Gurdjieff Oskiano - Summary and Transcript GO-13-01 - Robin Bloor June 5th 2025 The Sphere of the Microcosmos

Overview

Robin Bloor discusses the evolution of life, starting with biogenesis, the theory of life's origin from inorganic compounds. He explains the roles of bacteria, archaea, and eukaryotes, emphasizing the importance of RNA and DNA. The conversation delves into the formation of eukaryotes through endosymbiotic events, the role of mitochondria in ATP production, and the significance of photosynthesis. Bloor also explores the concept of the trogonto ego cracks, linking biological processes to the larger cosmic order, and suggests that DNA may act as a fractal antenna, influenced by electromagnetic fields from planets and the sun. The discussion delved into the concept of the trogo ego auto ego, where patterns of octaves in music represent a universal structure. Robin Bloor explained that this pattern, also seen in nature, ensures balance and self-correction, likening it to a car's wheels. He emphasized the interconnectedness of the microcosm and macrocosm, using examples like oxygen distribution and tree communication. A tree's leaves, for instance, act as an air conditioning system, and trees communicate through fungi and even after death. The conversation also touched on a Chinese project to drill into the earth's mantle and the pervasive nature of these patterns across all levels of existence.

Action Items

- Review the video by Michael Claridge on the "light of life" and the scientific evidence for measurable light emissions from living organisms.
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=byqsJE4ZHxM&t=11s
- Further explore the concept of three dimensions of time within the human being, as mentioned in relation to the "four bodies" diagram.

Outline

Biogenesis and Early Life Forms

Robin Bloor introduces the topic of biogenesis, the theory of how life came into existence on Earth.

Discussion on bacteria and archaea, the two most primitive life forms.

Explanation of the fossil record and the evolution of the microcosmos.

Mention of RNA and DNA, the coming of eukaryotes, and the role of light in life.

Cosmic Laws and Microcosmos

Robin Bloor explains the concept of cosmos, protocosmos, defterocosmos, and microcosmos.

Description of the formation of the microcosmos and tetartocosmoses on planets.

Discussion on the mutual attraction of similar entities and the formation of plant and animal life.

Explanation of the role of the sun and the side octave from the sun in facilitating life.

Microcosmos and Earth's Creation

Robin Bloor discusses the creation of the world, from the first and second order suns to the third order suns (planets).

Explanation of the formation of the microcosmos and tatartocosmoses on planets.

Discussion on the need to feed the moon and the role of organic life in this process.

Mention of the sacred substances (abrustdonis and helkdonis) and their role in the digestive process of the moon.

Biogenesis and Scientific Theories

Robin Bloor introduces the scientific term for the origin of life, biogenesis.

Explanation of the theory of evolution from inorganic compounds to organic molecules and self-replicating life.

Discussion on the early Earth conditions and the hypothetical steps of biogenesis.

Mention of hydrothermal vents and the theory of life originating in marine hydrothermal vents.

Bacteria and Archaea

Robin Bloor discusses the differences between bacteria and archaea, including their cell membranes and DNA.

Explanation of the fossil record and the earliest life forms found in fossils.

Mention of the hypothesis of Luca, the last universal common ancestor, and the RNA world theory.

Discussion on the role of RNA and DNA in early life forms and the evolution of eukaryotes.

Eukaryotes and Mitochondria

Robin Bloor explains the formation of eukaryotes from archaea and bacteria.

Discussion on the endosymbiotic theory of the origin of mitochondria.

Explanation of the role of mitochondria in ATP production and cellular activities.

Mention of the highest recorded count of mitochondria in a single cell (giant amoeba).

Viruses and DNA

Robin Bloor discusses the role of viruses in evolution and their relationship with bacteria.

Explanation of the endogenous viral elements found in bacteria fossils.

Mention of the viral origin of 8% of human DNA and the impact of viruses on DNA.

Discussion on the role of viruses in driving evolution and the presence of viruses in various life forms.

Microbiomes and Human Body

Robin Bloor discusses the role of microbiomes in the human body, including the stomach, ears, nose, lungs, eyes, and skin.

Explanation of the role of microbiomes in bridging the gap between the viscera and the body.

Mention of the microbiome in eukaryotes and the role of mitochondria in energy production.

Discussion on the secondary endosymbiotic event involving cyanobacteria and the formation of chloroplasts.

Photosynthesis and ATP

Robin Bloor explains the role of chloroplasts in photosynthesis and the conversion of light energy to chemical energy.

Discussion on the similarities between hemoglobin and chlorophyll and their role in plant and animal life.

Mention of the primary constituents of magma and their role in biological life.

Explanation of the TrogoAutoEgoCrat and the role of glucose and ATP in biological processes.

DNA and Electromagnetic Fields

Robin Bloor discusses the role of DNA as a fractal antenna and its ability to emit light.

Explanation of the potential influence of electromagnetic fields from planets and the sun on DNA.

Mention of the role of DNA in transmitting information and the impact of electromagnetic radiation on DNA.

Discussion on the role of light in biological processes and the communication between cells.

Three Dimensions of Time

Robin Bloor discusses the concept of three dimensions of time and its application to the work.

Explanation of the role of the physical body, emotional body, and intellectual body in the work.

Mention of the possibility of seven dimensions and the impact on the dimensions of time.

Discussion on the role of organic life in the TrogoAutoEgoCrat and the interconnectedness of biological processes.

Understanding the TrogoAutoEgoCrat Concept

Speaker 6 expresses fascination with the TrogoAutoEgoCrat concept, questioning how it can be so intelligent and powerful.

Robin Bloor explains that the concept involves a pattern where every two notes in an octave have another octave, creating a structure.

Robin Bloor uses the example of missing notes in a musical scale to illustrate how the Absolute fills gaps, comparing it to the universe's creation.

The discussion touches on how the TrogoAutoEgoCrat concept applies to the entire universe and individual planets, using the analogy of a car with four wheels to explain self-correcting systems.

Great Nature and Its Intelligence

An unknown speaker asks if the concept of great nature is the same as what Robin Bloor is describing.

Robin Bloor confirms that great nature might be the sun or the Earth, emphasizing the difficulty in pinpointing its exact nature.

Speaker 7 brings up a Chinese project to drill through the earth's mantle, questioning if the concept applies to the cellular level.

Robin Bloor asserts that the pattern applies everywhere, mentioning the three laws of good yeef and the law of three, which govern the universe.

Link Between Micro and Macro Cosmos

Robin Bloor discusses the inextricable link between the microcosm (cellular level) and the macrocosm (our world), using the example of oxygen distribution.

He explains that humans distribute oxygen, but cells actually provide energy, likening it to an Amazon delivery system.

Robin Bloor shares a surprising fact about a tree, noting that if its leaves were laid out, it would cover a small town, and the tree uses its leaves for both photosynthesis and cooling.

The conversation highlights the intelligence of life, with trees communicating through fungi and even after death, continuing to communicate through stumps.

AI Chat

Can the three dimensions of time within the human being, as mentioned in relation to the "four bodies" diagram, be further explored to gain deeper insights into our own nature and existence?

What is the significance of the link between the microcosm (cellular level) and the macrocosm (our world), and how can it help us better understand the intelligence of life?

How can the concept of the TrogoAutoEgoCrat be applied to understand the self-correcting systems in the universe and individual planets?

Transcript

So good afternoon or good evening, depending on where you are, we're going to talk about the microcosmos. So there's a kind of sequence to this, we begin with a number of things that good chief said, and one of the aims of this particular presentation is to, if you like, affirm good gifts assertions, because it seems that they were correct.

But it isn't entirely definite. So what we're presenting on one from one side is a perspective from the work and another side of perspective from what science has discovered.

Robin Bloor 1:16

So we start with our biogenesis, which is the word that applies to the theory of how life came into existence on this planet. Then we talk about bacteria and archaea, the two most primitive life forms. We talk about what the fossil record tells us, we talk about how the micro cosmos evolved, speak a little bit about RNA and DNA, the coming of the eukaryotes. The this evolution, really, of bacteria and archaea, is to into eukaryotes. Far solar, in the side octave from the sun, which is relevant photosynthesis and ATP, which is just the engine of life and the light of life, the strange information that's gradually being discovered about the role of light In life.

So this is what gives you friends I

Speaker 1 2:40

every relatively independent concentration in general, they then defined by the word cosmos. And to distinguish the different orders of arising of these cosmoses, they added to this definition Cosmos a separate, corresponding name, and namely, they named the most, most holy Prime Source sun, absolute itself, protocosmos, each newly arisen second order sun with All its consequent definite results, they call deftero Cosmos, third order suns. I those that we now call planets. They call tritocosmos, the smallest, relatively independent formation on the planets, which arose thanks to the new inherency of the fifth stopinder of the Sacred Head to paraparchanoke, and which is the very smallest similarity to the whole was called micro cosmos. And finally, those formations of the micro cosmos, and which also became concentrated on the planets, this time thanks to the second order cosmic law called mutual attraction of the similar were called tatato cosmoses did that again, didn't I?

So that's from the chat to the whole planet, Purgatory. And he's explaining the creation of the world, shown that should be worlds, not words, the first and second order. Sun was formed like our Sun. And refers to these as the Tarot Cosmos, which means the second cosmos, the proto. Cosmos is the first cosmos is the sun, absolute itself, which is the abode of the Absolute? Then planets formed, which are the third cosmos. So he calls it tritocos, which is Greek, the third Cosmos, according to the text, the microcosm cells, the smallest similarity to the whole I Cosmos arose on planets because of the law of sin. The totato Cosmos is plant and animal life are formed because of the mutual attraction of the similar between microcosmoses. So from single cells that somehow came into existence on the planets, we then get plant and animal life, which is an aggregation of these microcosmoses and the totato cosmoses are far so long the side octave from the sun, which includes the fifth stop in the solar so the theory was that this side octave from the Sun came into existence in order to facilitate the movement of influences between the planets and any individual Planet.

So now we're talking about the need to feed the moon. So this is from elsewhere, page 84 and afterwards, when the said sacred individuals had obtained the sanction of his endlessness, but the actualization of the il nosoparian process on that planet also. And when this process had been actualised under the direction of the same great Archangel Sakaki, then from that time on, on that planet also, just as on many others, they began to arise the corresponding owing to which the said detached fragments exist until now, without constituting a menace for a catastrophe on a great stale so my by owing to all the aforesaid, their first arose on this planet Earth, also as this, as they should, what are called similitudes of the whole, or as they also called, micro cosmos is, and further they were formed from these. Micro cosmos is what are called, or do, rest elium and polonatic vegetations. Still further, as also usually occurs from the same microcosmos, there also began to be grouped various forms of what are called to tarto cosmoses, of all three brain systems. And among these latter, there, then first arose just those biped to tarto cosmoses, whom you a while ago, called slopes. So according to the tales, the arising of life on Earth was prompted by the need to send specific substances as gokin to the moon, or at least life as we know it, then this sacred substance can be formed on planets only when both fundamental and cosmic laws operating in them, the sacred Hector Paramus, sacred Trium, as they can them function as is called illness, opano, that is to say, when the sacred, the said Sacred cosmic laws in the given cosmic concentration are deflected independently and also manifest on its surface independently, of course, independently only within certain minutes. What's that saying is that this can be formed only when the Enneagram of

the planet contains a triangle. Then it functions. What he says, ilnosoparno is his word. These substances, askokin, and actually it's Abra stones and help down. It's a created by organic life in all its forms. Abra stones is created from breath. And help donates from impressions. As such life on Earth is part of the digestive process of the moon. So the. Reason for the existence of nature, it's being said, is so that the moon can be fed directly by the Earth, as if through an umbilical cord, because the moon is child's the Earth, the first microcosmos micro cosmos is similitudes of the whole formed and further vegetation is formed. That is micro cosmos is capable of photosynthesis.

So there was an order to this. First came the plants, or at least, first came things that were capable of Soto synthesis, and then came beings capable of movement. The point is that when the common cosmic harmonious equilibrium had become regularized and established in all those cosmoses of different scales, then in each of these to Tato cosmoses, I in each separate, relatively independent formation of the aggregation of micro cosmoses, which had its arising on the surface of the planet, the surrounding conditions on the surface of which accidentally began to correspond to certain data present in these cosmoses, owing to which they could exist for a certain period of time without what is called securano. Are you without constant individual tension, the possibility of period of independent, automatic movement from one place to another on the surface of a given planet. So what he's saying is the plants came first, and the plants had effectively had an inattention, which allows them to stand upright, but they cannot move. They don't have a circulation of the kind that one two and three brain beings catch. They only have a flow from root to tip. The final development prior to the advent of three brain beings is the evolution of beings capable of moving initially, plant life plays the dominant role creating an atmosphere that is rich in oxygen and nitrogen, both of which are necessary components of biological life, the constant individual tension referred to the need for plants and trees to support their growth and feed from their roots. Movement is impossible for such life forms. They're designed for photosynthesis to provide specific food to animal life. We'll hear a lot about this later as well.

Animals capable of movement enrich the production of abrastonis and health illness. So these two substances that are required that make up the sacred asckkin That goes to the moon, require animals to produce.

So that's the that's the situation. in respect of what Gurdjieff says about all of this. So we now come to a biogenesis. And a biogenesis is the scientific term for the origin of life based on the idea of an evolution from inorganic compounds to organic molecules and self replicating life. So the evidence seems to suggest that at some point in time, there may not have been like and the scientific theory is that various kinds of chemical reactions occurred, and very specifically, chemical reactions that created organic molecules, by which they mean amino acids, because amino acids are the building blocks of proteins, and that's what life is made of, and that brought about self replicating life. They have no explanation for this. They just have the theory it must have happened that way, because it happened. It's probably the best thing. So the early Earth conditions, evidence. Suggests that the earlier had a much thinner atmosphere. Was low in free oxygen, very low in free oxygen. There was considerable volcanic activity and intense ultraviolet radiation, and none of that is an environment in which any kind of one, two or three brain being could exist at all.

So the hypothetical steps of this biogenesis theory are as follows, formation of small organic molecules, amino acids and nucleotides, forming from inorganic precursors. Polymerization, that's the small molecules linked together to make larger molecules that are in one way or another. It introduces greater variety self replication, the self replicating molecules develop and including RNA and DNA. And RNA and DNA are proteins that can self replicate. Compartmentalization membranes form around self replicating molecules. It's not enough that you have self replicating molecules, they have to be in a container. And as soon as you have a container, you have what we would think of as a Cosmo metabolism. Basic metabolic processes occur within these cell membranes. So that's what's supposed to have happened. Must have happened. But there's some interesting,

Unknown Speaker 16:58

let's say,

Robin Bloor 17:00

circumstantial evidence that comes from hydrothermal vents under the ocean. Some theories actually propose that life may have originated in marine hydrothermal vents. Now there's a reason for this. They didn't know anything about hydrothermal vents until relatively recently, but when they investigated the Bloor of the ocean, particularly the Mid Atlantic rift, they found all these hydrothermal vents where hot lava was bubbling up from the bottom of the ocean, and various gasses were venting up from the hot lava, and there was life. There's an ecosystem around it, consisting mainly of tubules and crabs and things like that. But the thing about those things is that no light ever reaches there. There is zero amount of light at that level of depth, you know, and yet, life of some kind or other seems to form. The assumption is that it forms initially from the behavior of bacteria, cos there isn't anything crawling around down there, which that's any bigger than bacteria or archaea. So that's a theory that they came up with to try to, let's say, flesh out this idea of abiogenesis. I

So does is those people have suggested that bacteria may have come here from specs. Well, it's an interesting idea. There's some strong circumstantial evidence, but no proof whatsoever that bacteria exist elsewhere in the solar system or even in the deep place, and extremophile bacteria could survive. So we've got examples of bacteria that survive in very cold and very warm environments and in environments that are chemically hostile to most kinds of life, and they definitely could survive in many extraterrestrial environments. So it's a credible theory. In 1996 scientists found organic molecules and structures resembling fossilized bacteria in a Martian meteorite named ALH, 84001, organic molecules have been found in meteorites, on comets, in

interstellar clouds, even an environment containing water. Probably crucial for bacterial load. They've been detected on Mars, Europa and COVID, one of Saturn's moons, and even on our moon. And the more they look, the more they seem to find water. Seems to be pretty much everywhere, not in large quantities like it is on our planet. I in 2020, scientists detected phosphine gas in Venus's atmosphere. So on Earth, phosphine is produced by microorganism. So that suggests the possible biological origin on Venus, that there's something there. However, it may simply be chemical in origin, due to some interaction we do not yet know about. In other words, they don't know how this is created, except by biological activity. However, there may be ways it can be

from the perspective of the work, good, you suggest that bacteria formed on Earth, rather than being delivered ready made from space, and would form on other planets in the same way. Now, there's a big problem with the bacteria from space idea, that is, as soon as you take anything that has landed on this planet. So a small meteorite, as soon as it lands on the planet, it gets covered by bacteria. So any kind of analysis that's done by any scientist or scientific team to try and determine if there's organic or remnants of organic life on the meteorite is subject to contamination, and there is no way that you can prevent contamination, because, of course, the meteorite had to sit on the ground for a while before it got into your hands. That's from a scientific perspective, which a big question mark over bacteria from space. But from our point of view, we suspect, I personally suspect, that such life forms exist on almost all the planets.

It's archaea and bacteria. So depends on your familiarity with small stuff, but we tend to know the word bacteria. Archaea are just like bacteria, except slightly different, and they're the two earliest known life forms. So the belief is that first life on Earth were single celled archaea and single celled bacteria. Bro both are what is called prokaryotic microorganisms. That means they're single celled organisms, but they don't have a real nucleus, and they're short of a number of what you would call organelles that are actually wrapped up or almost like organs. That's what called organelles really found in more complex cells. So they they're really quite primitive.

So they look very much alike, you know? So look, they got a nucleoid, they got cell wall. They got these, they're called that Calum, but they got these flagellum, they've got these little things that are wave around, that allow them, in one way or another, to move a bit. And they got a ribosome. They got a plasma membrane, they got cytoplasm, pileus. They've got all of this stuff, and to all intents and purposes, they're almost the same. But because there were differences at the molecular level, they decided to to classify them, uh, correctly, in my opinion, as distinct domains apply, the differences are as follows. This is minor. In my opinion, archaea have unique lipids in their cell membranes. Their fatty acids are linked to glycerol with ether bonds, whereas bacteria have fatty acids linked to glycerol with Ester bonds in a double layer membrane. So cell membrane not exactly the same. So all our care cell walls generally lack pector peptidyl glycan. Bacterial cell walls contain it. So the. Is a slight difference Archaea DNA and RNA polymerases are more complex. The DNA molecule is longer, so the archaea are, if you like,

Unknown Speaker 25:14

more advanced and

Robin Bloor 25:18

much more similar to eukaryotes, which we'll talk about in a minute, bacteria, DNA and RNA polymerase, is just simpler. So you could say that the IKEA is a bit more complex and that bacteria is simpler.

So we have the fossil record, believe it or not, the these bacteria leave marks on fossils. The earliest life bones that are found on fossils are actually archaea and bacteria. Archaea due to the small size and lack of distinct more morphologies identifying IKEA directly in the bottle. Fossil record is challenging. However, some microfossils found in ancient stromatolites, those are layered structures formed of microbial microcosmos maps, and they're the earliest thing that they know existed from the fossil record. So you could say at one point in time, and various parts of our planet were just covered in maps of these microbes, and they date it as 3.5 billion years. And then we have bacteria, particularly cyanobacteria, have a more substantial direct fossil record. The cyanobacteria, like fossils and stromatolites, have been found in our can rocks of Western Australia dated to nearly five, 3.5 billion years old, so about the same

Unknown Speaker 27:06

age. They're not sure

Robin Bloor 27:10

what came first. Really, the cyanobacteria is important, because that can photosynthesize. So there's a the hypothesis is put forward that there's something called Luca. And Luca is an acronym standing for last universal common ancestor. So the the theory is that these two slightly different things have a common ancestor because the cellular structures of archaea and bacteria are so similar, it is generally assumed that these species have a common ancestor appeared to as Luca,

So RNA and DNA are

so it's likely that the earliest forms of bacteria in our care did not have DNA as a primary genetic material. The current scientific theory was an RNA world that existed before the emergence of DNA. They don't know that to be true. It's a theory. RNA is a far simpler molecule than DNA, and conserves the carrier of genetic information. So it's possibly the first thing that needs to develop for us to help learn believe that RNA could have formed on the early Earth. Again, it's just guessing. DNA is more stable than RNA and versus better suited for long term storage of genetic information in larger, more complex genomes. The enzymes required to synthesize DNA from RNA, reverse transcriptase happens to be the name of one of these and to replicate DNA. DNA polymerase are complex and likely evolved later. All currently known archaea and bacteria possess DNA. In contrast, some viruses possess DNA, and some only possess RNA. DNA has an intrinsic capability to emit light, and this is something that we should be interested in. Bio photons is the name. That's given to the light that comes out of DNA. All cells create bio photons. The light emissions are also from metal metabolic processes, so that other things happening in a cell, particularly ATP reactions, where light is emitted, but the DNA itself emits left.

So microcosmic evolution, and this is where we encounter what you can think of as something resembling the law of three eukaryotes and everything on the right hand side here, which is all the sophisticated or complex life forms are eukaryotes, are built from eukaryotes. So the term you carry a means that these life forms of fundamental eukaryotes, and then we've got the archaea, and then we got the bacteria, and they never developed into anything multicellular. So it, it's generally so we put Luca down here, because it's generally assumed that Luke came and then these guys and these guys as a split between them, estimates are that Luca emerged. I mean, the estimates doesn't mean a thing really, earlier after Luca, the first major split in the tree of life is believed to occur between the lineage, between bacteria and the lineage leading to IKEA. There are different opinions as to whether bacteria preceded or succeeded our archaea, but they will never know. The prevailing evidence leads towards bacteria being first, which is why it gets to be on the left hand side of the diagram. Eukaryotes are believed to be a merger of archaea and bacteria, so you had an

active force, which turns out to be archaea, and a passive force that turns out to be bacteria, and something, somehow, a neutralizing force, came into an interaction between those two and created what are called eukaryotes.

Now this is a really dramatic thing that happened. They are completely different microcosmoses to bacteria, so different that when you put up a diagram of the eukaryotes, it looks very complicated compared to this simple bacterial archaea. They possess cytoskeleton that provides structural support and enables cell movement so these things can move, and it depends upon the circumstances they bind themselves in as to whether they do move, but that's a different thing. They've got a nucleus, so the eukaryotes, and sorry, the archaean, the bacteria, didn't have a nucleus, but these things have and other membrane bind organelles. So just like the fact that you've got in one way or another, membranes around all your inner organs, so cells have that the organelles I just named some organelles, endoplasmic reticulum and Golgi apparatus, and most importantly, and this is utterly important, is that they contain mitochondria. The mitochondria are the energy factors, factories of all multicellular life, all multicellular life evolved from eukaryotes. So basically, for a period of time, perhaps a very long period of time, there wasn't much going on, and then, for reasons not known, one day, an Archaea consumed a bacteria, and instead of digesting it, it got into a symbiotic relationship with it, and that symbiotic relationship brought mitochondria into existence. And mitochondria are actually bacteria that have become organelles in the long. Of your cell. So this is that's called the endosymbiotic theory of the origin of mitochondria. So early Archaea cell engulfed in aerobic bacterium, but instead of digesting it to establish a symbiotic relationship, we've timed the bacteria evolved into mitochondria, the energy powerhouses that generate ATP. Now something weird is happening here. It sounds as though that's okay. These archaea and bacteria can do this kind of thing, but the truth is that they only did it a few times, and they're not doing it now, there's loads of our care about and loads of bacteria, and they live next door as neighbors, but nowhere on the earth has ever been discovered that even in the last billion years have the Archaea engulfed a bacteria and got into a symbiotic relationship with it. So it happened just once, and having happened, the eukaryotes started to dominate because they were basically bigger and more handsome. So the evidence supporting this theory includes the fact that mitochondria have their own DNA, similar to bacteria. That is the DNA similar to bacteria DNA, and they possess their own ribosomes. And they also have a double membrane, the inner one, likely derived from the engulfed bacterium plasma membrane. Additionally, mitochondria replicate within the host cell through binary vision. So it's not just one mitochondrion in these cells. There is, in fact, many mitochondrion in each cell, and they all have their own DNA. They don't have the same DNA as the DNA of the cell. I mean, I must say that if I'd been involved in this early discovery of mitochondria, I would have been thrilled. There's no evidence that the symbiotic events continued to occur, but they did occur.

So let's talk about the primary engine of life. This is it. It's ATP. So the mitochondrion organ organelle, it's an ATP factory. That's what it does. It sits inside eukaryotic cells, and it just makes ATP. And when the use of ATP has subtracted one or two of the phosphate groups that are attached to the end and molecule, it drifts back to the mitochondria and gets a recharge. It's almost like an electronic vehicle that needs to go and plug in, referred to as the powerhouse of the cell. Now I mentioned that ATP gives out light. Um, someone described the use of a phosphate group that is this ATP coses up to some water. In actual fact, normally and the water will take off one of the phosphates group. And at that point in time, something that is

described as like a lightning belt. It's a very, very big discharge of energy occurs when ATP is used. So while mitochondria have other important functions, such as roles in calcium signal signaling, apoptosis, that's programmed cell death, because they die as well a heat generation, which is, I guess, very important. Their most critical and defining role is the efficient manufacture of ATP to power cellular activities. And let me say, all eukaryotes have ATP. There isn't anything the earlier

the bacteria and our care those earlier life forms, they had AP ATP too, but they didn't have an ATP factory, so they're not really that energetic. In cells that have high energy needs, there can be 1000s of mitochondria. The highest recorded count, the giant immediate amoeba that goes by the name chaos. Chaos had in the region of 50,000 mitochondria within a single amoeba. And that, by the way, was visible to the naked eye, but it had 50,000 it's almost like it had 50,000 cells in its own cell. So that must have been great looking at that under a microscope. So as shown, an ATP has three negatively charged phosphate groups linked in a chain. The phosphate groups repel each other because of the negative charges, and one or two of them can be dislodged, releasing energy. So you tend to think of as a human being. You tend to think of all your energy comes from oxygen and food, you know. So you're breathing in oxygen, and you've been digesting food, and from the last time you ate and various substances get together, but principally oxygen and glucose get together, and that's how energy is produced. And the answer is, actually, no, that isn't how energy is produced. Energy is produced by this ATP, oxygen and glucose are just actually the elements, or the, sorry, the substances required to make ATP, so and like I said, mixes with water happens by hydrolysis, mainly a chemical reaction water molecule is used to break one of the high energy phosphate bonds and release energy. An example, a cell builds a ribosome using raw materials, enzymes and energy. Energy is released from the ATP. Molecule travels through the enzyme and the final bit of ribosome is attached. So building a ribosome requires ATP. The energy released from ATV involves a change in the electric current and the emission of light

getting exciting, isn't it? Life going viral,

there is fossil evidence that viruses have been around for a long time, possibly as long as bacteria in archaea, the EVS, endogenous viral elements have been found in some bacteria fossils. So the earliest bacteria, it appears, had viruses. So one might wonder, why didn't they propose the theory that the viruses came first and they evolved into bacteria? Well, there's reason for that. Some viruses are parasitic in the sense that they utilize the host cell, but eventually destroy it when they proliferate and they burst through the cell, and then they go and attach themselves to all the other cells in the location, because viruses cannot exist without a host. They're a parasite. When there are parasite, they are require a host to be parasitic on. There are other viruses, some can be thought of symbiotic, because they can and do drive evolution of their hosts by adding to their DNA.

Unknown Speaker 43:47

This is, if you like,

Robin Bloor 43:51

an extraordinary thing. So, and we're about to start to see various things come together. So I've been through this long journey in the single, cellular world, world. But then we suddenly run into the fact that that viruses seem to be building DNA, and the signatures of the changes in DNA caused by viruses sometimes can be detected in present day life forms. So as viruses cannot survive without a host, it's generally thought that they are in they emerged after bacterium out there. So I mean, then the question is, how did they come about? And no one's got an answer to that, or the scientists don't have an answer to that, or they don't have a credible answer, because I couldn't find one, but about 8% of your DNA is probably viral in origin. Now this starts to speak of something. Really kind of wild that's going on right down there in the microcosmos. We have these, well, the scientists don't think of viruses as alive, but they replicate, so I think they're alive right down there. There's something that's altering DNA, and 8% of our DNA is actually from that kind of sorts. There are other ways that DNA gets altered, but 8% you know, so you look around and you think, Well, you know, these are interesting creatures we have on this planet. You know,

giraffes, elephant, rhinoceroses, lions, tigers and bears and so on. And the form of these creatures is determined to some degree by something viruses did right down there in the microcosm. And if they've done something slightly different, then you know, maybe you would have lions with less teeth, or something like that. You know, we don't know, but we, all we know is what's been done. Aside from viruses, cells may contain endosymbionts and plasmids, and these are non cellular dependent life forms and prions, which are not classified as life forms. So there's other things in the cell, there's viruses in the cell, but there's endosymbionts, which is other life forms in the cell, plasmids in the cell, and prions, which scientists don't think of a lifetime life form, because prions are really simple proteins, proteins that appear to be mutants. But you know, who knows what a life form is really at that level. So science things of prions as rogue proteins that can induce normal proteins to misspelled and become prions. They're not thought of as a line. So that's the viral level. I

level, life within life, and Cosmos within cosmos. So we're back with the work here.

Unknown Speaker 47:36

Look at this diagram

Robin Bloor 47:38

on the left hand side. Here we have the ray of creation with its side octave from the sun. So it goes DO to DO, from absolute endlessness to absolute holy firm. And there's an interval in the octave between Bart and me that needs to be bridged. The other interval between SI and DO is deemed to have been bridged by the will of the absolute and doesn't need bridging. So just one little interval here, and the way that this interval is bridged within a solar system is for an octave beginning with dough at the level of the sun, to run in parallel, and within that octave we have organic life. So organic life doesn't depend on the rate of creation at all. It depends on this lateral octave. But then we look at the human being, and we see something very similar. Again, we could say that there's a ray of creation within the human being, much smaller. You know, we would say the DAO was okida, probably higher intellectual center. Is it's an absolute, a higher emotional center? Is it Milky Way? If you like instinctive center at the level of the sun, because that's the most powerful of the lower centers bodily organs and muscles in between. But what's actually helping all of this movement between bodily organs and muscles? Well, there's microbiomes. So we've got, on the side octave here I've written, and this is, of course, me guessing the side octave from the instinctive Center, which includes the spine and the vagus nerve and the microbiomes of the body and then muscles and bones. Now there is a microbiome which most people know that exists in the stomach, and it's extremely sophisticated when some people even believe there is a many microbes in the stomach, as there are cells in your body, or something similar, you know, of a similar size, and most of those microbes are doing really. Useful things, helping you digest the food which you eat, but also, of course, they're feeding themselves, you know. But that isn't the only microbiome. There's a microbiome in your ears, and there's a microbiome up your nose and down into your lungs, and there's a microbiome in your eyes all the way to the optic nerve, optic nerve. And there's even microbiomes in various parts of your skin that are there in one way or another. Normally, it's garbage disposal, but sometimes they they form because of illness in what way or one way or another. So a lot of the microbes on the skin may actually be malevolent rather than helpful, but it exists. The microbiome exists within the human being, and it allows the human being to exist, and in some way or other, it bridges the gap between the viscera, or we would call the internal organs, and the body that moves. So we look at the eukaryotes and the eukaryotes also, we could say, have a side octave, the mitochondria is absolutely the sun, or the level of the sun, I would have thought within the eukaryot. So it goes again, up Eden, up the basic breathing in from the absolute DNA, the nucleus itself. And then the mitochondria, which shine like the

sun. They are the source of energy. They are the emotional center of the cell. And then you have the organelles, and then you have the cytoskeleton, which supports the cell walls. And in between, do see we have, yet again, some kind of life form, last sulfur viruses, plasma in some prions, this The same type.

So the greening of the eukaryotes. I The development of eukaryotes that can photosynthesize is thought to have involved a secondary endosymbiotic event. So the first one is a mitochondria came in, and the mitochondria become an energy source. But then the second thing that happened is that the is that a eukaryot cell containing mitochondria engulfed a photosynthetic cyanobacteria. They think it was a cyanobacterium. This cyanobacterium are the earliest bacteria that proliferated and could do photosynthesis. Eventually involved, evolved into a chloroplast, the organelle responsible for photosynthesis in plant cells and algae.

Unknown Speaker 53:12

So here we have another thing.

Robin Bloor 53:15

Here we have chloroplast that's come into existence. And it's come into existence so that multi cellular organisms can absorb the light of the sun, I suppose we should call it, the evidence for it, the same pattern; chloroplasts have their own circular DNA. Like mitochondria, the ribosomes resemble bacterial ribosomes. They replicate through binary fission, so they're really very much like the mitochondria, except, of course, they're doing something totally different. They have a double membrane in some lineages, additional membrane, suggesting maybe secondary, tertiary engulfment events. But again, it's not happening now. It happened some time ago. Chloroplasts convert light energy to chemical energy in the form of glucose, using carbon dioxide and water. This is where we could start talking about the trogoautoegocrat, because this is what it is. So let's look at hemoglobin and chlorophyll. And here we have a picture and look at it. Hemoglobin and chlorophyll are almost the same thing, except one's got an iron atom in the middle fe, and the others got a magnesium atom in the middle, mg, and then they've got this structure around it, and it's, it's not a hexagon. It's, I don't know, it's got a lot more science than that. I can't count them. I think only we probably can count them. I think it's 12, isn't it? And then attached to this, you have various bits of carbon and oxygen and hydroxides. And really, it's kind of simple. You've got carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, basis of life, and then one iron atom or one magnesium atom. And the difference it makes is, on the one side, the iron atom, you've got the thing that carries oxygen and blood, and on the right hand side the chlorophyll, you've got the thing that can actually synthesize sunlight, and it looks very similar. So the hemoglobin is a transport mechanism for oxygen and the blood of all animals. Chlorophyll is the chemical within chloroplasts, which perform all photosynthesis in algae, and also all plants and trees. In study of the possibility of the four bodies, we actually move towards the idea of three dimensions of time. Why have I written that? That shouldn't that's bullet point should be obliterated. The major constituents is of magma. So we now have volcanoes, right? And the volcanoes are emitting magma and because of the movement of the earth, and actually now it appears that there's possibly a correlation between volcano eruption and sunspots and things like that. But we don't know for sure. However, the primary constituents of the fundamental biological chemicals of life are the major constituents of magma, aside from silicon, oxygen in various oxides, iron, magnesium, calcium, sodium, potassium and phosphorus. And there you have all the atoms that are required for life, all of them. And then you have this on the right hand side. Here we have the diagram that shows iron and magnesium as playing the central role in plant and animal life, and there are other things. Silicon seems to have a similar role in rock as carbon has in biological life. I looked at the way that the interior of the Earth seems to work, and it appears like silicon is really,

if you like, the carbon is the structure of rock, and the only two things, aluminum and titanium, were the only things that life doesn't use, found in any great degree in magma. So dear, throwing up magma, and what it's actually doing is it's throwing up the chemicals for life. I

so now we have the grand scheme of biological life, and this in in one way or another. This is an extraordinary to me when I kind of suddenly realized what's going down here. This is the trogonto ego cracks, if you like. But we're looking at this. This is part of the step diagram. It begins with minerals or the soil, and the soil, to a certain extent, is absolutely alive. And then we got plant life, and then we got invertebrates, and then we got vertebrates, and then we got man. And we take all of that all together, then you have what we would think of as the biological trigger, auto ego cracks of the planet. And we look at two molecules, glucose and ATP, those two molecules are doing it all. Plant receives light within the visible spectrum. It's actually the green so that we're receiving red and blue light. Mainly, it ranges from approximately 400 to 700 nanometers. Uses the energy of light to transform carbon dioxide and water into glucose and oxygen. So we have the plants, and they're making glucose and they're throwing oxygen into the atmosphere, which is useful for those things like one, two and three brain beings that like to breathe. So as a chemical formula, we could, like we could write this, six CO two is six water molecules, some light energy, and we get glucose and oxygen. And that makes life possible in the form it is now, now not well known. But plants and trees construct themselves primarily using chained glucose molecules, cellulose, hemicellulose and pectin. Those are all just made from glucose being chained together and chained together. So if you look at, you know, going to your garden, you look at blade of grass, then what you're actually looking at mainly is going to be cellulose all chained up, but it's actually glucose. And those blades of grass are sitting there making more glucose and using that glucose to make more chains of things. And if you look at something larger, like, you know, a sunflower or something, you suddenly realize that the whole of the stem of the sunflower, which can stand up like five six feet tall, is actually made of cellulose and hemicellulose, and only when you get to trees do you come across lignin. But lignin is made by a complex process from glucose. So glucose is making in one way or another, it's either directly or indirectly, making all of that plant life out there, in terms of its structure, animal life consumes, plant life, obtaining carbohydrates and proteins, with the proteins coming mostly from seeds. So the plants do proteins as well, but they don't do much of them. But proteins are really big in us, because all of our muscles and things like that are made of protein. For plants don't do much proteins. However, they need proteins in their seeds and carbohydrates are reduced to sugars, which are used to manufacture ATP and mitochondria in the UK the UK itself. So we, all animal life, eats carbohydrates, turns it into sugar. The sugar is turned into ATP within the cells actually within the mitochondria of the eukaryotic cells.

Unknown Speaker 1:02:06

This is life,

Robin Bloor 1:02:08

and this is almost the whole of life. The ATP makes it possible for animals to move, and this isn't none of what I'm saying here is in conflict with anything that Gurdjieff said in the tunnels. Animals breathing oxygen, exhale carbon dioxide. So the cycle goes around. We create the carbon dioxide, the plants create the oxygen, the plants create the glucose. We use the glucose to create ATP so we can move around, taken together, this set of transformations is the primary actor aspect of the trog or to ego on Earth. None of this is being wasted, if you've noticed. And there's much more to that, of course, because we need, we would need to think about what's happening to the ammonia and all of the other stuff that's actually part of this process, things happening in the soil. But the biological part of the trogonto ego crap on earth is this, and it's a self sustaining system, except for man, that keeps destroying bits of it. I

So here's where it starts to get spooky. It turns out that DNA is a fractal antenna. Well, if you didn't know what a fractal antenna is, that's a picture of one, but they were invented for use by the iPhone. The point was really iPhones needed to be able to pick up signals of variety of wavelengths. So Bluetooth, different to Wi Fi, different to 3g 4g 5g so they needed one antenna, which would serve them all. And someone invented a fractal antenna, and that's what one looks like, and it'll pick up all of those wavelengths, which is very clever, except, of course, that DNA, in the form of chromatin, has a two structure, two structural characteristics of fractal antennas. It is electricity conductive, and it exhibits self symmetry. Consequently, it may be affected by some electromagnetic fields. So we've got another link here. The planets in one way or another, ascending magnetic pulses or bathing was in magnetic fields and sending light at us. All of a plant, see bit light in one way or another. And we have DNA which is capable of picking that stuff up. And then we have the DNA existing in various forms of life, right down to the micro cosmos, which seems to be turned. Determining the way that nature as a whole is moving. In other words, we may have here, and this is just, of course, wild theory, but we may have here the mechanism of actual evolution. There's concern that some magnetic fields may damage DNA, some actual electromagnetic radiations as well, for example, causing cancer. No evidence of this at the moment. Hypothetically, the electromagnetic fields of the planets and the sun could jointly communicate with whole species beings with similar DNA. They could be telling us something the sun could be telling humanity something other the planets could be telling you, or collectively, they could be trying to tell something to humanity or to the populations of elephants in Africa. From the perspective of the work, this is conceivable, both in terms of influence on individuals that space are known to us as faith and possibly whole species, collective fate and devolution, organic life is a transmitting station.

So the cosmos of the micro cosmos, planets and of course, suns emit electromagnetic radiation. Aside from reflecting sunlight, they emit thermal radiation, light from auroras, light from atmospheric phenomena, lightning, sprites and stuff and air gloves. Sometimes the air even glows. So planets do that? Planets, and of course, suns have Magneto spheres, which you could call the outer sphere of the atmosphere. But it is a magnetic phenomenon, micro cosmos, archaea, bacteria carries emit lives as bio photons, some of which comes from DNA in the cell nucleus, they have magnetic fields caused by internal electric reactions, and there is a potential difference between the cell and its surrounding. Yes, there's a an electrical difference between the cell and its surroundings, just like there's an electric difference between the surface of the earth and the ionosphere, which measures anywhere between 200,300 1000 volts the DNA. DNA can receive and process electromagnetic radiation at wavelengths that are gathered by its fractal antenna. Research on biophonings of DNA reveals their capability to emit radio frequency. In other words, they can talk back. The DNA experiment works best when energized with seven hertz, 14 hertz and 28 hertz radio signals. So they've done experiments to try and make cells emit particular signals, and when the seven seven hertz, 14 hertz and 28 hertz radio signals, when those frequency is used, then it works best. You get a good response from the cell. These frequencies correspond to the human resonances, the actual resonant frequencies of the entire electrical body of the earth. So were related.

Alexander Gurvitz in Russia during the early 1920s demonstrated that cells emit light that can influence the behavior of other cells. The effect can be blocked by a barrier that impedes ultraviolet light. Light emission is not random. Specific biological processes are initiated by specific frequencies of light emitted at precise times. Actually, Alexander Gerwitz was using, I think,

Unknown Speaker 1:09:05

the roots of onions,

Robin Bloor 1:09:09

and he discovered that light is coming out of the roots to communicate with other onions close by, or actually other roots that might not be onions, perhaps even roots of fungi, which are known to be symbiotic to plant. It's now known that living systems emit electromagnetic radiation ranging from ultraviolet to low frequency radio waves. Different tissues emit different wavelengths at various times and intensities. Same is true of planets. Bioluminescence can be observed in various biological process. For instance, seeds emit green light when they begin to germinate. Blood emits light as well with a higher photon count associated with a stronger immune response. Is implying potential the new diagnostic techniques. But you know the truth of the matter is hydrogen 96 blood starts to emit light if you have more hydrogen 96 in the blood, which is the energy of the immune system. Neurons function as wave guides, so visible light photons behaving both as both electrical wires and fiber optic cables. I mean, this is just, if you like it. This is just to me, when I started to come across all of this stuff, just amazing. Our eyes emit light. Light actually comes from and you kind of know that, you know, sometimes people seem dead, lost their vitality, and sometimes be fully, full of vitality, and their eyes shine. Our eyes emit light, potentially blending with incoming light for visual perception, similarly to how our ears, if you didn't know it, emit their own sounds, and they do a kind of signal canceling activity to enhance our auditory perception. So that's the situation where at the opposite side of the room, when you hear your name mentioned, and you can suddenly home in on the on the conversation, because your ear is creating signal canceling sounds for all the other noise around biology of light is different from traditional biochemistry paradigm, which use biology As pure chemical, chemical process. We're saying it's electromagnetic so charging

electric currents changing. Electric currents emit light, similar to a radio antenna. Light and electric circuits are intrinsically connected. When electric currents change, light is produced when light is absorbed, electric currents change, many chemical changes cannot occur without light. Organic life operates as a hierarchy of interpenetrating worlds with different sizes and properties, like molecules and cells. The human body are all different worlds that influence each other. All levels seem to communicate and exchange energy information. I want to say information. I mean, it's actual information on the various radio waves that are being passed one to the earth. So changes at any level can affect all other levels. A molecular process malfunction can result in ill health for a person, we all know this unhealthy behavior in a person can cause disordered molecular activity in cells. We possibly didn't know that unhealthy activity in a large number of people can affect larger groupings of families, countries, or all life, the whole planet. Perhaps, DNA serves as antennas that absorb and admit information. The length of an antenna correlates with the size of the waves that absorbs and emit. The DNA in a cell unrolls to roughly the height of the organism. That is, if you're six foot tall, your DNA is about the same height as you I think two meters is the is the normal thing. However, if DNA is two meters long, it can accept a wavelength that's two meters long. And, of course, it's rolled up into a tiny ball in the nucleus, so it can accept many different wavelengths in between, depending upon its actual physical structure, the combined length of all DNA cells in our body is the size of the solar system, suggesting a connection between life and the entire solar system, or just a coincidence.

So this is where we went. We went through Gurdjieff's assertion and biogenesis, bacterial care, the fossil record, microcosmos, evolution, which is really got interesting, because then we had to talk about RNA, DNA, the eukaryotes, and then the side octaves in all of these rays of creation within individual living things. And then photosynthesis and ATP is the choke of Alter Ego, correct? And the light of life is, I don't know, making connections between everything. So, oh, look, there's a picture I'm now capable of stopping this and taking question. If there's anybody that's got any

question, I.

Speaker 2 1:15:09

About the light you say, what which is emitted? Is this measurable? Because I so far, did not see any light emitting from a human being does

Robin Bloor 1:15:27

a video, and I'll give the link to the video, which is by Michael clarridge, and it's it goes on for about 20 minutes, just talks about the light of life, and all of the things have been done that measure it all. So if you're looking for greater detail, I advise you to go there. There's stuff that I included here that wasn't in that video, but the the um, the I mean, like light out of DNA has been known forever. And why not forever? It's been known for a long, long time, because I read about it, like 30 years ago or something. When you say light, you're actually talking about a human wavelength. They're talking about between 407 100 nanometers. So if it's, if it's like, it's always light, so it's always in that range. But I've no idea whether it's a blend of different colors, or whether it's just one wavelength, I just don't know that. Like the the likelihood is the light that comes from ATP will be white light a i Otherwise, I don't see why anyone would have compared it to lightning, which is why,

Speaker 3 1:17:12

yeah, I came across something recently that basically they stated It had been observed that anything alive emits light. If it stops emitting light, it means it's dead.

Speaker 3 1:17:31

So anything, so from plants through to human beings and other animals, anything

Robin Bloor 1:17:38

it's we, I mean, the stuff that is process of science, which doesn't recognize substances greater than hydrogen 96 it just doesn't recognize them. Has no way of properly measuring them, and it's similarly problematic for them to deal with electricity and magnetism at the biological level. Because, first of all, they never acknowledged that it happened at all until fairly recently, and now they're not really sure what to make of it. You know, if it's in the DNA, it's really it really does kind of indicate is critical.

Speaker 4 1:18:34

Could you expand on or address the the hydrothermal vents that you brought up in some you mentioned the theory of hydrothermal vents with regard to, like, Where was, Where was this? Or do you know where this comes from. I

Robin Bloor 1:19:04

mean, it comes the first of all, they did experiments a long time ago with the idea that there were these, let's say, rock pools, that were, if you like, hit by lightning, and that gave rise to amino acids, and that they thought that that was the origin of life. But then, when they discovered these hydrothermal vents, the

Unknown Speaker 1:19:33

they repeated

Robin Bloor 1:19:37

the experiment, but in the absence of light, but with the presence of various dust that you would regard as volcanic dust, because that's what the Pentacles around the the. On this events were and they got the same results as they had before. So there's a that's documented the experimentation to sort of suggesting that, therefore that gave rise to the idea that maybe life didn't actually happen on the surface first maybe happened beneath the surface. However, there is a really big difficulty with that, which is they have no real idea what the earth was like three and a half billion years ago. So they don't know that there was anything that you could call depth to the sea. It was known for a period of time that the hell of the earth appeared to be covered by water to a very small depth. So there wouldn't be anything that would be existing in the absence of light. So people can just, they can talk about that. They can speculate about that, they want. It's difficult to say that the most amazing thing is the the tube worms, I think, is the most amazing thing to form around these things. A tube worm is, isn't really an independent organism. I mean, it's, you could say it's like because it has a huge microbiome, but it's, we have pretty much all the kit to live if we didn't have any microbes around, it's just that we wouldn't be very healthy. But the tube worms major in they don't really have a digestive system. They're just tubes, and they just have this huge ecosystem within them, and they live from that. The other interesting thing is the crabs that nobody really knows when the crabs go there, but the evidence, this is biological evidence, and it's odd crabs seem to be involved more than once. So really, most of what you look at in terms of the the Tree of Life, which of life, which, of course, is incredibly incomplete. But you know, most of what you look at once an elephant has been created, elephants or elephants, and maybe things evolve from elephants, but you don't have somewhere else elephants rising up. You know, you don't get, you don't normally get dual evolution, you normally get different things happening different places. But crabs, I read, and I don't know the evidences, but crabs seem to have evolved five times. That is, they come from smaller creatures in five different places on the biological tree, which is just really unusual, but you gotta take Your hat off to them, haven't you? Thank you.

SW 1:23:22

So well, you give us a huge amount of information. We could probably take some of it and do it again in a futura Schiano, but I like the way it over arches. The whole thing, this is really an all and everything, seems to me, and it's just I can't possibly absorb it all in an hour. Here, couple of things that I'm thinking about in particular that you said was I'll start just by saying what you were talking about, the evolution of the Archaea and the bacteria and the eukaryotes. Eukaryotes. It reminds me of the drop of water examples. Yes, yeah. So I'm you know that, and I'm glad I read that recently. So in particular, when you start talking about the question, that really one of the things you that really intrigued me the most was, and I think I wrote it down right in the study of the possibilities of the four bodies we volunteer voluntarily move toward the idea of three dimensions of time. And it's like I didn't know we were going to go there. I

Robin Bloor 1:24:58

did that by accident. That was part of a previous slide, and I left that bullet point in accidentally. So

SW 1:25:06

it's a good accident. Tell me more. We

Robin Bloor 1:25:09

can go there if you want. Yeah,

SW 1:25:14

yeah, because it seems like I saw or we were talking about the idea of three dimensions of time recently, but we didn't really do much more than mention it. So yeah, if you want to be, yeah, I would love for you to go there, and I'll stop and let

Robin Bloor 1:25:33

you talk. Okay, so it's a digression, but the this, the um, this comes back. It's a full body diagram. So there's four bodies, the body of the the physical body, which Gurdjieff calls the planetary body, the emotional body, which Gurdjieff calls the coaching body, and the intellectual body, which good, of course, the body of the soul and the combination of all three leading to the immortal body, if you want to, if you like. So the physical body, quite clearly, is confined within a circle of time that begins with conception and ends with depth. And that's just quite clear.

Unknown Speaker 1:26:34

What seems to be the case is the is it

Robin Bloor 1:26:42

the physical body acts like an anchor on a ship, and it anchors the Christian body,

Unknown Speaker 1:26:51

which is not perfected.

Robin Bloor 1:26:56

And because it's not perfected, when the body, when the physical body dies occasion. Body rises up to the I honestly and because you actually even says that somewhere, although you'll be in one way or another, push to find it. Because I remember stumbling into it a long time ago and thinking, how can nobody ever else, nobody else ever pointed that out to me anyway, goes up to the armor step. Now there are two possible outcomes for that body, that body, if it is not perfected, is incapable of eating, and if it's incapable of eating, then it will either die or it must find a host to attach itself to.

Speaker 1 1:27:54

So if we imagine that body,

Robin Bloor 1:28:01

then that body is actually going through a repetitive incarnation, if that's what it does, and you can only a lot of this is very personal. It's like, what did I experience? Is a question. But if that body is going up, if that Kennedy body is ascending, it's becoming, let's say, more and more perfect. But every life that goes by, it doesn't manage to perfect itself. It just becomes better. Then it's traveling an upward spiral. I If it's actually getting worse, and the tear rate is traveling a downward spiral that eventually leads to its dissipation, its disappearance entirely. Now Rena hands said something to me, and I think others about time as a spiral. She said that we run into the same problems again, again, in the work, in the work, and it can seem to be a little bit dispiriting, but she said, it's not a circle, it's a spiral. It's different each time. You know more each time. So there's three dimensions of time within the life as well, and that, incidentally, is the life of the calcium body, because anybody that isn't working on themselves in some way or another isn't actually achieving any kind of growth or to. Deterioration in cashing body. It's just, it's static. So I don't know, does that help, or do you want more?