

# Robin Bloor: The Electric Universe and The Work

There is a lot of material in what I'm going to present here. I don't really know how long it's going to take. It's going to take more than an hour, I suspect. But there has to be. In order to tell the story here, we need to tell the story from two perspectives.

We need to tell the story from the Work and we need to tell the story from a body of theory about the electric universe. So we begin with an overview:

Feynman said something interesting about electromagnetism, so I'll repeat that.

We ask the question what is plasma we need to know in order to actually even be able to talk about this topic.

We need to consider the Ray of Creation.

We need to consider the substances of the universe in a particular way.

We need to discuss how form actually occurs within plasma, because it's not conceptually clear that that would happen.

Then we need to talk about Birkeland currents.

And we need to identify or present details about the bloodstream of the universe. We could call it the bloodstream of the universe. You could also call it the nervous system of the universe, whatever term appeals to you.

The Z Pinch How a Star Gets to Be Born

The Electric Sun in its Heliosphere

Rethinking geology. There's a lot here about geology. Basically most geology seems to be quite simply wrong, and people need to think again. And the electric universe model plays into that situation quite interestingly.

Then there's the mysterious Kordolevsky clouds, which allows us to introduce, if you like, the idea of plasma beings.

So we talk about plasma beings, and that's it. But there's a lot of it.

## Quote

From Gurdjieff: The ray of creation scenes at the first glance to be a very elementary plan of the universe, but actually, as one studies it further, it becomes clear that with the help of this simple plan, it is possible. to bring into accord and to make into a single whole a multitude of various and conflicting philosophical as well as religious and scientific views of the world.

It seems, of course, like the Ray of Creation is quite a simple thing, but it's not. And it has an immense amount of sophistication buried within it.

## Feynmann

So Feynman is possibly the greatest American physicist. I am quoting him.

Humans have never actually touched a solid object. When you push your hand against a table, the atoms in your hand and the atoms in the table never make physical contact. Instead, the electrons in both surfaces repel each other. This repulsion is what we perceive as solid or touch.

Well, that's interesting right off the bat. This is the exact same electromagnetic force felt when you push two magnets together.

Magnets make invisible microscopic force tangible at a larger scale.

Electromagnetism. Everybody should know this, but few people do. Electromagnetism is incomprehensibly stronger than gravity by a factor of  $10^{39}$ . That's just such a massive number, it's almost incomprehensible to even think about it. If you think of someone as ten times stronger than someone else. That's vastly stronger. But this is thirty nine orders of magnitude. It's a huge difference.

We rarely notice because positive and negative charges often balance each other out. Nevertheless, even a tiny imbalance, like rubbing a comb through your hair, creates enough force to lift objects against the gravity of the entire Earth.

In almost all materials, the magnetic effects of spinning electrons point in random directions, and they cancel each other out. In iron, however, and actually also in other magnetic substances, these spins line up and work together. This alignment amplifies the force. And this army of synchronized electron spins creates a magnet.

At the most fundamental level, electromagnetic interaction occurs through the exchange of virtual photons. This is just such an important idea. And it's an idea that perhaps nobody normally knows about because it's not something that you're taught in school. But anyway, at the most fundamental level, electromagnetic interaction occurs through the exchange of virtual photons.

Tiny packets of light, those are photons, that exist only during the interaction. The diagram simplifies all electromagnetic phenomena, chemistry, light, electricity, into three basic actions. There is a video for this, by the way, which why a video is mentioned. So only three things ever happen in this particular world. A photon moves from one place to another.

We would perceive that, we would think of that as the movement of light. But a photon weighs nothing.

An electron moves from one place to another. That's another possibility.

And the third is that an electron emits or absorbs a photon.

And that's the world of interaction, the whole world of interaction. And that's the Feynman diagram of it, which is just this is initial state. This is the electron changing state, and it's kicking out a photon. So that's basically what this diagram is telling you. But these diagrams are invented by Feynman to try and explain these simple interactions, or at least to enable people to work with them.

Now the theory that governs these interactions is incredibly precise. And when we say incredibly precise, we mean it. Predictions made using quantum electrodynamics match experimental measurements to ten decimal places, a level of accuracy unequalled anywhere else in science. comparable to measuring the distance from Los Angeles to New York to within the thickness of a human hair.

So from a scientific point of view, this is the thing that we know most strongly. We know about electromagnetism and we know about its interactions. And everything else that science and that physics or chemistry, in fact, wishes to present as knowledge is less certain. and is not necessarily so at all.

So Einstein's theory of relativity is probably not so at all because the the force of gravity is way, way too small to explain the way that large objects in the universe work. But, you know, that's the best they have at the moment from their perspective.

## **Plasma**

So what's plasma?

So plasma is a state of matter where the matter is electrically charged, either positively or negative, and that's it.

Now we think of there being three states of matter. We think of there being solid, liquid, and gas. But plasma is the fourth state of matter, and it can be viewed as something that at an elementary level, has an electric charge.

And as we're breathing the air, the air consists of, at any particular point in time, a mixture of gas and plasma. It's just that we don't notice. So here's a diagram.

A particle of matter is charged, it's referred to as an ion, and there can be negative ones and there can be positive ones.

An electron is a negative ion and a positive proton is a positive ion.

But an atom which carries an extra negative charge is a negative ion also, and one that carries an extra positive charge is positive ion.

And similarly, molecules also called anions, have one or more electron extra electrons. And they're called cations when they have an electron deficit.

As far as we know, the DNA in every one of your cells is actually an ion. It's not a substance in the normal way that we imagine it, because it's charged. And there are very many things that happen at what you call a biochemical level that depend entirely upon the charge.

The way that your body works depends entirely upon charge. The reason you're alive is that you are made up of ionic matter primarily. So negative ions are either electrons or atoms or charged molecules and positive ions are same but positive. Electron surplus and electron deficits, the way it's viewed.

When considering the electric universe, we need to consider the whole populations of both atomic ions and molecular ions. These comprise the bulk of electrical activity. The reason this has been said is very simple. When you talk about electricity, most people think of electrons buzzing along a wire. And that's true that electrons buzzing along a wire is a manifestation of electricity, but electricity is actually ions moving. And ions at any level, molecular ions, atomic ions, and so on.

## **Ray of Creation**

Here we get to the Work. This is the creation. So this is the theory of the Work. The creation of the universe was caused by a supreme intelligence, which we refer to as the Absolute. HE formulated two distinct laws, the law of octaves and the law of three. The Absolute implemented them while endowing the two laws with an initiating vibration. This initial vibration can be thought of As the Word, at least that's how it's described in the Gospels. But it is easier to comprehend it as a specific pattern of vibration.

In other words, when we come out with a word, any particular word, what is actually happening is we're coming out with the sound vibration. And when we hit a note on a piano, several notes on a piano, we're coming out with a sound vibration, and we could call that a word if we wanted to.

So following this initial act, the universe began to manifest in accordance with these laws. This is the story that's told to us in the chapter Purgatory in Beelzebub's Tales. And we get this situation. We get an octave of eight parts. And I'm going to emphasise at this particular point in time, point out there is a lower Do, and the lower Do is referred to as the Holy firm or Holy the Firm. And it is the opposite end of that octave to the Absolute.

And because of these laws, the sun is a cosmos, is a life form, by the way, that's the meaning of the word cosmos in the Work. It is a life form. And because of these laws, life forms occurred. It's a general rule: any sophisticated, self-maintaining system that persists at any level can be thought of as

a life form. The suns gave rise both to galaxies that were local aggregations of suns and to solar systems at suns surrounded by a family of planets and moons.

## **The Triple Octave**

This is an idea. If you don't have this idea then it's really difficult to think how on earth the law of seven creates all the things that it creates.

Basically, it's this. Between Re and Mi, there is an octave, and that octave is half the size of the octave, in terms of vibrations between Mi and Sol, which is again half the size of the octave between Sol and Do. And I put numbers here. You can say that the distance here is three and that is six and that is twelve. Or we've got a one, a two and a four.

And this is a doubling, and because there's a doubling, we can put octaves in here. So we can put an octave from Re to Mi, and an octave from Mi to Sol, and an octave from Sol to Do. And that is the pattern of life.

And what these intervals in these octaves represent is the food of life. So this is an octave writ very large, but even the smaller octaves, us human beings, the plants that grow in the garden, and so on, the bacteria that live in our bloodstream, and so on and so forth. They all conform to this model.

It's fundamental to the Ray of Creation and creation itself that three octaves naturally form within the ray. These three octaves are the basis of creation.

As can be seen, the three foods of all living things enter at the intervals in these three octaves. This pattern this is not just the pattern of man, but the pattern of all life. It's the pattern of the sun, the pattern of the moon, the pattern of the earth, the pattern of the galaxy. It's all the same. It all looks like this conceptually. All life except the Absolute eats three foods and has a finite lifetime.

The Absolute is different because the Absolute does not have a finite lifetime. That's the theory of the work.

## **Substances**

What I've done here is I've put seven different densities of matter up against the ray of creation. So it's a range of substances by density that corresponds to the notes of the ray of creation. And what we have here is the triple octave that goes from the moon through earth, through sun to the absolute. That's the triple octave there, and that octave gives rise to all the substances. And these are the substances described by Gurdjieff in *In Search of the Miraculous*. Hydrogen one all the way down.

Next we show the hydrogens derived from the triple octave, and finally, we can divide the hydrogens according to those beyond man's level, those that participate in man's psychology and those that are well understood by science.

And this needs to be understood. The world that we're talking about when we start to talk about hydrogens doesn't correspond to what science thinks at all. These are the hydrogens that we can't comprehend. They're beyond us. These are hydrogens that maybe we can comprehend because they're within our psychology.

And these are the hydrogens that are familiar to science. So we have all of this substance, all of it plasma, and all of it something that science doesn't acknowledge the existence of. Well, occasionally acknowledges bits of things existing in this space, but you know. Hydrogen forty eight, for instance, can be a nerve impulse. There's little bits of recognition, but almost nothing.

So these are atoms of different density that I drew on the left hand side here. Let's look at this. I mean, first of all, the reason that these are composed of many, many squares is that this is 96

squares. This is world ninety six. It's the world of the moon. And you stuff here is very dense and we would call it solid.

And then World 48, the natural substances of World 48 are actually liquid. And we would refer to them in the old terminology, the ancient terminology, earth, water, air and fire, we would refer to it as water. Gas we refer to as air, and plasma we refer to as fire.

Now, the thing to understand is if you add heat to anything that's solid, eventually you get to a point of transition. At that point of transition it becomes liquid. Right. And you don't need to add anything else for it to stay liquid. If it loses energy, then it reverts to becoming solid. But if it stays where it is, it stays liquid.

But if we keep on adding energy, We eventually get to the point where it evaporates another point of transition, and again it drops. And this can continue in the world, think of steam. Until if you keep on heating it up, it gets to a point where the actual molecules of whatever that substance is split up and become ions.

And we get the world of fire. And again, it stays in that world until, well, it gets to another point. And so this pattern is a consequence of laws of various levels. What is called plasma, we often simply call ionic matter or electricity. Objective science regards the activity of the sun as being electrical.

It thus aligns with the electric sun model. Curiously, while Earth, water and air have just one state, it turns out, according to our science, that plasma has three states. So we need to understand the three states of plasma. So again, we've got the same pattern.

This is called plasma in dark mode. If you see, for instance, a copper wire through which electricity is passing and it isn't giving out any obvious energy. then you've got dark mode plasma.

But if you keep on increasing the voltage across that wire, you get to a point where it'll start to glow And again, we get this collapse to a point where it'll stay glowing.

And if you add more and more and more and more, you get to a point, another point of transition. where it turns into it turns into white light. It turns into what you think of as the arc in an arc welding apparatus, for example. And again, that goes up to a certain level.

So we got dark mode plasma, we got glow mode plasma—flames are glow mode plasma—and arc modes, such as Arcwelding, or lightning, or the burst of lights from a supernova. Those are all World Three plasma. And we get the same step change which occurred before.

## **All 7 Substances**

So we can put it all together, which I've done here. put it all into one diagram. But I'm now looking at it in a different way because we in the way that I described it and the way that I explained it, we started from the bottom up. We started with Earth, you know, solid stuff and getting less dense and going more and more refined.

But the creation didn't happen in that way. It happened from the top down. And when, you know, and the creation occurred, there was. These points, these two points, the Sun Absolute and the Absolute, already existed.

But there was the creation of a potential that would make it possible for Suns and aggregated suns. the potential for an individual sun. In actual fact, there's a loop. The individual suns came first before the galaxies. And again, we get this.

We get this same pattern on the way down until we get solid things. Now everything in these first four categories, the absolute, the sun absolute, the galaxy and the sun, make up more than 99% of the universe. This stuff, the things that we understand because we live amongst it that's solid, makes up a vanishingly small part of the universe. It's true that it looks very big to us when we walk around our

house or go outside and see all of these cars and trees and whatever else you see when you walk out your front door. But it's a vanishingly small proportion of the universe.

And when Gurdjieff says we live in a bad area in the universe, he's kind of talking about that because we live on solid ground. We live on, we walk through World Ninety Six. Or psychology is a psychology of World 48. World twenty-four is beyond us, its essence.

You know, World Twelve is way beyond us.

So that's looking from the Absolute's perspective. So we now need to understand the flow through the universe.

## **The Flow**

So there we have our Ray of creation taking in both the Absolutes. And we have the universe from below here. This is like we're looking from where we are, and where we are is on the Earth. And the moon is, or the level of the moon is actually within the earth as well as spinning around the Earth and inside that is the holy firm. And the holy film exists at the centre of all of these bodies.

It allows the octave to complete to get to these bodies. It even exists at the centre of the Sun. But if we look at this, we're looking at one ray of creation. There are trillions of galaxies within those trillions of galaxies, there is at least hundreds of billions of stars, and possibly trillions of stars. And within those stars, we probably have, even if you say as an average five planets, you're looking at five times a trillion times a trillion in terms of the escalation that makes up the universe.

And we are one ray of creation in those uncountable numbers of rays of creation, but we're the one that we're interested in. The Absolute, the our endlessness, we can think of as the absolute cathode. And from the Absolute, positive charge flows from the absolute cathode down the ray. We get to all worlds, (Sun Absolute) which is the abode of the absolute, and therefore, in actual fact, is not any different in size, just different in refinement.

Then we get the world of glowing plasma, and we can think of that as a galaxy. And in the galaxies all we see is light, you know, it's arc mode plasma. Then the sun, the sun is to a certain extent glow mode. And then we got the world of the planets, which is between air and fire.

If you read Beelzebub's Tales, you will discover again and again and again he mentions the fact that the planets influence our atmosphere, they influence the air, they influence at this level. Then we have World 48, which is the level of the Earth, which is the level of the psychology of man.

And then we have World ninety six, the world of the moon, the worst world of all. And below that, we have the Absolute anode.

Negative charge flows from the absolute anode upwards. Okay. Now the problem with plasma for most people conceptually is that you're already thinking of gas as something that's really very free. And plasma is higher energy than that, so you think, well, maybe that's even more free.

But actually, there is form in plasma. And I remember it was a question that occurred to me something like fifteen years ago. The question, "Is there form in plasma?" And I never knew at the time because I couldn't find any research on it. But I figured there has to be form in plasma because if you have beings that are higher than human beings, beings that are, let's say, let's just call them angels or even if you like devils, but you have beings that are higher than man, then they must be made of plasma.

## **Double Layers**

So there must be form in plasma, but how does that form occur? Well, plasma happily forms double layers like this. So if you can't what we've got here is a negatively charged body, but you can think, oh, the Earth, right? And it's surrounded by a number of double layers, and this is what makes up the

what we call the magnetosphere. It's made of these. And then it's hard to know how many layers because I don't think anybody's been up there counting. But multiple, multiple layers. These layers stick together. And they maintain a kind of skin.

And incidentally, if you were actually thinking at a cellular level, you would discover that the way that stuff gets into and out of a cell is through negative charge or positive charge. So the spherical atmosphere of a body can be bounded by a double layer of plasma, or many double layers.

Double layers create boundaries for the magnetosphere of planets, they also provide the insulators for currents that flow between galaxies and suns, and planets and moons. So there are currents that are flowing. I gave the picture from one absolute to the other of a complete electrical flow, and that's happening throughout the universe. The flows wire the universe with ionic flows.

## **Birkeland Currents**

The evidence suggests that this flow is primarily a flow of atomic ions. Not a flow of electrons, it's a flow of atomic ions. And we'll see that in a minute, or we'll see a diagram of it. So that's a picture of the universe. And as you can see, all of these little small dots that you're talking about now are actually galactic clusters, you know. And there is just this web flowing through, and it looks very much like a neural network.

And this is what's called the Birkeland currents. But there it's a twisted pair of currents. Charged particles are ions are traveling down each of them. We think of them as wires, but these wires are sheathed by double layers. So there's a double layer going around each of these, and there's charged particles passing down through them. And, remarkably, in the centre, when they come together, you get a compressed central cylinder.

And that's very interesting. That's a view from beneath. They pass from galaxy to galaxy, from galaxy to sun, from sun to planet, and in some circumstances from planet to moon. The intertwined pairs contain a compressed central cylinder that can give rise to what we can call a plasmoid, but I'll tell you later what that's about.

First of all, you need to see this. This is that central part that I pointed out in the middle. This is the piece in the middle, and this is what it's made up of. It's made up of four concentric layers, and the layers themselves, the inside layer. is iron, silicon and magnesium. The next layer is carbon and sulphur. The next layer is hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen. The next layer is helium.

Now, if you've spotted the fact that this is the chemistry of life, then the point is that the chemistry of life is flowing in some way or other up and down these wires, but we don't know what the pattern is. Maybe messages are being passed using these atoms as messengers. We don't know. It's beyond our knowledge at this point in time. So there's the elements of life.

Now this central flow is superconductive. You can't, in normal circumstances within the Earth environment, you can't make ions move at huge speeds. Because, in order to do that, there needs to be almost no resistance. But these wires are superconductive. Which means no resistance. And so this stuff is moving at anywhere between fifty percent to ninety nine percent the speed of light.

And the reason we don't know the actual speed, we know it's superconductive, but we don't know the actual speed is because it's difficult to measure right now.

So we now get to the strange thing about iron and magnesium. And put our layers in place. We can call it the bloodstream of the universe or we could call it the Nervous system of the universe. It doesn't really matter. This is messages passing. So those are passing, but there's enough hydrogen, carbon, oxygen, hydrogen and sulphur in these places, probably. I mean, maybe it's accumulating in one way or another usefully, but there's enough in these places for cosmoses to do most of what's

needed. This is probably not just a blood supply. It's probably also a message supply, but messages that we just don't comprehend.

Silicon is the basis of the life of rock. There it is, the life of rock, the life of World Ninety Six, it's there. Aside from silicon, the dominant elements found in lava flows are iron and magnesium. That is, if you take out all of the gas and liquid, because there's a lot of water vapor and stuff like that trapped in the rocks. When you take out all the gaseous stuff, when you take out the silicon, mostly what we got left with is iron and magnesium.

Iron is the basis of hemoglobin. Magnesium is the basis of chlorophyll. These are the primary mechanisms of plant and animal life. These elements are served up to biological life through the soil by virtue of volcanic rock. And they're coming to us through the universe electrically.

## **Plasmoids**

Okay, this is the picture of a Z-pinch. That is when the compression of electrically conducting filaments or plasma streams by magnetic forces. come together to form a plasmoid. This is called a plasmoid. In a Z pinch the current is axial. That is, it's in the z direction of the coordinate system. So you think of the xy axis as cutting through it and the z axis as going along the axis of the whole thing.

So we can represent it like that. This is the plasmoid. These are the Birkeland currents. A Z-pinch forms and it starts to attract matter to itself. And that's how a star is born. It is born from a plasmoid. At least that's what the evidence seems to be suggesting. So this is overlaying the Birkeland currents.

We've got this is what we're looking at if we're looking down from the top, the compressed cylinders right in the middle.

Planets probably do not form this way. It's more likely that they are born from a sun.

So this seems to be the formation of a sun. And then galaxies form because of the aggregation of suns in the same area. They come together, via most likely electromagnetic attraction. It's been proven pretty much that gravity doesn't explain the way that galaxies move. So it must be electromagnetic.

## **Electric Sun**

Okay, so let's have an electric sun. This is the diagram. It's a diagram that was created by a Nobel Prize winner. whose name I can't bring to mind at the moment. Anyway, it doesn't really matter. Here's the Birkeland currents coming into the sun. There is obviously a magnetic field that travels around them because they are currents. Now that magnetic field, when it enters the Sun, is going to create eddy currents. which are circular loop currents like this.

So that's happening inside. And then out of the sun comes the main current, and that's what's called the solar wind. So when the Birkeland currents strengthen, the magnetic fields strengthen, and these secondary currents strengthen, and you get magnetic loops on the Sun. Which you can see, there's loads of pictures of those.

And the magnetic loops are what give rise sometimes to coronal mass ejections. In other words, You get this huge explosion of charged matter coming out of the Sun. It's not the main solar wind, it's an addition to the solar wind. That's the electric sun.

## **The Heliosphere**

We can talk about the electric heliosphere. This diagram actually was drawn before Voyager One and Two exited the solar system. So it's a little bit out of date. Best I could do. But you see, the sun is in a similar situation of having a kind of electrical atmosphere. And that electrical atmosphere is called the heliosphere. And it finishes at a certain point, and the point it finishes at is called the heliopause.

And Birkland currents appear to come into and out of the sun through this atmosphere.

That's the Kuiper belt, which is within the heliosphere, and the hypothesized Oort cloud, which is outside the heliosphere. And there is a plane of the ecliptic where most of the stuff gathers. But this becomes a whole sphere. It's not just a flat plate or anything.

So the stream of ions flowing from the sun, the solar wind, becomes increasingly negatively charged as it moves towards the heliosphere. And the heliopause actually has a temperature of thirty thousand to fifty thousand degrees C. which is far hotter than the surface of the Sun. But it is dispersed. So when the satellites went through it, they didn't melt. And it wasn't such a long period of time going through it that they would that they were even damaged in any way. But it is far hotter than the surface of the Sun.

The surface of the Sun is relatively cold compared to the surface of the heliosphere. Then ultimately, this gets to a point where it meets whatever else is out there, becomes fully negatively charged and it flows back to the sun. The flow of current within the plane of the ecliptic is positively charged, it negatively charged on the way back.

The Oort Cloud theoretical asteroids and comets. They try to find explanations to where the comets come from that they didn't see before. And that's why they hypothesized the oort cloud. But it's really theory, it's not real fact. So the birth of a sun or planet, has that happened?

Well aside from being formed by a plasma, you have this situation. That if enough current goes into a spherical object like a star, eventually the star will fracture And the reason for this, it's a simple electrical reason, is that two balls of the same amount of material can carry a greater amount of charge than a single ball of the same mass. So eventually, if it gets charged up, it's almost like an amoeba giving birth, maybe, or possibly a bit more like a hydra giving birth, but it's almost like Something biological happening.

A new star is born, and this has been noticed in the terms of supernovas. or novas, you normally see two stars where previously there was one, and both of them are smaller than the original. And so basically, the theory would be the electrical charge of the sun rises to such an extent that the plasma double layer on its surface explodes in a very brief arc mode flash, spreading plasma in all directions.

The new Sun or Planet forms by virtue of a simple electromagnetic factor. Two spheres of a smaller size with roughly the same volume as the original sphere can carry more charge per cubic volume. And that goes on for a long time because they don't supernova suddenly again, soon after. And this can happen at any level from supergiant suns down to actual planets.

This is probably how our moon was formed. We don't know. We know that the moon is in one way or another a child of the earth because the rocks match. But we don't really know how it was formed. It wasn't captured as it passed by. That theory is broken. It was broken by moon rocks.

## **The Planets**

Here are the planets of the solar system. Notice anything strange? Well, we do if we start taking the stats. Look at the sun. It's axial tilt. is seven or eight degrees. Mercury, not at all. Venus, two point six. The Earth, twenty three, Mars, twenty five, Saturn, twenty six, Neptune, twenty eight, Jupiter, three. And Uranus, which is just nobody knows how to have something weird happened with Uranus, it's actually 82. It's almost pointing its nose at us.

The strange thing here is this looks like two solar systems put together. It looks like the Earth and Mars and Neptune and Saturn. were originally all one kind of solar system, and in some way or other it collided with this one which has Jupiter and Venus and Mercury in it, and who knows where Uranus came from. So that's a strange thing.

And what's been proven by exoplanet and the the studying of exoplanets by various satellites, is that this solar system that we have isn't like any other that they've come across. In most solar systems, the big gas giants are actually closer to the Sun than the smaller planets. But without ours, it's different. The smaller planets are inside. And nobody has a good explanation of why that is. So the solar system is weird.

Looks like two solar systems got shuffled together, and that Saturn was probably the original sun of the part that had Earth.

## **Lunar Craters**

Those lunar craters, look at them all. There's loads of them. Look at them. There's just like one after another after another after another after another. Why are they circular? So in 1969, Brian J. Ford published a paper dealing with his laboratory work. He'd used high voltage apparatus to pass sparks through a vacuum onto various substances like cement, powder, graphite, to see if they could replicate specific features of the moon. Paper was published, Spaceflight magazine, in nineteen sixty five.

He found that a high tension spark will naturally carve out a circular crater. Even if the spark hits the surface at an angle, the resulting crater was almost always a perfect circle. Now, if this is how these craters were formed, it solves what's known as the obliquity problem of the alternative theory, that it was by impacts.

Because if impacts occur then you wouldn't get circular craters. You you'd get oval craters. And you would see it was obviously that that it even, after a period of time it would just be obvious. The moon should be covered with oval craters if it all happened through the collision with various rocks of various sizes, but it isn't. The opposite is true.

He observed that electrical discharge often let a small mound in the middle of the crater and that's remarkably similar to the central peak seen in lunar craters like Copernicus and Tycho. His experiments managed to replicate the slumping or terraced appearance of crater walls. which he argued was caused by the way the electrical arc machined material.

And the thing is all electromagnetic effects scale, if you can do it in small in a laboratory, you can do it in much larger. Tesla demonstrated that in various ways, in actual fact, but it just scales and it seems to scale to a planetary level. Something was hitting the moon with lightning a lot of times, sometime in the past.

Of course, his findings are ignored by the scientific community. That's what you get for being right.

## **How are mountains created?**

It's a good question. The Standard Geology Creed claims that mountain building is solely the results of tectonic plates of millions of years of gradual erosion of wind, water, and plants. Yet there's no physical evidence of this. The theory of Plasma orogeny asserts that mountains were built by massive plasma tornadoes, probably in a distant era, a while ago. Earth's topography shares striking similarities with the atmospheric patterns seen on Jupiter, where plasma storms are currently taking place as I speak. The fractal pattern and figure eight configurations in Jupiter's clouds parallel specific mountain formations on Earth. So mountains may be the residue of electrical circuitry within the solar system, interacting with the planet's surface. Flatirons, that is triangular, fin-like mountain structures, are the physical remains of sonic shockwaves. So the argument is that the geometric precision of these formations, including tetrahedral shapes, cannot be explained by random erosion, and it can't. Because erosion creates round edges, it doesn't create sharp geometric angles. And I mean, nobody has ever seemed to have questioned this until I came across this video I watched. The videos down, link is down at the bottom. I didn't. I'd never questioned it because I'd never thought about it. Certain spiral rock formations are petrified tornadoes where charged dust was instantly deposited. And held

in place by powerful electric forces. This process is driven by dusty plasma. Particles carrying electric charge and supersonic winds move these particles at incredible speeds. So the particles adhere to the ground electrostatically, building massive landforms in a very short period of time. So perhaps the Earth should be viewed as a sterical capacitor because actually it is. In this model, the electric field shapes the weather today and in the distant past shapes the land itself by viewing Earth as part of a larger web. of electrical circuits spanning the universe, we can finally explain high energy anomalies that the standard model cannot, such as the Grand Canyon. We should go on to next. But before we go on to the Grand Canyon, let me just point out that the um the collective might of the computer industry has failed to be able to predict the weather more than about a day and a half in advance. And that's because they're using the wrong model. They need an electric model. But they aren't using electric model. They're just using neural networks to try and in some way or other repeat patterns. So They're trying to make what happened today the same as the pattern that happened before. They should look to, but they're not going to, but they should look to the idea of the weather being determined by electrical forces. Because plasma dominates our atmosphere. Oh, no, that didn't work.

## **Those Pesky canyons**

This is a picture of the Grand Canyon. As you can see, that wasn't created by a river. Let's go into it. The formation of a grand canyon is impossible to explain using orthodox geological ideas. It's actually, in my opinion, funny. The river did it is the standard explanation, but it's not credible.

These are the reasons why the river didn't do it. Standard stratigraphic evidence like the Muddy Creek formation at the canyon's mouth suggests the Colorado River only reached the Gulf of California about five to six million years ago. Only a little time for vast erosion to occur.

Geologists estimate that the canyon is actually seventy million years old, but the river is only five to six million years old. That's just a huge mismatch and obviously wrong.

The Grand Canyon cuts directly through the Kaibab Plateau, which is thousands of feet higher than the land to the east, from whence the river flows. So in order to cut this canyon, it had to flow uphill. Never seen water do that.

To solve the uphill problem, some geologists proposed that a massive lake Hoppi formed behind the Kaibab Plateau and eventually breached it like a failing dam, carving the canyon rapidly. But a large lake, large enough to carve the carved the Grand Canyon would leave behind massive, unmistakable lake bed deposits, fine silts and freshwater fossils.

While some deposits exist, they're nowhere near the scale required for a lake of that magnitude. Absolutely nowhere near. Thousands of orders of magnitude wrong.

In several locations, such as the Matakamiba pole, massive layers of sedimentary rock are bent at sharp ninety degree angles without breaking. Ever seen a river bend at a ninety degree angle? Don't think so.

According to standard models, these layers were deposited over hundreds of millions of years and had hardened into solid rock long before the plateau was uplifted. But solid brittle rock should shatter when bent. So that's not a good theory, is it?

The Grand Canyon features one of the most famous gaps in the geological record where Five hundred million year old rock sits directly on top of one point seven billion year old rock. Over one point two billion years of rock is, well, missing. If a river spent millions of years carving a canyon a mile deep, which was a hundred and twenty seventy seven miles long, the missing rock, thousands of cubic miles of debris, should be sitting in a massive delta at the river's mouth, and there's no sign of it whatsoever.

The Colorado River Delta in the Gulf of California is significant but does not contain nearly enough sediment to account for the total volume of the canyon, especially if erosion has been happening for tens of millions of years.

So the Grand Canyon was created by interplanetary lightning, just as the largest canyon we know of in the solar system, Vallas Manares, on Mars was also formed by interplanetary lightning, massive lightning bolts. If the Grand Canyon is difficult to explain, nobody can explain it using their theories. Dallas Marinaris is far more difficult because look at it.

It's about a third the length of the face of Mars. Look at it. And there's no water on Mars. So how did that happen? And they have no explanation for that. You know, it's one of those things not talked about much.

## **Earthquakes and the sun.**

There's a piling up some evidence here. Solar cycle periodicity. Some studies have identified an eleven year periodic earthquake frequency that aligns with the solar cycle, that's a sunspot cycle. Historical data from 1600 to 2010 suggests that large earthquakes often occur shortly after solar maxima.

Proton density in solar wind, high speed solar wind and increases in proton density have been statistically linked to global seismic activity again. One study using machine learning found that proton density could help anticipate earthquake events with significant accuracy.

Geomagnetic storms. Research has shown that major earthquakes, that's on the Richter scale greater than seven, may increase in probability by more than two times during or shortly after geomagnetic storms.

Solar flares, analysis of X class solar flares indicates an increase in seismic activity. Up to 38% within 10 days of the flare, particularly in regions near the subsolar point where the sun's radiation is most direct.

Underground lightning. One theorist suggests, and I think this is probably correct, that earthquakes are the result of underground lightning or electric discharge, sort of thunderstorms underground. So it's far more complicated than the Sun has some extra activity and earthquakes occur. There seems to be a whole web of things happening on earth that may or may not be provoked.

These things can be the trigger or partially the trigger, but they aren't the absolute cause. They're just a factor in the causing of it. There again, here we have the current, the electric current from the Sun affecting the Earth.

## **Ball lightning.**

This is just a plasma phenomenon, and it's worth mentioning. It has the following characteristics. Appearance, usually spherical or pear-shaped, raising from the size of a golf ball to a meter in diameter, most commonly the size of a grapefruit.

Colours reported as white, yellow, orange, or red, though blue and green varyings exist.

Duration, under light standard lightning, which lasts milliseconds. Ball lightning persists from one to sixty seconds. I don't think sixty seconds is the record either.

At one point in time ball lightning was mentioned by various people, but the meteorologists of the world just rejected it. And then one day, one of them was traveling an aircraft. And ball lightning came through the body of the aircraft and just drifted down the aisle, and he saw it with his own eyes. It passed him and went out the tail of the airplane. And after that, then ball lightning was admitted to exist. You see, you really need something to happen to a meteorologist for a fact to be established.

It often drifts horizontally at a few metres per second. Seemingly independent of the wind, it can bounce along the ground or navigate around obstacles.

Entry into structures, one of its most baffling traits is the ability to pass through closed glass windows or the body of an airplane. or enter buildings through chimneys and narrow cracks without leaving any heat damage leaves no heat damage

Dissipation. It ends either by winking out silently or by exploding violently. You basically want the first not the second. with a loud bang, sometimes leaving a sulphurous or ozone like smell.

And then if anybody like me has been to the west of Texas. And stopped, I think it's about 10 miles outside from Marfa at the side of the road. There's a viewing point. You can stop there in the evening and you can view what's called the Marfa Light. And what you're looking at is you're looking at open fields, some woodlands, but there's nothing there. And at night, at certain nights, you just see lights. It looked, you think you're seeing motorcycle lights. Sometimes you think you're seeing car lights. You can't work out what you're looking at. What you're looking at is ball lightning. It's a place where it happens.

## **The Kordalewski Clouds**

This is where things get a little bit strange. I only came across this recently, so bear with me. In 1956, 1961, a Polish astronomer Kordalewski repeatedly observed what came to be called the Kordalevsky clouds from the Tatra mountains. In 1961, he succeeded in photographing bright patches at the L5 Lagrange point.

That's that one here in the picture. For over fifty years, their existence was debated and usually denied. That's what normally happens to things that people can't explain.

In twenty eighteen, a team of Hungarian researchers confirmed the existence of the cloud at L5 using imaging polarimetry. This technique detects how light is polarized as it bounces off dust grey. In 2022, 2022, the same team confirmed the other cloud at L4. So it confirms two of these clouds.

These are two massive clouds of dusty plasma located at the Lagrange points. Those are the points which are gravity neutral. There are points between the Earth and the Moon, which are gravity neutral. You will not get pulled to Earth. If you happen to be sitting in a spacecraft there, and you're stationary. You will not be pulled to Earth, and you will not be pulled to the Moon. You'll stay roughly where you are.

But these clouds are nine times the size of Earth. In a new science book I happened to read, Robert Temple argues they're not just dust, but complex, self-organizing personal systems, which I think is probably the case as well. In other words, they may be living beings.

Dusty plasma, plasma containing solid particles, may have the capacity for computation. with dust grains acting like bits in a computer or neurons in the neural network. In other words, there's enough form there for people to speculate that this is something living. We don't have any idea. No one's got an explanation for these clouds.

There are five Lagrange points, and there are two of these. sitting in point four and point five.

## **Food for the moon**

This is a picture of the Earth. And we've got the solar wind coming, it's hitting the magnetosphere. And there's something that's called a bow shock that sends the solar wind off in various directions. But some of it comes in. And this is what we would call the Birkland currents coming into the planet Earth. This is our magnetic equator, and this is a plasma sheet that exists within the magnetosphere all the time. You see it's like a huge tongue.

And it stretches twice the distance of the moon. So the moon. For a period of time during the month, comes into this plasma sheet. And that's how the Earth feeds the moon.

When animals and humans die, they give up hydrogen ninety-six, immune system energy, hydrogen forty-eight, mechanical parts of the centres, and hydrogen twenty-four. Lower emotions and moving centers, some of it, if not all of it. This is distinct from any Kesdjan formation.

This is something that's to do with the physical body, not to do with the question body. It is a splitting into three that happens at death, and the three parts are the Kesdjan body, the body of the soul, and this, the plasma remnants of the human being.

This lowest soul is negatively charged, so it rises to the ionosphere. It rises because there's a two hundred thousand voltage potential difference between the Earth's surface and the ionosphere. So anything that's negatively charged rises up. So the Kesdjan body rises up there as well, which Gurdjieff actually states in the Tales. He doesn't talk about this.

So the Kesdjan body remains in the ionosphere. Well, it may die or it may reincarnate. If it dies, it provides hydrogens for the moon anyway, because they will get pulled along into that plasma tongue. From the ionosphere, hydrogens move into the plasma sheet that stretches out within the Earth's magnetosphere away from the Sun.

Five to six days of the month, the moon enters the Earth's magnetosphere and then leaves it. At that time, the plasma sheets play across both sides of the surface of the moon. That point, Hydrogen twenty four, forty-eight, and ninety-six become part of the moon.

A few things to say. The moon shots never went to the moon when there was a full moon. They kept themselves away, because they knew that electrical effects occurred when the moon went into the full moon, those five days of the full moon phase.

And a Japanese satellite measured it, and there's a huge potential difference between the front of the moon and the back of the moon at that time. So the moon is acting, as Gurdjieff says in *In Search of the Miraculous*, like a magnet, and it's pulling in those remnants of the physical body of human beings and animals. Or molluscs, even. So, this allows us to speculate about plasma beings.

### **Three Rays**

I just went through a description. I could have couched it entirely instead of talking about hydrogens. We could have just talked about plasma.

There must inevitably be a side octave of the side octave from the sun.

An evolutionary cosmos Enneagram would require this.

So here we have the ray of creation. Here we have the side octave from the Sun, and here we have what we can call the second lateral octave.

There is an interval here between the Earth and the planets, and this is filled by organic life on Earth, but there's an interval here. between minerals and invertebrates, which are filled by plants. And this also must be filled.

And this is filled by a second lateral octave that has its Do in the Sol of the first lateral octave. And the Do, in my opinion, is Sathaniel, or what we would call Satan. These are potentially plasma beings. There are, if you like. Spiritual beings associated with metals and minerals, dwarves, you know, and with plants, they get fairies or elves or whatever. Even with water nymphs, you get invertebrates, you get various gods and invertebrates and so on. This seems to be what's happening in the second lateral octave.

Again, this is theory, but seems that way. Sathaniel is a lord of this world, the fallen angel, who is representative of the moon on earth. All of these are going to the moon anyway, these vertebrates and invertebrates and well, the plants feed these, but they're going to the moon anyway.

And then there's man. And if man doesn't actually manage to develop himself beyond the level of an animal, that is, if he's completely formatory, World 96 Then he belongs to Sathaniel as well, and he can go and feed the moon. Sathaniel is called the cloven-hoofed, thwarter of man, because he is the Lord of all the cloven hoof, the animals of the earth. But his role can be to tempt man into this sphere, and man can just go and feed the moon. From the sun, you get the idea of prophets and teachers coming down to give man a hand.

From up below, you get Sathaniel coming up to try and, let's say, torpedo our efforts. Just as prophets and teachers descend to interact with man, Sathaniel rises above to provide an obstacle to man's evolution. All the elemental plasma beings that correspond to the life forms and aspects of nature belong to the third octave.

It's alive with things that are all alive.

## Q&A

Speaker 2: First of all, thank you for a completely mind-blowing presentation. I'm not even sure I can speak. In fact, maybe I'm a madman. But, here's my question—if you go back one slide, to the one with Sataniel. Can we look at that while we talk, or is that not possible?

Okay. So, here we see Man sitting at the Law in the Note Law inside his side octave. It's really hard not to sense some sort of correspondence between the Z-pinch you described—the way a star is born and matter is created from energy—and the formation of the Kesdjan body, which Gurdjieff describes as adding salt to water until something crystallizes. Once we generate enough of a certain kind of energy, it begins to crystallize out. That Z-pinch made me think of that, where this collision of huge electromagnetic forces interacts in such a way that form eventuates from it. I don't know if you think there's an analogy there, but that's what came to me.

This whole presentation breathes even more life into "as above, so below." If I understood correctly—and I certainly don't think I fully did—nothing happens until there's a collision between positive and negative forces. Unless two forces are present, nothing happens. An entity may exist for a while, but it's an inert state until these forces collide. This gives a cosmic perspective to the struggle between "yes" and "no," and it invites me to see inner and external conflict in a whole new way as an absolutely necessary process for new energies to emerge. I just wondered if you have any thoughts about that.

Speaker 1: I think you're right. It's difficult—I can introduce the details that complicate it. We are talking about the birth of a new cosmos in one way or another. We, as we are, and all biological life down to a certain level, has a "Keschapmartnian" character: two sexes have to come together. It doesn't have the cellular-division capability that other "sons" have. So that distinction has to be brought into the theory.

We also have two things to consider: descending octaves and ascending octaves. When talking about a Kesdjan body, the theory is that nobody has one properly crystallized except certain sainted people in Tibet or Nepal. But we have it in embryo—that's a consideration of an ascending octave. So we have to know what the seed for that ascension is. We talked about that at the Tales meeting yesterday to some degree.

When I put this together, I decided it was time to tell as much of the whole story because I kept getting new material about the Electric Universe, and it all fell in line. But I realized I could either tell

the cosmological story or the biological story. If you try to tell both, there are too many things to address. My decision was to try the biological story separately.

But we have to include the idea of plasma beings—perhaps the most important idea in all of this. We can take the theories of objective science proposed by Gurdjieff and match them against observations from the Electric Universe theory. We can definitely postulate plasma beings. That was the place to end here.

There's another thing: the destruction of geology. Geology is obviously wrong in many places. Biology has suffered terribly from Darwin's theory of evolution being used to prove everything, when it's only one of six possible methods for creating new species. They've damaged biology, but geologists have made a bigger mess of geology.

The experiments demonstrating that moon craters are electrical phenomena could also demonstrate all these other things because electromagnetism scales—you can test it at a laboratory level. Other geological theories can't be scaled. They just create theories off the top of their head, like "the river did it." Anyone who's looked at a river like the Nile, flowing for millennia, knows it hasn't cut huge canyons. It's obvious stupidity.

Speaker 2: That's amazing. One quick follow-up, then I'll relinquish the floor. Based on this chart, where we sit at the Law, it seems we have to be pulled both upwards and downwards simultaneously; otherwise, nothing could happen. There would be no motive force. So that tension between the angel and the animal in our nature is the point of interest. It's at that intersection that new energy can be created.

Speaker 1: Yes, and this is the Harnel-Aoot. This is the point in the enneagram where results either come from inside (man evolves) or from outside (Sophaniel), or from both directions, in which case it's a struggle between the prophets and teachers and Sataniel as to who gets the upper hand. I like this diagram; it's my favorite. I'll stop sharing now.

Speaker 3: This was really amazing. I look forward to hearing more about the Kordylewski Clouds. I don't remember hearing about those before—something about dusty plasma and maybe living beings there. I'm not sure I heard correctly that they stop things, like space vehicles, in their progress. It reminded me of when they had to stop in Beelzebub's Tales to not pass through certain levels.

Also, I'm amazed by the idea of living forms in plasma—not just angels and Sataniel, which we've discussed as plasma forms—but did you also say we are alive because we are made of ions? And that the Absolute and the Sun Absolute are ionic?

Speaker 1: They are ionic, yes. We can't talk about the higher levels because we can't go there and examine them. But we can talk about the lower levels. The general story has been that our bodies are energized by the combustion of sugar with oxygen, but that's not true. The body is energized by ATP (adenosine triphosphate), an extremely negatively charged ion within our cells. Everything the cell does is carried out by ATP. It's the "God molecule." We are ionic in that sense. Without ATP being created within us—and its failure leads to what we call death—we wouldn't function. The nervous system is entirely electric. Many processes, even in the immune system, are fundamentally electric.

Speaker 3: Well, you see, I've drawn you into the biological as well as the cosmological. How about the Theomertmalogos and the Omnipresent-Okidanokh in regard to this idea of plasma? Is it all about plasma that makes us alive?

Speaker 1: That would be the other presentation. Theomertmalogos is created as a substance issuing from the Sun Absolute, with various energies corresponding to the hydrogens discussed. We can explore its behavior in Djartklom when it splits into three by looking at the gestation of an embryo. Life starts as a single cell, but soon there are three parts. I could do all that—you're causing me to make notes for the next presentation.

Speaker 3: Exactly.

Speaker 2: I've got one more question, but I'll wait. Does anyone else have a question?

Speaker 4: Robin, I really appreciated that you started with Feynman. For me, Feynman sits atop what is accepted as science; we get the Manhattan Project from that, so it's real enough. I was interested in these Birkeland currents. When I went through electrical engineering school, I never heard of such a thing. Is there anything measurable? You talked about how the sun is formed related to these currents. Is that just theory, or is there a way to measure and detect them?

Speaker 1: Birkeland currents were established in the late 1800s by Kristian Birkeland to explain the Northern Lights. He concluded they were electrical. Since then, there's been no lack of measurement. Satellites measure at various levels. We know, for instance, the ionosphere has a 200,000-volt potential difference to Earth. There's a lot of measurable data.

More research is needed. For example, the SAFIRE project is demonstrating atomic transmutation in an electrical environment. But most government research funding follows the academic path, and academics don't want to study this because it's against their dogma. Hannes Alfvén, who proposed the electric sun model, won a Nobel Prize, but nobody followed up because funding wasn't available. It's real, but it's dismissed.

Speaker 5: Excellent talk. Thank you. A couple of thoughts: Have you heard of Eric P. Dollard? He has a website and has done extensive electrical research based on Tesla, Steinmetz, etc. He claims to have created a galaxy in a tube experiment that continued for a few seconds. He talks about longitudinal waves (instantaneous) versus transverse waves, suggesting that light from stars might be longitudinal, turning into transverse waves in our atmosphere. This relates to Gurdjieff's ideas about rays and emanations. Scientists don't know the difference between rays and emanations. Also, I wonder if electrical phenomena, like lightning hitting the Grand Canyon, leave traces of their origin.

Speaker 1: I don't think we have enough detail. The only possible carrier of a large charge is another planet or moon. Something came very close and dug out the canyon; the dust went into space. Martian meteorites likely came from Valles Marineris. Our model of the universe, based on Einsteinian physics, is wrong, but nobody's sure what's right. Even at the photon level, Feynman says a photon doesn't weigh anything, but then how does it have momentum? There are fundamental problems. I'll look into Eric P. Dollard.

Speaker 5: He proves many things. Interestingly, Steinmetz refuted Einstein's theory of relativity. Einstein was hired to create a diversion from this kind of science. This might be why Gurdjieff took such care with publishing his work—to ensure the Law of Seven and laws of vibration were communicated correctly.

Speaker 1: Thank you. I shall investigate. If there's enough material, maybe I'll do a separate presentation. We need to properly understand what's described in the "arch-preposterous" and "arch-absurd." Anyone else?

Speaker 2: I was looking up Eric P. Dollard and found that he was part of a technological commune in San Francisco in the seventies and could repeatedly produce stable ball lightning using high-voltage plasmas. So he is relevant.

Speaker 1: That is interesting. Anyone who gets a chance should look into it.

Speaker 4: Robin, something else you said about the moon's round craters was interesting. I'm aware of round craters on Earth, like in Arizona. If they were formed by meteorites, why would they be round?

Speaker 1: There are asteroid impacts on Earth, like the Gulf of Mexico. The problem with Earth and the moon is that biology obscures evidence—things grow over them. The Tunguska impact wasn't a

round crater; it came in at an angle. A circular impact would require a single, very quick discharge, or the Earth stopped moving, which is unlikely. I'll look into the Arizona crater.

There's a lot of willful suppression of information. For example, one of Jupiter's moons is said to have the largest volcano in the solar system, but it's not a volcano—it's an electrical structure. They don't want to admit that.

Speaker 6: I wonder why we cannot observe these processes. Is our time span too short to see a crater being created? Or are some phenomena imperceptible to us? Maybe this relates to what Gurdjieff describes: that the perceptive organs of man have degenerated over generations.

Speaker 1: That's another conversation. Biologically, they aren't degenerated; psychologically, they are. The problem for science is the criterion for truth. Six hundred years ago, the Bible was truth; now it's what scientists dream up. No one doubted angels then; now you're considered wacky. Objective science depends on personal verification. If you see an angel, my disbelief is irrelevant to your experience.

Speaker 6: Stephen saw one, at least.























































































