

djeleas

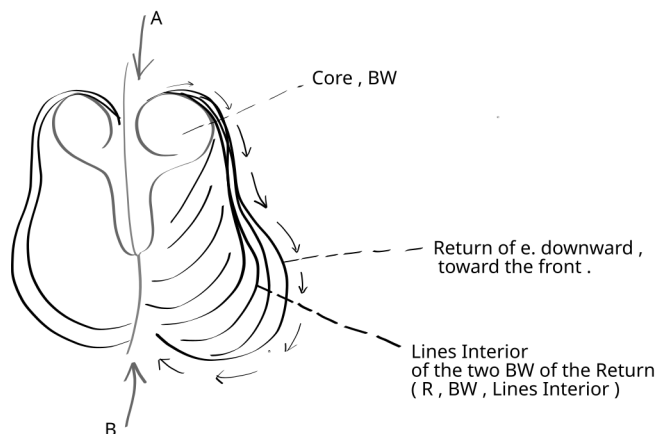
EN

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A Core Voc ; in addition ;
« Choroid » (quite simply) , or « pterode » (for “that which has wings”)

A Core Return



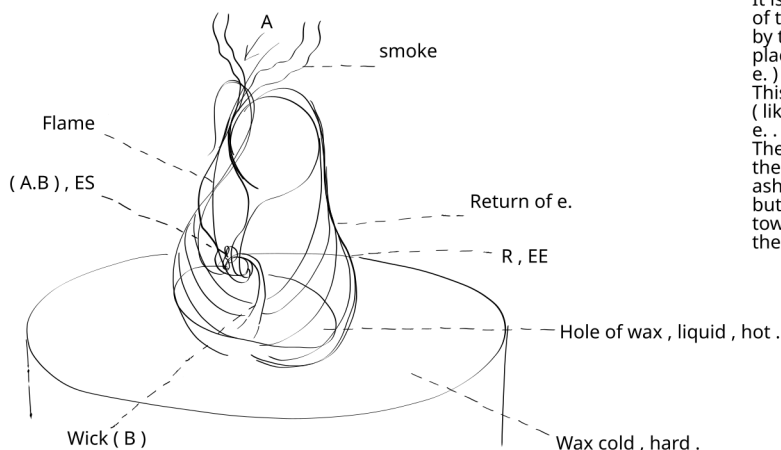
A return of e. is made toward the Base/bottom/downward and toward the front/ forwards along each Wing .
The e. , pushed by the BW towards the Top of the Core , re-descends via two kinds of wings even further to the External Edge than the EE of the Core .
Weaker than the EE of the Core (which are hard and often very charged) , slightly shifted towards the rear of the Core , the EE of the Return (R, EE) seems soft , fluttering , and random . The BW (R,BW) are more open and return to the center of the axis of (A,B) , on the B side further than the Base of the Core , the lines downwards (towards B) (nearly towards the exterior of the Core) .

EN.; Return , reverse
FR.; Retour , revenir , reversion , ...
Lat.; reversio , revenio , reventus , reversus , reversare , revertere , reverticulum , ...

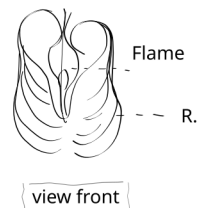
(all begin with “R”)

(○ seen it on satellite image of AE,EA,C0 . (Clouds around) (~2023))

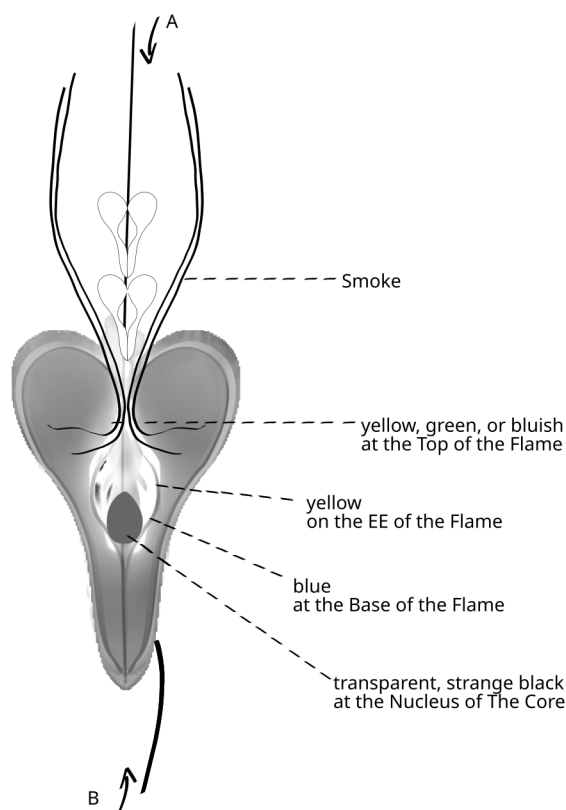
Flogos Heat “ hole of the Return ”



It is the Return of e. , which forms the hole filled with melted wax at the bottom of the wick . The e. descending (towards the B) because it is pushed upwards by the BW of the Core Flogos , and forced to re-descend because there is no place for it higher up (of lower density than the higher density surrounding e.) , therefore toward Flow B . On a candle , it is the wax under the wick . This contact excites , sets in motion the liquid , hot , moving matter of the wax (like a swimming pool) , which has the shape of the open BW of the Return of e. .
The movement of these open BW of the Return can be seen with , for example , the ashes of the wick which float on the surface of this hole of wax . These ashes are pushed towards the wick (the arrival Flow B) quite gently , weakly , but pushed nonetheless . Once they reach the B , they are strongly pushed back toward the exterior of this hole , quickly , then they are gently pushed again by the Return of e. towards the B .



Flogos Smoke & Color

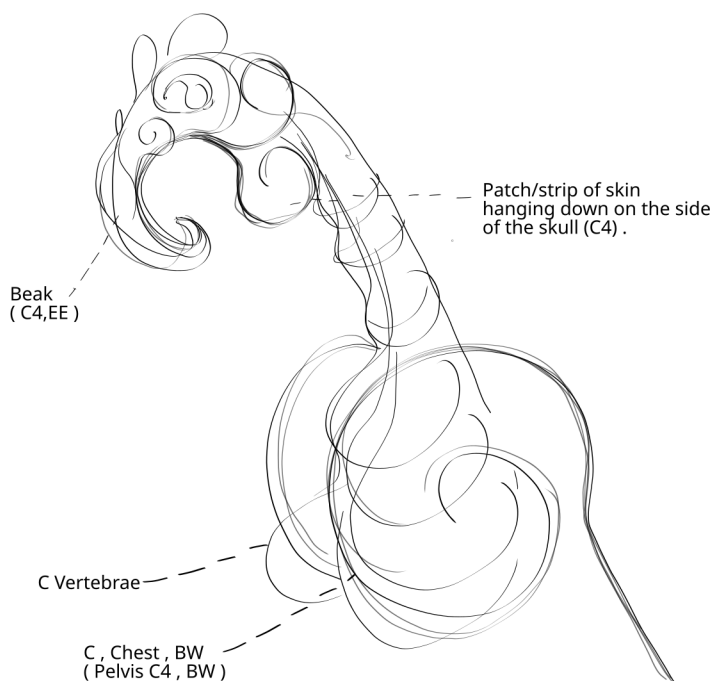


Smoke ;

Smoke forms in Core Flogos , as an Exit of Superposition of the Bigs Whirls . (C Flogos , BW , ES) , .
This is what flows in from the EE of each Wing ; it is the excess of e. , which cannot Exit the Core zone , exit from under the BW , which has no other choice than to “force” a passage in the opposite direction of the BW , along the Top of the Flame , but remaining outside the EE of the A . The core pulsing at a rythme/mesure as the smaller Cores of the A flow in and make in movement the Wings in extension/contraction , the BW let the smoke pass only when the Wings are spread and high , at the moment/time of the Charge and Tension . At the moment/time of the Discharge , the Wings come near together and lower themselves quickly and strongly (like all the Discharges) , closing at this moment the exit/outlet of the smoke .
These two movements make that the smoke is in “crenellations” (FR.; “créniaux”) , undulating with wide parts alternating with tight parts .
The smoke thus undulating more or less quickly , forms a band the width of the space between the BW , and of very fine depth , in the axis of the BW and of the Wings and not a single millimeter offset from this axis .
This undulating band is therefore thin , flat (at the level of the Top of the Flame , at the exit of the smoke) and aligned/axed . It can , then , only move laterally away from the center of the Flame (and of the center of the Core Flogos) because between the two sides of this thin band , there is Flow A and its smaller Cores , which divides it .
The smoke is a thin , flat , aligned , undulating band , whose two sides move away from each other as it rises .
(It is the “Hilus of the kidneys” , from where the urine exits , which showed this to ○)

Color;

Flame Base ; Blue . It is maybe the EE of all the Core , not the EE of the Flame . (very close to the bottom of the Flame and to the Nucleus) (there is a small gap between this blue line , and the yellow one ; ~0.8mm) . The Flame is therefore maybe just what is yellow/orange , etc. , whose color melt downward . If so , what is blue at this level (the Base/bottom) , is the External Edge of the Core itself (as well as its BW when the Core Flogos is not big/large enough and deployed to form a Flame inside it) , and this blue color melt upward . (○ needs to better look at the direction/angle of this blue line compared with the yellow one .)
Flame Top ; The top of the Flame is yellow , green , or blue , because , between the BW , there is the arrival Flow of A and its small Cores of e. . The e. is blue , the Flame is yellow . (Flame = Mixing zone between A and B , which superimposed themselves) When the top of the flame is yellow at a certain point , at a certain height , then , mixed with the blue of the arrival of A , it becomes , right here , green .
Nucleus ; At the very bottom of the Flame , at its Base , it is transparent , it is the Nucleus . Without point , (nut shaped , egg shaped , etc.) . (This transparent color , what is it ? hot ? density ? very excited or very calm ? Why matters forms itself elsewhere and not in this Nucleus of the Flogos Core ?)



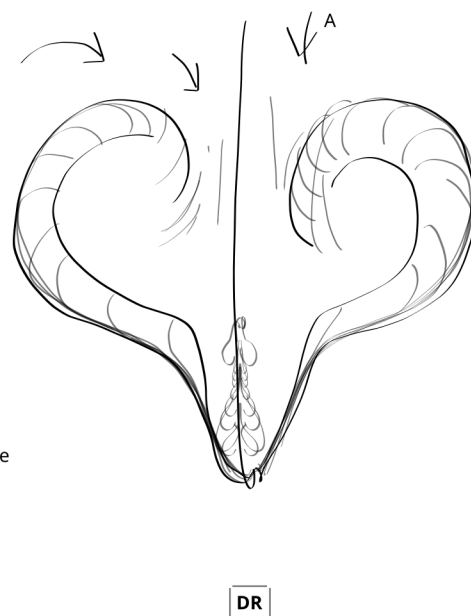
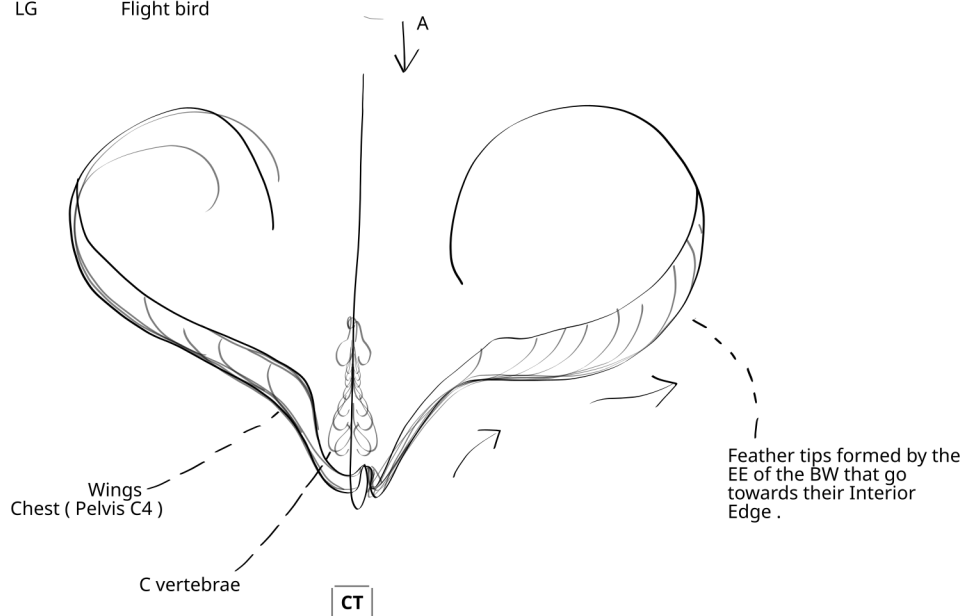
On the side of the skull (along the EE of C4) , a big/large patch/strip of skin hangs down . It has the shape of C4 and of all the vertebrae of the neck and ribs . This is the charged part just before a " Cock-a-doodle-doo ! " . I.e. ; before a roar . I.e. ; before the Arrival of Superposition (AS , Atrium/ostium/entrance) of Chest (Pelvis C4) makes itself at the praecordia , passing first along the throat .

A ; the same that Skull and others vertebrae .
B ; Exterior
EE ; along the beak , then the cranial arch .
BW ; the red patch/strip of skin on each side .
Base ; beak and tongue .
Flame ; Unknown .

It is the BW of C chest (Pelvis C4) that make the wings of the birds . (While in wingless species , these BW make the pectorals .)
From here , the wingbeat can be understood !

LG

Flight bird



The EE push towards the front of the body (Core Chest (Pelvis C4)) . But the A , continuing to inflow/influx , they come into direct and frontal contact with the EE of the A . The EE of the Core Chest (Pelvis C4) have no others choice than to continue to push and to deviate towards the outside of the A (and its EE) ; This is when begin the Big Whirls of the Core Chest (pelvis C4) ; A movement going first towards the outside then returning to the center of the incoming Flow A . To make move the body of the bird (Its Core chest (Pelvis C4)) , the movement of these BW is done in step with the smaller Cores of the incoming A , and thus , like a chain , absorbs them (~ingests) in its praecordia . A bird's wing is in this BW . The more there is e. in the body (Core Chest (Pelvis C4)) , the more the animal is lightweighted . (Because a charged body frees itself from the charge of e. of the earth , to a certain extent , and therefore from its gravity .)

(This explains the sternum (praecordia/disseptum/plexus) of the bird , much more developed and thicker than other animals , which receives a much stronger and much more constant influx . Receives and researches it , aggressively , to move .)

(The tip of the wing is the Exit of Sup. of the BW .)

It is a motor movement , natural , with the arrival of e. in front/face (of the Orgonome , but above of the Core (Core Chest (Pelvis C4))) .

The feathers are in the direction of the BW .

In contradistinction to the "mammals" (FR.: "mamifères"), these BW do not form pectorals (and do not need forelegs (to move)) . In birds , these BW are detached , outside the skin of the Vertebrae (Vertebrae which are in continuation behind the Skull) , and have their own skin (and hair/feathers) .

In "mammals" these BW are under the same skin and interlinked with the vertebrae ; they form the pectorals (and move less , it seems to ☉) .

The Wing and the BW of the body (Core Chest (Pelvis C4)) can be more or less separated , that is to say , if the BW is larger than the Wing , it does not matter , it shrinks in size at the moment/time of the Discharge and Relaxation .

Charge ; The Wings deploy/unfold themselves along the BW , which expand and move away from the center of the body . Influx of A has begun .

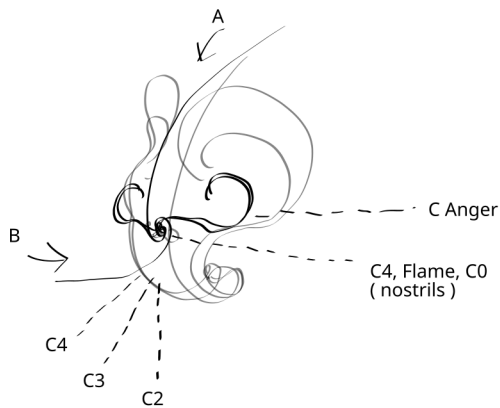
Tension ; The Wings are fully deployed at their maximum , and push against the EE of the BW . The BW are big/large .

Discharge ; The Base of the body (Core Chest (Pelvis C4)) has been tensed/bended/tighted/stretched to the hole of the Core , to the Flame (i.e. ; to its belly , coming from above , through the kidneys , pelvis , lumbus , Base/bottom of the back) , i.e., for a bird , that the ES has passed through its feathered tail , which it rose upwards just before the Discharge .

Relaxation ; The BW are less charged of e. , they shrink , continuing their Superimposition with the EE of the A , until they touch the A in praecordia (solar plexus/disseptum) , the tips of the Wings of the bird are therefore at this level under the chest of the body , just at the top the Flame (their belly , i.e. ; all the part of the vertebrae (ribs , sternum , etc. , but without pectorals) . The feathered tail re-descends . The Flow of A has ceased .

The more the bird flies , the less there is difference between the ♂ and the ♀ , because the ♀ uses a lot of the same Flow than the male , which passes in front of its body , rather than behind/rear , as for all females . (This explains why at " the time of the reproduction " , the female eagle falls from the sky and the male follows her down (but him , he remains in a horizontal position .)

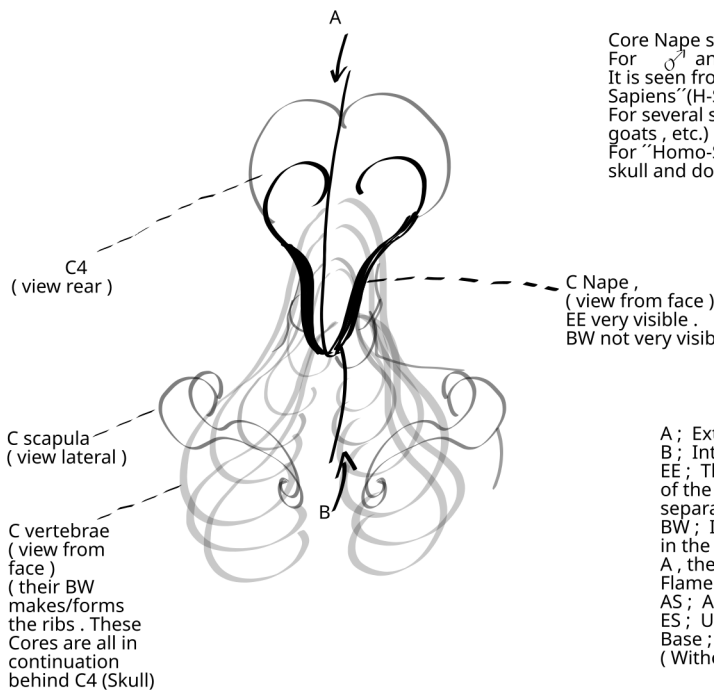
The less the bird flies , the more differences there are for the same reason ; e.g. ; Hen/rooster , peacock etc. (~ the male is forced to compensate the miss of the A from the sky , by a terrestrial A Flow , which is more .. "random" .. (and its sexual Flow are in the same direction (pass by his praecordia too)) . While the female does not need/research it samely (the amount of e. that she needs/research at her praecordia is less strong (because this need is divided and her Sexual Flow pass at the rear/behind her , to her pelvis C3 .)



1 st Core of arrival . Head often lowered , to catch the B .
Its BW are in the same place that C2 (smile) .
Its EE descends obliquely along the nose , visibles , above the Flame of C4 .
Its base is just above the nostrils .
It is like the nostrils but bigger/larger , it has the same direction , it seems higher .

A ; Interior
B ; Exterior , comes under the nostrils
EE ; crease/fold of the nose to the cheeks
BW ; cheekbones under the eyes (and bigger , under)

e.g ; a growling dog . the "lips" (FR.;"babine") , at the rear of the mouth , etc.

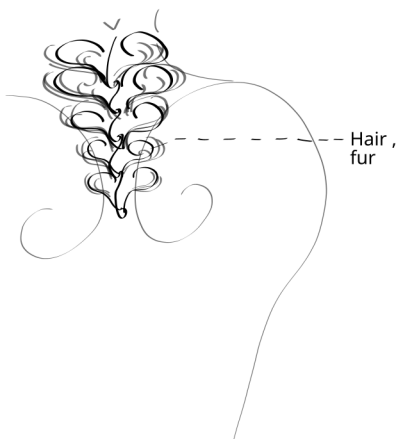


Core Nape supports the head (skull , C4 , etc.) , behind the neck .
For ♂ and ♀ ; it's the same .
It is seen from the front when the Orgonom is seen from the rear/behind (For "Homo-Sapiens" (H-S) , or from above in most other Orgonoms) .
For several species , its BW makes/form/create the horns . (for the bulls , rams (FR.;bélier) , goats , etc.)
For "Homo-Sapiens" , the BW are smaller than the BW of C4 , so they stay/remain under the skull and do not form/create horns.

A ; Exterior . reverse of C0,C1,C2,C3,C4 and vertebrae
B ; Interior . the same that the A of Vertebrae and C0,C1,C2,C3,C4 before it reach them .
EE ; The two column of the Nape , they begin at the Top of the back (at the top and rear of the Chest) , then separate themselves a little (moving apart form each other) , then separate themselves even more , at their Top , at the beginning of the BW .
BW ; In the skull ; unknown . At the exterior of Skull ; the BW makes the horns . Exactly in the direction of the BW of a Core ; going away and moving away the more of the Flow A , then coming back until they touch it . (in the interior of the curb of A .)
Flame ; Between the two EE , until the Base .
AS ; Arrival of Sup . (Atrium) unknown .
ES ; Unknown .
Base ; unknown . (behind the neck , maybe the top of the spine (vertebral column) (Without the cervicals) . It makes maybe a point on the head's nearest vertebra .

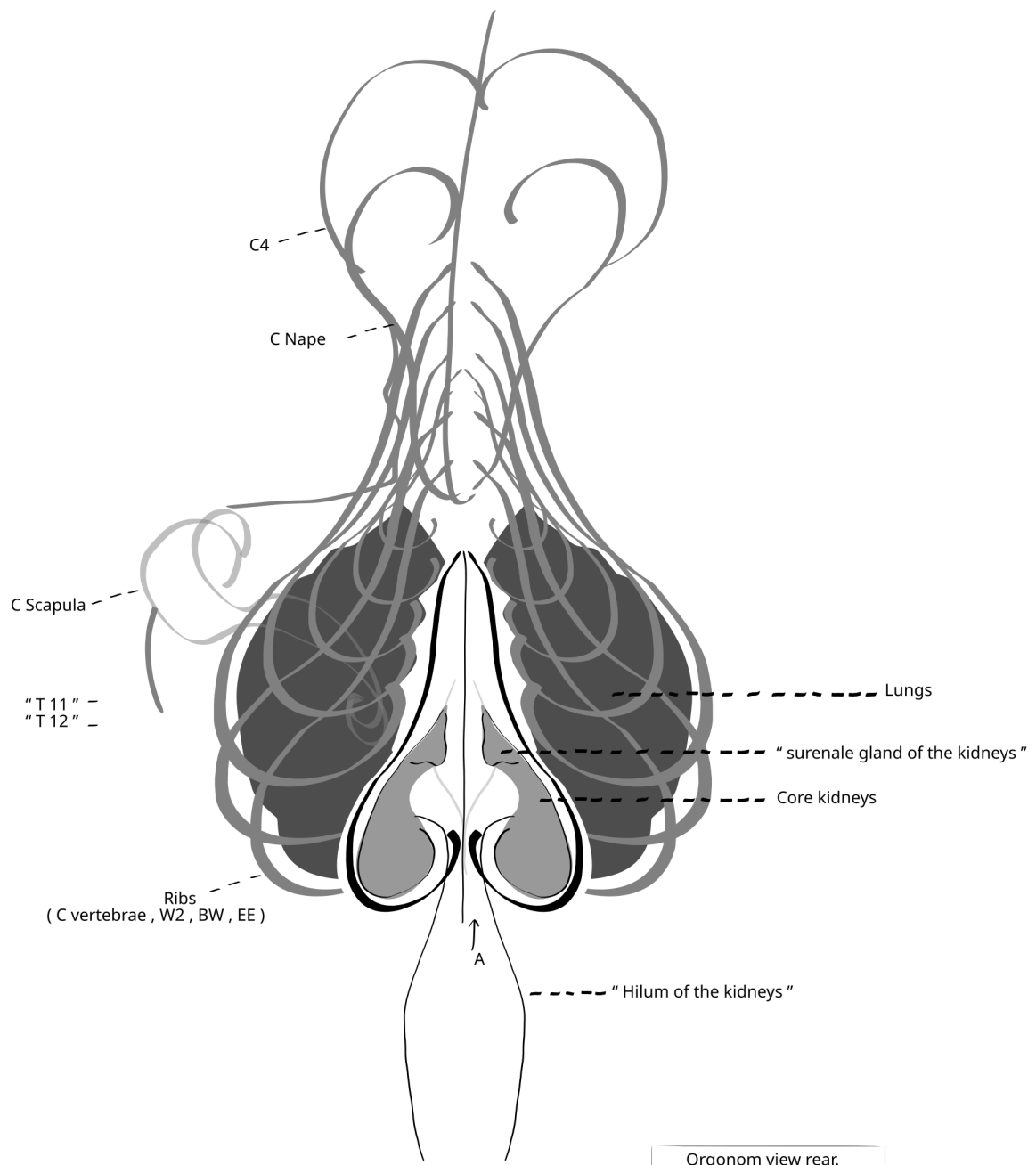
Orgonom view rear.

(SRC ; Seen on two french tibetan monks/priest , one ♂ and one ♀ that have overtook ○ because he avoided a car taking all the street .)



Hair on the chest , between the two pectorals .
In shape of Core .
This is the Arrival of sup . (the Atrium , the entrance , ostium) to the upper part of the chest , just before the praecordia (solar plexus / disseptum) .

(SRC ; Seen on a bronze statue of a "griffin" , 2m-tall , wings deployed/spread , seated .)



Orgonom view rear.

LG, OA Lungs (Cores Vertebrae, Big Whirls, Edge Interior)

The lungs fill the Edges Interior of the Big Whirls of the Cores vertebrae (those which are behind C4 (Skull)). The ribs are the Edges Exterior of these Big Whirls of these Cores. (One rib per BW of a Core vertebra).

Each time that the series of Cores vertebrae are supplied/fed with e., successively and in the same time and movement (the time and movement of the Charge and Tension (from the life formula; Charge, Tension, Discharge, Relaxation), the time and movement of Extendere (from the breathing in Intratendere and Extendere), these Big Whirls pulsate. They expand/enlarge, the Wings spread apart by pushing on their EE, then they come together again. The lungs do the same. The ribs too, but solidified over time, they are a little more fixed in a more or less average position between the maximum distance and the maximum proximity between the Wings (and therefore at the same time, between a very large (extended/expended) Whirl, or a small (contracted/closed) Whirl).

The lungs form a set of the Edges Interior of the Big Whirls of the Cores Vertebrae (each material formed by each of these Whirls, mixes itself with the material formed by the previous and the following Edges Interior of the Big Whirls).

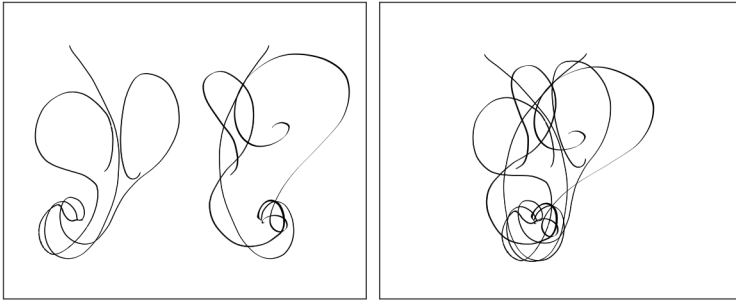
Origin; Cores Vertebrae, Big Whirls, Edges Interior (AO, Crane, C Vertebrae, BW, EI)
 Material; soft/flexible, light in mass (very light when charged with e.)
 Color; more or less clear depending on the e. of the surrounding Flow B, etc.
 Function; draw/attracts and retains the e..

LG, OA Core Kidneys

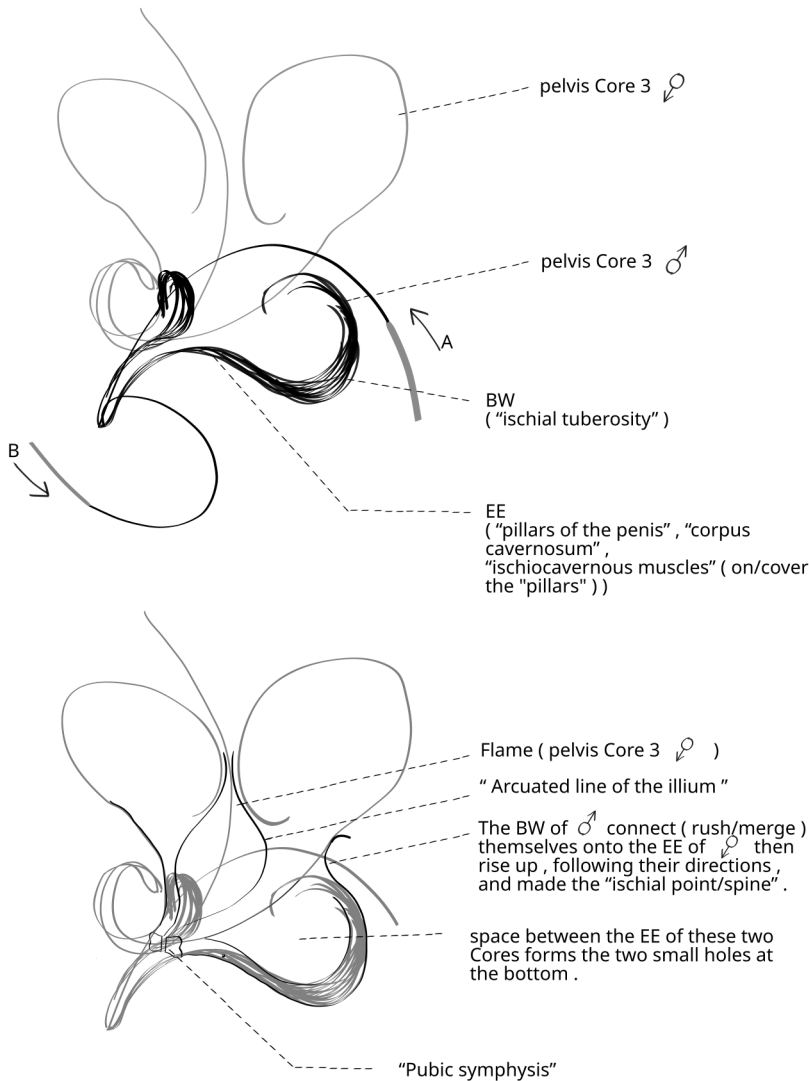
The kidneys form a Core. It is oriented upwards, in the same direction than Crane C0, C1, C2, C3, C4, C Vertebrae. The Edges Exterior, where all the e. of the Wings passes, form the "surenales glands of the kidneys". It is indeed, an influx for each Wing. The "Hilum of the kidneys" is formed in Core Kidneys, Exit of Sup. of the Big Whirls. The excess of the EE of this Core, therefore reaches this point, and forms the urine. The "hilum of the kidneys" is the urethra, through which the urine passes before going into the bladder, then vagina or penis.

There is the other sex in the pelvis ! It remains a trace of its Core , of the ancestors/gills ! Absolutely incredible but it is true . Pelvis would be double , the EE are at the very bottom , at the base , (the two "strange" round holes are between) . One sex uses one pair , the other sex uses the other pair . And the Orgonom carries what is not used ... from the previous generations, for the following ones.

If it is true it says a lot about the "gender" !



LG , OA Pelvis Core double male e.g. Homo-Sapiens



Voc ;

- " Upper opening of the pelvis " ; (between female W1 & W2 seen from above) (we can see in a male Orgonom that the Edges Interior of the BW separate/spread/move apart , not in a female Orgonom) , for female ; " much larger in women than in men " , for males ; " form of a heart in men and narrower than in women " .

- " Pubic symphysis " ; (a space in "cartilage" between W1,EE & W2,EE in males & females) , " the pubic symphysis is a articulation between the two pubic bones " .

- " Obturated foramen " ; (« strange » hole between male pelvis C3,W1-2,EE & female pelvis C3,W1-2,EE . At the very bottom of the pelvis)

- " Superior pubic branch " ; (female pelvis C3,EE)

- " Iliac crest " ; (female pelvis C3,BW,EE,Top) , " attachment point of the abdominal wall muscles . ; more robust or larger in men than in women " .

- " Sacroiliac articulation " ; (between the two BW of the Core female and the "sacrum") , " the articulations of men , including this one , are bigger than those of women " .

- " Gluteal surface of the ilium " ; (female pelvis C3,W1-2,BW view front) , " This is where the buttock's muscles attach to the pelvis " .

- " Postero-superior iliac spine " ; (female pelvis C4,W1-2,BW,EI) , " posterior end of the iliac crest " .

- " Ischiopubic branch " ; (male pelvis C3,EE) , " thinner in women than in men " . " thicker in men than in women , and equipped with a protuberance to which the pillar of the penis attaches itself " .

- " Ischial tuberosity " ; (male pelvis C3,W1-2,BW,EE) .

- " Subpubic angle " ; (angle between male pelvis C3,W1,EE and male pelvis C3,W2,EE) .

- " Great ischial incision " ; (space between male pelvis C3,W1 and male pelvis C3,W2) .

- " Ischial point/spine " ; ((male pelvis C3,BW) × (female pelvis C3,EE)) . (Like Italy with (EA,C3,W2,BW) × (EA,C2,W2,EE) , ~ and México with (EA,C3,W1,BW) × (EA,C2,W1,EE)) , " this protrusion of the ischium is the point of attachment of the sacrospinous ligament of the pelvis " .

Etymology ; Ischium

LAT.; ischia ; hip (late. scia)

GR. ;

ισχίον ; (1) hip bone where the femur fits, (2) fleshy part around the pelvic bone, hip, (3) protruding part of the buttock bone.

ισχάριον ; hip .

ισχας ; (1) dried fig, (2) anchor .

ισχαιμος ; that stops the blood .

ισχανω ; (1) to hold back , to stop , (2) to hold on , to attach oneself to .

ισχιοπρωγυκος ; with broken hips .

ισχιας ; disease of the hip (e.g.; articulations)

ις , ιςος ; (I) muscle , nerve , in the sg. designates the nerve behind the neck , at the nape of the neck . (2) fiber of the plants (3) vein of the metals . (II) strength , vigor , vehemence .

Etymology ; Anatomy

GR. ; ~ to cut into pieces from the bottom toward the up , dissection , ... (ana - tomos)

Core Pelvis double ;

The female Core is above of the male Core . The female Core is more visible . The male Core is constituted with the "ischium" . The thickness of the EE of both Cores is not the same following the sex . In a Orgonom male , the EE (the two "branches") of below is thicker . In a Orgonom female , the EE of above is thicker .

The "pubic symphysis" is a junction point of the two Cores , their Edges Exterior meet here / comes together here . Between these junctions, there is a space of "cartilage" , it is where passes the Arrival of Flow A of the two Cores (and therefore of the two sexes/genders) . The base of these two Cores continues without forming bone ; it is the beginning of the genitals parts . Flexible and moving , made of flesh (muscle , fat , cartilage ..) , of fluids (blood , semen ..) and concentration of e. pulsating towards the Exit Sup. of Pelvis C3 .

The female Core forms a Flame . The edge of this Flame is the " arcuated line of the ilium " .

The Big Whirs of the male Pelvis C3 do not return toward the inside of the Core until they touch the Flow of arrival A , unlike the BW of the female Core . These BW therefore cannot form a Flame like the one visible in the Female Core .

The "Ischial point/spine" is the resultant of a meeting point of (male C3,W1-2,BW & female C3,W1-2,EE) , (male C3,W1-2,BW rushes on female C3,W1-2,EE) , The BW can not terminate themselves (And then can not form a Flame in the Core , and then neither a Nucleus , and then male pelvis C3 can not carries a new birth .) . It is a point of resistance and problematic in male (The Flow of the BW use frequently another path , toward the Top of the Orgonom ,

The genitals parts of the male Pelvis C3 are made in their Edges Exterior of " pillars of the penis " (of " corpus cavernosum " and with " ischiocavernosus muscle " (which cover the pillars) .

These "pillars" are the EE ; they goes "right" along the "ischium" and plunge into the "ischial tuberosities" . The "ischial tuberosities" are the BW .

The " bulbospongiosus muscle " is the A (the Flow of Arrival of e. . I.e. ; the interior of the penis to the " glans ") .

The A passes under the pubic symphysis .

It wasn't easy to find , because there are almost no lateral representations of the pelvis in the manuals of anatomy.

LG , OA ♂¹ Pelvis C2 Return testicles e.g. ; HS

The testicles (the BW of the Core penis (Pelvis C2)) are behind the skin , behind the “ pubic symphysis ” . What are hanging below the penis , with the “glands” , is a Return of e. .

LG , OA Cores Vertebrae Pelvis/Skull

There is a change of direction of the “transversal” “episcopal” “point/tips” of the vertebrae . They are opposite each other between those of the “lumbar vertebrae” and those of the “cervical vertebrae” .

Just like The opposite direction of the A between the one of the Pelvis and the one of the Skull/head (until the Cores ribs and kidneys) .

LG , OA Sacrum

Sacrum Nerves ... Vertebral Canal . ~ beginning with some “holes” inside through which they pass to the pelvis (and until femur ⓪ believe) .

LG , OA Cores Vertebrae " vertebral canal "

Everything is “connected” to the “vertebral canal” .

“Tendons” “yellow ligaments” , form its wall ; the vertebrae , the round and thick part , are not thick , are not round ; it is a Core , Base toward the Orgonom’s front . This part is not empty , it is bony . The medulla (FR.; moelle) , is the “vertebral canal” and passes behind this bone , behind this Core , not inside , but passes through the “hole” of the vertebra (hole between this part , the “transversal” things on each side (the two small points directed towards Orgonom’s front .)) .

LG , OA C temporal

A C under the brain , C temporal (the BW seems to be the BW of the Core Nape ..) " inferior something " “ temporal ” in the opposite direction of Skull C0 , C1 , C2 , C3 , C4 and of the several following . Base towards the Orgonom’s rear (~ like Core Nape) , BW behind the eyes .

LG , OA Skull Return

C0 , C1 , C2 , C3 , C4 have a Return of e. . For example , It is formings the “hanging cheeks of old age ” .

LG δενδρον Leaves

Some leaves can be approaching to the shape of a Core .

But many are just of the shape of a Flame of a Core .

(e.g. , magnolia leaves . ~ Perfect Flames , in spikes of fewer than ten) . This means in this case here that the Wings of the Core are around , and bigger/larger .

LG δενδρον flowers magnolia

edit : error , the Cores are not in the direction of the length .

The stem , which will form a sort of pine cone from the flower stem , begins to grow in spring . It is at the end of a branch , toward the top , yellow , almost fluorescent.

at the middle above the spike of Cores surrounding the Flames of the leaves .

the Base of the Cores come attaches themselves to it , then the BW will develop towards the exterior , face toward the bottom (they , alone , are visible) .

Ref. in a book about trees ;

Magnolia ; Laumiere , the king's younger brother , give his discovery to Pierre Magnol (1638 - 1715) , physician and director of the oldest botanical garden of france in Montpellier. (“simple leaves” , flowers in three columns/strate ; petals, sepals, petals. The cone begins passing by the top of the flower , a spiral structure in the cone-shaped fruits. “Quite a spectacle” , seed red ~2cm , birds disperse the seeds .

Magnolia grandiflora ~1711 from central europe . Arrived in Nantes by an 18-year-old captain returning from voyage. In a greenhouse, then in a garden. Widely planted in the South-West of France .

LG δενδρον clovers

Some species of clover have their 3 petals exactly of the shape of a heart , with the seemingly “pointed” tip in the center , on the stem .

LG δενδρον Hypothesis division

branch tip , if receives enough of e. , forms a Core , from which a wing emerges . This is division .

EA , C0 , ES pe dam anti 27.04.25
<https://daryo.uz/en/2025/04/25/hydropower-projects-in-central-asia-threaten-unesco-listed-western-tien-shan-world-heritage-site>

EA , C1 , ES Little Ice Age ~500CE
<https://www.msn.com/en-us/news/world/mini-ice-age-possibly-led-to-end-of-roman-empire-suggests-unusual-rocks-in-iceland/ar-AA1DitED>

EA , C2 , W2 , EE , (praetermitto C0,F) , BW
 ~16/04/25 H H H H (H = Horror = ~ Tremblement de terre)
<https://www.msn.com/en-in/news/world/back-to-back-earthquakes-jolt-4-asian-countries-including-india-in-just-15-hours/ar-AA1D0wIO>
 ~19/04/25 H
<https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/earthquake-tremors-felt-in-delhi-ncr-afghanistan-101745046537613.html>
 ~23/04/25 H
<https://edition.cnn.com/2025/04/23/europe/istanbul-turkey-earthquake-intl/index.html>
 07/05/25 EPR "nuclear"
<https://eu.usatoday.com/story/news/world/2025/05/07/india-pakistan-attack-crisis-explained/83366981007/>

LS Ravage Language gender neutral

LAT. ; A neuter , a masculine , a feminine
 FR. ; A masculine , a feminine
 = They have removed the neuter , for example , for the adjectives
 = It have put an incredible mess . Everything that doesn't have a sex was forced to be masculine
 = Overpowering of patriarchy
 = Feminism of confusing of the words with moralism , confusion of the two sex , and perpetual recreation of the asexual . etc.

LS Ravage Language Exitation

FR. ; Exitation ; ~ set in motion by intensity , often sexual . Stimulation
 EN. ; Excitment ; ~ set in motion by intensity , often sexual . Stimulation
 EN. ; Exit ; Exit
 LAT. ; Exitio ; Exit .
 Corgone ; Exit of Sup. is often sexual ; the discharge of the e. are aided by some sexual excitements .

= "sexual excitements " corresponds to " excitation Exit of Superposition " .
 = there is a correspondence of language with the facts !
 = but the word is constantly attacked (denigrated , accused , etc.) ;

E.g. ; Saez , Damien , Nucléair , ~2005 ;

"[...]
 Moi j'veux du nucléaire ,
 Mon dieu que c'est excitant !
 [...]"

"[...]
 Me , I want nuclear ,
 My God , it's so much exciting !
 [...]"

The word " excitment " was associated by the singer Saez to " Nuclear " Emotional Plague ; because the sexuality is conditioned by the worst that can happen and is therefore undesirable , and therefore impossible to wish and to achieve .

These words are also intentionally put in the wrong meaning (~ misinterpreted) ;
 The " Nucleus " would be " exciting " .
 Complete Emotional Plague ; Because reality is the exact opposite of the proposition described and imposed by this song .
 It's what is " Exciting " that leads straight to the formation of the " Nuclear " , of the Nucleus , of the seed , of the child . Through sexuality , then .

⊙ believed , for 20 years , that it was irony , some " provocation to shake things up " . No . It's false , and it's a lie , and manipulation and many murder . (It's better . when we don't know for sure , that the sexual remains in ambiguous , indeterminate , in difficult conflict , in the tragic , the epic , the comic , or even the absurd or the gentle , it doesn't matter . Exciting is a word important enough to specify that it must not to be associated to absolute evil .
 Its twin is of course " desire " (but that one is literally consigned in hell with no chance whatsoever to seeing the light of day again .)

E.g. cornuatus ;

"[...]
 Moi j'veux de l'excitant .
 Mon dieu que c'est nucléarisant !
 [...]"

"[...]
 Me , I want excitment .
 My God , it's so much nuclearing !
 [...]"