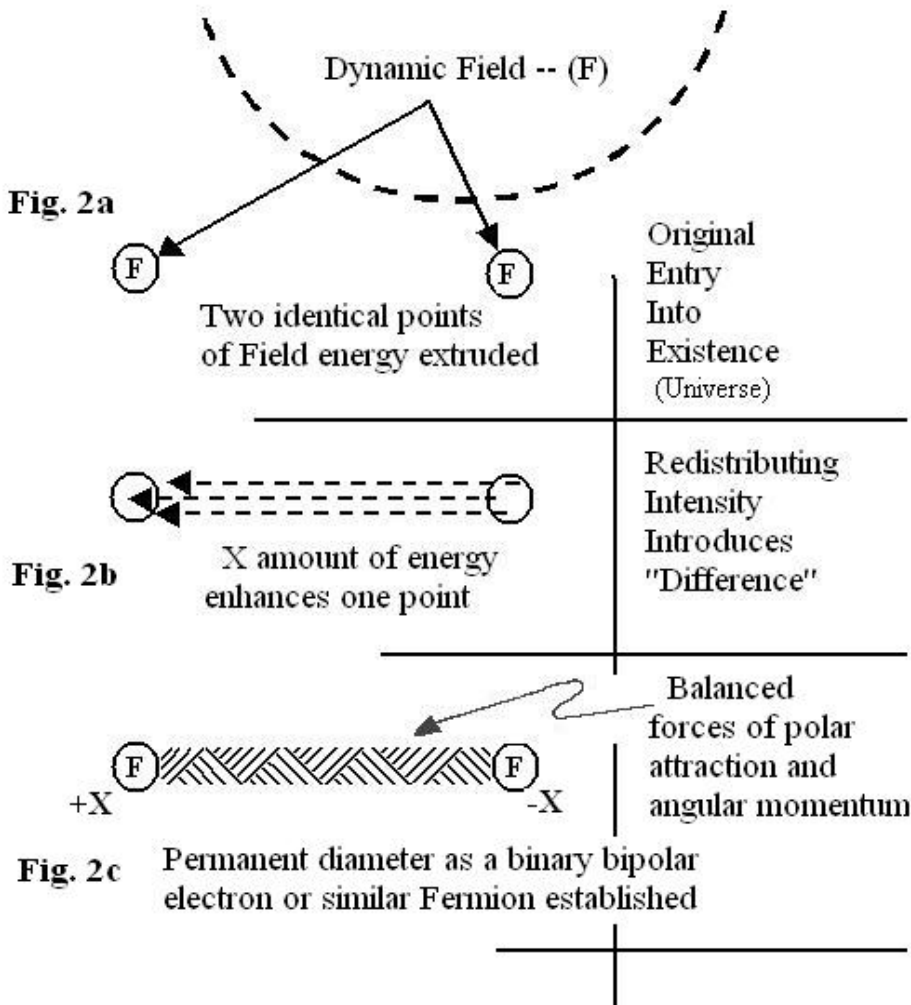


THE METAPARTICLE STRUCTURE IN ITS TWO FORMS

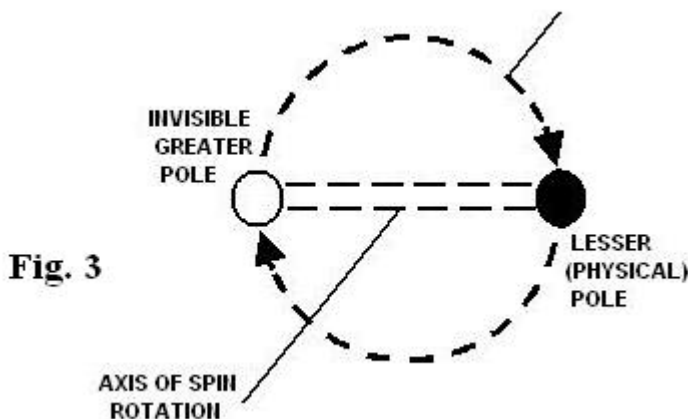
Graphic Development of Steps One thru Five per Preceding



WE THINK IT NOW CERTAIN... that the metaparticle closely represents the actual, natural form of the electron and other fermions.

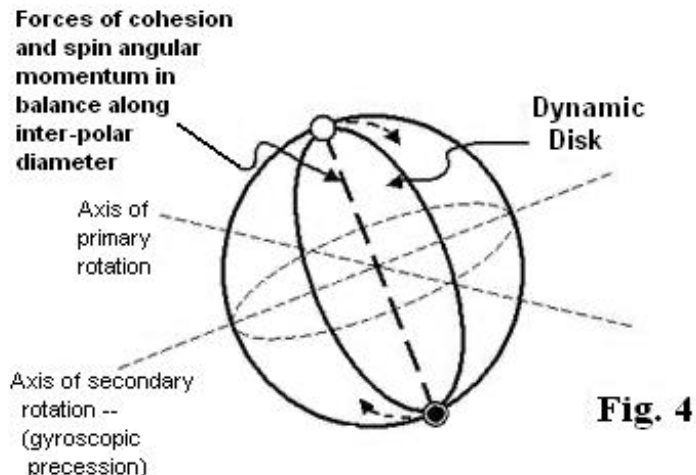
Strong supporting facts for this appear in sections titled **EVIDENCE** and **DISCUSSIONS III**. Among its salient cosmic functions are these:

- Its binary form introduces duality and thus multiplicity from an originally unitary Field.
- The spirality of its spacial translations accounts for a number of phenomena that would otherwise remain mysteries or misinterpreted.
- Its two poles -- one physical and the other hyperphysical -- can lead to the discovery of a material continuum of which Earth forms only a basic level..



Basic Metaparticle Structure

ROTATING DIAMETER OF ELECTRON
 (having metaparticle structure) creates a dynamic disk as shown. Brookhaven Lab announced in 2002 that the muon particle exhibits precession when rotating. Such precession causes a metaparticle to become 3-D when its dynamic disk takes on a 2nd axis of rotation. This accounts for long-standing mysteries in re. orientation of a captive electron.

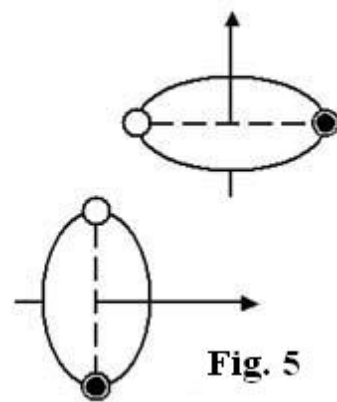


Three-Dimensional Metaparticle

Precession toward a sphere

As in diagram Fig. 4, the augmented spherical form of the metaparticle was hypothesized by practical necessity rather than as being an integral development from the substantive metaphysical findings which we began trying to introduce in the mid seventies.

One electron mystery I was hoping to solve with the basic metaparticle model was not yielding to it. That puzzling instance of particle behavior had to do with "orientation". When an electron, for example, is held static in a magnetic field, experimenters can determine its orientation: up, down, sideways (Fig. 5). They can even cause it to turn a flip. (We are still working to solve the further enigma resulting from the rollover phenomenon.)



Now here is the puzzling problem that led to the augmented, spherical metaparticle. If you're a non-scientist, bear in mind that experimental physicists can't actually see a captive electron to determine its orientation. Their measuring and testing devices tell them. So when the device says the electron is in an "up" or "down" orientation, fine. But when the same device indicates the particle being tested is "oriented in no direction", or "in every direction", one can well imagine that even a veteran experimentalist might for the moment be disturbed.

We had our basic model, however, and it was a dynamic disk. It finally occurred to me that when a disk rotates on an axis running edge-to-edge, it forms a sphere. We also knew science recognizes that particles are "tiny gyroscopes". And as a satellite designer Charles Bueker was the ideal man to ask about the phenomenon of gyroscopic precession, where its wheel spontaneously begins a slower second rotation on

another axis. (He said engineers in his specialty were all too familiar with precession. They considered it mostly a nuisance.)

All this together strongly implied that a spinning electron going into precession would form a sphere in which no kind of orientation could be established, and which could therefore be honestly described as having either no orientation or oriented "every which way" at once.

Charlie did computer simulations of a 3-D metaparticle and came up with very reassuring motion patterns that seemed to confirm further the two-to-one ratio of frequencies between primary and secondary rotations. Those graphics are presented in the page following Wave/Particle Duality.

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ADDENDUM B

In regard to the absoluteness of the Basic Essence from which universes are made, there has to be a modulation in our overall hypothesis. We initially assumed that when two opposite point-poles are emitted to form an existent electron, part of the energy of one pole is transferred to the other pole. But to follow the simplest method requires only that the same numerical value is given, on emission from the Field, to each pole; one a minus (negative electron) and the other plus (positron). (This may apply only to electrons, muons, etc.; which Supersymmetry will probably determine.

Whether or not the above is the true procedure, it appears certain that the original Field value must be zero, rather than any knowable quantity, within the Absolute Field of Basic Essence.

[Wave/Particle Duality](#) follows on next page