Chapter 17

Cosmic Biological Drive

There are many methods to apply energy to give motion to a body on the surface of solids, or to one immersed in semi-solids; however, a serpent which has no appendages needs a different application of force than do those that utilize appendages for propulsion. The oldest description of how a serpent moves across a surface consists of describing how it pushes and pulls inself first one end and then the other to transfer itself by squirming "steps" across a smooth surface either hard or sandy. Next it was said that a serpent moves itself by pushing with its sharp edged, crescent shaped bottom scales against objects it slides over to move forward. Now after years of various observations, it is said that a serpent pushes itself with a bump that forms on its tublar body, which bump moves the serpent forward by pushing against whatever projections are in its path. All of these are incomplete observations. The only time a serpent has to resort to push and pull squirm is when it is on a smooth surface such as a roadway. Concerning the push with sharp-edged scales, many serpents do not have this mechanical hinge in which the sharp edge is a scraper to keep dirt from entering the hinged joint. The serpents that do not have these open crescent-shaped bottom scales, have a smooth bottom. The crescent-shaped scales are

enclosed in a common flexible skin, the scale edges are covered and the hinge consists of a soft, flexible membrane between the scales. Concerning the bump that forms as a pusher and which is the latest analysis of serpent propulsion, it is true—but incomplete. That bump is much more than a physical projection. It is an anchor that the serpent moves across in a manner of how a boat in shallow water is pushed by a pole that anchors to the bottom of a shallow lake or stream.

I kept a gopher snake for a period of two years. A gopher snake is a constrictor, a variety of the non-poisonous king snakes. I am well qualified to suggest easy methods of convincing one's self that a serpent is much more than appears to the senses and that the internal forces are a marvel of internal magnetism. Take a friendly serpent to the middle of a vacant street or road. To escape from there the serpent has to push-pull itself in a slow, laborious, and squirming manner. Then for a second attempt, place sticks or boards in its path at intervals of about ½ the serpent's length to make an uneven path to the side of the smooth roadway. That nearly helpless serpent becomes a marvel of travel with these bumpy aids. The photograph (Fig. 22) shows my pet traversing a plastic tube. It had to form body marcels to push and pull itself through the tube to reach the end and there get an anchor for internal forces to act upon. The serpent does not propel itself by pushing with the bump, but rather the bump remains against the end of the tube, and the serpent moves its body through, over or across the bump it has formed. The easiest way to describe this propulsion is to observe the serpent swallowing a rodent. The act of swallowing is a traveling bump that pushes the food toward its destination. Where the swallowing consists of the esophagus as a tube pushing the food with a 360° influence, the bump for propulsion is formed mostly in the lower half of the serpent tube, i.e., in the area of the crescent scales that cover the bottom of the serpent. A traveling serpent can cause several bumps at one time. As soon as the body senses an uneven projection, a bump forms on the serpent bottom and, as if by magic, the serpent moves across the stationary bump or bumps.

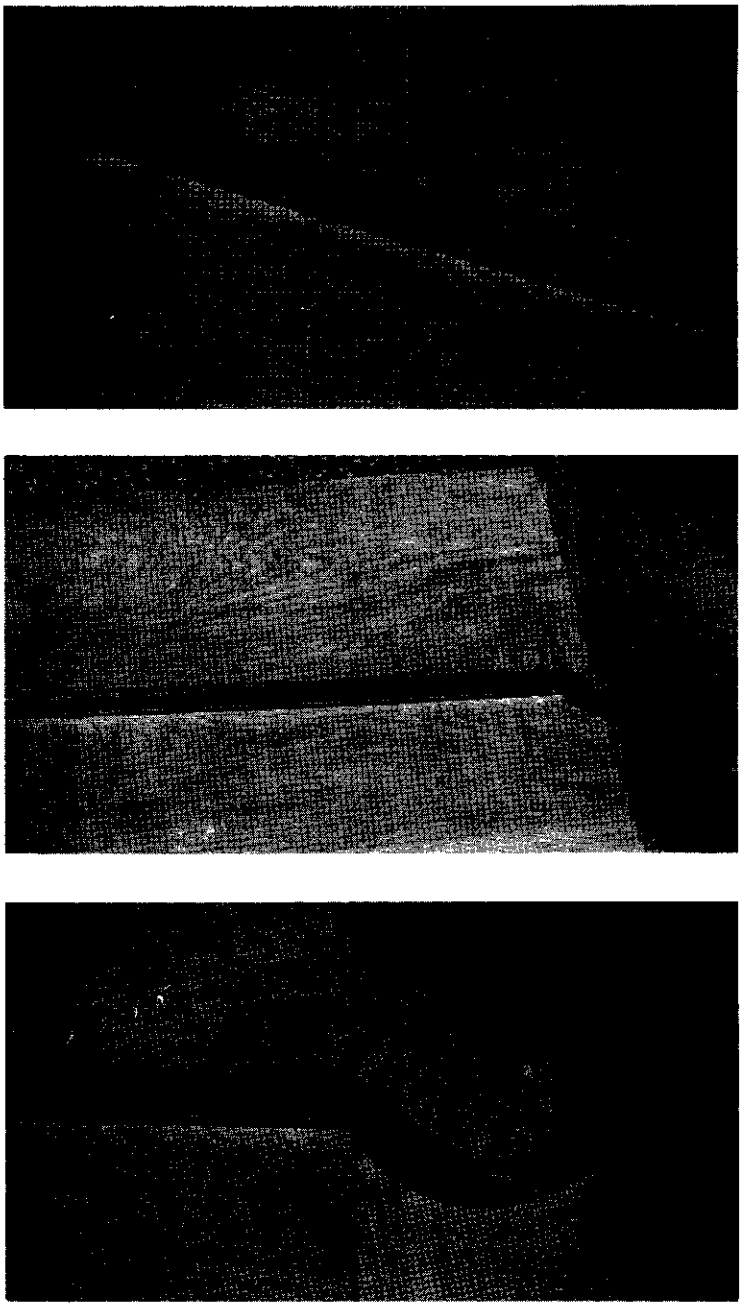

Fig. 22, SERPENT IN TUBE AND OUT OF TUBE

If you want a pleasant surprise, hold a serpent in the air by its middle and then encourage it to escape backwards. This can be done by letting its tail touch an object that it may escape toward. The bump that ordinarily propels the serpent forward, can suddenly switch to be at the opposite edge of your hand, and the serpent is efficiently propelled backward (Fig. 23). The bump is hard to see as it blends with the external surface. It can, however, be very definitely felt by hand as a vital and powerful bio-electric implement.

Electrical energy in man-made devices is now applied by several means that convert energy into mechanical push. A transformer by inductance, manipulates energy pressures; a capacitor in isolation, transfers energy information and charge, and/or squelches by absorption; electro-mechanical devices transfer energy power to be mechanical power. An early electric auto engine starter which replaced the crank, was activated by a floor switch. Now a turn of the key supplies energy to a solenoid which, as a mechanical tube and plunger, compresses to pull the switch on. The tubular serpent appears to use this principle to move across the anchor (bump). This of course calls for accumulators of electrical energy and diodes to guide flow, but remember, the serpents moved about forcefully long before civilization built electrical devices such as solenoids and electromagnets. Biological electricity is one and the same electricity that man uses in his devices, but at a higher state of that force.

Positive electricity and magnetism can be divided into contrasting states of current flow and polarity influence. Negative electricity, when investigated fully, will no doubt be seen to be the other side of Nature's pulse and flow. The study and application of magnetostrocity is that of tensions and strains. Ferromagnetic nickel shrinks when placed in a strong magnetic field called, "charging a magnet." Ferromagnetic iron and cobalt expand but at different rates when placed in a strong magnetic field. Though this manipulation is called charging a permanent magnet, it is actually that of electrically creating internal tensions and strains that result in an outer field as

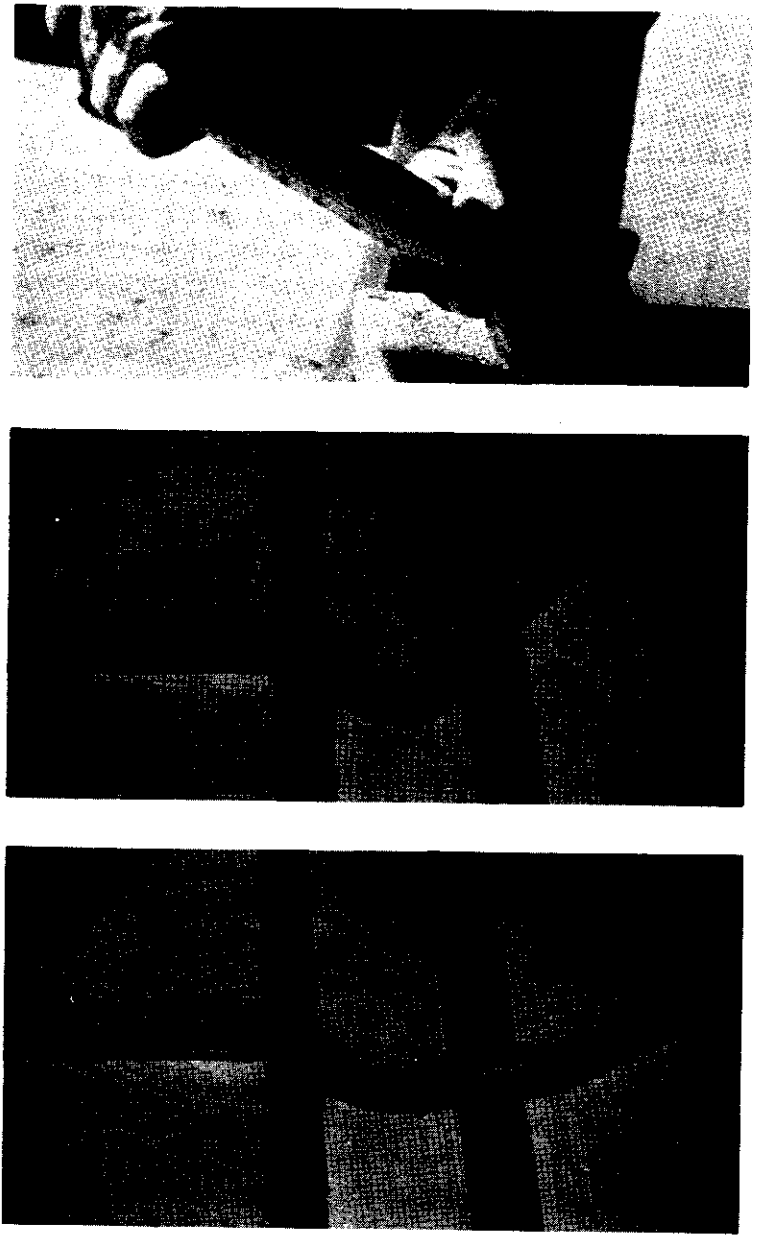

Fig. 23, SERPENT ON SLATS WITH BUMP FOR GOING AHEAD AND BUMP IN HAND FOR BACKUP

active as is the atom which is coupled into Electromagnetic Light. As the magnet is of molecular structure, it is more physical than the atom. It is a miniature copy of distortion or unbalance within Light balance and therefore a reactor within it. If the tensions are released by heat, reverse "charge" or by violent beating, the field leaves relative to tension reduction. Biological piezoelectric power is that of changing tensions and strains. It is also living power that can be mild and gentle or strong and quick, depending on the intensity of tensions and strains and the arrangement of tissues used. The electric catfish, for instance, has a wrap of rhomboidal cells of a fine gelatinous substance immediately beneath its skin. This tissue can produce up to 450 volts of electrical tension and sufficient current to stun even a man.

The serpent's back and sides are a network of elliptical cells. These cells have a fatty acid inner lining and when the serpent is urgently moving and using many internal bumps, these elliptical cells are stretching and shrinking in negative, piezoelectric frenzy. The catfish's shocking organ is one style among many. The others use a series of cellular tissue tensions and strains to activate shock. Surely the catfish likewise tenses its jelly to create living magnetism and an energy tap. A serpent though, instead of producing shock, uses its elliptical cells to power an internal inbalance, which at any spot on its tube becomes a wonder of electrical propulsion without appendages.

Myofibril, the functional unit of a vertebrate skeletal muscle fiber, is a bundle of telescoping or interpenetrating arrays of thin and thick filaments. This telescoping in and out lengthens and shrinks the muscle. In the serpent this appears to be a continuous one-way process which can switch from go or backup anywhere on the tubelike body.

My serpent decided to eat profusely during its first year of captivity. He was continually strong and active and changed his outer skin covering several times. During the second year the intake of food was meager with up to 4-month intervals between meals. At no time though was there a loss of power when needed, whether or not he was hibernating. Though food

and its Life forces of upgraded Earth polarity are essential to good health, there are many instances where this intake does not apply to biological power. For instance, the tiny humming bird without intake of food can fly great distances, using a tremendous amount of power to beat the wings, with insignificant weight loss to its tiny body.

It all boils down to this basic. With only one constant of Space, the "speed of light" of unknown origin, all things biological are mysterious. With two contrasting constants of Space as a basic theory, all things that contrast in biology or otherwise, are re-actions within the basic.