. We know that motorists prefer roundabouts to cross-roads, and that crime is invariably higher in grid pattern communities. Does this bear out my prediction? Maybe.

If I am right about the lack of right angled concepts, then I would expect the cross of Christianity to be unpleasant also. There has, unfortunately, been violence and perversion right from the inception of Christianity; but this may be simply due to the type of priests it attracts.

I am comforted in this respect by the pictures of Christ on the cross which show the man to be slumping down into a 'Y' shape. This 'Y' shape seems to occur a lot in human structures, and it certainly occurred in my cell model. Perhaps the Christians should concentrate more on the man, and his teachings and less on the guilt associations of the cross.

The Jewish star of David is hexagonal, and as such more acceptable within human structures. The Islamic pentagon is also acceptable. However, the model suggested an inter linking of pentagon and hexagon rather than separation. Perhaps these religions can expect trouble due to their isolated approaches.

Language of the Universe...Maybe

It is interesting to note the Astrologers' twelve sided Zodiac which fits the concept of the two hexagons, one male and one female, both making up the human entity. This may not have been the reason for its design, but it may explain the reason for astrology's survival and persistence.

The cell model actually contained 'X's & 'Y's, hexagons and pentagons. Perhaps all religions got somewhere near the answer and only need to link up to achieve complete identification with the structure of the universe in human terms. I wonder if the religious knowledge seekers can ever detach themselves from the 'priestly' public response seekers for long enough to achieve such unity. Maybe.

The structure of evolution is 'life' in human terms. Our society lives by converting the raw materials of the Earth into the goods and services society requires. The more efficient the conversion, the richer the society. The smaller the society, the greater the riches per individual.

Individuals tend towards the average; societies tend towards the extreme. Individualistic societies can bring technical and social advances which benefit all, but they have proved difficult to maintain. Communal societies bring no advances but are very stable with their emphasis on tradition.

Growth in cellular terms can be towards fatness, thinness or equilibrium. The two former conditions bring a rapid decline in individual health, and an early death. There appear to be parallels in society also.

An individualistic society 'lives' by the exchange of goods and services between its individual members. There appear to be three types of exchange. Fair exchange, where individuals are fair to themselves and others. This leads to equilibrium. Unfair exchange, where individuals are unfair to others. And Unfair exchange where individuals are unfair to themselves. These last two lead to rapid declines and death. Declines and death, that is, of the individualistic society.

Unfair exchange leads to a communal society and thus halts civilisation. Only fair exchange maintains the equilibrium required by an individualistic society if it is to continue to advance in technical, social and economic terms.

It is interesting to note that both capitalism and communism lead to the same end. Both lead to a communal society and a halt in civilisation. Capitalism encourages individuals to be unfair to others, and communism encourages individuals to be unfair to themselves. Under capitalism, one individual ends up owning everything. Under communism, all individuals end up owning nothing. The results are the same.

It is surely one of nature's paradoxes that the systems end up producing the opposite results of their founders intentions. Karl Marx envisaged a society of individuals, whose personal sense of fairness to themselves and others would make government redundant. The various prophets of capitalism seem to have had similar visions. Paradox upon paradox.

Language of the Universe...Maybe

The final paradox is surely the 'growth point' of civilisation, and the individualistic societies which lead to it. It is not the strong rulers, nor the meek and weak who produce such societies. It is the tough, courageous outsiders, whose independence leads to knowledge seeking and subsequent civilisation. If a society is to maintain its advance, as the Roman civilisation did, it must continually look to such independent outsiders. The centre of society can be expected to be dominated by public performers seeking continual publicity, and courting the disasters which bring the decline of the individualistic societies.

If individualistic enterprise is replaced with the corporate enterprise of the communal societies, then the transition to the latter societies will be greatly hastened. In the past no one has ever understood the mechanism of such a transition. It will be interesting to see the results of such knowledge.

The evolutionary time wave continues. The challenge of life remains. In the past the communal society has invariably brought wars and internal strife which result from its soldier and priest leadership. Can we afford such wars and strife in the future? Perhaps we can.

The individualistic society has been very transient and difficult to maintain in the past. It needs the leadership of knowledge seekers, as well as public response seekers, to maintain the balance which produces peace. Can we afford peace in the future? Perhaps we cannot.

Here we have the paradox. Life and growth need a fair exchange which allows evolution without extinction. Other species rely totally on the environment to maintain that balance. Are we any different? Maybe.

This book contains many hypotheses. None have been empirically researched or tested. All may be completely wrong. I leave the readers to judge from their own experiences the value of these ideas.

They may be complete and utter nonsense, or they may be part of the language of the universe..... maybe.....