

The Tree of Life and Universal Constants

Abstract

The Tree of Life pattern, originating over 1,000 years ago with Kabala, can be detected by dowsing any living plant or animal. By experiments and measurements with real examples of the Tree of Life's geometry, key universal constants are found such as the series of angles whose sines are $1/n$; where n is an odd number equal or greater than 3. It is hoped that this research reflects the structure of the Universe, as the same natural "forces" that create a Tree of Life produce, for example, similar angles to those found in tetrahedral geometry, or the bonding angle of carbon atoms. The probability of finding universal constants by chance is virtually zero. This is proof for the sceptics that not only does dowsing work, but also can be used for fundamental scientific research.

Brief History

The tree of life is usually associated with Kabbalah and is often thought to be between 500 - 1000 years old. But it could have been developed from Jewish mysticism originating from the time of Ezekiel and Isaiah, making it nearer 2,500 years old.

Figure 1 below is a medieval example, and Figures 2 and 3 are two more modern examples of tree of life patterns, which have been selected at random from the internet. They all have a similar geometric shape of 10 linked circles. The examples in Figures 1 and 2 have their Hebrew names in the circles, whilst the Tree of Life in Figure 3 has circles numbered for convenience.



Figure 1

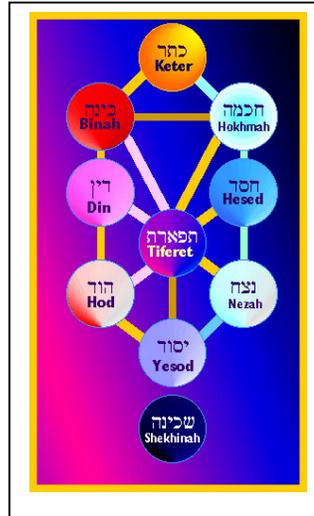


Figure 2

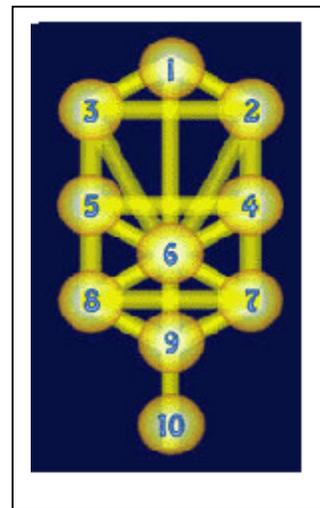


Figure 3

Producing a Tree of Life - Theory

But where does this pattern come from? Not many people are aware that it can be obtained by dowsing. The Tree of Life is a manifestation of the phenomenon of auras. An aura is caused by the physical presence of an object, and is produced by its seven chakras. All objects (animate or inanimate) have chakras, with associated ellipsoidal auras. (See references 4 and 14).

However, only living objects have an additional second type of aura - the Tree of Life. This can be plotted on the ground and is a horizontal concept. Using the numbering in Figure 3, Table 1 shows the transformation between the seven chakras and the Tree of Life circles, which more accurately, have a spiral and vortex structure. Note the *Chokmah*, on the top right numbered 2. This is produced by the Brow chakra and the mind. Interestingly, Kabbalah associates it with wisdom.

Chakra	Vortex Number(s)
Crown	1
Brow	3, 2
Throat	5, 4
Heart	6
Solar Plexus	8, 7
Sacral	9
Base	10

Table 1

Producing a Tree of Life - Actual

For any particular person, living animal, or plant, an easy method of producing a specific Tree of Life by dowsing, is to start by detecting the location of the base circle, 10. As will eventually be discovered, the person whose Tree of Life is being plotted is standing between circles 1 and 6, and facing circle 1 in Figure 3. The first observation is that circle 10 (like all the other circles) dowses as a spiral. Standing at the centre of each spiral one can pick up the interconnecting lines, and follow them to the adjacent spiral. The horizontal size of the Tree of Life is about twice the height of the associated person.

On further measurements and analysis, the “circles” superficially appear to be Archimedean spirals comprising $3\frac{1}{2}$ turns, but more correctly are 3-dimensional conical helices, in which the helix forms an envelope around an inverted cone, as in Figure 4. (See reference 12).

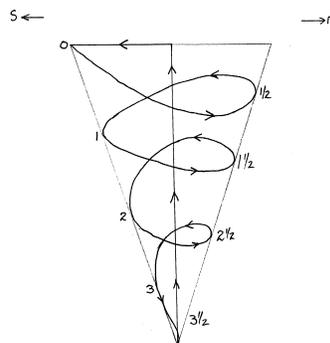


Figure 4

Mood/Thought Transference

The Tree of Life has interesting properties, one of which is the apparent ability to transfer moods/thought between people. A simple demonstration, involving two people, is to create a Tree of Life for person A. By measuring his or her resistance to downward pressure, establish the normal strength of an outstretched arm of person B. Person B then stands on spiral 2, (*Chokmah*) of person A's Tree of Life. If person A has a strong negative thought, such as a bereavement, bad health, financial stress, etc.,

it seems to affect adversely person B, both mentally and physically, as muscle testing now shows weakness and little resistance.

This demonstration suggests the existence of thought and mood transference when standing on a spiral of someone else's tree of life pattern. Without realising this, people must experience this many times each day. It suggests that we all interact with each other, we are all connected by the structure of the universe, and one should avoid negative people as quickly as possible, so not to be affected by their negativity, even inadvertently.

Case Study Measurements

Figures 1, 2, and 3 are theoretical representations produced by graphic artists who have possibly never experienced a Tree of Life, nor measured it accurately. This section is based on an accurate Tree of Life of an eighteen-month-old female child. Figure 5 is a photograph of disc markers placed on the spirals of this tree of life: the camera being vertically above at ceiling height. A Tree of Life only has 10 spirals. The large circle in the top centre, is where the person was standing. It is **not** part of the Tree of Life. In Kabbalah, this is referred to as *Da'at*.



Figure 5

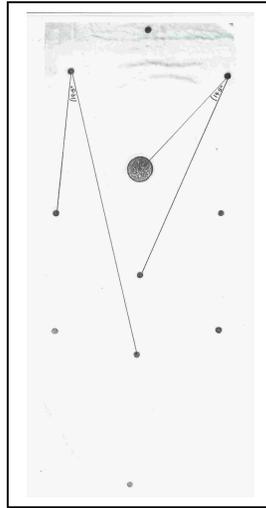


Figure 6

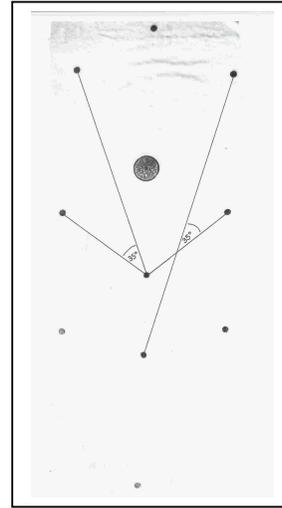


Figure 7

On measuring a Tree of Life by joining up the dots, some important universal angles are found. To assist comprehension, Figures 6-9 show these angles separately.

Figure 6 shows examples of the angle 19.5° . This is a good approximation to 19.471° , which is the angle of the Kelvin Wedge, or the half angle of the wake of a boat.

Figure 7 shows examples of the angle 35° . This is a good approximation to 35.264° , which, for example, is the angle between the diagonal of a cube and the diagonal of its base

$$\text{Also } 35.264^\circ = (90^\circ - 19.471^\circ)/2$$

Figure 8 shows examples of the angle 55° . This is a good approximation to 54.735° , which is the complimentary angle to 35.264° . $54.735^\circ = (90^\circ - 35.264^\circ)$.

$$\text{Also } 54.735^\circ = (90^\circ + 19.471^\circ)/2$$

Figure 9 shows examples of the angle 109.5° . This is a good approximation to 109.471° , which, for example, is the carbon bond angle in protein molecules. Also $109.471^\circ = (90^\circ + 19.471^\circ)$

As is apparent, all the above angles have a relationship with 19.471° .

The above angles have all been in the **horizontal** plane. When one dowses in the **vertical** plane, and plots the boundaries of the conical envelopes, the following angles are found: 19.471° 11.537° 8.213°

All these angles, both horizontally and vertically, form part of the series of angles whose sines are $1/n$, where n is an odd number equal or greater than 3. (See references 12 and 13).

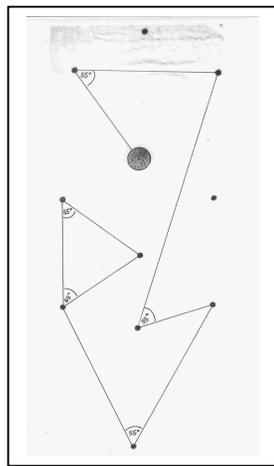


Figure 8

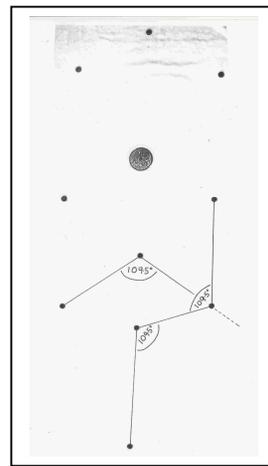


Figure 9

Universal Constants

In any scientific research, obtaining universal constants is the ultimate proof of a correct theory. These Tree of Life angles, whose trigonometric sine's are $1/n$, have a much wider scientific significance than just dowsing and the Tree of Life. Even a cursory internet search of academic papers, using Google Scholar, gives numerous other examples where these angles occur. These include such diverse topics ranging from:- vortices, tornados, and whirlpools; cosmology; Ampere and dipole force laws and null-points; static and dynamic studies of polyhedral structures; astronomical events on the surfaces of Jupiter and Saturn; statistical analysis of the size of birds; flight dynamics; chemistry and molecular structures; fluid dynamics, including bow waves and the Kelvin Wedge; climate studies; aging bone studies; cognitive behaviour; quantum mechanics for spin $1/2$ particles in a magnetic field; etc.

Conclusion

In summary, living plants and animals have a Tree of Life, which comprises ten vortices/helices in a horizontal plane. It is the same if a person stands vertically or lies horizontally. The ten helices are connected by lines, along which seem to flow subtle energies. The helices are linked by key universal angles, both in the vertical and horizontal planes.

The probability of finding universal constants by chance is virtually zero. This is proof for the sceptics that not only does dowsing work, but also can be used for fundamental scientific research.

As a philosophical conclusion, why have we a left-right symmetry, and 10 fingers and toes? Darwin's theory of evolution and the survival of the fittest, does not explain questions like these, and possibly is therefore incomplete. The Tree of Life, which is created as a result of the structure of the universe, has left right symmetry and 10 vortices. By implication the structure of the universe, is involved in guiding evolution.

Further details can be found on the author's website www.jeffreykeen.org

Bibliography

- 1 Bird, Christopher : *The Divining Hand*, Shiffer Publishing, 1993
- 2 Edwards, Lawrence : *The Vortex of Life*, Floris, 1993, 0-86315-148-5
- 3 Greene, Brian : *The Fabric of the Cosmos*, Allen Lane, 2004
- 4 Keen, Jeffrey : *Consciousness, Intent, and the Structure of the Universe*; Trafford; 2005; 1-4120-4512-6; <http://www.trafford.com/robots/04-2320.html>
- 5 Laszlo, Ervin : *The Connectivity Hypothesis*, SUNY Press, 2003
- 6 McTaggart, Lynne : *The Field*, Harper Collins, 2001
- 7 Mitchell, Edgar : *Nature's Mind: the Quantum Hologram*, <http://www.edmitchellapollo14.com>
- 8 Radin, Dean : *Entangled Minds*, Paraview, 2006, 1-4165-1677-8
- 9 Rosenblum, Bruce & Kuttner, Fred : *Quantum Enigma*, OUP/Duckworth, 2007, 978 07156 36541
- 10 Tiller, William : *Subtle Energies, Intentionality and Consciousness*, Pavior 1997, 0964263742
- 11 Further details can be found on the author's website www.jeffreykeen.org
- 12 The American Dowser : *The Anatomy of Conical Helices, Consciousness, and Universal Constants – Parts 1- 4*, February - October 2007, Vol. 47 Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4
- 13 Dowsing Today : The Journal of the British Society of Dowsters : *Angkor Wat, Consciousness, and Universal Constants – Parts 1- 2*, September - December 2007, Vol. 41 Nos. 297, 298
- 14 Dowsing Today : *Auras Revisited - Parts 1, 2, 3*, December 2003 – March 2005, Vol. 40 Nos. 282, 285, 287

© J S Keen

All or part, not to be copied, distributed, or published by any means without permission.

September 2008