

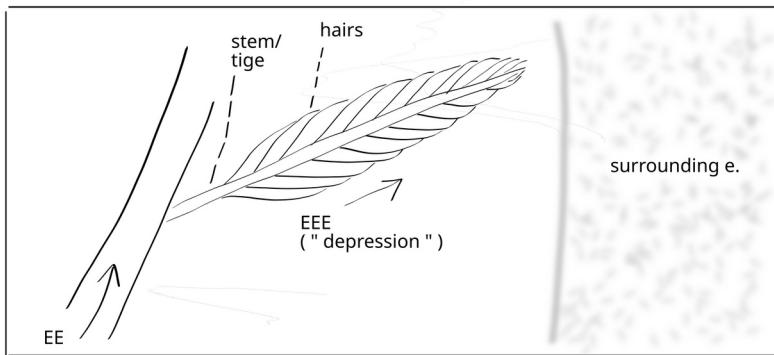
djeleas

EN

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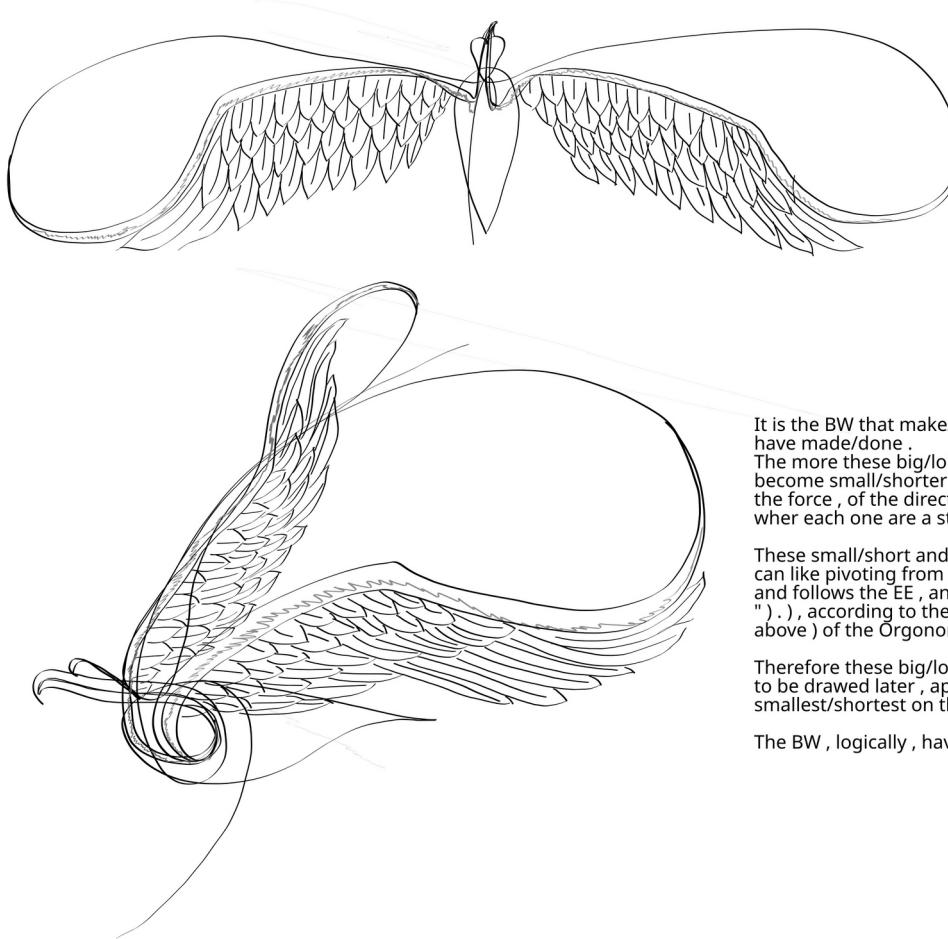


A feather, it is a white line that emerges/exit from the EE. The e. has been attracted towards the External of the Edges External ( EEE ), ( maybe by the displacement of the Core ptesis relatively to the surrounding e. ). The surrounding e. is more charged than the EE of the Core ptesis, and therefore attracts it, by reversed potential difference ( i.e. ; the more charged e. attracts the less charged one ). What then emerges/exit from the EE, it is some feathers, which will fill the space much less dense and charged between the EE and the surrounding e. ( EEE ).

( These EEE are a ~ " depression " . )

From this white stem/shaft/tige, some small white hairs also grow. All these hairs are directed towards the e. equally, towards the rear of the Orgonome.

Often, the tips of the long feathers are black. This gives an indication about the surrounding e. .



Feathers perpendicular to the EE, until to the Anaclasis ( Anaclasis ; the sharp angle between the EE and the BW ).

From the Anaclasis, the big/long and mobile feathers begin. They follow the BW in the same direction.

( These big/long feathers are not as long than the BW. This explains why they rarely recure themselves towards the interior of the C ptesis, as it is done by the BW. )

e.g. ;  
2 rows of 10 small feathers  
2 rows of ~10 big/long feathers

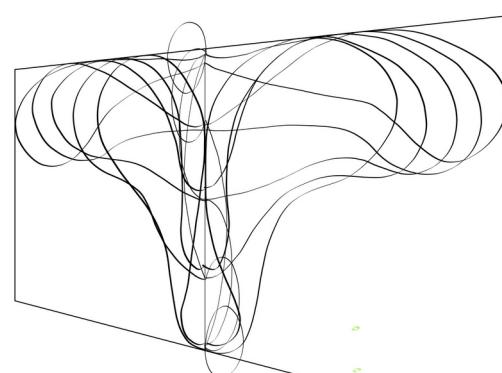
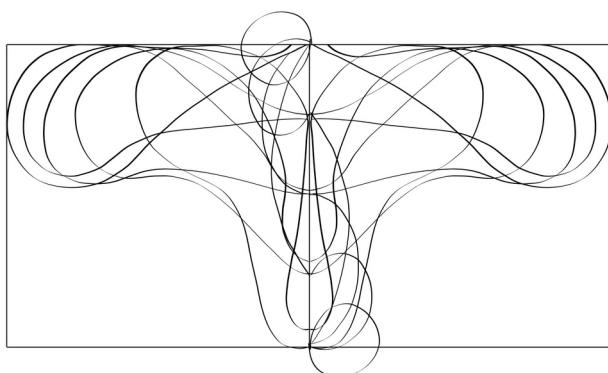
It is the BW that make/does the big/long feathers, by drawing those that the EE have made/done. The more these big/long feathers goes away from the BW, the more they become small/shorter. They are a scale of the movement, of the quantity, of the force, of the direction of the BW ( They form like some steps of a staircase, where each one are a step/grade/degree. ).

These small/short and the big/long feathers ( which are the EEE ), in flight, they can like pivoting from the plane of the Wing of the Core ( this plane is curved and follows the EE, and BW. ) ( from which they were drawed ( " have grown " ) ), according to the surrounding e. that is coming from the front ( below/above ) of the Orgonome.

Therefore these big/long feathers do not begin at the Base of the EE, but begin to be drawed later, approximately at the Middle ( where they are therefore the smallest/shortest on this scale/staircase ).

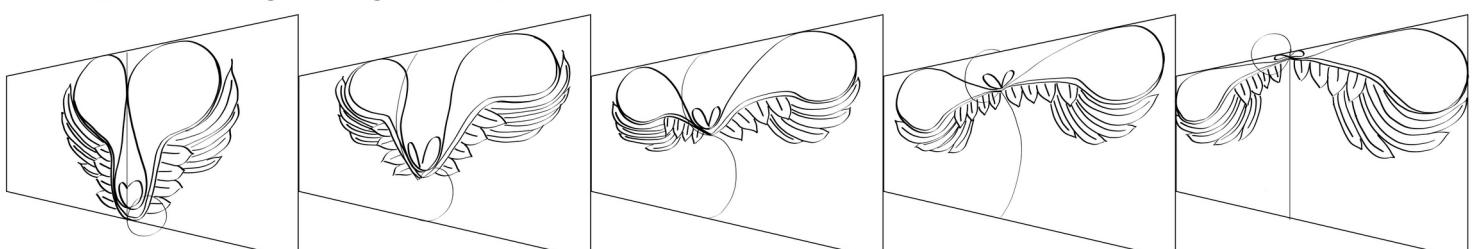
The BW, logically, have also some small/short feathers.

#### LG AO bird Core ptesis scale of pulsation hypothesis 04 following



— scale of pulsation of C ptesis,  
View 3/4 front

e.g. ; Sequence of C ptesis at the 5 points ( the 5 angles of the ES ) of the scale of pulsation .  
( - 1 row of 4 small/short feathers along the EE . )  
( - 4 big/long feathers along the BW . )  
( - With a flattening of the Wing of the Core .. )



Male ; the Nucleus of skull C4 does not cross itself under the lips , but go upward again , side by side , until the lower lip , at the middle .

Female ; the Wings of this kind of Nucleus cross themselves between the mouth and the chin and go upward again until the edge of the lips .

- This would explain their very large and beautiful smile .

- If it is indeed a Nucleus , at the Base of the Flame , there is crossing only for/in the female , and this would participate to understand the procreation .

- This crossing could be explained by a thin/fine face .

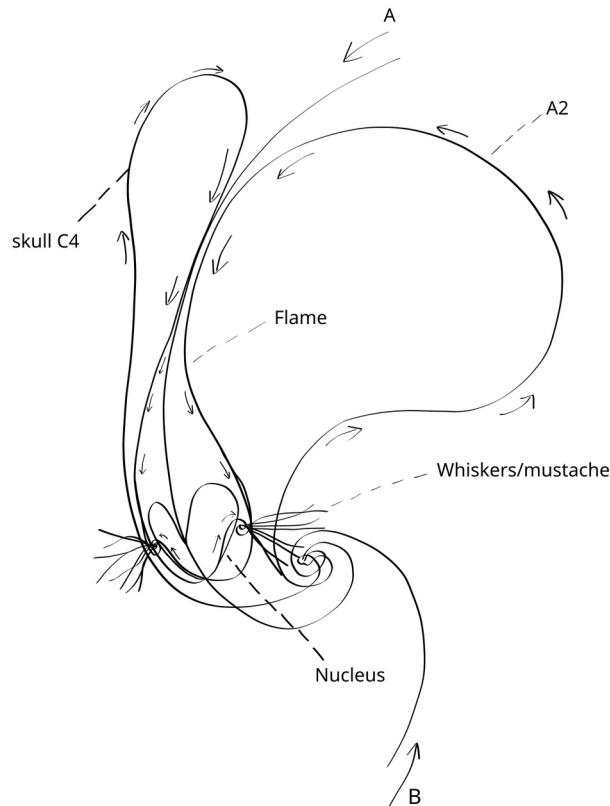
- This crossing or non-crossing , depending the male or female gender , could explain that so many women confuse the right and the left , much to men's astonishment ...

- This Nucleus would be above the Core nostril below .

LG AO skull C4,Flame,Nucleus,

whiskers/mustache &amp; mouth,lip lower

e.g. ; female



- For a Whiskers/mustache , the Wings of the Nucleus , as they rise up within the Flame , on the side of the Wing of the Core opposite to the Wing of the Core from which they come , Superpose themselves with the EE of the Flame of that other Wing .

The BE of the Flame descends , and encounters the Flow of the Nucleus which rushes towards it as it is ascending . This gives a Superposition exactly at this point of encounter .

The Exit of Superposition of this encounter is therefore a hair . Since all the ES of the Sup. have their curve that is opposite than the curve of the Sup. ( If this were not the case , the hair would descend , in the same direction than the Sup. ) , the hair ascends .

- For the lower lip of the mouth is equally the product of the encounter of this Flow of the Flame that descends , with the Nucleus that ascends ( the Nucleus which is the continuation of the Flame of the opposite Wing ) . The greater quantity of the e. of the Wings of the Nucleus has already been weakened by having rushed on the External Edges of the Flame of the opposite Wing ( and thus having done the whiskers/mustache ) . All the remaining e. is then pushed back towards the center of the Flame ( towards the A of skull C4 ) , but since it continues to ascend/go upward , it always encounters , in front of it and against it , the e. of the Flame that descends/go downward . That one is stronger ( necessarily , since it is the origin of the Nucleus , of the e. that ascend ) and has no other choice that to recrue itself in doing a backflip , ( maybe in doing also a Sup. ) rather towards the front of the Orgonome ; this gives/forms the lower lip . We can see on this lip , some stripes ; they are between these overflows ( maybe between these Sup. ) .

This Nucleus which does not form grains , is globally a sharp blue , because very charged .

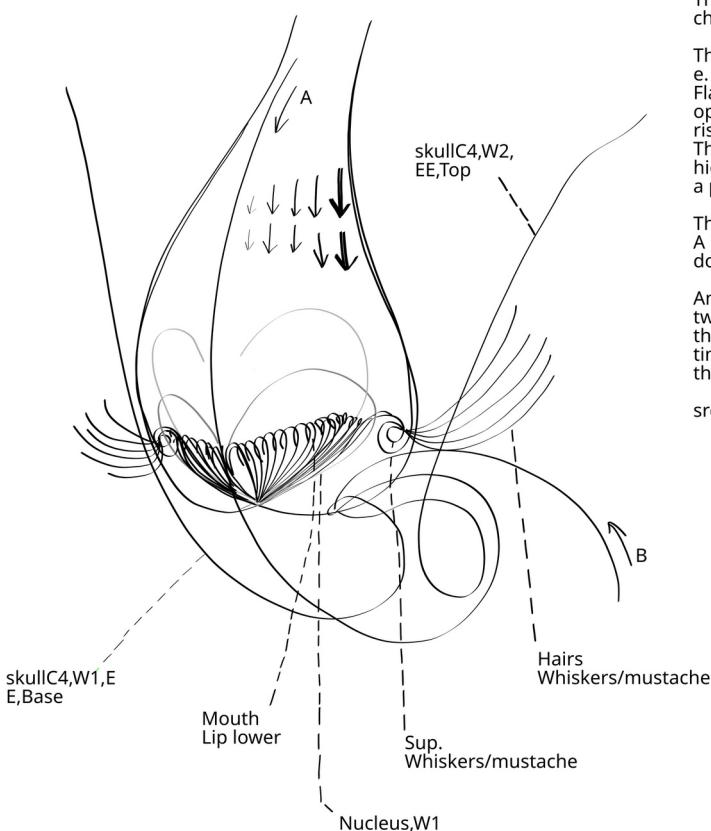
Thus , if skull C4 no longer receives some e. from the Flow A , there are then no more e. that ascend back the Wings in EE , then in BW , then which descend back into the Flame , and then , the e. which was already in the Nucleus , no longer encounters opposition , neither from the Flame , neither from the Flow A , and can ascend back/rise up higher .

This gives/forms the opposite of a smile . The lower lip of the mouth rises back higher and seems to descend on the edges ( it is closer to the shape of a Nucleus of a plant ) , and the Orgonome " pouts/sulks " .

The smile of the lower lip of the mouth , it is the opposite . A lot of the Flow A arrives in skull C4 and rushes on the Nucleus , pushing it strongly downwards , while it ascend back/rises up strongly against the Flame that descends .

And since there are two Wings , and therefore two EE of the Flame , and therefore two Wings of the Nucleus , each one of them are half of the force of the Flow A . And therefore the center of the lower lip , where the Flow A is passing , descends two times more , that the Edges of the lips ascend . This is the smile of the lower lip of the mouth of an Orgonome .

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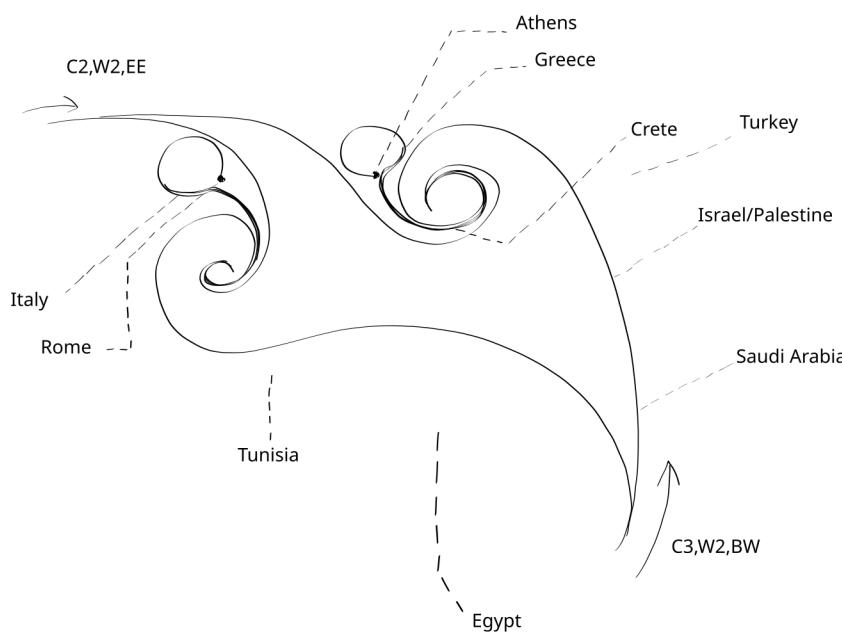


CS tongue ;

It can be seen on this drawing that the tongue ( the ES of skull C4 ) is often curved itself downwards , just behind the lower lip .

It can also be seen its 4 dimensions ;

- the Flow A is , vertically , the underside/bottom of the tongue .
- the Flow B is , vertically , the upperside/top of the tongue .
- the Base of the Wing 1 and the Base of the Wing 2 , are , horizontally , the width of the tongue , at left and at right .



The difference between Italy ((C2,W2,EE) $\times$ (C3,W2,BW)) and Greece ((C3,W2,BW,Top) $\times$ (C2,W2,EE,Mid)) , is that for Italy , the Flow A get over/takes upperside on C3,W2,BW ( that one is already weakened ) ( This Flow A is in full power ) . Whereas for Greece , it is the Flow B that get over/takes upperside , because C2,W2,EE is weakened and C3,W2,BW is in full power . The Flow of C2,W2,EE must therefore reverse the direction of the Superposition ( Whirling eastward , rather than westward ) ( it returns toward C2,W2,EE higher on this EE . )

For Greece , it is Wing 2 that forms the continent above the water . Wing 1 is below ( the reverse of Italy . )

- A ; comes from C2,W2,EE .
- B ; comes from C3,W2,BW .
- EE,Bottom ; Crete .
- EE,Top & BW ; Greece .
- ES ; Cyprus ? All the islands ? Like Etna in ES of Italy ( before that the ES formed Calabria ) . These islands are volcanoes, several of them, although one is as powerful than Etna , probably at the island of Terra/Santorini , where the city of Akrotiri was destroyed , abandoned and preserved by an eruption ( Next to Etna , there are other small islands with volcanoes ; it's the same in the Aegean Sea . ) .
- BW,ES ; Athens (town) ( exactly like Rome (town) in Italy ) in Exit of Sup. of the Big Whirl , coming to trip , rush towards , touch the Anacasis between the EE and the BW .
- Anacasis ; Probably a very large volcano , like the " Campi Flegrei " and Vesuvius in Napoli (town) ( like a bird's wing joint.. ) .
- AS ; Macedonia , Georgia , Sparta ... .

