

Speaking Suns into Existence

By Gordon L. Ziegler and Iris Irene Koch

Gordon Lewis Ziegler had an extensive vision in a motel room in Salt Lake City, Utah on or about January 1, 1984 that lasted about an hour and a half. Among many other points, the vision pointed out Gordon's heavenly assignment of being the first to receive from God His trade secrets that set Him apart as God to be distinguished from His creatures. Gordon was to theorize and design a machine that could reverse adult aging, back diseases out of existence, and resurrect the dead. That one is about to be built, waiting momentarily funding. The second assignment was to receive from God the theory of how to speak stars and worlds into existence out of nothing, and to expand the Universe. That discussion we will begin in this paper.

Gordon has long believed that creation particles, octons, can fuse to anti-quartons, which can fuse to semions, which can fuse to anti-unitons, which, with the corresponding charge conjugant particles, compose all the building blocks of light, gravitons, matter, and antimatter. Octons and anti-octons are creation particles—not part of gravitons, regular light, matter, or antimatter. A unified field theory and unified particle theory [1], [2] can be formulated without octons and anti-octons. The entire experience of humankind before has been without octons and anti-octons. They have never been discovered before by mortals.

Octons and anti-octons are so small and so outside of human experience that one way we can study them is to postulate their properties, build the Universe with them in theory, and then see if that theory corresponds to the particle properties we measure in the Universe. Octons, quartons, semions, and unitons are all electrinos; and their charge conjugates are all anti-electrinos. Like all electrinos and anti-electrinos, isolated octons and anti-octons should be spin less. The only way they would contribute spin is if they were in orbit around each other. One particle, octal light, does just that. That total spin of the octal light photon is $1 \hbar$. That is the same as ordinary light photons. Octal light and light photons cannot be distinguished by their spins. But they can be distinguished by their energies. The energy of a light photon is $E = h\nu$; the energy of an octal light photon is $E = \frac{1}{8}h\nu$. This gives the experimenter a handle to detect octal light by. Another property of octal light is its photon has net zero mass, and therefore it travels precisely at the speed of light c —just the same as ordinary light.

Through the spin relation $mrc = n\hbar$, we see that if the spin of a particle is 0, the mass of the particle must also be 0. The masses of octons, quartons, semions, and unitons and their anti-particles are all 0. But that does not mean that quartons, semions, or unitons can ionize nothing like octons, for they are all compound particles. Compound particles cannot ionize nothing. But no wonder octons can ionize nothing—they have infinite charge to mass ratios, and they are not bound in speed of light barriers. Since the mass of octons is 0, they all travel at $\pm c$. Traveling at those velocities, they do not need further acceleration to fuse.

The radius of the octon is another surprise. If mass equals 0 and n equals 0, the spin relation $mrc = n\hbar$ reduces to $rc = \hbar$ or $r = \hbar/c$. This should be the same for all electrinos and anti-electrinos. This calculates to be $3.517\ 672\ 483E-43$ meters.

And now, let us consider the actual ionization of nothing (not the aether particles, but nothing). What is the velocity of nothing? It can only be zero. The bare octon travels precisely at $\pm c$ when it ionizes nothing. The charged bare octon streaking at the speed of light through nothing is an action. According to Newton's Third Law, we have "for every action there is an equal and opposite reaction." To try to cancel out a positive traveling octon, nature produces a similar traveling negative octon through ionizing the nothing. But another positive octon is produced also. Without outside intervention, the negative octon and the initial positive octon just annihilate, leaving the new positive octon to replace the initial positive octon. We have changed nothing. Perhaps that is another safeguard against inadvertent explosive creation.

There are only two technologies or combinations thereof that can modify an ionization out of nothing for our purposes. The first is a magnetic field surrounding an ionization. But this makes no separation of the positive and negative octons. Without it, the octon-anti-octon pairs attract each other to annihilation.

The other is a pair of biased electric plates on the front and back of the ionization. The electrified plates will separate the differently charged bare octons and attract them to the oppositely charged electric plates. As the bare octons migrate to the charged plates they continually ionize more bare octons of both polarities, which begin new trails of charged octons to the charged plates and more ionizations. It is an explosive creation of octons separated in the main by the charged plates.

When the bare octons get to the electric plates, they pass through the plates without colliding or friction because the octons have zero spin and are bosons. Their charges, however, attract the charged plates. The octons that pass through the plates reverse course because of the charge on the plates. They pass through the plates again, setting up an oscillation without friction. The charged plates are reservoirs of charged octons until the voltages are reversed on the plates and the octons are repulsed and ejected from the vicinity of the plates.

Can electric plates, say one square meter, reservoir enough octons to build a star? Let us take our own sun as a typical star. How many atoms of Hydrogen are in our sun? About $1.2E57$. How many octons does it take to make an atom of Hydrogen? 32. How many octons would it take to make our sun? $3.8E58$. Not considering the boson character of octons and their cloud array about the plates, how many octons in a single layer would fit on a one meter square plate? $8.1E84$. That is a lot more than is needed to build a star, so we could have much smaller plates.

When an octon is not with an ionization, it is an action stirring up another ionization. The cycling time is fast.

If octons collide with anti-octons, they annihilate each other (but no photons are produced—they simply add to zero). If octons collide with octons, anti-quartons are produced. If anti-octons collide with anti-octons, quartons are produced. Whole particles cannot fuse. They either occur by themselves or in connection with other whole particles. Only fractons can fuse. Dissimilar particles cannot fuse. Only two like particles can fuse at a time. Since octons do not have speed of light barrier containment, any orbits they may form with themselves are not stable. It is the speed of light containments (black holes) that put matter particles upon a firm foundation.

If an octon collided head on with another octon, the particles would fuse. Each octon had a speed of light vector. What about the new particle? It also has zero mass, so it must travel at the speed of light. That could account for an outwardly directed speed of light vector. But what happens to the other inwardly directed speed of light vector? It does not leave the particle. It modifies the particle. It forms a speed of light barrier (first order black hole) about the particle. The inwardly directed speed of light vector multiplies the fused particle by -1 as well as creating the speed of light barrier. The -1 occurs with every electrino fusion, and converts matter into antimatter or vice versa. This is no error or mistake. This -1 is necessary in forces to sustain and expand the Universe.

Suppose we had a beam of positive quartons collide head on with another beam of positive quartons. If particles actually collided, they would fuse to anti-semions—which is one valuable result we desire. But if two positive quartons barely missed each other, they would induce an orbit of positive quartons. This is huge! Because orbiting quartons have positive mass, whereas straight line quartons have zero mass. We have created mass and energy out of nothing!

If our positive quorton near missed the incoming positive quorton on its right side, the quorton orbit or ring would have down spin. If they near missed on the in-coming quorton's left side, the orbit would have up spin.

It only takes two like-spin quorton rings orbiting in the opposite direction than the ring spin (the least massive and stable configuration) and speed of light containment to make a pion particle with 139.57018 ± 0.00035 MeV [3] mass. The pion is one of three principal building blocks for any matter.

We already saw how to make semions through the fusion of anti-quartons. The -1c vector left over from the fusion process gives a second level speed of light barrier about the particle (a black hole within a black hole), as well as converts the particle from antimatter to matter. Now if we have a beam of semions collide with another beam of semions head on, if they happen to collide, they will form anti-unitons. If they barely miss each other, they will form electrons with $0.510998910 \pm 0.000000013$ MeV [3] mass. Again this is mass and energy out of nothing! Electrons and anti-electrons (positrons) are the second principal building blocks of matter.

We already saw how to make anti-unitons by fusing semions. Unitons and anti-unitons are encased in triple black holes. They are whole particles and cannot further fuse or un-fuse. They are stable particles in the Universe—building blocks of light and matter. In that with the creation of matter, unitons continually increase, the expansion of the universe is assured. Though unitons are whole particles, they cannot abide alone. Only one particle so far has been observed to accompany unitons, electrons. When an electron is made to orbit a uniton, a neutron is produced. Neutrons have heavy masses (939.56536 ± 0.00008 MeV) [3] and are the third and final principal building blocks of matter that are whole particles and attach to other whole particles.

Knowing what fuses to what and how to make mass and energy out of nothing is only half the problem. We have to do it extremely rapidly to form a star. How can we do it? If we have an

array of charged plates to steer particle beams around to fuse and orbit them, we will be limited to small results. We need a grand slam of particles, hopefully with adequate quantities of each particle formed. After some consideration, the author concludes that all the principal building blocks of matter would be formed in the operation of a single pair of plates before and behind an initial ionization. The collision of like charged particle beams would take place in the space surrounding the charged plates in the octon reservoir. Suppression of the final antimatter could be accomplished by having the positive charge on the positive plates an amount to be determined less than the negative charge on negative plates. The processes could be speeded up or slowed down by raising or lowering both positive and negative voltages. To stop the reactions, both voltages could be lowered to zero. To start the reactions, with voltages in operational range, ionize a captive octal light photon with an electron beam in the area between the plates. The resultant free octons will be bosons, which will not be contained in the trap, but will be controlled by the electric plates if the voltages are high enough.

The first creator device should contain a meter cubed cavity with one side open to the vacuum of space in the direction you want the new star. The device should be mounted on an inertia less craft to transport it to deep space where a new star is desired. The craft should have the proper injection velocity for the star at time of creation. Inside the open cavity should be two electric plates insulated from the cavity and connected to a battery operated, computer controlled, voice actuated system. For the purposes of the Everlasting Father God, Who inspired much of this work, a star should best be spoken into existence by a little child.

We cannot experiment with octons unless we have some octons to experiment with. They cannot be fissioned from quartons, semions, unitons, or their anti-particles. They cannot be obtained from regular light or matter. The only hope of obtaining octons on earth is to find an outside source of octal light shining on earth. That is not as hopeless as it sounds.

Stem cells are special miracle cells. But they are hard to distinguish from other cells. But the long search is worth it. That is the biological analogy to octal light photons. They are hard to find and differentiate from ordinary light photons. But the search is worth it! Octons can create suns and worlds out of nothing.

The octal light and octons are associated with creation and God. The Bible mentions the face of God shining on us. Maybe octal light comes from the face of God. Where is God? He has spent a considerable amount of time in heaven. Where is heaven? Prophets say in the open space in Orion. We should train our octal light detection equipment on a beam from the open space in Orion and catch an octal light photon in a trap.

Octal light streaming from afar and octal light trapped in a mirrored box are octons in the safe mode. As long as they are in that mode, they will not explosively ionize or create. Octal light cannot be ionized by any amount of octal light or regular light. Such beams just go through each other without colliding. Octal light, however, could be ionized by a small beam of electrons made portable with the trap small enough to easily fit in the cavity to initiate sequence.

Even without new worlds, this device, mass produced and operated throughout the Universe, could expand the Universe and save it from collapse on itself and destruction.

[1] Gordon L. Ziegler, *Electrino Physics*, Chapter 7 (PO Box 1162, Olympia, Washington USA 98507-1162: published by the author, 2011). <http://benevolententerprises.org> Book List.

[2] Gordon L. Ziegler and Iris I. Koch, *Prediction of the Masses of Every Known Particle (as of 2008), Step 2, Part 1*, Chapter 1 (PO Box 1162, Olympia, Washington USA 98507-1162: published by the author, 2011). <http://benevolententerprises.org> Book List.

[3] C. Amsler *et al.* (Particle Data Group), PL **B667**, 1 (2008) (URL: <http://pdg.lbl.gov>).