

## *Chapter 18*

# **Electromagnetic Variety and Similarity**

**V**ariety is the spice of life. Those who know self and enjoy self-choice soon become bored when variety is denied. As the animal kingdom thrives on sameness and repetition, and seemingly lacks boredom, we may assume that it was Creative Life that loves variety and has ultimate choice, that conceived and designed the variety common to each species and each mode of animal propulsion.

In 1975 my wife and I treated ourselves to another trip to Marine Land, near San Pedro in greater Los Angeles. There we saw an act new to us in which sea lions, the big cousins of seals, were the performers. The trainers wet down a smooth cement surface bordering the pool, then on a platform a few inches high that bordered the wet surface, they had a sea lion poised for the audience. At a given signal, the sea lion plunged from the low platform as though plunging into water, and lo and behold, the sea lion slid with ease across the wet surface as though it were well greased, or as on frictionless ball bearings. The first slide was clear across the wet surface, coming to a smooth halt near where the water thinned. The second effort was stopped half way across at the gentle command of the trainer, who announced that they had trained

them to do this. At the command, the free-sliding seal stopped without physical aids and became as a normal seal on wet cement, i.e. it had to propel itself with flippers and tail in order to move. Two sea lions thus performed and each demonstrated swimming power on wet cement floor instead of in water. When we know that a sea lion can be trained to consciously pretend to swim even though it is not in water, and that the energy field thus created becomes as a field between the sea lion and the wet cement, then when we observe an underwater shot of a seal or sea lion on TV, we can readily understand how that animal can move through the water at the same velocity for 15 to 20 feet without any motion of its flippers. Water produces great drag to a body moving through it. This was observed in the same pool where the sea lions performed along with the dolphins. There we saw a man dive from over 100 feet into 15 feet of water. His body that entered the water with velocity of over 60 mph, came to a manageable halt before he reached the bottom only 15 feet away.

Knowing that the sea lions turn on their propulsion field as naturally as we "turn on" to walk or run, made the rest of the Marine Land tour more enjoyable and revealing. Watching the big tank performance of dolphin and killer whales through windows below the water level revealed that in the larger fish especially, there was very little applied tail movement or thrust, but there was considerable propelling thrust, and it was apparent by the sea lion demonstration, what this thrust was.

We later went to hang around a penguin pond until two young penguins decided to perform. They likewise dispelled the common description of their propulsion—"penguins fly through the water." We saw these clumsy on-land animals become a living torpedo in the water. They darted about as many writers have described them darting about and porpoising in their natural habitat. The most impressive though was a parallel demonstration of what we saw in the big pools of dolphins, killer whales and sea lions. Two young penguins, even in this restricted space, would suddenly decide to stop all stubby wing motion and turn corners without losing velocity,

while using their feet only as rudders to make the turn. Our physical senses and our physical ego, which has experienced our restricted mode of swimming, cannot by our experience fill the missing gaps that lie between us and the effortless physical push that is common to torpedo-shaped marine life. Since magnetic propulsion is not used by us other than internally upon tissue, researchers are prone to point to physical details that are common to us for the explanation of the unusual abilities. They suggest that wee ruffles in the skin of dolphins are responsible for added momentum and drive by creating a friction-free surface on the skin.

It is well known that a dolphin, like a salmon or a shocking cat-fish, has a layer of specific type of fat just under the skin. What is not considered is that this brownish fat is as the pole of a magnet and that the surface of the body becomes friction free due to a magnetic field that acts upon its habitat (the salt or fresh water). The dolphin is torpedo-shaped; when its body is seen to have a surface charge, that torpedo-shaped field is a natural propellant. Furthermore, if this torpedo-shaped field is a two-ended vortex, with a small vortex at the positive head end and a large, long vortex at the other (negative) end, then we can see that a porpoise cannot switch drive like a serpent, and if it reverses, it must do so physically. It is said of a porpoise, from observation of muscle study only, that they can swim at least two times as fast as muscle power alone would allow.

The penguin, whose underwater wings are placed in the same position as bird wings, demonstrates a combination of porpoise electrical field travel and cat-fish shocking power. In the penguin the rhomboidal cells give magnetic energy to wings, even as they give shocking power to the electric cat-fish. In some photographs taken in the extremely cold weather of their natural habitat, the penguin wings appear to have points of light. The modern camera can see somewhat beyond the physical eye. In some cases a rhombohedral pattern can be seen at the base of the wing. (Fig. 24) This illustration was inspired by what was seen in a picture presented by David Saunders in Bantam Books, *Sea Birds*. I could not trace the origin of



FIG. 24. PENGUIN PORPOISING

the photo but feel that the rhomboidal pattern in that specific spot could hardly be someone's inspiration; a camera must have originally registered it. When one sees a penguin dart about in the water and leap to ice ledges, the rhomboidal tells us of crystalline compatibility between the penguin's body field and sea water. As the pattern is rhomboidal rather than cubic, it tells us which crystal balance and field is deployed. Remember the cilia with a 360° ring of spheres and spheroids capable of simultaneous multi-directional twist. These balanced pairs, when unbalanced by desire, perform seeming miracles of variety. The penguin's whole body moves in one direction, its balance needs to be compatible to its media which does not change, but repels the penguin's field even as the serpent's anchor (bump) repels the field of elliptical cells.

In a TV presentation, *The Undersea World of Jacques Cousteau*, penguins were followed into the sea where they were photographed and timed in their natural habitats, doing their thing. This TV viewing was much more impressive than were penguins in captivity—and more revealing. They were clocked at up to 20½ mph (30 ft. per sec.). They traveled for considerable distances with wings straight out and not moving and the feet performing only as rudders. When observing them one comes to the same conclusion that many researchers have voiced about fish—they just move through the water, the actions of fins and tail do not justify the speeds attained. Jacques Cousteau's men, upon underwater observing of salmon negotiating a waterfall, stated of the jump, "They attain speeds of up to 15 mph in very short runs by some strange feat; perhaps they utilize swirling eddy currents to attain additional speed."

An explorer on his first contact with penguins, while on a low dock that had Adelle penguins about, received a peck on the shin. Of this he said, "When he pecked on my shin, I kicked him into the water. He came back a moment later as a propelled rocket." The distance that it takes for a penguin to gain velocity in water, makes the penguin a drag racer equal to the barracuda with its quick lunge from a standing start. The

bio-electric condenser discharge of a grasshopper pushing on solid ground is similar to the penguin and barracuda lunge (hop) in water—only the media and applied push is different.

The penguin cannot swim when featherless as during molt. The feathers, somewhat like scales on a salmon or other fish, are a part of the dispensing apparatus of internally instigated currents and polarities. The feathers of penguins are of a special texture and lay and are carefully preened to keep them sleek and effective at all times. Those studying Nature to find answers, cannot afford to look only for what they wish to find. The entire body and its outer field are working parts of the whole, and the surface of the body is as necessary for its harmonious existence as are the internal mechanisms and their functions, which, as in the Vast Cosmos, first work inward to create a nucleus, then work outward from that nucleus while also working internally within the body. The animal kingdom's bodies, being individualized functions within the Vast Cosmos, are a reverse or mirrored image of Cosmic principles. If we look for these causes within the body rather than outside of it, the answers are not forthcoming. Without the external they could not be as a reactor depicting Cause in many fashions. A review of man's efforts to know is to call attention to the fact that internal investigation alone, regardless of how thorough, cannot solve problems that have an external Cause. Any body that interrupts lines of force or currents of energy, creates an energy field around its body. This field forms due to the body first becoming internally charged. In relation to the body field, the body is the nuclear center, the apex of the subtle, ingoing field and the nucleus of the outgoing field.

During a tobogganning slide, the penguin's wings are extended and the feet are also active. They, like a piezoelectric igniter, can be activated by tensions to create outer electrical effects. For instance, much has been said about the penguin, and much of it concerning its fleetness in the water and its apparent clumsiness on land, while even there showing strange and uncommon traits. We quote from *Penguin Summer, an Adventure with Birds of the Falkland Islands* by Eleanor

Tettingill, a Walt Disney Production, "They waded into the water up to their flippers, bend down slowly and are away in a flash. The clumsy bird that ambled into the water was transformed into a sleek, black torpedo darting about with incredible speed. The flippers become propellers, the yellow feet acting as rudders." Also of Rockhopper penguins, "A steady stream of Rockhoppers moved up the almost vertical rock to a colony that spread out like a fan over the amphitheater above. At one point they scaled a perpendicular slab of rock for over 30 feet. From where we sat, it looked as though they were creeping, but the telephoto lens showed that they were hopping very slowly. Now and then the climbing bird slipped and fell back, but usually caught itself in some unaccountable way—it was hard to see how it could stop once it began to slide. Two birds began to quarrel and both lost their footing and dropped to the rocks below."

The following excerpts are from Jean Rivolier's book, *The Emperor Penguin*, which is an account of a team from France who weathered an antarctic winter in close company with a rookery of Emperor penguins. First concerning tobogganing, "His method of tobogganing enables him to work up quite a speed so that you have great difficulty in catching up with him even running full tilt; and even when you have caught him, you still have your work cut out to pin him down. Mistime your tackle, and however much you weigh, the Emperor is likely to carry you on for yards." On crossing a stream resulting from a crack in the ice: "they lay down on the ice and use their tobogganing method to cross the gap;" on swimming: "their bodies which never seemed anything but big and awkward when on ice, are in water light, quick and wonderfully maneuverable."

Antarctic life and its peculiarities of motion take place in the most harsh climate on Earth. Their power for motion, often without food for long periods of time, is challenged even further in that at the same time they must keep from freezing. Scientifically speaking, there is a direct relation between motive power and cold and heat. Power to move things electrically is the same power that can be used to warm things or to cool them.

The electrical flow that heats a stove coil is the same flow that when run through a dissimilar metal junction, creates cold. In another state, applied pressure to ignite a diesel engine can also be used to cool by designed control of decompression. It takes power to compress and warm (magnetism) or to decompress and cool (gravity). Electronically speaking, the same applies to a dissimilar junction. Polarity compressing is heat and decompressing is cool.

The 15th edition of *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, under the heading "Thermal Wind," describes thick and thin layers of air, warm and cold respectively, being reversed in the North and South Hemisphere. If we conclude that these effects are secondary effects of a basic vortex that starts at the equator and spins left in the Southern Hemisphere and right in the Northern, we can then mentally see why the South pole has more ice and more harsh weather than the North pole. The poles are the apex of each spiral, and all secondary spirals or balance differences between are effects of the unseen basic.

The antarctic surface and sea life is being continually studied and survival in a cold environment is a big part of antarctic research. Two articles that tell of research of animals and fish at the biological laboratory at McMurdo Station, Antarctica, are "Life on and below the Antarctic Ice" by Kendrick Frazier, found in *Science News*, Feb. 23, 1974, and "Science at the Antarctic" by Robert Gannon, in *Popular Science*, May, 1974. All animals and fish at the Antarctic manage to survive in comfort in a very trying environment. The articles are about the research of a group of Duke University zoologists working in the biological laboratory at McMurdo Station, seeking to find answers to conflicting life styles which are necessary for Antarctic life to survive. One part of the research calls for putting Emperor penguins in metabolic chambers where temperature can be varied from  $-50^{\circ}\text{C}$ . to  $-10^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Various measurements including water loss and oxygen intake are then taken to determine the amount of energy penguins use to stay alive in various temperatures. The second part of the research program called for measuring how much energy penguins use to



walk. (Remember the female and male in turn walk a hundred miles to food and back again, and the trip to open sea is after a 40 day fast for the female and a 65 day fast for the male.) Penguins walking on a treadmill while being monitored by exacting laboratory techniques, provide unsuspected computer-assisted answers. The penguin's metabolic rate remains constant from  $-25^{\circ}\text{C}$ . to  $25^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The general feeling of the researchers appears to be that many more surprises will come with further research.

The Wendall seal like the Emperor penguin takes to antarctic ice and storms like a duck to water. The team of researchers find that the Wendall seal in extreme cold can dive as deep in icy water as seals dive in warmer water, and that their trip to the surface for air is from 10 to 30 minutes. The male will stay in the icy water for 3 to 4 days, while the female has to feed her young on the ice. The antarctic seal lives a much easier life than the penguin that walks and toboggans great distances to raise its young, but all in all they collectively defy laws that look to food and oxygen for power and heat. Theories that seem to explain warm climate survival fall apart when applied to antarctic life. When the basic laws of metabolism do not hold true in these animals and the ability to live with extreme cold differs even among those investigated, the necessity of a broad postulate that contains a relatively simple cause for each happening becomes even more apparent.

Another research group using a gas power winch to fish Antarctic Cod, *Dissostichus Mawsoni*, from a 1,600-foot depth, and then to examine their catch to determine how these fish keep from freezing, report that the 4-foot length, 160-pound cod is large enough that its blood yields a couple of pints of substance, glycoprotein, which their research shows to have anti-freeze properties. Further research is reported to be carried out to see how this glycoprotein substance prevents the formation of ice crystals, as the Antarctic Cod lives its entire life under and amidst ice. There needs to be some method, the researchers assume, that keeps them from freezing along with the ice, and that the properties of sugar, amino

acids, etc., in this glycoprotein could be the answer. The elaborate means by which the glycoprotein would avoid ice crystals forming in the fish appears quite impressive, until another mystery is added to the former; an antarctic fish called *Notothemiz Kempfi* lacks this anti-freeze, but likewise avoids freezing into ice crystals.

In my opinion the total answer has not been uncovered. When these researchers go to their man-made shelter with its artificial heat, they turn up the thermostat to a desired level and relax. Thermostats were not known before the discovery of electricity. They are though a copy of biological thermostats that operated in bodies of men and animals long before mankind discovered the principle. Both are electrical and each controls a local level of heat and cold.

The Emperor penguin in life style is part time as a fish and part time as a land animal. They have a thermostat that works in fish environment and in bird environment. Their vortex, which enables them to swim like a streak and slide on their bellies, also, because of its special quality, enables the penguin to use its field for added insulation to harsh winds. Figure 25 shows our interpretation of an active field that surrounds the Emperor penguin and its chick, challenging the most harsh weather on Earth. If the chick should wander off even a few feet into  $-70^{\circ}\text{F}$ . temperature, made even colder by wind, it would freeze in seconds as its own body is not fully developed and its feathers are not developed to be somewhat like scales of fish as are the feathers of the adults. In many pictures the chick is seen to huddle close to the parent, either male or female and to sometimes sit on feet which are so cold that snow will not melt on them, while appearing to be as snug as we in a warm house. In photos they do not appear to touch the parent. Logic tells us that body heat cannot extend far in  $-70^{\circ}\text{F}$ . weather. We would freeze just outside the door of a warm house as quickly as though we were 10 feet away. So also would it be with the penguin. Close to the parent is an active field that excludes cold, beyond the field is instant death. We, too, have a field but not as efficient as that of



Fig. 25. PENGUIN CHICK IN FIELD

animals that cannot design clothing. Thermal underwear that can leak air currents is as warm, or warmer than solid underwear. Our body field in thermal weave is more active than in solid. When we put a soft fur head covering next to our face, we feel a different kind of warmth than if we try to exclude cold with solids. When a blizzard develops, the penguins huddle together in standing-room-only fashion. Their unified field keeps all warm and the hardy ones in the inner circle sometimes change position to give rest to those that create the first barrier to driving, death-dealing chill.

Penguins feed the young with regurgitated seafood. The female goes to the open ocean to feed while her mate hatches the egg by holding it against a warm spot on its belly between the feet. The female's trip can be 100 miles each direction in the middle of antarctic winter and darkness, over strange ice that formed during the mating and egg-laying period. The penguin's legs though are not its only means of travel. If the ice and snow are quite smooth, they, like the sea lion in the trained experiment, toboggan with speeds up to 5 mph and in this manner they also leap across fissures in the ice which would crush them if they should fall. Often they use a snow bridge to cross a fissure, but they never pick out a weak one to cross over. They will, if necessary, go quite a distance to reach a safe crossing, which is found and approved without visual inspection. Even as they find the rookery on their return, in situations where man would need a well marked trail, they find a safe snow bridge. There are unique ways to apply the Other Density floating decimal in Life forms that perform naturally rather than by self-choice and self-intellect. The Other Density, unbeknown to our senses, is right here all the time and it never sleeps.

Penguins, like birds with wings for flight, have cold feet. Snow will not melt on their feet. This arrangement in birds calls for a dual system of warm and cold blood. That too is variable. The penguin, normally a cool-blooded creature, develops a warm spot on its belly to hatch an egg in more or less  $-60^{\circ}\text{F}$ . cold. It has an electrical field that matches the weather and repels cold. The internal field has a counterpart in the outer.

Internal and external drive and forces in biology relate directly to forces coming to Earth. Planet Earth swims and spins in the Earth vortex within the Solar System vortex and its currents; the Solar System Vortex swims and spins in the Star Cluster and the Galaxy vortices; and all of these swim and spin in the lines of force of the Cosmic Duality of Electromagnetic Light, which lines of force come to Earth from a  $90^\circ$  angle (to the North Star) and which  $90^\circ$  angle lies parallel to Earth's equator. Evidence of positive and negative driving force is present daily in what is termed "diurnal change." Diurnal change affects all animal life to varying degrees of intensity and style. Jan. 15, 1977, *Science News* reports on an article appearing in Dec. 16, 1976 *Nature*. The heading is "Nonadrenaline Rhythms" by M.S. Ziegler and his colleagues at the National Institute of Health. The article states that the quantity of the nerve transmitter, nonadrenaline fluctuates in mankind in a 24-hour period, that it is the highest in quantity in the brain and in the cerebrospinal fluid in the afternoon when primates are most active and that this 24-hour biological rhythm persisted in spite of light lack or pressure; ...this confirms our  $90^\circ$  angle lines of force.

Following night, positive lines of force come into play over the horizon, and a new day starts. People express outward during this positive cycle of influence. Some go away from home to work, others in the field, etc. At noon the negative lines of force come into play and thus the afternoon is both positive and negative influence. This part of the day is generally the well rounded time of day which diminishes when the positive lines of force become less active. By evening the negative lines are in full force and directly on us, and most people go home (inward so to speak). During the evening the outgoing is more physical, more gender and pleasure-oriented, and business, if pursued, is more in the line of entertainment and talk rather than physical production. When both drives are on one side of Earth, the side opposite is enjoying a rest period. Only the necessary work and watchfulness are active,

and bodies rejuvenate materially by being immersed in deep Earth energies which are secondary energies, by our Earth and Sun unit being a secondary Cosmic home within our Cosmic Galaxy, etc., Home.

At this time in Earth history, and in step with our current knowledge explosion, we, who have managed to explore limited surrounding space, are witnessing an increased intensity of strange craft in our skies and near or on our surface. The extraterrestrial activity is in step with a quickening Cosmic Cycle that affects a large area of Space and many Celestial Systems. When we investigate and consider the power source and its use by true Space Craft that do not make sonic booms, in spite of their ability to accelerate to great velocity in a few seconds, we are forced to admit that these craft are not like ours. If, however, we evaluate them in their energy space in the same light that we evaluated friction-free travel of dolphin in their media, we have a parallel answer, not only for the lack of sonic booms, but also for their mode of propulsion. The media of atmosphere that creates crystalline snowflakes, Brownian movement and primary and secondary swirling currents in the Earth's atmosphere and waters is an extension of Electromagnetic Light and its built-in characteristics. As this Light extends to produce elements through atomic structure it also extends to energize the oceans and waters to be a media parallel to atmosphere, but in a denser state. In this media the developed and/or turned-on aura or field of the dolphin finds solid energy footing in an energy media common to its own charge. As the water is already displaced by the fish, there need not be much disturbance to the surrounding water at moderate speeds. The fish just slips through the water, field to field. So also is it with an energized craft in energy Space. The field ahead, alongside and behind the Space Craft, is within energy Space, and the craft just moves through it. A balanced field cannot move in a balanced field; however, a more unbalanced field can move in less unbalanced fields. As Infinity is stillness in perfect balance, the less unbalanced is always closer to Infinity.