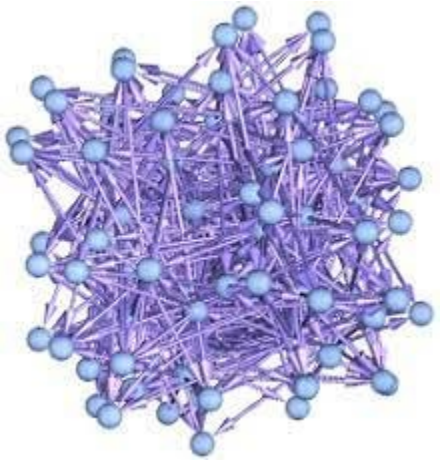
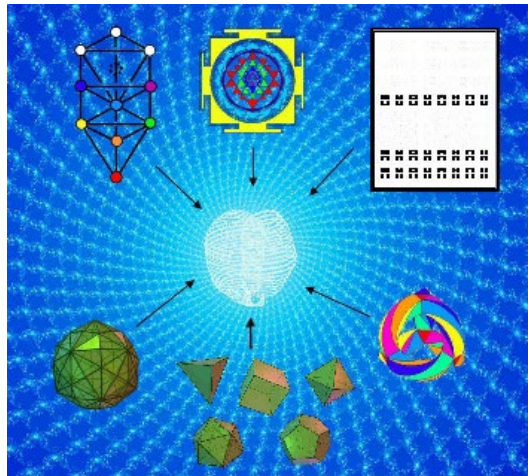
The Eastern Tao of Western Physics

AlephTalks

Mysticism: Where Science, Art and Spirituality Meet

2 November 2023





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  - John Ernst Worrell Keely
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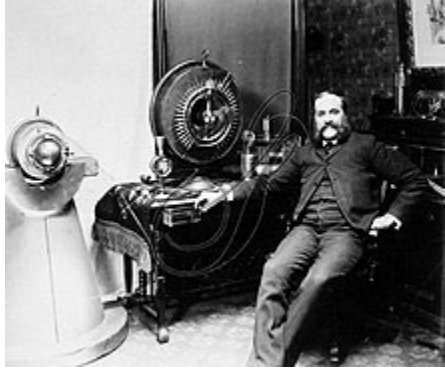
Marco Polo

- Marco Polo (/ˈmɑːrkoʊ ˈpoʊloʊ/ ⓘ, Venetian: [ˈmarko ˈpolo], Italian: [ˈmarko ˈpɔːlo] ⓘ; c. 1254 – 8 January 1324) was a Venetian merchant, explorer and writer who travelled through Asia along the Silk Road between 1271 and 1295.
- His travels are recorded in **The Travels of Marco Polo** (also known as Book of the Marvels of the World and Il Milione, c. 1300), a book that described to Europeans the then-mysterious culture and inner workings of the Eastern world, including the wealth and great size of the Mongol Empire and China in the Yuan Dynasty, giving their first comprehensive look into China, Persia, India, Japan and other Asian cities and countries.
- Though he was not the first European to reach China, Marco Polo was the first to leave a detailed chronicle of his experience. This account of the Orient provided the Europeans with a clear picture of the East's geography and ethnic customs, and was the first Western record of porcelain, gunpowder, paper money, and some Asian plants and exotic animals
- He recorded seeing two swamis levitate off the ground at a Silk Road oasis

John Ernst Worrell Keely

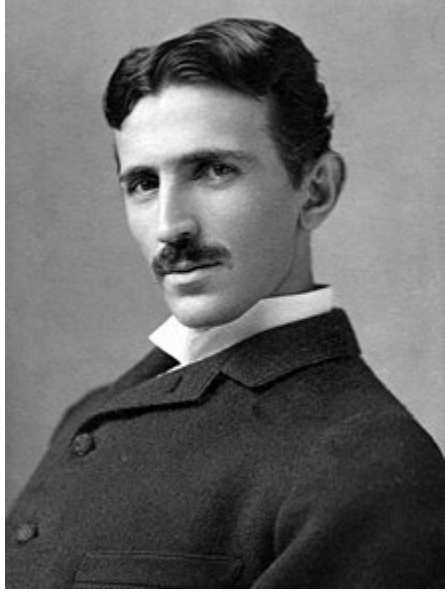


- John Ernst Worrell Keely (September 3, 1837 – November 18, 1898) was an American self-proclaimed inventor from Philadelphia who claimed to have discovered a new motive power which was originally described as "vaporic" or "etheric" force, and later as an unnamed force based on "vibratory sympathy", by which he produced "interatomic ether" from water and air.
- On November 10, 1874 Keely gave a demonstration of an "etheric generator" to a small group in Philadelphia. Keely blew into a nozzle for half a minute, then poured five gallons of tap water into the same nozzle. After some adjustments a pressure gauge indicated pressures of 10,000 psi which Keely said was evidence that the water had been disintegrated and a mysterious vapor had been liberated in the generator, capable of powering machinery. In subsequent demonstrations he kept changing the terminology he used, to "vibratory-generator" to a "hydro-pneumatic-pulsating-vacu-engine" to "quadruple negative harmonics“
- He evidently observed quarks
- He built a flying machine for the US Army but they refused to use it, saw no need

John Babbitt

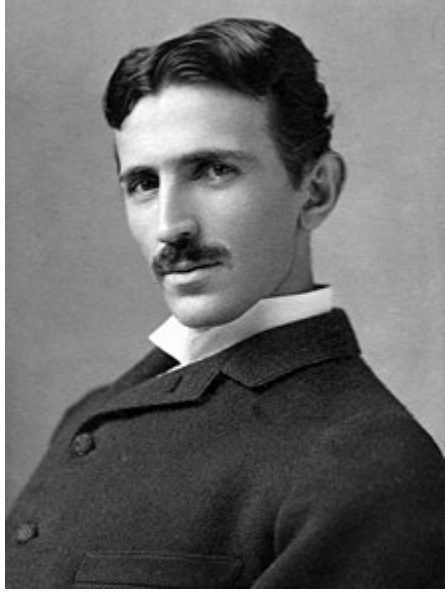
- John Babbitt (15 October 1845 – 10 December 1889) was a jeweller and watchmaker by profession. He was also fascinated by the scientific advances of his time such as the telephone and other inventions by people like Alexander Graham Bell and Thomas Alva Edison.
- In 1879, Dr Loring Bailey and Babbitt produced the first electric light in Fredericton. Babbitt also made a phonograph believed to have been the first in New Brunswick.
- Babbitt sometimes participated in experimental work at the University of New Brunswick and other locations and co-exhibited to a Saint John audience, for the first time, a number of scientific products.
- He evidently observed subquarks through deep meditation

Nikola Tesla



- Hermann Grassmann Electrodynamik 1845/Bart Stuck 1974
- James Clerk Maxwell 1861-1865
- Heinrich Hertz 1887-1888 Spark transmission of high frequency EM
- Include terms of etheric fluid mechanics in Maxwell's Equations
  - Carry out a perturbation analysis in powers of ether density
  - Zeroth order term is Maxwell's Equations in free space: likes repel, unlike attract
  - First and second order terms result in strong force (likes attract), weak force (unlike repel: neutron decays into proton and electron and neutrino)
  - Gravity is the result of changing density of ether/electromagnetism is coupled to gravity: gravity is not a force, it is the result of electromagnetism impacting ether

Nikola Tesla



- Current Western physics talks of four forces
  - Electromagnetism
  - Gravity
  - Strong Force
  - Weak Force
- In fact, there is only one force, electromagnetism, that couples to gravity through changes in the density of the ether
  - At most distances, like charges repel and unlike charges attract
  - At very close distances, like charges attract leading to strong force
  - At very close distance, unlike charges repel leading to weak force
  - Electromagnetism is coupled to gravity through the etheric density

Nikola Tesla: Wardencliffe

- Tesla's Wardenclyffe plant on Long Island in 1904. From this facility, Tesla hoped to demonstrate wireless transmission of electrical energy across the Atlantic.
- Tesla made the rounds in New York trying to find investors for what he thought would be a viable system of wireless transmission, wining and dining them at the Waldorf-Astoria's Palm Garden (the hotel where he was living at the time), The Players Club, and Delmonico's. In March 1901, he obtained $150,000 ($5,276,400 in today's dollars) from J. P. Morgan in return for a 51% share of any generated wireless patents, and began planning the Wardenclyffe Tower facility to be built in Shoreham, New York, 100 miles (161 km) east of the city on the North Shore of Long Island.

Nikola Tesla: Wardencliffe

- By July 1901, Tesla had expanded his plans to build a more powerfu transmitter to leap ahead of Marconi's radio-based system, which Tesla thought was a copy of his own. He approached Morgan to ask for more money to build the larger system, but Morgan refused to supply any further funds.
- In December 1901, Marconi successfully transmitted the letter S from England to Newfoundland, defeating Tesla in the race to be first to complete such a transmission. A month after Marconi's success, Tesla tried to get Morgan to back an even larger plan to transmit messages and power by controlling "vibrations throughout the globe".
- Tesla continued the project for another nine months into 1902. The tower was erected to its full height of 187 feet (57 m). In June 1902, Tesla moved his lab operations from Houston Street to Wardenclyffe.

Nikola Tesla: Wardencliffe

- Investors on Wall Street were putting their money into Marconi's system, and some in the press began turning against Tesla's project, claiming it was a hoax.
- The project came to a halt in 1905, and in 1906, the financial problems and other events may have led to what Tesla biographer Marc J. Seifer suspects was a nervous breakdown on Tesla's part.
- Tesla mortgaged the Wardenclyffe property to cover his debts at the Waldorf-Astoria, which eventually amounted to $20,000 ($584,300 in today's dollars). He lost the property in foreclosure in 1915, and in 1917 the Tower was demolished by the new owner to make the land a more viable real estate asset.

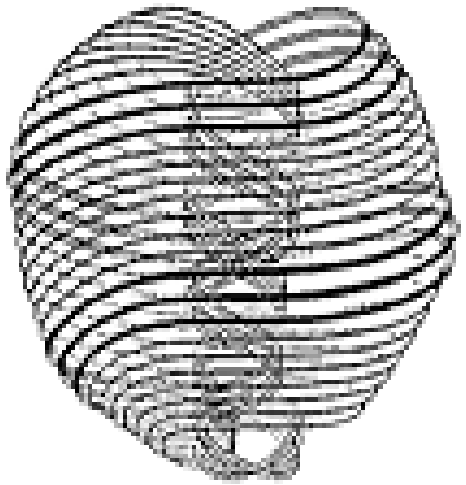
Annie Besant & Charles Leadbeater

- From 1894-1908 carried out observations of elements of the periodic table under deep meditation, published **Occult Chemistry** in 1908 (https://archive.org/details/b24884029/page/n19/mode/2up)
- Each person checked the other on their observations
- They each observed subquarks of matter: three subquarks make one quark, three quarks make one proton/neutron
- They always saw double, so instead of nine subquarks per proton/neutron , they each observed eighteen subquarks per proton/neutron, and this held over all the observations they made, over virtually all naturally occurring elements in the periodic table of elements

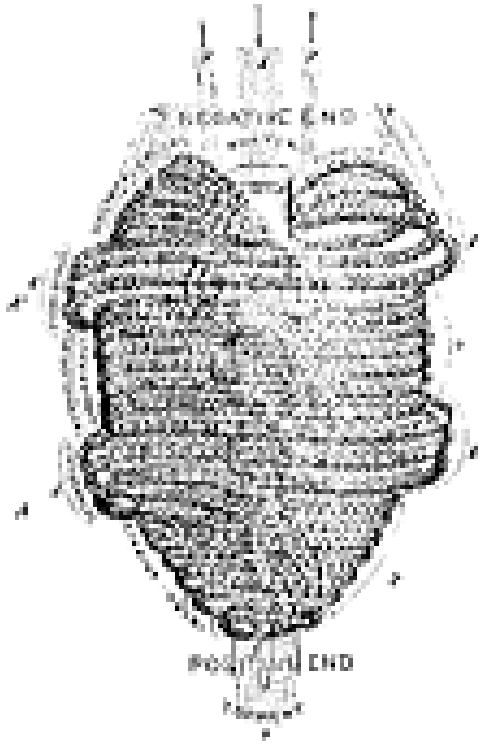
Annie Besant & Charles Leadbeater

- They observed atomic nuclei, and noted that elements could have nuclei with different numbers of neutrons, called isotopes; for example hydrogen has its base stable isotope of one proton, a second stable isotope deuterium of one proton and one neutron, and a third stable isotope tritium of one proton and two neutrons, plus other isotopes that are unstable.
- Subquarks consisted of ten closed strings that contained resonating energy, giving the subquark a quantum field appearance of being matter when in fact it is jelly like energy; subquarks always were spinning.
- They evidently did not observe dark matter.

Leadbeater/Besant vs Babbitt

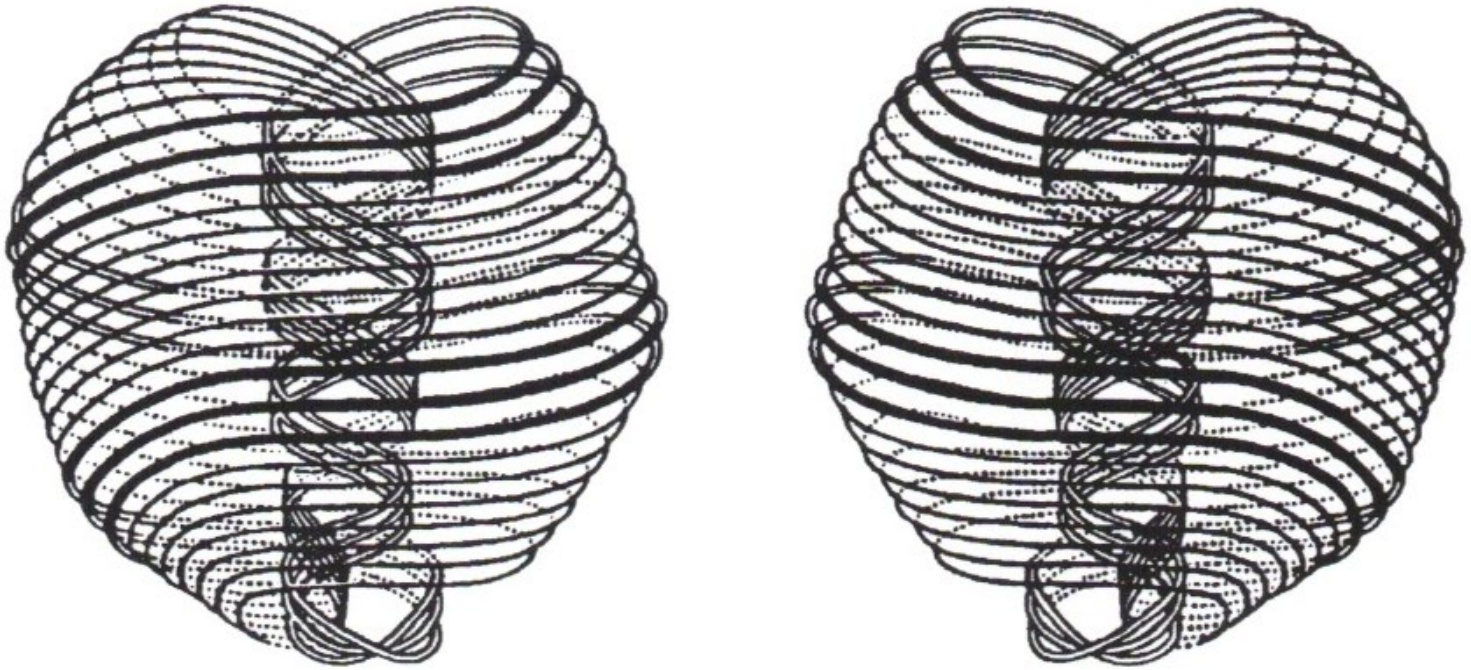


Besant's and Leadbeater's
'ultimate physical atom' (UPA)

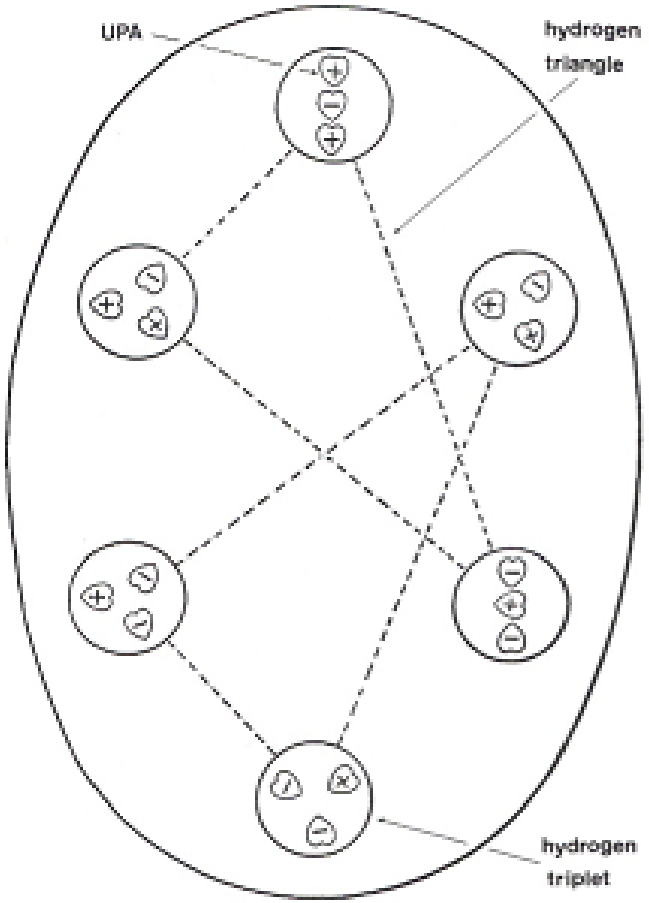


Babbitt's 'atom'

Leadbeater/Besant
Left/Right String Chirality



Leadbeater/Besant
Hydrogen Nucleus Proton Subquarks

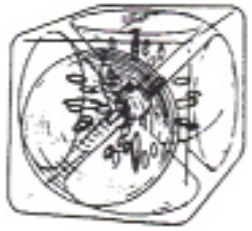


Leadbeater/Besant
Nuclear Subquark Structure

SPIKE

DUMB-BELL

TETRAHEDRON



CUBE

OCTAHEDRON

BARS

STAR

Leadbeater/Besant Periodic Table of Elements

Spike Group	Dumb-bell Group	Tetrahedron Group		Cube Group		Octahedron Group		Bars Group	Star Group
		A	B	A	B	A	B		
IA Lithium	IA Sodium	**IIA** Beryllium	IIA Magnesium	IIIB Boron	IIIB Aluminium	**IVB** Carbon	IVB Silicon	VIII Iron	0 Neon
VIIB Fluorine	VIIB Chlorine	VIB (Oxygen)	VIB Sulphur	VB (Nitrogen)	VB Phosphorus	IVB Titanium	IVB Germanium	**VIII** Cobalt	0 Argon
IA Potassium	**IB** Copper	IIA Calcium	IIB Zinc	IIIA Scandium	IIIB Gallium	IVA Zirconium	IVB Tin	VIII Nickel	0 Krypton
VIIA Manganese	**VIIB** Bromine	VIA Chromium	VIB Selenium	VA Vanadium	VB Arsenic	Ln Cerium	Ln Terbium	**VIII** Ruthenium	0 Xenon
IA Rubidium	**ID** Silver	**IIA** Strontium	IIB Cadmium	IIIA **Yttrium**	IIIB Indium	IVB Hafnium	**IVB** Lead	VIII Rhodium	**"Kalon"**
VIIA. Technetium **("Masurium")**	VIIB Iodine	VIA Molybdenum	VIB Tellurium	VA Niobium	VB Antimony	IVA Thorium		VIII Palladium	0 Radon
IA Caesium	**Ln** Samarium	IIA Barium	Ln Europium	IIIA Lanthanum	Ln Gadolinium			Elements "X," "Y," and "Z"	
Ln Promethium **("Illinium")**	Ln Erbium	Ln Neodymium	Ln Holmium	Ln Praseodymium	Ln Dysprosium			VIII Osmium	
Ln Thulium	IB Gold	**Ln** Ytterbium	IIB **Mercury**	Ln **Lutecium**	IIIB Thallium			VIII. Iridium	
VIIA Rhenium	VIIB Astatine **("85")**	VIA Tungsten	VIB Polonium	VA Tantalum	VB Bismuth			**VIII Platinum**	
IA Francium **("87")**		**IIA** Radium		IIIA Actinium					
		VIA Uranium		V Protactinium					

Leadbeater/Besant
Atomic Weight by Element

TABLE 2
Counted UPA Natal Predicted Subquark $M(A)$ Populations of 95 MPAs

Element	Nuclide	N	$M(A)$	Error	Element	Nuclide	N	$M(A)$	Error
Hydrogen	^{1}H	18	18	0	Cadmium	^{112}Cd	2,016	2,016	0
Deuterium	^{2}H	36	36	0	Tin	^{118}Sn	2,124	2,124	0
Helium	^{3}He	54	54	0	Antimony	^{121}Sb	3,169	3,178	-9
	^{4}He	72	72	0	Iodine	^{127}I	2,287	2,286	+1
Lithium	^{7}Li	127	126	+1	Xenon	^{129}Xe	2,298	2,322	-24
Beryllium	^{9}Be	164	162	+2	Xenon (m)	^{129}Xe	2,340	2,340	0
Boron	^{11}B	200	198	+2	Caesium	^{133}Cs	2,376	2,394	-18
Carbon	^{12}C	216	216	0	Barium	^{138}Ba	2,455	2,448	+7
Oxygen	^{16}O	290	288	+2	Lanthanum	^{139}La	2,482	2,502	-20
	^{17}O	310	306	+4	Cerium	^{140}Ce	2,511	2,520	-9
Fluorine	^{19}F	340	342	-2	Praseodymium	^{141}Pr	2,527	2,538	-11
Neon	^{20}Ne	360	360	0	Neodymium	^{142}Nd	2,575	2,574	+1
Neon (m)'	^{22}Ne	402	396	+6	Promethium	^{145}Pm	2,640	2,646	-6
Sodium	^{23}Na	418	414	+4	Promethium (m)	^{147}Pm	2,736	2,718	+18
Magnesium	^{24}Mg	432	432	0	Samarium	^{152}Sm	2,794	2,772	+22
Aluminum	^{27}Al	486	486	0	Europium	^{153}Eu	2,843	2,754	+89
Silicon	^{28}Si	520	504	+16	Gadolinium	^{158}Gd	2,880	2,880	0
Phosphorus	^{31}P	558	558	0	Terbium	^{159}Tb	2,916	2,862	+54
Sulphur	^{32}S	576	576	0	Dysprosium	^{164}Dy	2,979	2,952	+27
Chlorine	^{35}Cl	639	630	+9	Holmium	^{165}Ho	3,004	2,970	+34
	^{37}Cl	667	666	+1	Erbium	^{168}Er	3,029	3,024	+5
Argon	^{40}Ar	714	720	-6	Thulium	^{169}Tm	3,096	3,042	+54
Potassium	^{39}K	701	702	-1	Ytterbium	^{174}Yb	3,131	3,132	-1
Calcium	^{40}Ca	720	720	0	Lutecium	^{175}Lu	3,171	3,150	+21
Scandium	^{45}Sc	792	810	-18	Hafnium	^{178}Hf	3,211	3,204	+7
Titanium	^{48}Ti	864	864	0	Tantalum	^{181}Ta	3,279	3,258	+21
Vanadium	^{51}V	918	918	0	Tungsten	^{184}W	3,299	3,294	+5
Chromium	^{52}Cr	936	936	0	Rhenium	^{187}Re	3,368	3,366	+2
Manganese	^{55}Mn	992	990	+2	Iridium	^{191}Ir	3,458	3,474	-16
Iron	^{56}Fe	1,008	1,008	0	Platinum (A)	^{194}Pt	3,486	3,492	-6
Cobalt	^{59}Co	1,036	1,062	-26	Platinum (B)	^{198}Pt	3,514	3,528	-14
Nickel	^{58}Ni	1,064	1,080	-16	Gold	^{197}Au	3,546	3,546	0
Copper	^{63}Cu	1,139	1,134	+5	Mercury (A)	^{199}Hg	3,576	3,582	-6
Germanium	^{73}Ge	1,300	1,296	+4	Mercury (B)	^{200}Hg	3,600	3,600	0
Arsenic	^{75}As	1,350	1,350	0	Thallium	^{205}Tl	3,678	3,690	-12
Bromine	^{79}Br	1,459	1,422	+37	Lead	^{207}Pb	3,727	3,726	+1
Krypton	^{82}Kr	1,464	1,476	-12	Bismuth	^{209}Bi	3,753	3,762	-9
Krypton (m)	^{84}Kr	1,506	1,512	-6	Polonium	^{210}Po	3,789	3,780	+9
Rubidium	^{85}Rb	1,530	1,530	0	Astatine (85)	^{210}At	3,978	3,942	+36
Strontium	^{88}Sr	1,368	1,384	-16	Emanation	^{222}Rn	3,990	3,996	-6
Yttrium	^{89}Y	1,606	1,602	+4	Emanation (m)	^{220}Em	4,032	3,960	+72
Zirconium	^{90}Zr	1,624	1,620	+4	Francium (87)	^{223}Fr	4,006	4,014	-8
Niobium	^{93}Nb	1,719	1,674	+45	Radium	^{226}Ra	4,087	4,086	+19
Molybdenum	^{95}Mo	1,746	1,746	0	Actinium	^{228}Ac	4,140	4,104	+36
Technetium	^{99}Tc	1,802	1,782	+20	Thorium	^{232}Th	4,187	4,176	+11
Ruthenium	^{102}Ru	1,848	1,836	+12	Protactinium	^{231}Pa	4,227	4,212	+15
Rhodium	^{103}Rh	1,876	1,854	+22	Uranium	^{238}U	4,267	4,284	-17
Palladium	^{106}Pd	1,904	1,908	-4					

Leadbeater/Besant
Atomic Weight by Atomic Number

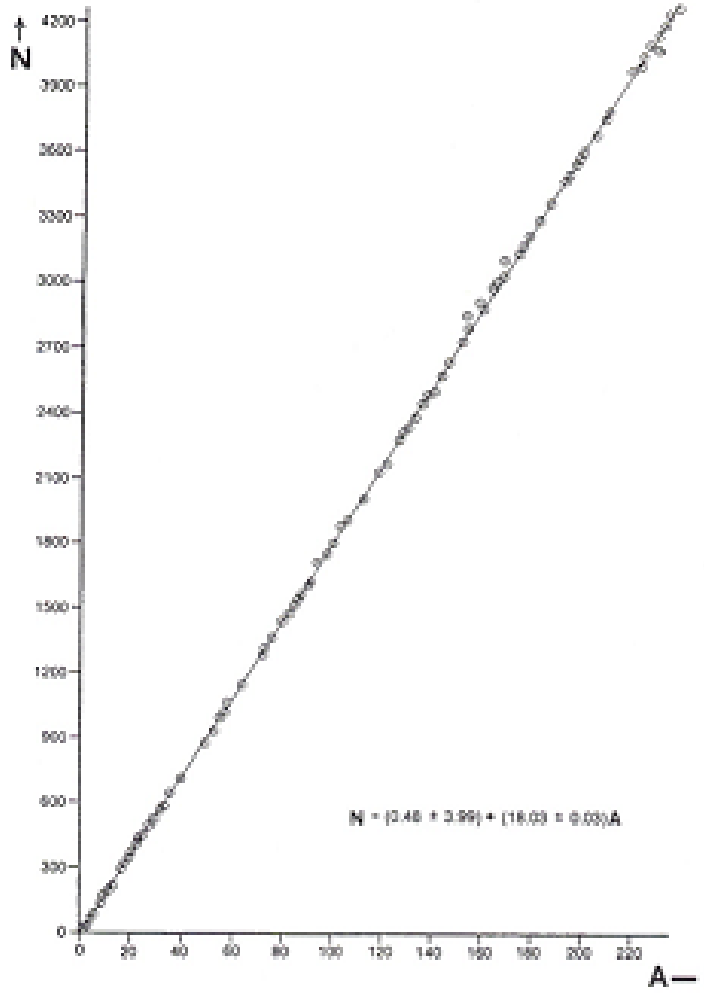


Fig. 3. Graph of UPA population (N) versus mass number (A).

Periodic Table of Chemical Elements

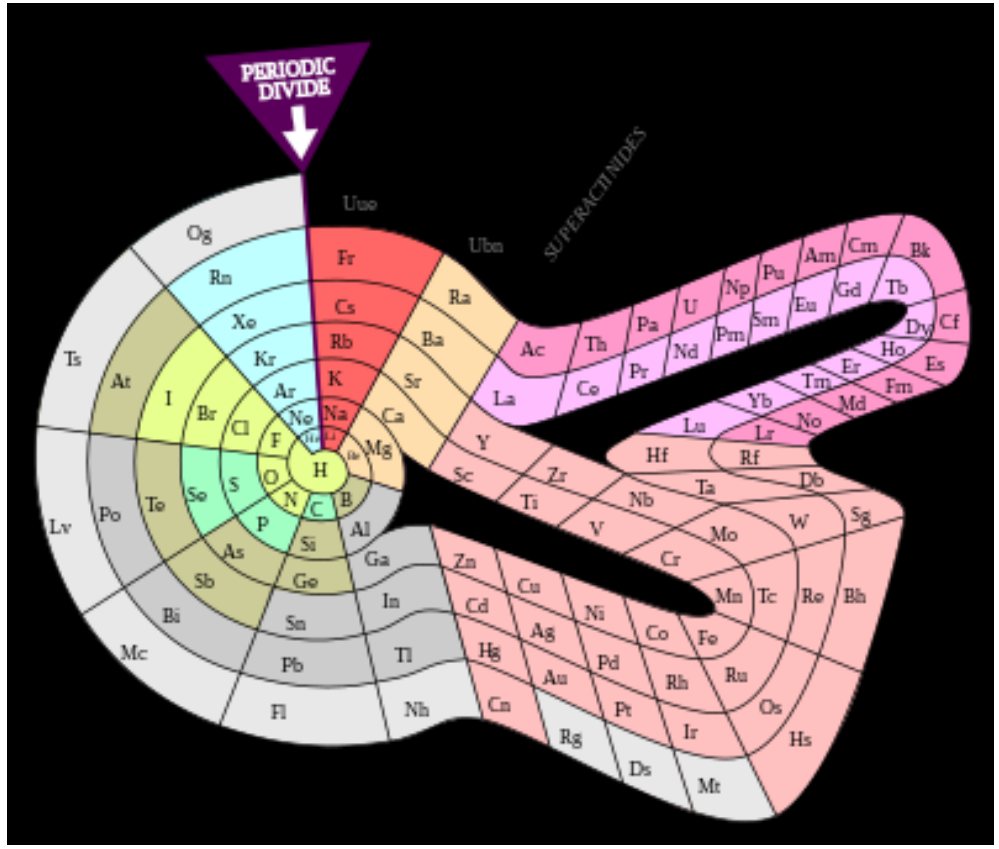


TABLE 7.3—Micro-Psi Classification of the Elements

Spike Group	Dumb-bell Group	Tetrahedron Group		Cube Group		Octahedron Group		Bars Group	Star Group
		A	B	A	B	A	B		
IA Lithium	IA Sodium	IIA Beryllium	IIA Magnesium	IIIB Boron	IIIB Aluminium	IVB Carbon	IVB Silicon	VIII Iron	0 Neon
VIIB Fluorine	VIIB Chlorine	VIB (Oxygen)	VIB Sulphur	VB (Nitrogen)	VB Phosphorus	IVB Titanium	IVB Germanium	VIII Cobalt	0 Argon
IA Potassium	IB Copper	IIA Calcium	IIB Zinc	IIIA Scandium	IIIB Gallium	IVA Zirconium	IVB Tin	VIII Nickel	0 Krypton
VIIA Manganese	VIIB Bromine	VIA Chromium	VIB Selenium	VA Vanadium	VB Arsenic	Ln Cerium	Ln Terbium	VIII Ruthenium	0 Xenon
IA Rubidium	IB Silver	IIA Strontium	IIB Cadmium	IIIA Yttrium	IIIB Indium	IVB Hafnium	IVB Lead	VIII Rhodium	"Kalon"
VIIA Technetium ("Masurium")	VIIB Iodine	VIA Molybdenum	VIB Tellurium	VA Niobium	VB Antimony	IVA Thorium		VIII Palladium	0 Radon
IA Caesium	Ln Samarium	IIA Barium	Ln Europium	IIIA Lanthanum	Ln Gadolinium			Elements "X," "Y," and "Z"	
Ln Promethium ("Illinium")	Ln Erbium	Ln Neodymium	Ln Holmium	Ln Praseodymium	Ln Dysprosium			VIII Osmium	
Ln Thulium	IB Gold	Ln Ytterbium	IIB Mercury	Ln Lutecium	IIIB Thallium			VIII Iridium	
VIIA Rhenium	VIIB Astatine ("85")	VIA Tungsten	VIB Polonium	VA Tantalum	VB Bismuth			VIII Platinum	
IA Francium ("87")		IIA Radium		IIIA Actinium					
		VIA Uranium		V Protactinium					

Richard Feynman 1962

- In 1962 Feynman turned to quantum gravity. By analogy with the photon, which has spin 1, he investigated the consequences of a free massless spin 2 field and derived the Einstein field equation of general relativity, but little more. Gravity was quantized by the graviton which had no mass but spin; no self consistent theory could arise for spin zero or one, only spin two.
- The computational device that Feynman discovered then for gravity, "ghosts", which are "particles" in the interior of his diagrams that have the "wrong" connection between spin and statistics, have proved invaluable in explaining the quantum particle behavior of the Yang–Mills theories, for example, quantum chromodynamics and the electro-weak theory.
- He did work on all four of the forces of nature: electromagnetic, the weak force, the strong force and gravity. John and Mary Gribbin state in their book on Feynman that "Nobody else has made such influential contributions to the investigation of all four of the interactions".

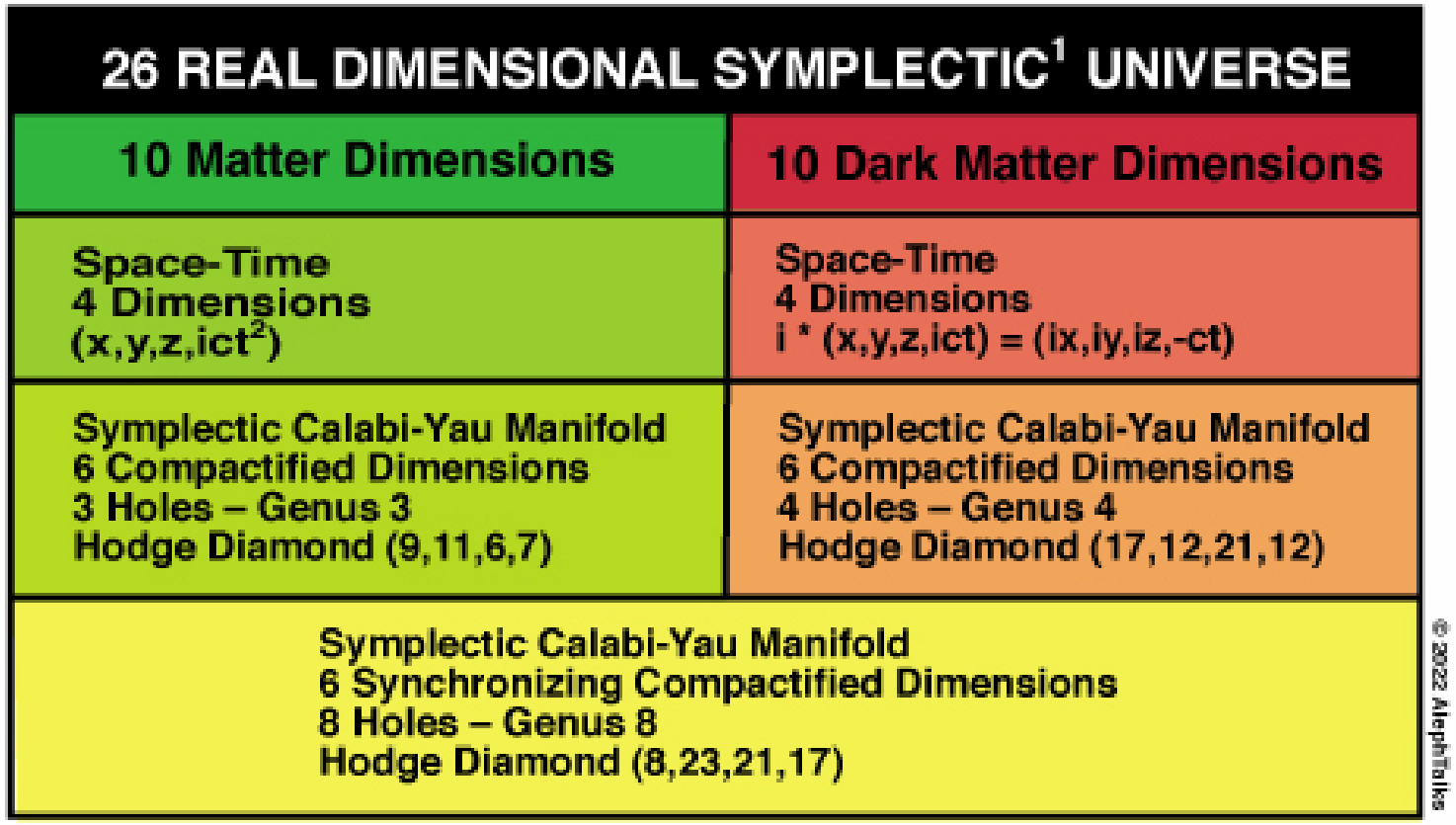
Claud Lovelace 1970

- Claud Lovelace (16 January 1934 – 7 September 2012) was a theoretical physicist noted for his contributions to string theory, specifically, the idea that strings did not have to be restricted to the four dimensions of spacetime.
- Lovelace did not complete his Ph.D., and in 1965 left Imperial College for a position with Daniele Amati at the European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN), in Geneva, Switzerland. There, Lovelace began to investigate the role of hadrons in string theory. At the time, researchers were investigating two types of string interaction models: Reggeons (open-ended strings) and Pomerons (closed-loop strings).

Claud Lovelace 1970

- One of the prerequisites for these models to be credible required unitarity in the ordinary four dimensions of spacetime, which the Pomeron model could not show. Instead, the theory yielded strange (hypothetical) entities – named tachyons – that, among other characteristics, had to be able to travel backwards in time and be faster than light, both of which are violations of the ordinary four dimensions of spacetime.
- In attempting to resolve the dilemma, Lovelace relaxed the assumption that strings had to be restricted to four dimensions. This premise was not unheard of. Abstract five-dimensional space was already a legitimate mathematical construct, and the boson-exchange theories of Theodor Kaluza and Oskar Klein required a fifth dimension for the unification of gravitation with electromagnetism (Kaluza–Klein theory, 1921). Similarly, in the 1930s and 1940s, Albert Einstein had considered fifth-dimensional unification before turning to other approaches. But Lovelace did not stop with the fifth or sixth dimension. Instead, he continued to increase the number of dimensions until, strangely, at D = 26 the problem with tachyons vanished and unitarity was restored.
- Lovelace theory of a 26 real dimensional space for bosons matches observations of Ron Cowen through clairvoyance and deep meditation.

Ron Cowen:
The 26 Real Dimensional Universe

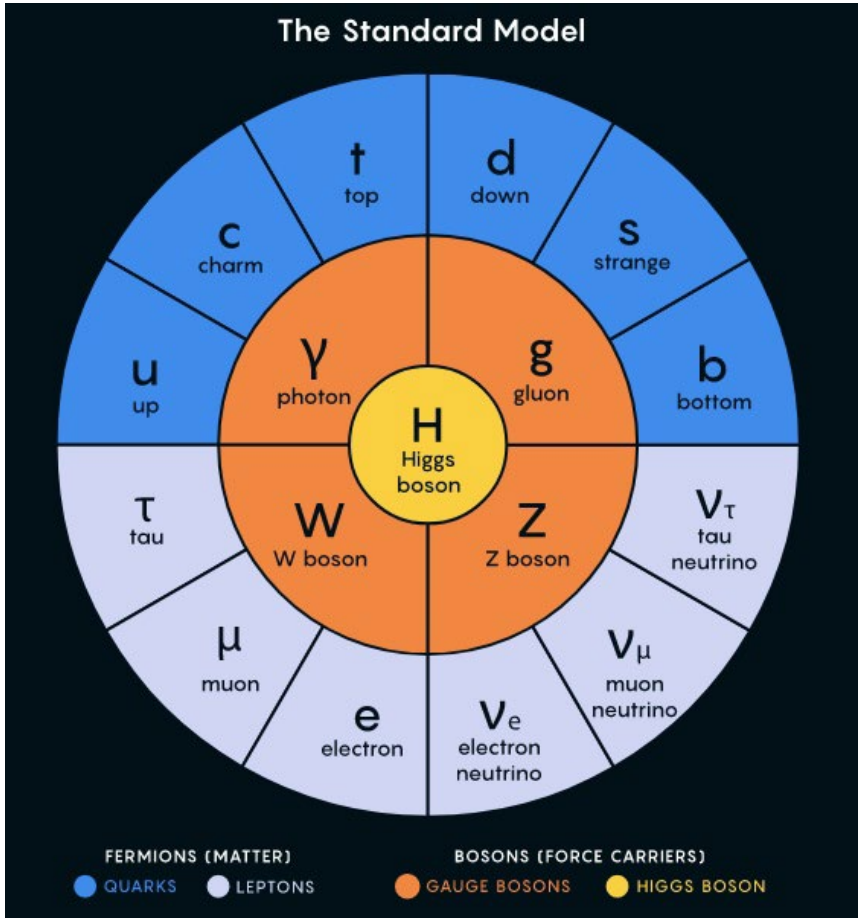


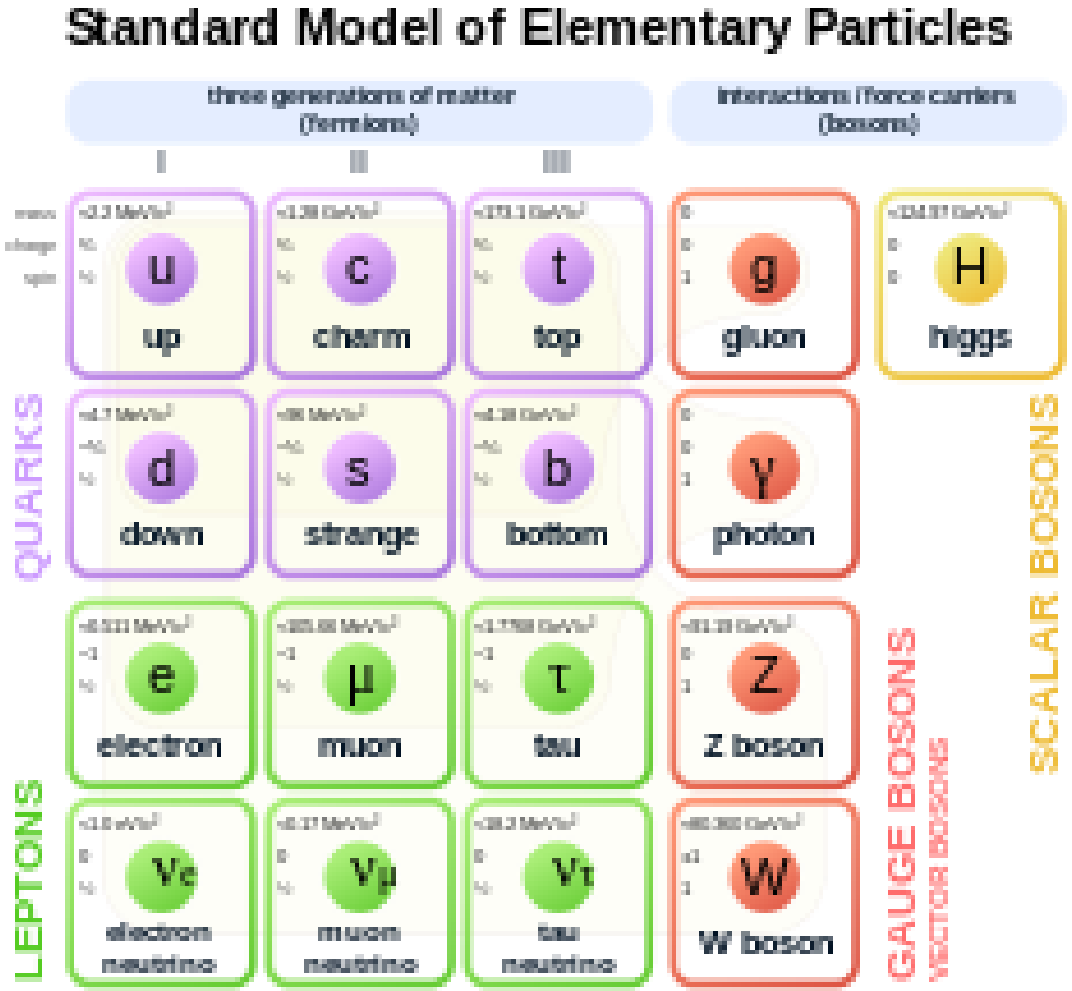
[1] Symplectic = real and imaginary pairs.
[2] ict = √(-1) * speed of light * time.

The Evolution of the Dimensionality of the Universe

- 1687 Newton: three dimensions for space, one for time
- 1905 Einstein: four dimensions for space time
  - As you move faster, approaching the speed of light, your clock slows
- 1916 Einstein: the curvature of space results in gravity
  - The stronger gravity, the slower time runs
  - The clock on the top of your head is running faster than the clock in your sox
- 1970 Lovelace: 26 real dimensions for bosons
- 1980: string theory of matter encompasses 10/11 dimensions

The Standard Model of Physics

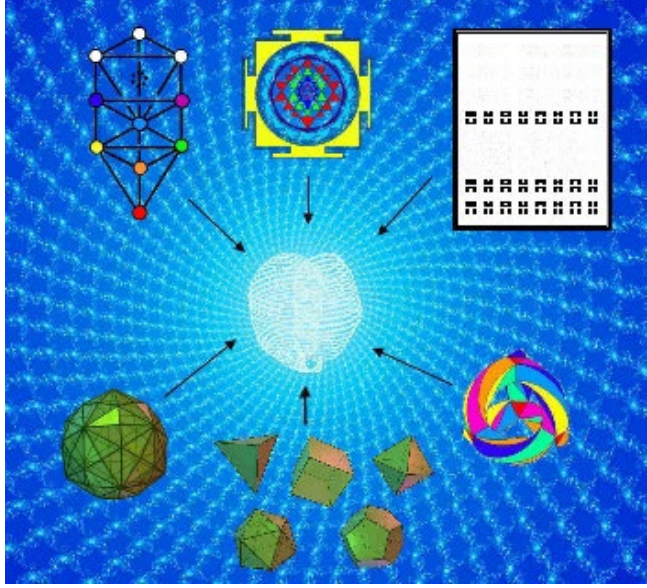




The Standard Model of Particle Physics

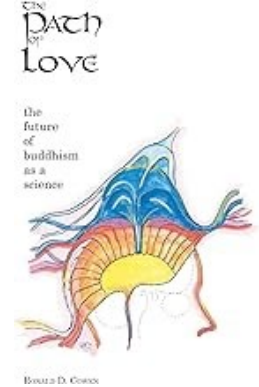
- Particles/Fermions
  - Quarks: Up/Down, Charm/Strange, Top/Bottom
  - Leptons Electron/Muon/Tau, Electron Neutrino/Muon Neutrino/Tau Neutrino
- Forces/Bosons
  - Photon
    - Gluon
    - W Boson
    - Z Boson
  - Higgs

Stephen M. Phillips 1979-



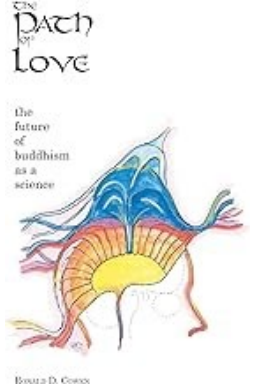
- Stephen M Phillips is a British theoretical physicist (http://smphillips.mysite.com/)
- In the late 1970s while in graduate school he discovered the book **Occult Chemistry** by Besant and Leadbeater.
- He published a review of what he felt were the most significant findings of Besant and Leadbeater in Extrasensory Perception of Subatomic Particles, I. Historical Evidence, J.Scientific Exploration 9 (4), 489-525, 1995, with Report of Referee, 527-538.

Ronald Cowen



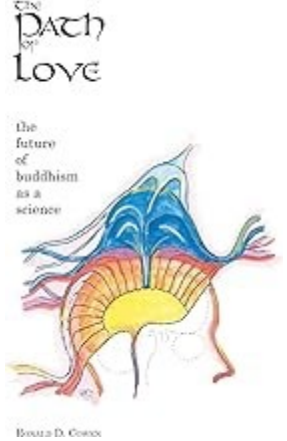
- Ronald Cowen was born in Canada in 1941 and died in 2019; he was a high school physics teacher in Toronto for many years, and he was a practicing Buddhist monk who achieved clairvoyance through deep meditation.
- He contacted Stephen Phillips in 1990 to tell him that Ronald could replicate all the observations made by Besant and Leadbeater.
- Phillips came to Toronto to test Ronald Cowen on his observations for several weeks in the 1991-1992 time frame, and was satisfied with validating Ronald's claims he could duplicate Besant and Leadbeater observations, as well as many more.
- Bart Stuck contacted Ronald Cowen in 2016 and they collaborated until Ronald's death in 2019 on a variety of observations beyond those of Besant and Leadbeater.

Ronald Cowen



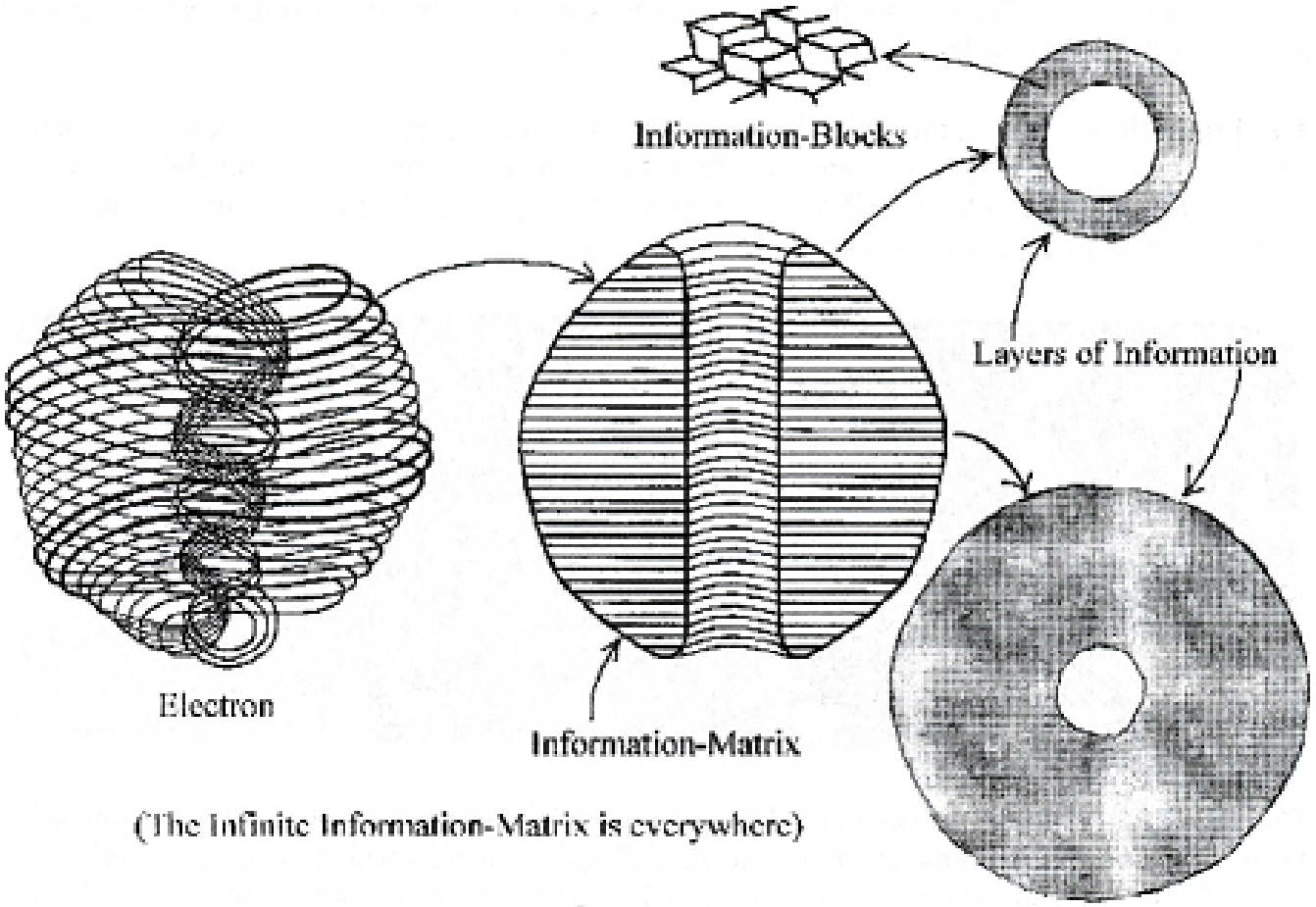
- Ronald Cowen observed both matter and dark matter, and, in particular, viewed them as single entities, not as pairs as Besant and Leadbeater did.
- Ron as well as Besant and Leadbeater were not only able to observe subatomic particles, but stop them from vibrating to observe them.
- Ronald Cowen observed the seven chakras of a human being which are made up to dark matter and are sketched in his book **The Path of Love: The Future of Buddhism as a Science.**
- Ron observed the quantum space compartments which had walls covered with information blocks constantly scanning surroundings; space is a foam of quantum space compartments, with a Pauli exclusion principle holding that only two particles can be in any space compartment at any time each with a unique characteristic spin.

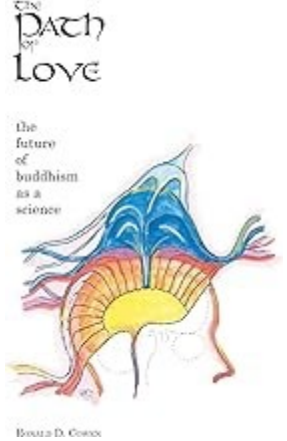
Ronald Cowen: The Electron



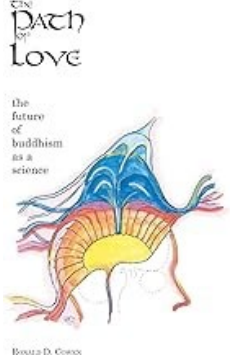
- Ronald Cowen observed the electron is in fact all energy: ten closed strings resonate and capture energy within the strings that forms a torus, with the resonating energy being like a jelly.
- The electron is covered with blocks of information; these information blocks contain both data and algorithms, and are themselves constantly scanning the surroundings for any changes.
- What energy is being used for the scans is evidently encompassed in a unified quantum field theory; the scans appear to be instantaneous and go to the far reaches of the universe with no perceptible delay.

Ronald Cowen: The Electron



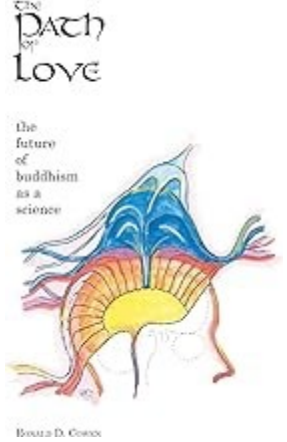


Ronald Cowen: The Electron



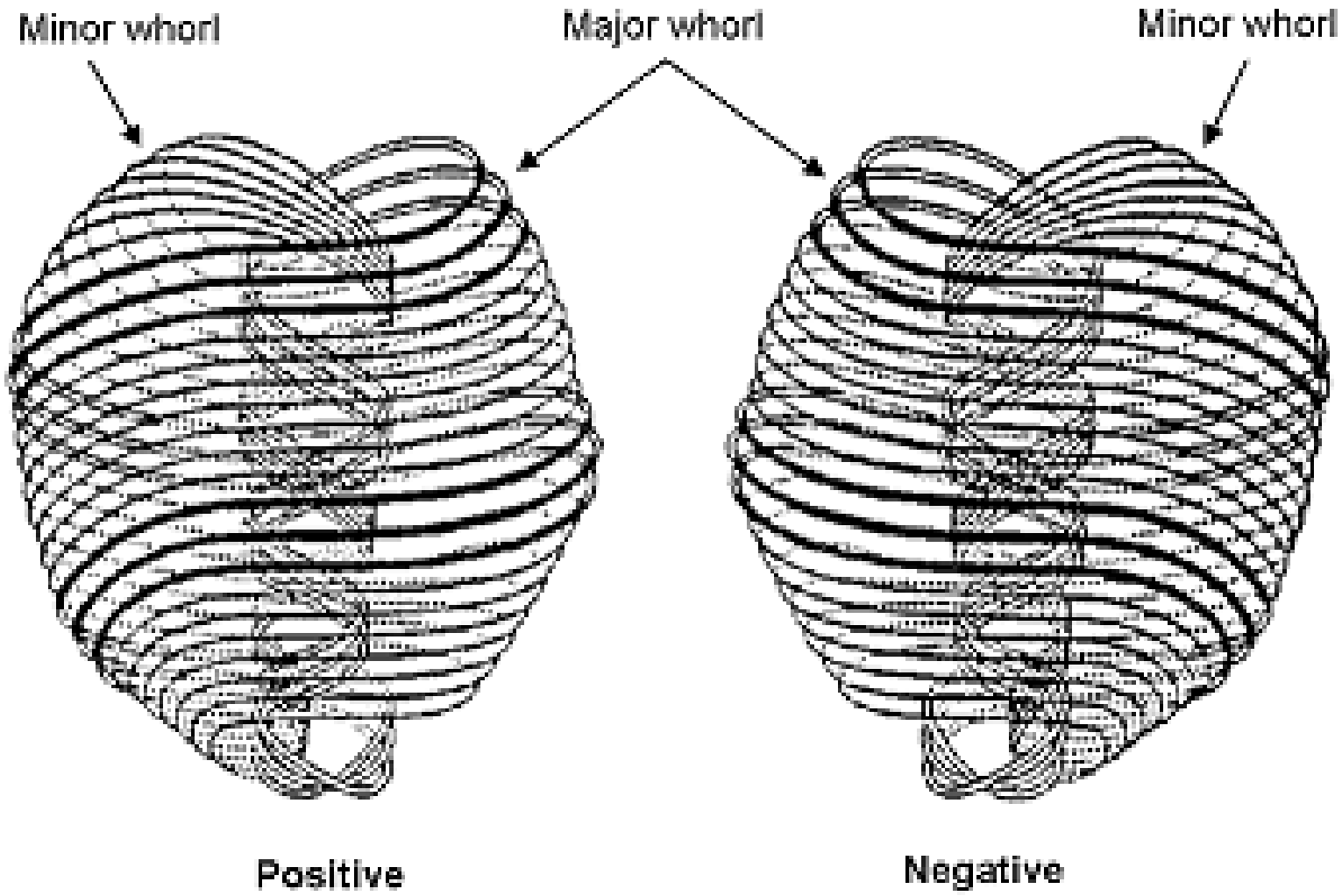
- This constant scanning and response by the information blocks covering the electron explains the paradox of the electron double slit experiment: if the electron detects one slit, it behaves as a particle; if it detects two slits, it behaves as a wave; if it detects an observer, it behaves as a particle.
- The electron has two other resonant particles due to the fact that the ten dimensional matter subspace has six compactified dimensions (a Calabi-Yau manifold) with three holes connecting it to another six dimensional subspace with eight holes; the three holes create a resonance for two other states of the electron.

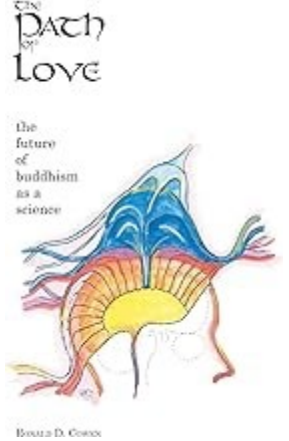
Ronald Cowen: Subquarks



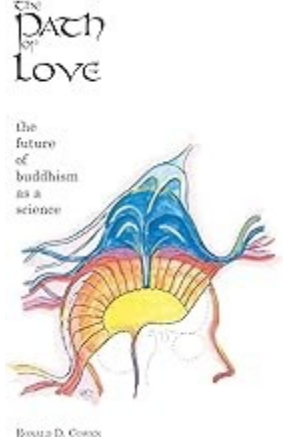
- Ronald Cowen observed that matter subquarks have a fractional electric charge and are ten closed strings that have resonant energy inside them; three subquarks make up one quark, and three quarks of different types make up one proton or one neutron.
- Dark matter subquarks have no electric charge have five closed strings that have resonant energy inside them; subquarks can be excited by mechanical or thermal vibration, and if a sufficient number of them are in proximity (typically two to three hundred subquarks minimum) they begin to achieve sentience.

Ronald Cowen: Subquarks

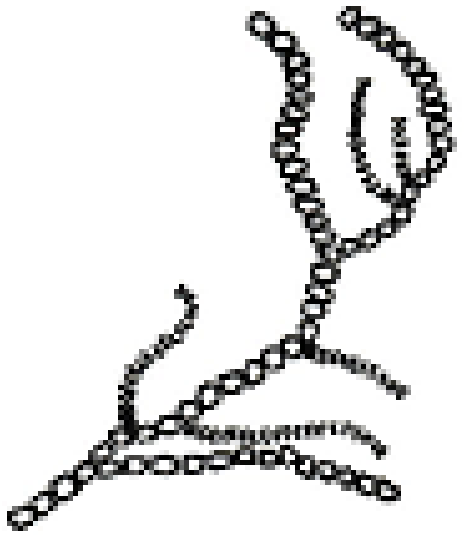




Ronald Cowen: Information



Ron Cowen: Dark Matter Mind Forms



The Standard Model of Physics