

Canonum De Lex Naturae

Canons of Natural Law

To the reader

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I. Introductory provisions

1.1 Introductory Provisions

Article 1 - Canons of Natural Law

- i. By Right, Power and Authority of Article 90 of Pactum De Singularis Caelum, also known as the Covenant of One Heaven these pronouncements of law known collectively as Canonum De Lex Naturae and also known as the Canons of Natural Law are hereby promulgated in the original form of Ucadian Language; and
- ii. The Canonum De Lex Naturae represents the primary, one and only true first canon of Divine Law. Excluding the Covenant of One Heaven, all other laws, claims and agreements claiming standards of Divine Law shall be secondary and inferior to the Canonum De Lex Naturae ab initio (from the beginning); and
- iii. These Canons of Natural Law may be taken in official original document form and spoken form to represent one complete set of the twenty-two (22) Canons of law known collectively as Astrum Iuris Divini Canonum, also known as Living Body of Divine Canon Law and the highest of all Original Law; and
- iv. When referring to these Canons of Natural Law collectively it may also be taken both in printed form and spoken word that we mean this complete and accurate set of laws as the highest of all Original Law; and
- v. In accordance with these Canons of Natural Law, the Society of One Heaven also known as the One Heaven Society of United Spirits, also known as the Holy See of United Spirits, also known as The Holy Society reserves all rights to itself; and
- vi. As all rights are reserved, no translation, copy, citation, duplication, registration in part or whole implies any transfer or conveyance of these rights; and
- vii. When part or all of these laws is presented or spoken in any language other than the Official Ucadian Languages, it may be taken as a translation and not the primary language. Therefore, any secondary meaning implying deficiency, claimed abrogation of any right or any other defect of a word in a translated language shall be null and void ab initio (from the beginning); and
- viii. When referring to these Canons of Natural Law collectively it may also be taken that the primary and original form of these laws resides as a supernatural spiritual document registered in Heaven first and a physical document registered in the Great Register and Public Record of One Heaven upon the Earth second. Therefore, wherever an official and valid form of these laws is present in physical form, it shall be bound to its spiritual form, from which it derives its spiritual power and authenticity; and
- ix. Let no man, woman, spirit or officer of a lesser society place themselves in grave dishonor of Divine Law, Natural Law and the Living Law upon denying the validity of these canons of law. Having been warned, any act in defiance of these laws shall have no effect and any spiritual invocation in opposition to the validity of these laws shall be immediately returned upon the maker. As it is written, so be it.

Article 2 - Natural Law

Canon 291

The Natural Laws of UCADIA are three hundred and sixty seven (367) sets of axiom to define and describe physical laws governing all elements in operation from the Ucadia Standard Model of Universal Elements.

Canon 292

The axiom of Natural Laws depend upon and are entirely consistent with EIKOS Language System to defined and describe the relationships, properties and measurement of all elements in operation from the Ucadia Standard Model of Universal Elements.

Canon 293

An Axiom is defined by the EIKOS Language System as being any valid IDEA based on one or more SYMERIC FORMULA having certain assumptions and applicability. A Symeric Formula is defined as a combination of ELEMENTS defined by EIKOS, LOGOS, NUMERICS, UNISSET and GEOLEX in a formal FUNCTION and RELATION.

Canon 294

As the axiom of Natural Laws pertain to the physical (natural) world, all axiom of the UCA Model contain either OBJECTS, PROPERTIES or both and apply to some level of the UNIVERSE in their applicability.

Canon 295

All Natural Law key concepts, classes and rules are constructed from the relationship between RELATIONSHIPS & MEASUREMENT to the rest of the set of OBJECTS and CONCEPTS defined by the Ucadia Classification System, the Ucadia Standard Model of Universal Elements and the Ucadia Symbols System.

Canon 296

The total sum of three hundred and sixty seven (367) primary set of axiom of Natural Laws are sufficient to provide for the complete representation of all possible relationships, properties, axiom and scientific theorem of objects and concepts defined in the Ucadia Standard Model of Universal Elements.

Canon 297

The total sum of scientifically accepted mathematical law and theory is incorporated as sub-sets of the three hundred and sixty seven (367) primary sets of axiom of Natural Laws.

Canon 298

The Natural Laws may be defined as a single (1) axiom known as the Universal Law. In addition, the UCA Model may be defined fourteen (14) primary sets of axiom or the complete set of three hundred and sixty seven (367) primary sets of axiom. Each axiom is dependent on the existence of at least one (1) other axiom of the SET. Furthermore, the Universal Law can be demonstrated to have universal specificity and applicability at each and every level of matter, thereby proving its validity as the Universal Law.

Canon 299

All Natural Law may be discerned and derived from the Natural Laws of UCADIA.



II. Small Object Axioms

2.1 Foundation Axioms

Article 3 - Unique Collective Awareness

Canon 300

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Unique Collective Awareness are:

1. Unique Collective Awareness (UCA) is dependent on Unique Collective Awareness.
2. NOTHING is CONCEPT.
3. ABSOLUTE is CONCEPT.
4. Unique Collective Awareness is a CONCEPT.
5. Unique Collective Awareness is ABSOLUTE
6. EXISTENCE is CONCEPT.
7. Unique Collective Awareness is NOTHING.
8. Unique Collective Awareness is EXISTENCE.
9. NOTHING is ABSOLUTE.

Canon 301

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of UNIVERSAL axiom are:

1. The Existence of all UNIVERSAL axioms depend upon the EXISTENCE of UCA axiom 01 (Unique Collective Awareness).
2. EXISTENCE requires at least one (1) OBJECT observed by an OBSERVER.
3. The UNIVERSE may be considered a SINGULAR and UNIQUE OBJECT.
4. LIFE is EXISTENCE as a SINGULAR and UNIQUE OBJECT.
5. AWARENESS LOVES LIFE
6. LIFE is a UNIQUE DREAM subject to RULES.
7. All UNIVERSAL axioms are encompassed by this law (UCA axiom 02).

Article 4 - Foundation Creation Axioms

Canon 302

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of INTENTION are:

1. The axiom class of Intention is derived from the existence of Can.300-(Unique Collective Awareness) and Can.301-(Universal Law).
2. The 1st LAW OF CREATION is the GOAL LAW which states: "I wish to exist" - being the primary goal of existence upon which all Existence is based.

Canon 303

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of EIKOS are:

1. The axiom class of EIKOS is derived from the existence of Can.300-(Unique Collective Awareness), Can.301-(Universal Law) and Can.302-(Intention).
2. The Law of EIKOS states: "To exist I use Logos" being a set of valid statements of ideas and relationships that satisfy the primary arguments of Existence.

Canon 304

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of OBJECT are:

1. The axiom class of Object is derived from the existence of Can.300-(Unique Collective Awareness), Can.301-(Universal Law), Can.302-(Intention) and Can.303-(EIKOS).
2. The Law of Object states: "To exist, I exist as ..." - being the valid statement which satisfies the fundamental argument of existence which necessitates that only an OBJECT has EXISTENCE.
3. AWARENESS OF AN OBJECT is AWARENESS of an OBJECT in DIMENSION.

Canon 305

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Co-Dependence are:

1. The axiom class of Co-Dependence is derived from the existence of Can.300-(Unique Collective Awareness), Can.301-(Universal Law), Can.302-(Intention), Can.303-(EIKOS) and Can.304-(Object).
2. The Law of Co-Dependence states: "For I to exist, you exist, for you to exist, I exist" - being the primary valid statement which satisfies the argument of EXISTENCE in DIMENSION requiring more than one OBJECT.

Canon 306

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Specialization are:

1. The axiom class of Specialization is derived from the existence of Can.300-(Unique Collective Awareness), Can.301-(Universal Law), Can.302-(Intention), Can.303-(EIKOS), Can.304-(Object) and Can.305-(Co-Dependence).
2. The Law of Specialization states: "For I to exist, you exist as..." - being the primary valid statement arising from the conditions for CREATION which requires specialization for EXISTENCE.

Canon 307

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of GEOLEX are:

1. The axiom class of GEOLEX is derived from the existence of Can.300-(Unique Collective Awareness), Can.301-(Universal Law), Can.302-(Intention), Can.303-(EIKOS), Can.304-(Object), Can.305-(Co-Dependence) and Can.306-(Specialization).
2. The 6th LAW OF CREATION is the GEOLEX Law which states: "To exist, I use Geolex principles", being the aligned geometric principles of EIKOS Language System in order to have certain shape and therefore PROPERTIES in DIMENSION.

Canon 308

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Awareness of Position are:

1. The axiom class of Awareness of Position is derived from the existence of Can.300-(Unique Collective Awareness), Can.301-(Universal Law), Can.302-(Intention), Can.303-(EIKOS), Can.304-(Object), Can.305-(Co-Dependence), Can.306-(Specialization) and Can.307-(GEOLEX).
2. The 7th LAW OF CREATION is the Awareness of Position which states: "I am aware of my position" - being a primary valid statement which satisfies the argument of VALID OBSERVATION of EXISTENCE in DIMENSION of an OBJECT.

Canon 309

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Neighbours are:

1. The axiom class of AWARENESS OF NEIGHBOURS is derived from the existence of Can.300-(Unique Collective Awareness), Can.301-(Universal Law), Can.302-(Intention), Can.303-(EIKOS), Can.304-(Object), Can.305-(Co-Dependence), Can.306-(Specialization), Can.307-(GEOLEX) and Can.308-(Awareness of Position).
2. The 8th LAW OF CREATION is the NEIGHBOUR LAW which states: "I only interact with my near neighbour OBJECTS of the same LEVEL and PERCEPTION" - being the localization of all MOTION and KINESIS based on PERCEPTION.

Canon 310

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Position are:

1. The axiom class of UNIQUE POSITION is derived from the existence of Can.300-(Unique Collective Awareness), Can.301-(Universal Law), Can.302-(Intention), Can.303-(EIKOS), Can.304-(Object), Can.305-(Co-Dependence), Can.306-(Specialization), Can.307-(GEOLEX), Can.308-(Awareness of Position) and Can.309-(Neighbours).
2. The 9th LAW OF CREATION is the UNIQUE POSITION LAW which states: "I possess UNIQUE POSITION" - being a fundamental statement which satisfies the laws of RELATIVITY of OBSERVATION of EXISTENCE in DIMENSION.

Canon 311

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Motion are:

1. The axiom class of UNIQUE MOTION is derived from the existence of Can.300-(Unique Collective Awareness), Can.301-(Universal Law), Can.302-(Intention), Can.303-(EIKOS), Can.304-(Object), Can.305-(Co-Dependence), Can.306-(Specialization), Can.307-(GEOLEX), Can.308-(Awareness of Position), Can.309-(Neighbours) and Can.310-(Position).
2. The 10th LAW OF CREATION is the MOTION LAW which states: "To exist, I change position, for you to exist, you change position" - being the necessity of MOTION to both create OBJECT and to guarantee EXISTENCE.

Canon 312

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Conservation are:

1. The axiom class of Conservation of Unique Motion is derived from the existence of Can.300-(Unique Collective Awareness), Can.301-(Universal Law), Can.302-(Intention), Can.303-(EIKOS), Can.304-(Object), Can.305-(Co-Dependence), Can.306-(Specialization), Can.307-(GEOLEX), Can.308-(Awareness of Position), Can.309-(Neighbours), Can.310-(Position) and Can.311-(Motion).
2. The 11th LAW OF CREATION is the CONSERVATION LAW which states: "I seek to conserve my motion to the most stable state" - being the simplicity and imperfect design of all MATTER.

Canon 313

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Limit are:

1. The axiom class of Limit of Unique Motion is derived from the existence of Can.300-(Unique Collective Awareness), Can.301-(Universal Law), Can.302-(Intention), Can.303-(EIKOS), Can.304-(Object), Can.305-(Co-Dependence), Can.306-(Specialization), Can.307-(GEOLEX), Can.308-(Awareness of Position), Can.309-(Neighbours), Can.310-(Position), Can.311-(Motion) and Can.312-(Conservation).
2. The 12th LAW OF CREATION is the GOAL LAW which states: "I cannot travel faster than my fastest rate" - being the first and primary LIMIT of existence by which there exists a FINITE amount of possible MOTION which can never be exceeded.

Article 5 - Existence & Paradox

Canon 314

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of EXISTENCE are:

1. The axiom class of EXISTENCE is derived from the existence of Can.300-(Unique Collective Awareness), Can.301-(Universal Law), Can.302-(Intention), Can.303-(EIKOS), Can.304-(Object), Can.305-(Co-Dependence), Can.306-(Specialization), Can.307-(GEOLEX), Can.308-(Awareness of Position), Can.309-(Neighbours), Can.310-(Position), Can.311-(Motion), Can.312-(Conservation) and Can.313-(Limit).
2. EXISTENCE is one (1) an observer and two (2) an OBJECT observed.
3. EXISTENCE depends upon the existence of both concepts (observer and observed) together in an active relationship.
4. EXISTENCE depends upon RULES and MATTER.
5. MATTER without RULES cannot EXIST in REALITY. Therefore RULES without MATTER cannot exist in REALITY.
6. RULES without MATTER EXIST only as a CONCEPT (as a THEORY).
7. RULES are equivalent to Unique Collective Awareness. Therefore MATTER is equivalent to a SINGULAR OBJECT.
8. RULES of EXISTENCE are equivalent to the THREE HUNDRED and SIXTY (360) axiom SETS of the UCA MODEL as defined here. Therefore RULES are equivalent to the UCA MODEL.
9. A DREAM is equivalent to RULES and MATTER EXIST in REALITY plus RULES without MATTER EXIST in THEORY.
10. EXISTANCE is equivalent to a DREAM.

Canon 315

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Paradox are:

1. The axiom class of PARADOX is derived from the existence of Canon 314 - (Existence).
2. A paradox has the form A; implies not-A; and not A, implies A.
3. For one (1) plus one (1) to equal two (2), one (1) must equal one (1). Therefore the definition of one (1) equalling one (1) must be valid to infinity. Therefore one (1) is never completely one (1).
4. The paradox exists for everything one (1) and less and everything zero (0) and greater.
5. The AWARENESS of an OBJECT is equivalent to the application of RULES to MATTER. Therefore EXISTENCE is equivalent to a PARADOX.

Article 6 - Properties, Variables & Constants

Canon 316

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Properties are:

1. The axiom class of PROPERTIES is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence).
2. PROPERTIES are the features of OBJECTS having purpose and repeatable relationship.
3. All things in the UNIVERSE possess PROPERTIES, therefore all MATTER possesses PROPERTIES.
4. The PROPERTIES of UNITA are dependent on the PROPERTIES of EXISTENCE.
5. The PROPERTIES of SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS are dependent on the PROPERTIES of UNITA.
6. The PROPERTIES of SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS are dependent on the PROPERTIES of SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS.
7. The PROPERTIES of ATOMIC ELEMENTS are dependent on the PROPERTIES of SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS.
8. The PROPERTIES of MOLECULAR ELEMENTS are dependent on the PROPERTIES of ATOMIC ELEMENTS.
9. The PROPERTIES of STARS are dependent on the PROPERTIES of ATOMIC ELEMENTS.
10. The PROPERTIES of PLANETS are dependent on the PROPERTIES of MOLECULAR ELEMENTS.
11. The PROPERTIES of CELLULAR LIFE are dependent on the PROPERTIES of PLANETS and the PROPERTIES of MOLECULES.

Canon 317

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of VARIABLES are:

1. The axiom class of VARIABLES is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.306-(Specialization)
2. All variables may be defined into only one (1) of two (2) TYPE being OBJECT VARIABLES and THEORETICAL VARIABLES.
3. An OBJECT VARIABLE is any VARIABLE that represents a known OBJECT and/or PROPERTY of an OBJECT defined by the Ucadia Symbols System.
4. A THEORETICAL VARIABLE is any VARIABLE that does not represents a known OBJECT and/or PROPERTY of an OBJECT defined by the Ucadia Symbols System.
5. All VARIABLES naturally inherit the rules and restrictions according to its TYPE (OBJECT or THEORETICAL) and particular use.

Canon 318

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of CONSTANTS are:

1. The axiom class of CONSTANTS is derived from the existence of Can.314- (Existence) AND LAW 06 CODEPENDENCE.
2. All CONSTANTS are ratios.
3. All CONSTANTS are either PERFECT NUMERIC RATIOS or IMPERFECT NUMERIC RATIOS.
4. A CONSTANT that is based on a PERFECT NUMERIC RATIO can only exist in THEORY.
5. A CONSTANT that is an IMPERFECT NUMERIC RATIO is based on the PROPERTIES of REAL OBJECTS.
6. Only GEOMETRIC CONSTANTS are universal, all other constants are relative.

Article 7 - Unita

Canon 319

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of UNITA ELEMENTS are:

1. The axiom class of Unita Elements is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.303-(EIKOS), Can.304-(Object), Can.306-(Specialization) and Can.307-(GEOLEX).
2. UNITA may be defined as six (6) TYPES depending upon the MOTION of points of UCA.

Canon 320

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of UNITA PROPERTIES are: CORE, MID, SURFACE, ATMOSPHERE, EQUATOR, AXIS, POLES, NORTHERN HEMISPHERE, SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE, ROTATION, ROTAXIS, GEOMETRIC STRUCTURE, VOLUME, UNIQUE POSITION, UNIQUE AWARENESS OF POSITION, RESONANCE, DENSITY, MASS, MOTION and FREQUENCY of MOTION.

Canon 321

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of UNITA MASS are:

1. The MASS of all UNITA is equivalent to one (1).
2. The FREQUENCY OF NEGATIVE CREATOR is equivalent to negative one sixth of KINESIS. Therefore the unique UNITA PERCEPTION of MASS for the NEGATIVE CREATOR UNITA is 0.
3. The FREQUENCY OF NEGATIVE DESTRUCTIVE ATTRACTOR is equivalent to negative one sixth of KINESIS. Therefore the unique UNITA PERCEPTION of MASS for the NEGATIVE DESTRUCTIVE ATTRACTOR UNITA is 0.
4. The FREQUENCY OF NEGATIVE NON-EQUATORIAL DESTRUCTIVE ATTRACTOR is equivalent to negative one sixth of KINESIS. Therefore the unique UNITA PERCEPTION of MASS for the NEGATIVE NON-EQUATORIAL DESTRUCTIVE ATTRACTOR UNITA is 0.
5. The FREQUENCY OF CREATOR is equivalent to one sixth of KINESIS. Therefore the unique UNITA PERCEPTION of MASS for the CREATOR UNITA is one (1).
6. The FREQUENCY OF NEGATIVE DESTRUCTIVE ATTRACTOR is equivalent to negative one sixth of KINESIS. Therefore the unique UNITA PERCEPTION of MASS for the DESTRUCTIVE ATTRACTOR UNITA is 0.
7. The FREQUENCY OF NEGATIVE NON-EQUATORIAL DESTRUCTIVE ATTRACTOR is equivalent to negative one sixth of KINESIS. Therefore the unique UNITA PERCEPTION of MASS for the NON-EQUATORIAL DESTRUCTIVE ATTRACTOR UNITA is 0.
8. The UNIQUE PERCEPTION of UNITA is that when all UNITA are added together, their MASS is equivalent to one (1).

Article 8 - Dimension, Space & Kinesis

Canon 322

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of DIMENSION are:

1. The axiom class of DIMENSION is derived from the existence of Can.314- (Existence).
2. DIMENSION = UNIQUE POSITION observed by the observer of an OBJECT, relative to other objects.
3. DIMENSION depends upon the EXISTENCE of at least two OBJECTS. Therefore, DIMENSION is EQUIVALENT to SPACE.
4. To exist in three DIMENSIONS, we must have seven objects. The observed object and six objects that give us the observed objects relative position.
5. The SET of Awareness on its own is non-locational. Only OBJECTS have DIMENSION.
6. Only one (1) universal DIMENSION is required for existence. More than one (1) universal dimension would cause the collapse of all dimensions.
7. A second DIMENSION cannot be interposed on an existing DIMENSION without the first collapsing. DIMENSION may only exist as a subset of other DIMENSION.
8. DIMENSION is not an independent thing. DIMENSION cannot exist independently.
9. EXISTENCE equals DIMENSION. Therefore DIMENSION is a DREAM.

Canon 323

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of SPACE are:

1. The axiom class of SPACE is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.319-(UNITA Elements) and Can.320-(UNITA Properties).
2. SPACE Cannot Exist Without At Least Two (2) Objects. Therefore, SPACE can never be zero in reality
3. (UNIVERSAL) SPACE is equivalent to UNITA SPACE.
4. SUPER SUB ATOMIC SPACE is within UNIQUE UNITA SPACE, therefore SUPER SUB ATOMIC SPACE is dependent on UNITA SPACE.
5. SUB ATOMIC SPACE is within UNIQUE SUPER SUB ATOMIC SPACE, therefore SUB ATOMIC SPACE is dependent on UNIQUE SUPER SUB ATOMIC SPACE and is equivalent to UNIQUE GALACTIC SPACE.
6. ATOMIC SPACE is within UNIQUE SUB ATOMIC SPACE, therefore ATOMIC SPACE is dependent on UNIQUE SUB ATOMIC SPACE and is equivalent to UNIQUE STELLAR SPACE.
7. MOLECULAR SPACE is within ATOMIC SPACE, therefore MOLECULAR SPACE is dependent on UNIQUE ATOMIC SPACE and is equivalent to UNIQUE PLANETARY SPACE.
8. STELLAR SPACE is within ATOMIC SPACE, therefore STELLAR SPACE is dependent on UNIQUE ATOMIC SPACE.
9. PLANETARY SPACE is within STELLAR SPACE, therefore PLANETARY SPACE is dependent on UNIQUE STELLAR SPACE.
10. CELLULAR SPACE is within PLANETARY SPACE, therefore CELLULAR SPACE is dependent on UNIQUE MOLECULAR SPACE.
11. SPACE is the relative density of similar Non-Equatorial Destructive Attractor UNITA FIELD around SUPER SUB-ATOMIC ELEMENTS. Therefore, SPACE and GRAVITY are the same.
12. An increase in the density of SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS into the same volume will increase the density of SPACE.
13. The density of SPACE is not constant.
14. An increased in the DENSITY of SPACE will therefore result in a decrease in the VELOCITY of an OBJECT and change its DIRECTION through SPACE.

Canon 324

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of KINESIS are:

1. The axiom class of KINESIS is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.319-(UNITA Elements) and Can.320-(UNITA Properties).

2. There are only four (4) types of KINESIS (motion):

VELOCITY, HARMONIC, ROTATION and ROTAXIS.

Therefore, total KINESIS = 1.

3. KINESIS is equivalent to concept of MOTION.

4. FREQUENCY is MOTION within form expressed as VIBRATION and SPIN over TIME.

5. KINETIC KINESIS is MOTION in form expressed as the free VELOCITY of an object.

6. STRUCTURAL KINESIS is MOTION in form expressed as the structural POTENTIAL association with other like and larger objects.

7. KINESIS not in HARMONY is subject to RESISTENCE. Therefore, KINESIS in HARMONY is not subject to RESISTENCE.

8. Perpetual unbalanced KINESIS is impossible in any physical system. If Perpetual unbalanced motion were possible, the Universe would cease to exist as Motion increased to terminate the bounds of existence.

9. An INCREASE in the FREQUENCY of an OBJECT will therefore lead to a DECREASE in the VELOCITY of an OBJECT such that its TOTAL KINESIS equals 1.

10. All unbalanced/inharmonic KINESIS will be matched with resistance at a localized level such that the KINESIS re-balances.

11. An INCREASE in the RESISTENCE OF SUPERSUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS will lead to an INCREASE in the RESISTENCE of SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS to a DEGREE but will not affect the motion of UNITA ELEMENTS such that all KINESIS is conserved.

Article 9 - Time, Relativity & Distance

Canon 325

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of TIME are:

1. The axiom class of TIME is derived from the existence of Can.313-(Limit), Can.314-(Existence), Can.322-(MATTER), Can.323-(Space) and Can.324-(Kinesis).
2. TIME is a FUNCTION of the relative OBSERVATION of form of MATTER and the effects of other MATTER around it. Therefore TIME cannot be 0.
3. TIME is always forward in sequential order. Backward TIME in REALITY does not exist.
4. All TIME is RELATIVE to the OBSERVER.
5. The greater the density of SPACE, the higher the KINESIS, the faster the effect of TIME.
6. The less the density of SPACE, lower the KINESIS, the slower the effect of TIME.
7. An INCREASE in the DENSITY of SPACE will therefore lead to an INCREASE in the OBSERVED SPEED OF TIME. Therefore TIME is not CONSTANT.
8. A change at one (1) part of SPACE will change other parts of SPACE FIELD of the same level such that space will change faster than the speed of light and therefore appear to be instantaneous.

Canon 326

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of RELATIVITY are:

1. The axiom class of RELATIVITY is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence) and Can.315-(Paradox).
2. All EXISTENCE is RELATIVE therefore AWARENESS is REALITY, therefore REALITY is a DREAM.
3. UNIVERSAL RELATIVITY is equivalent to UNITA RELATIVITY.
4. SUPER SUB ATOMIC RELATIVITY is within UNIQUE UNITA SPACE, therefore SUPER SUB ATOMIC RELATIVITY is dependent on UNITA SPACE and DIMENSION.
5. SUB ATOMIC RELATIVITY is within UNIQUE SUPER SUB ATOMIC SPACE, therefore SUB ATOMIC RELATIVITY is dependent on UNIQUE SUPER SUB ATOMIC SPACE and RELATIVITY and is equivalent to UNIQUE GALACTIC SPACE.
6. ATOMIC RELATIVITY is within UNIQUE SUB ATOMIC SPACE, therefore ATOMIC RELATIVITY is dependent on UNIQUE SUB ATOMIC SPACE and is equivalent to UNIQUE STELLAR SPACE.
7. MOLECULAR RELATIVITY is within ATOMIC SPACE, therefore MOLECULAR RELATIVITY is dependent on UNIQUE ATOMIC SPACE and is equivalent to UNIQUE PLANETARY SPACE.
8. GALACTIC SPACE is within SUB ATOMIC SPACE. Therefore GALACTIC SPACE is dependent on SUB ATOMIC SPACE.
9. PLANETARY SPACE is within STELLAR SPACE. Therefore PLANETARY SPACE is dependent on ATOMIC SPACE.
10. CELLULAR SPACE is within PLANETARY SPACE. Therefore CELLULAR SPACE is dependent on MOLECULAR SPACE.

Canon 327

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of DISTANCE are:

1. Distance equals the position [b] less the original position [a].
2. KINESIS equals DISTANCE over TIME.
3. ACCELERATION equals the KINESIS at position [b] less the original position [a] over TIME.
4. ACCELERATION equals ENERGIS over MASS.

Article 10 - Universal Properties of Objects

Canon 328

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of CORE are:

1. The axiom class of CORE is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.319-(UNITA Elements) and Can.320-(UNITA Properties).
2. A CORE is equivalent to the MOTION of CORE ORBIT of OBJECTS to form CORE.
3. For UNITA and greater and ATOM and greater elements, core EXISTS. Therefore CORE is a property of UNITA ELEMENTS, SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS, SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS and ATOMIC ELEMENTS.
4. For MOON and greater and GALAXIES and greater elements, core EXISTS. Therefore CORE is a property of MOON ELEMENTS, PLANET ELEMENTS, STAR ELEMENTS and GALACTIC ELEMENTS.
5. The STRUCTURE of CORES are GEOMETRICALLY CALCULABLE. Therefore the laws of EIKOS can be used to calculate CORES.
6. The MASS of CORE is equal to twice the MASS of the OBJECTS in CORE MOTION to create a CORE.
7. The PROPERTIES of CORE are equivalent to the PROPERTIES of an OBJECT. Therefore a CORE has properties including (but not limited to) an AXIS, a VOLUME, a ROTATION and a FREQUENCY.
8. The DENSITY of the CORE is equivalent to its MASS plus its FREQUENCY divided by the DENSITY of its BENCHMARK OBJECT.

Canon 329

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of MID are:

1. The axiom class of MID is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.319-(UNITA Elements) and Can.320-(UNITA Properties).
2. A MID is equivalent to the MOTION of MID ORBIT of OBJECTS to form MID around a CORE.
3. For UNITA and greater and ATOM and greater elements, MID EXISTS. Therefore MID is a property of UNITA ELEMENTS, SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS, SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS and ATOMIC ELEMENTS.
4. For MOON and greater and GALAXIES and greater elements, MID EXISTS. Therefore MID is a property of MOON ELEMENTS, PLANET ELEMENTS, STAR ELEMENTS and GALACTIC ELEMENTS.
5. The STRUCTURE of MID is GEOMETRICALLY CALCULABLE. Therefore the laws of EIKOS can be used to calculate MID.
6. The PROPERTIES of MID are equivalent to the PROPERTIES of an OBJECT. Therefore a MID has properties including (but not limited to) an AXIS, a VOLUME, a ROTATION and a FREQUENCY.
7. MID exists within the SPACE of CORE. Therefore the DENSITY OF MID is affected by and includes the DENSITY of SPACE OF the CORE.

Canon 330

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Surface are:

1. The axiom class of SURFACE is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.319-(UNITA Elements) and Can.320-(UNITA Properties).
2. A SURFACE is equivalent to the MOTION of WEAK ORBIT of OBJECTS to form SURFACE around a MID and then a CORE.
3. For UNITA and greater and ATOM and greater elements, SURFACE EXISTS. Therefore SURFACE is a property of UNITA ELEMENTS, SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS, SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS and ATOMIC ELEMENTS.
4. For MOON and greater and GALAXIES and greater elements, SURFACE EXISTS. Therefore SURFACE is a property of MOON ELEMENTS, PLANET ELEMENTS, STAR ELEMENTS and GALACTIC ELEMENTS.
5. The STRUCTURE of SURFACE is GEOMETRICALLY CALCULABLE. Therefore the laws of EIKOS can be used to calculate SURFACE.
6. The PROPERTIES of SURFACE are equivalent to the PROPERTIES of an OBJECT. Therefore a SURFACE has properties including (but not limited to) an AXIS, a VOLUME, a ROTATION and a FREQUENCY.
7. SURFACE exists within the SPACE of MID. Therefore the DENSITY OF SURFACE is affected by and includes the DENSITY of SPACE OF the MID.

Canon 331

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of ATMOSPHERE are:

1. The axiom class of ATMOSPHERE is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.319-(UNITA Elements) and Can.320-(UNITA Properties).
2. An ATMOSPHERE is equivalent to the MOTION of WEAK ORBIT of OBJECTS to form ATMOSPHERE around a MID and then a CORE.
3. For UNITA and greater and ATOM and greater elements, ATMOSPHERE EXISTS. Therefore ATMOSPHERE is a property of UNITA ELEMENTS, SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS, SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS and ATOMIC ELEMENTS.
4. For MOON and greater and GALAXIES and greater elements, ATMOSPHERE EXISTS. Therefore ATMOSPHERE is a property of MOON ELEMENTS, PLANET ELEMENTS, STAR ELEMENTS and GALACTIC ELEMENTS.
5. The STRUCTURE of an ATMOSPHERE are GEOMETRICALLY CALCULABLE. Therefore the laws of EIKOS can be used to calculate ATMOSPHERE.
6. The PROPERTIES of an ATMOSPHERE are equivalent to the PROPERTIES of a FIELD. Therefore an ATMOSPHERE has properties including (but not limited to) a DENSITY, a VOLUME, a MASS and a FREQUENCY.
7. ATMOSPHERE is equivalent to the SPACE of CORE and SPACE between OBJECTS.
8. The VOLUME of ATMOSPHERE is equivalent to the VOLUME of CORE SPACE plus the VOLUME of ERGON FIELDS divided by the MASS of any NEAR OBJECT within GRAVITATION.

Canon 332

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of EQUATOR are:

- 1.The axiom class of EQUATOR is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.319-(UNITA Elements) and Can.320-(UNITA Properties).
- 2.The EQUATOR is the intersection of the SURFACE with the PLANE perpendicular to the AXIS.
- 3.For UNITA and greater and ATOM and greater elements, EQUATOR EXISTS. Therefore EQUATOR is a property of UNITA ELEMENTS, SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS, SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS and ATOMIC ELEMENTS.
- 4.For MOON and greater and GALAXIES and greater elements, EQUATOR EXISTS. Therefore EQUATOR is a property of MOON ELEMENTS, PLANET ELEMENTS, STAR ELEMENTS and GALACTIC ELEMENTS.
- 5.The LATITUDE of the equator is by definition 0 degrees.

Canon 333

- 1.The axiom class of AXIS is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.319-(UNITA Elements) and Can.320-(UNITA Properties).
- 2.An AXIS is the intersection of the SURFACE with the PLANE perpendicular to the EQUATOR.
- 3.For UNITA and greater and ATOM and greater elements, AXIS EXISTS. Therefore AXIS is a property of UNITA ELEMENTS, SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS, SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS and ATOMIC ELEMENTS.
- 4.For MOON and greater and GALAXIES and greater elements, AXIS EXISTS. Therefore AXIS is a property of MOON ELEMENTS, PLANET ELEMENTS, STAR ELEMENTS and GALACTIC ELEMENTS.

Canon 334

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of POLES are:

- 1.The axiom class of POLES is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.319-(UNITA Elements) and Can.320-(UNITA Properties).
- 2.The POLES are two (2) POINTS at opposite ends of a LINE that intersects the SURFACE with the PLANE perpendicular to the EQUATOR.
- 3.The POLES are at EQUAL DISTANCE from the EQUATOR.
- 4.For UNITA and greater and ATOM and greater elements, AXIS EXISTS. Therefore AXIS is a property of UNITA ELEMENTS, SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS, SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS and ATOMIC ELEMENTS.
- 5.For MOON and greater and GALAXIES and greater elements, AXIS EXISTS. Therefore AXIS is a property of MOON ELEMENTS, PLANET ELEMENTS, STAR ELEMENTS and GALACTIC ELEMENTS.

Canon 335

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of HEMISPHERE are:

- 1.The axiom class of HEMISPHERE is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.319-(UNITA Elements) and Can.320-(UNITA Properties).
- 2.HEMISPHERE is equivalent to the VOLUME of SPACE from the EQUATOR to the NORTH POLE and from the VOLUME of SPACE from the EQUATOR to the SOUTH POLE.
- 3.The NORTHERN HEMISPHERE is from the EQUATOR to the NORTH POLE.
- 4.The SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE is from the EQUATOR to the SOUTH POLE.
- 5.For UNITA and greater and ATOM and greater elements, HEMISPHERE EXISTS. Therefore HEMISPHERE is a property of UNITA ELEMENTS, SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS, SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS and ATOMIC ELEMENTS.
- 6.For MOON and greater and GALAXIES and greater elements, HEMISPHERE EXISTS. Therefore HEMISPHERE is a property of MOON ELEMENTS, PLANET ELEMENTS, STAR ELEMENTS and GALACTIC ELEMENTS.

Canon 336

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of ROTATION are:

- 1.The axiom class of ROTATION is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.319-(UNITA Elements) and Can.320-(UNITA Properties).
- 2.ROTATION is equivalent to CIRCULAR MOTION around an AXIS.
- 3.For UNITA and greater and ATOM and greater elements, ROTATION EXISTS. Therefore ROTATION is a property of UNITA ELEMENTS, SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS, SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS and ATOMIC ELEMENTS.
- 4.For MOON and greater and GALAXIES and greater elements, ROTATION EXISTS. Therefore ROTATION is a property of MOON ELEMENTS, PLANET ELEMENTS, STAR ELEMENTS and GALACTIC ELEMENTS.
- 5.The Greater the ROTATION of an OBJECT, the greater its STRUCTURAL KINESIS (VIBRATION) AND the greater its FREQUENCY.
- 6.The less the ROTATION of an OBJECT, the less its STRUCTURAL KINESIS (VIBRATION) AND the less its FREQUENCY.
- 7.The greater the DENSITY the greater the ROTATION, the less the VELOCITY.
- 8.The less the DENSITY, the less the ROTATION, the greater the VELOCITY.
- 9.ROTATION is not CONSTANT.

Canon 337

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of ROTAXIS are:

1.The axiom class of ROTAXIS is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.319-(UNITA Elements) and Can.320-(UNITA Properties).

2.ROTAXIS is the VIBRATION of ROTATION.

3.For UNITA and greater and ATOM and greater elements, ROTAXIS EXISTS. Therefore ROTAXIS is a property of UNITA ELEMENTS, SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS, SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS and ATOMIC ELEMENTS.

4.For MOON and greater and GALAXIES and greater elements, ROTAXIS EXISTS. Therefore ROTAXIS is a property of MOON ELEMENTS, PLANET ELEMENTS, STAR ELEMENTS and GALACTIC ELEMENTS.

Canon 338

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of GEOMETRIC STRUCTURE are:

1.The axiom class of GEOMETRIC STRUCTURE is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.319-(UNITA Elements) and Can.320-(UNITA Properties).

2.STRUCTURE is equivalent to the GEOMETRY of STRUCTURE of OBJECTS.

3.For UNITA and greater and ATOM and greater elements, ROTAXIS EXISTS. Therefore ROTAXIS is a property of UNITA ELEMENTS, SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS, SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS and ATOMIC ELEMENTS.

4.For MOON and greater and GALAXIES and greater elements, ROTAXIS EXISTS. Therefore ROTAXIS is a property of MOON ELEMENTS, PLANET ELEMENTS, STAR ELEMENTS and GALACTIC ELEMENTS.

5.CREATOR UNITA exists when all pairs of UCA travel in the same direction.

6.DESTRUCTIVE ATTRACTOR UNITA exists when all pairs of UCA except the pair of ORBIT UCA travel in the same direction.

7.NON-EQUATORIAL DESTRUCTIVE ATTRACTOR UNITA exists when all pairs of UCA except the pair of EQUATOR UCA travel in the same direction.

Canon 339

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of VOLUME are:

- 1.The axiom class of VOLUME is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.319-(UNITA Elements) and Can.320-(UNITA Properties).
- 2.VOLUME is the area of SPACE taken up by the particles of an OBJECT.
- 3.All VOLUME is RELATIVE. Therefore VOLUME is PERCEIVED as UNIQUE to UNITA VOLUME, SUPER SUB ATOMIC VOLUME, SUB ATOMIC VOLUME, ATOMIC VOLUME and MOLECULAR VOLUME.
- 4.When a small number of OBJECTS equals the same VOLUME as a large number of OBJECTS, the VOLUME is equal to the VOLUME of the RELATIVE BENCHMARK OBJECT.
- 5.VOLUME is equivalent to a very small number of OBJECTS and a very large amount of SPACE. Therefore, the majority of VOLUME is equivalent to no OBJECTS (EMPTY SPACE).
- 6.VOLUME is RELATIVE to its BENCHMARK OBJECT, MASS, STRUCTURE and KINESIS.
- 7.VOLUME equals MASS by its STRUCTURAL CONSTANT divided by its BENCHMARK CONSTANT by its ACCUMULATIVE KINESIS STRENGTH.

Canon 340

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of HARMONIC KINESIS are:

- 1.The axiom class of HARMONIC KINESIS is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.319-(UNITA Elements) and Can.320-(UNITA Properties).
- 2.FREQUENCY is HARMONIC KINESIS in MOTION within form.
- 3.All HARMONIC KINESIS is RELATIVE. Therefore HARMONIC KINESIS is PERCEIVED as UNIQUE to UNITA HARMONIC KINESIS, SUPER SUB ATOMIC HARMONIC KINESIS, SUB ATOMIC HARMONIC KINESIS, ATOMIC HARMONIC KINESIS and MOLECULAR HARMONIC KINESIS.
- 4.When KINESIS is not HARMONIC, it is subject to RESISTENCE. Therefore when KINESIS is harmonic, it is not subject to RESISTENCE.

Canon 341

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of FREQUENCY are:

- 1.The axiom class of FREQUENCY is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.319-(UNITA Elements) and Can.320-(UNITA Properties).
- 2.FREQUENCY equals HARMONIC KINESIS plus ROTATION plus ROTAXIS divided by TIME.
- 3.FREQUENCY is RELATIVE. Therefore FREQUENCY is not CONSTANT.
- 4.FREQUENCY is PERCEIVED as UNIQUE to UNITA FREQUENCY, SUPER SUB ATOMIC FREQUENCY, SUB ATOMIC FREQUENCY, ATOMIC FREQUENCY and MOLECULAR FREQUENCY.
- 5.Two OBJECTS in perfect HARMONIC KINESIS will have 0 FREQUENCY difference.
- 6.All FREQUENCY (HARMONIC KINESIS) may be described as a WAVE FUNCTION.
- 7.The FREQUENCY (HARMONIC KINESIS) of an OBJECT may be described as a SET of SINE WAVE FUNCTIONS at different rates and amplitude.
- 8.The greater the ROTATION of an OBJECT, the greater its STRUCTURAL KINESIS, therefore the greater its FREQUENCY.
- 9.The lower the ROTATION of an OBJECT, the lower its STRUCTURAL KINESIS, therefore the lower its FREQUENCY.
- 10.The FREQUENCY of an OBJECT measured by n EVENTS may be defined as an Herz (Hz).

Canon 342

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of TRI-FREQUENCY POINTS are:

- 1.The axiom class of TRI-FREQUENCY POINTS is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.306-(GEOLEX), Can.309-(UNIQUE POSITION) , Can.322-(Dimension) and Can.326-(Relativity).
- 2.TRI-FREQUENCY are Triangular AREAS on the SURFACE that have greater KINESIS than the rest of the SURFACE area.
- 3.TRI-FREQUENCY is equivalent to four (4) areas in the NORTHERN HEMISPHERE and four (4) areas in the SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.
- 4.An increase in the KINESIS of the SURFACE will lead to an exponential increase in the KINESIS of TRI-FREQUENCY POINTS on the surface area.

Canon 343

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of UNIQUE POSITION IN FORM are:

- 1.The axiom class of UNIQUE POSITION in FORM is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.319-(UNITA Elements) and Can.320-(UNITA Properties).
- 2.UNIQUE POSITION IN FORM is equivalent to the NEIGHBOUR LAW is near neighbour perception.
- 3.UNIQUE POSITION IN FORM is equivalent to RELATIVE AWARENESS.
- 4.All OBJECTS possess UNIQUE POSITION in FORM.
- 5.UNIQUE POSITION IN FORM is equivalent to UNITA UNIQUE POSITION, SUPER SUB ATOMIC UNIQUE POSITION, SUB ATOMIC UNIQUE POSITION, ATOMIC UNIQUE POSITION and MOLECULAR UNIQUE POSITION.

Article 11 - Density, Mass & Motion

Canon 344

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of DENSITY are:

- 1.The axiom class of DENSITY is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.319-(UNITA Elements) and Can.320-(UNITA Properties).
- 2.DENSITY is the number of particles (MASS) in a given VOLUME. $DENSITY = \text{mass/volume}$.
- 3.Particles with the same MASS, but with superior structure tend towards a smaller given VOLUME and therefore greater DENSITY.
- 4.Particles with the same MASS, but with inferior structure tend towards a greater given VOLUME and therefore lower DENSITY.
- 5.The ELEMENTAL OBJECT with the greatest DENSITY is the UNITA with a DENSITY of 1.
- 6.DENSITY is not CONSTANT for OBJECTS equal to and larger than SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS.
- 7.DENSITY is RELATIVE. Therefore DENSITY equals unique SUPER SUB ATOMIC DENSITY, SUB ATOMIC DENSITY, ATOMIC DENSITY and MOLECULAR DENSITY.
- 8.A decrease in the DENSITY will lead to an increase in VELOCITY and a decrease in FREQUENCY.
- 9.An increase in DENSITY will lead to a decrease in VELOCITY and an increase in FREQUENCY.

Canon 345

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of MASS are:

- 1.The axiom class of MASS is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.319-(UNITA Elements) and Can.320-(UNITA Properties).
- 2.MASS is equal to the MASS of BENCHMARK OBJECTS. Therefore MASS is not equal to the MASS of OBJECTS. Therefore MASS is RELATIVE.
- 3.MASS is equal to the n number of OBJECTS which themselves are made up of the STRUCTURE of SMALLER CREATOR OBJECTS.
- 4.MASS is equal to the RELATIVE unique MASS of UNITA MASS, SUPER SUB ATOMIC MASS, SUB ATOMIC MASS, ATOMIC MASS and MOLECULAR MASS.
- 5.MASS is equivalent to DENSITY by VOLUME.
- 6.DENSITY is equivalent to MASS divided by VOLUME.
- 7.ENERGIS is equivalent to MASS by KINESIS.
- 8.MASS is equivalent to ENERGIS divided by KINESIS BENCHMARK.
- 9.MASS is equivalent to MOTION in STRUCTURE.

Canon 346

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of MOTION are:

- 1.The axiom class of MOTION is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.319-(UNITA Elements) and Can.320-(UNITA Properties).
- 2.MOTION is equivalent to KINESIS.
- 3.EXISTENCE is Unique Collective Awareness by MOTION. Therefore EXISTENCE is AWARENESS in MOTION.
- 4.EXISTENCE is AWARENESS in MOTION as OBJECTS by their own MOTION. Therefore EXISTENCE is MOTION.
- 5.ENERGIS is equivalent to MASS by MOTION. Therefore ENERGIS is equivalent to the MOTION in FORM (OBJECT) by MOTION.
- 6.ENERGIS is equivalent to MOTION. Therefore ENERGIS is equivalent to KINESIS.
- 7.MOTION is equivalent to MOTION in ORBIT being CORE ORBIT, MID ORBIT, WEAK ORBIT, FIELD ORBIT and IONIZED FIELD.
- 8.All MOTION is INHERITED.
- 9.A moving OBJECT appears to contact to some degree.

Article 12 - Creator & Destructive Attractors

Canon 347

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of CREATOR are:

- 1.The axiom class of CREATOR is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.319-(UNITA Elements) and Can.320-(UNITA Properties).
- 2.All MATTER in the UNIVERSE may be defined as a set of CREATOR MATTER and DESTRUCTIVE ATTRACTOR MATTER such that the MASS of the UNIVERSE is equivalent to 1.
- 3.CREATOR is a CREATOR UNITA. Therefore the PROPERTIERS of a CREATOR UNITA are CREATOR.
- 4.The CREATOR ELEMENTS within UNITA SPACE are equivalent to CREATOR UNITA.
- 5.The CREATOR ELEMENTS within SUPER-SUB ATOMIC SPACE are equivalent to UP QUARK.
- 6.The CREATOR ELEMENTS within SUB-ATOMIC SPACE are equivalent to PROTON and PROTONACTIVE.
- 7.The CREATOR ELEMENTS within ATOMIC SPACE are equivalent to NEUTROACTIVE HYDROGEN, RADIOACTIVE HYDROGEN and PROTOACTIVE HELIUM.
- 8.CREATOR ELEMENTS are equivalent to BENCHMARK OBJECTS.

Canon 348

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of DESTRUCTIVE-ATTRACTOR are:

- 1.The axiom class of DESTRUCTIVE ATTRACTOR is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.319-(UNITA Elements) and Can.320-(UNITA Properties).
- 2.All MATTER in the UNIVERSE may be defined as a set of CREATOR MATTER and DESTRUCTIVE ATTRACTOR MATTER such that the MASS of the UNIVERSE is equivalent to 1.
- 3.DESTRUCTIVE ATTRACTOR is a DESTRUCTIVE ATTRACTOR UNITA. Therefore the PROPERTIERS of a DESTRUCTIVE ATTRACTOR UNITA are DESTRUCTIVE ATTRACTOR.
- 4.The DESTRUCTIVE ATTRACTOR within UNITA SPACE are equivalent to CREATOR UNITA.
- 5.The DESTRUCTIVE ATTRACTOR within SUPER-SUB ATOMIC SPACE are equivalent to UP QUARK.
- 6.The DESTRUCTIVE ATTRACTOR within SUB-ATOMIC SPACE are equivalent to PROTON and PROTONACTIVE.
- 7.The DESTRUCTIVE ATTRACTOR within ATOMIC SPACE are equivalent to NEUTROACTIVE HYDROGEN, RADIOACTIVE HYDROGEN and PROTOACTIVE HELIUM.
- 8.DESTRUCTIVE ATTRACTOR are not equivalent to BENCHMARK OBJECTS.

Article 13 - Ergons, Forces & Gravity

Canon 349

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of ERGON are:

- 1.The axiom class of ERGON is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.319-(UNITA Elements) and Can.320-(UNITA Properties).
- 2.An ERGON is a certain class of particles that under one set of conditions forms part of larger structures, but under other conditions breaks form and behaves in particle ORBIT FIELDS.
- 3.Only ERGON particles behave in FIELD ORBITS. Therefore OBJECTS that are not ERGONS do not behave in FIELD ORBIT.
- 4.UNITA ERGON are equivalent to NON-EQUATORIAL DESTRUCTIVE ATTRACTOR UNITA. Therefore UNITA ERGON is equivalent to GRAVITY.
- 5.SUPER-SUB ATOMIC ERGON are equivalent to ELECTRON NEUTRINO, CHARM QUARK, STRANGE QUARK, MAGNETONS, GAMMA and OMEGA.
- 6.SUB-ATOMIC ERGON are equivalent to PHOTON, HETON, POSITRON and ELECTRON.
- 7.ATOMIC ERGON are equivalent to NEUTROACTIVE HYDROGEN and RADIOACTIVE HYDROGEN.
- 8.ERGON MASS is equivalent to ERGONS orbiting within a larger
- 9.ERGON MASS of an OBJECT less the ERGON FIELDS of the OBJECT = 0.
- 10.The ERGON MASS of an OBJECT less the ERGON FIELDS of the OBJECT is greater than 1, the ERGON FIELDS will IONIZE.
- 11.ENERGY is equivalent to ENERGIS plus ERGONS.

Canon 350

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of FORCE are:

- 1.The axiom class of FORCE is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.319-(UNITA Elements) and Can.320-(UNITA Properties).
- 2.FORCE is the ATTRACTION of an OBJECT and the REPULSION of an OBJECT.
- 3.All phenomena observed as the apparent interaction of forces is the exclusive interaction of only matter, its attributes and motion. Therefore, no forces exist. Therefore FORCES is RELATIVE.
- 4.FORCE cannot exist in REALITY. Therefore FORCES can only EXIST in THEORY.
- 5.FORCE is equivalent to INTENTION. Therefore FORCE is equivalent to AWARENESS.
- 6.OPPOSITES when added cannot equal 1. Only SIMILAR attraction can equal 1.
- 7.FORCE is equivalent to MASS by its ACCELERATION.

Canon 351

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of GRAVITY are:

1.The axiom class of GRAVITY is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.319-(UNITA Elements) , Can.320-(UNITA Properties), Can.378-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and Can.379-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES).

2.Gravity is based on a particle known as a NON-EQUATORIAL DESTRUCTIVE ATTRACTOR (NEDA), the smallest unit of MATTER not able to form more complex structures. Therefore GRAVITY is equivalent to RELATIVE SPACE.

3.GRAVITY is EQUIVALENT to SPACE. Therefore GRAVITY is RELATIVE.

4.SUPER SUB ATOMIC GRAVITY is equivalent to the ERGON FIELDS of NEDA around SUPER SUB-ATOMIC ELEMENTS. Therefore, SUPER SUB ATOMIC GRAVITY is equivalent to GALACTIC SPACE.

5.SUB ATOMIC GRAVITY is equivalent to the ERGON FIELDS of NEDA around SUB-ATOMIC ELEMENTS. Therefore, SUB ATOMIC GRAVITY is within SUPER SUB ATOMIC GRAVITY FIELDS. Therefore, SUB ATOMIC GRAVITY is equivalent to STELLAR SPACE.

6.ATOMIC GRAVITY is equivalent to the ERGON FIELDS of NEDA around ATOMIC ELEMENTS. Therefore, ATOMIC GRAVITY is within SUB ATOMIC GRAVITY FIELDS. Therefore, ATOMIC GRAVITY is equivalent to PLANETARY SPACE

7.MOLECULAR GRAVITY is equivalent to the ERGON FIELDS of NEDA around MOLECULAR ELEMENTS. Therefore, MOLECULAR GRAVITY is within ATOMIC GRAVITY FIELDS. Therefore, MOLECULAR GRAVITY is equivalent to CELLULAR SPACE.

8.A change at one part of GRAVITY field will change other parts of the GRAVITY FIELD of the same level such that it will change faster than the speed of light and therefore appear to be instantaneous.

9.GRAVITY is equivalent to RESISTANCE to KINESIS such that RELATIVE KINESIS is balanced.

10.WEIGHT is equivalent to GRAVITY by MASS.

Article 14 - Velocity, Energy & Energis

Canon 352

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of VELOCITY are:

- 1.The axiom class of VELOCITY is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.319-(UNITA Elements) and Can.320-(UNITA Properties).
- 2.VELOCITY is RELATIVE. Therefore VELOCITY is not CONSTANT.
- 3.VELOCITY is the free VELOCITY (KINETIC KINESIS) of an object . Therefore KINESIS is equivalent to 1.
- 4.VELOCITY is equivalent to the VELOCITY of an OBJECT. Therefore VELOCITY is equivalent to DISTANCE travelled divided by TIME.
- 5.SUPER SUB ATOMIC VELOCITY is equivalent to the VELOCITY OF SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS in SUPER SUB ATOMIC SPACE.
- 6.SUB ATOMIC VELOCITY is equivalent to the VELOCITY OF SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS in SUB ATOMIC SPACE.
- 7.ATOMIC VELOCITY is equivalent to the VELOCITY OF ATOMIC ELEMENTS in ATOMIC SPACE.
- 8.A decrease in the DENSITY will lead to an increase in VELOCITY and a decrease in FREQUENCY.
- 9.An increase in DENSITY will lead to a decrease in VELOCITY and an increase in FREQUENCY.

Canon 353

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of ENERGY are:

- 1.The axiom class of ENERGY is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.319-(UNITA Elements) , Can.320-(UNITA Properties), Can.378-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and Can.379-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES).
- 2.ENERGY is equivalent to discrete types of particles known ERGONS and ENERGIS- the exchange of particular types and rates of MOTION (KINESIS).
- 3.An ERGON is a certain class of particles that under one set of conditions forms part of larger structures, but under other conditions breaks form and behaves in particle ORBIT FIELDS.
- 4.ENERGIS is equivalent to the KINESIS in FORM. Therefore ENERGIS is equivalent to MASS. Therefore ENERGIS is equivalent to MOTION.
- 5.ERGONS of the same TYPE will not exchange from an OBJECT of greater ERGON MASS to lower ERGON MASS.
- 6.ENERGY is equivalent to MASS by the SPEED OF LIGHT (motion).
- 7.ENERGY is equivalent to PRESSURE by STRUCTURAL STRENGTH.

Canon 354

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of ENERGIS are:

1.The axiom class of ENERGIS is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.319-(UNITA Elements) and Can.320-(UNITA Properties).

2.ENERGY is equivalent to discrete types of particles known ERGONS and ENERGIS-the exchange of particular types and rates of MOTION (KINESIS).

3.ENERGIS is equivalent to the KINESIS in FORM. Therefore ENERGIS is equivalent to MASS. Therefore ENERGIS is equivalent to MOTION.

4.ENERGIS is RELATIVE.

5.ENERGIS is equivalent to STRUCTURAL KINESIS, plus VELOCITY plus the ERGON FIELDS of an OBJECT.

6.ENERGIS is equivalent to the MASS, VELOCITY and ERGON fields of an OBJECT.

Article 15 - Orbit

Canon 355

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of ORBIT are:

- 1.The axiom class of ORBIT is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.319-(UNITA Elements) and Can.320-(UNITA Properties).
- 2.ORBIT is equivalent to CIRCULAR or ELLIPSE VELOCITY.
- 3.MATTER greater than UNITA is dependent on ORBIT.
- 4.ORBIT is equivalent to CORE ORBIT, MID ORBIT, WEAK ORBIT and FIELD ORBIT.
- 5.FIELD ORBIT is equivalent to HARMONIC FIELD ORBIT, OPPOSING FIELD ORBIT and IONIZED FIELD.
- 6.CORE ORBIT is equivalent to the MASS A divided by MASS B such that the result is 0.
- 7.MID ORBIT is equivalent to the MASS of CORE A divided by orbiting MASS B such that the result is 2 or greater.

Canon 356

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of CORE ORBIT are:

- 1.The axiom class of CORE ORBIT is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.319-(UNITA Elements) and Can.320-(UNITA Properties).
- 2.A CORE ORBIT is equivalent to the MOTION to create CORE of OBJECTS.
- 3.For UNITA and greater and ATOM and greater elements, CORE ORBIT EXISTS. Therefore CORE ORBIT is a property of UNITA ELEMENTS, SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS, SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS and ATOMIC ELEMENTS.
- 4.For MOON and greater and GALAXIES and greater elements, CORE ORBIT EXISTS. Therefore CORE ORBIT is a property of MOON ELEMENTS, PLANET ELEMENTS, STAR ELEMENTS and GALACTIC ELEMENTS.
- 5.The STRUCTURE of an CORE ORBIT are GEOMETRICALLY CALCULABLE. Therefore the laws of EIKOS can be used to calculate CORE ORBIT.
- 6.CORE ORBIT is equivalent to the MASS A divided by MASS B such that the result is 0.
- 7.CORE ORBIT is the sympathetic close movement of two or more OBJECTS such that the EQUATORIAL ROTATION difference is minimum. CORE ORBIT therefore sees the effect of more than one OBJECT moving as one larger MASS.
- 8.The MASS of CORE is equal to twice the MASS of the OBJECTS in CORE MOTION to create a CORE.
- 9.The DENSITY of the CORE is equivalent to its MASS plus its FREQUENCY divided by the DENSITY of its BENCHMARK OBJECT.

Canon 357

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of MID ORBIT are:

- 1.The axiom class of MID ORBIT is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.319-(UNITA Elements) and Can.320-(UNITA Properties).
- 2.An MID ORBIT is equivalent to the MOTION to create a MID structure of an OBJECT around the CORE.
- 3.MID ORBIT is equivalent to CIRCULAR velocity.
- 4.For UNITA and greater and ATOM and greater elements, MID ORBIT EXISTS. Therefore MID ORBIT is a property of UNITA ELEMENTS, SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS, SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS and ATOMIC ELEMENTS.
- 5.For MOON and greater and GALAXIES and greater elements, MID ORBIT EXISTS. Therefore MID ORBIT is a property of MOON ELEMENTS, PLANET ELEMENTS, STAR ELEMENTS and GALACTIC ELEMENTS.
- 6.The STRUCTURE of an MID ORBIT are GEOMETRICALLY CALCULABLE. Therefore the laws of EIKOS can be used to calculate MID ORBIT.
- 7.MID ORBIT is equivalent to the MASS of CORE A divided by orbiting MASS B such that the result is 2 or greater.
- 8.Only when a CORE has a MASS of 2 or greater will two OBJECTS form MID-ORBIT.
- 9.The Balance of MASS between the CORE MASS divided by the MID MASS shall always be 0 or greater.
- 10.Where the relative MASS of the CORE is 2 or greater, the MASS of the MID-ORBIT OBJECTS shall also be greater by its MASS multiplied by a MASS CONSTANT RATIO.

Canon 358

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of WEAK ORBIT are:

- 1.The axiom class of WEAK ORBIT is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.319-(UNITA Elements) and Can.320-(UNITA Properties).
- 2.WEAK ORBIT is equivalent to ELLIPTICAL velocity.
- 3.A WEAK ORBIT is equivalent to the MOTION to create a SURFACE structure of an OBJECT around the CORE and MID.
- 4.For UNITA and greater and ATOM and greater elements, WEAK ORBIT EXISTS. Therefore WEAK ORBIT is a property of UNITA ELEMENTS, SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS, SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS and ATOMIC ELEMENTS.
- 5.For MOON and greater and GALAXIES and greater elements, WEAK ORBIT EXISTS. Therefore WEAK ORBIT is a property of MOON ELEMENTS, PLANET ELEMENTS, STAR ELEMENTS and GALACTIC ELEMENTS.
- 6.The STRUCTURE of an WEAK ORBIT are GEOMETRICALLY CALCULABLE. Therefore the laws of EIKOS can be used to calculate WEAK ORBIT.
- 7.PLANETARY MOTION is equivalent to WEAK ORBIT and MID ORBIT.
- 8.The PLANETARY MOTION of the EARTH is equivalent to WEAK ORBIT of the SUN.

Canon 359

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of SINGLE FIELD ORBIT are:

- 1.The axiom class of FIELD ORBIT is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.319-(UNITA Elements) , Can.320-(UNITA Properties), Can.378-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and Can.379-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES).
- 2.FIELD ORBIT is equivalent to HARMONIC FIELD ORBIT, OPPOSING FIELD ORBIT and IONIZED FIELD.
- 3.Only ERGON particles behave in FIELD ORBITS. Therefore OBJECTS that are not ERGONS do not behave in FIELD ORBIT.
- 4.FIELD ORBIT is equivalent to the MOTION of ERGONS being: NON-EQUATORIAL DESTRUCTIVE ATTRACTOR UNITA, NEUTRINO, MAGNETON, PROTOACTIVE, NEUTROACTIVE, PHOTON, HETON, POSITRON and ELECTRON elements.
- 5.For SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS and greater than and equal to MOLECULAR ELEMENTS, FIELD ORBIT of ERGONS EXISTS. Therefore FIELD ORBIT of ERGONS is a property of UNITA ELEMENTS, SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS, SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS and ATOMIC ELEMENTS.
- 6.For CELLULAR ELEMENTS and greater than and equal to GALACTIC ELEMENTS, FIELD ORBIT of ERGONS EXISTS. Therefore FIELD ORBIT of ERGONS is a property of MOON ELEMENTS, PLANET ELEMENTS, STAR ELEMENTS and GALACTIC ELEMENTS.
- 7.The STRUCTURE of a FIELD ORBIT are GEOMETRICALLY CALCULABLE. Therefore the laws of EIKOS can be used to calculate FIELD ORBIT.

Canon 360

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of HARMONIC FIELD ORBIT are:

- 1.The axiom class of HARMONIC FIELD ORBIT is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.319-(UNITA Elements) , Can.320-(UNITA Properties), Can.378-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and Can.379-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES).
- 2.HARMONIC FIELD ORBIT is a type of MOTION by ERGON FIELDS in which the ERGON FIELDS of an OBJECT ORBIT to themselves as well as to the OBJECT.
- 3.HARMONIC FIELD ORBIT at the SUB ATOMIC LEVEL of MATTER is equivalent to NEUTRINO and MAGNETON therefore producing a single FUNCTION known as MAGNETISM.
- 4.HARMONIC FIELD ORBIT at the ATOMIC LEVEL of MATTER is equivalent to MAGNETON orbiting POSITRON in one HARMONIC FIELD and MAGNETON orbiting ELECTRON in another HARMONIC FIELD therefore producing a single FUNCTION known as ELECTRICITY.
- 5.HARMONIC FIELD ORBIT at the ATOMIC LEVEL of MATTER is equivalent to MAGNETON orbiting POSITRON which in turn orbit PHOTONS themselves in HARMONIC FIELD ORBIT with one another therefore producing a single FUNCTION known as LIGHT.
- 6.HARMONIC FIELD ORBIT at the ATOMIC LEVEL of MATTER is equivalent to MAGNETON orbiting ELECTRON which in turn orbit HETON themselves in HARMONIC FIELD ORBIT with one another therefore producing a single FUNCTION known as HEAT.
- 7.The STRUCTURE of a HARMONIC FIELD ORBIT are GEOMETRICALLY CALCULABLE. Therefore the laws of EIKOS can be used to calculate HARMONIC FIELD ORBIT.

Canon 361

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of OPPOSING FIELD ORBIT are:

1.The axiom class of OPPOSING FIELD ORBIT is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.319-(UNITA Elements) , Can.320-(UNITA Properties), Can.378-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and Can.379-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES).

2.OPPOSING FIELD ORBIT is a UNIQUE MOTION of ERGONS.

3.The simplest OPPOSING FIELD ORBIT model is ELECTRO-MAGNETISM where POSITRONS and ELECTRONS orbit at POLES of an OBJECT and MAGNETONS adopt OPPOSING FIELDS to one another in attraction to ELECTRONS and POSITRONS.

4.OPPOSING FIELD ORBIT is equivalent to the FIELD FUNCTION of MAGNETISM.

5.The STRUCTURE of OPPOSING FIELD ORBIT are GEOMETRICALLY CALCULABLE. Therefore the laws of EIKOS can be used to calculate OPPOSING FIELD ORBIT.

Article 16 - Kinesis & Kinetic States

Canon 362

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of IONIZED FIELD STATE are:

- 1.The axiom class of IONIZED FIELD is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.319-(UNITA Elements), Can.320-(UNITA Properties), Can.378-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and Can.379-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES).
- 2.IONIZED FIELD is equivalent to non-orbit MOTION. Therefore IONIZED FIELD is equivalent to the RELATIVE IONIZED NON-ORBIT MOTION of particles around an OBJECT.
- 3.IONIZED FIELD MOTION is equivalent to the MOTION of NON-EQUATORIAL DESTRUCTIVE ATTRACTOR UNITA. Therefore IONIZED FIELD MOTION is equivalent to the MOTION of GRAVITY. Therefore IONIZED FIELD MOTION is equivalent to the MOTION of SPACE.
- 4.IONIZED FIELD MOTION is equivalent to RESISTANCE of MOTION that is not HARMONIC. Therefore IONIZED FIELDS are RELATIVE.
- 5.IONIZED FIELD MOTION for SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS and greater are subject to ENTROPY.
- 6.IONIZED FIELD MOTION for the ATOMIC LEVEL of MATTER is equivalent to a TIME STATE of IONIZED Electrical Fields.
- 7.When an IONIZED FIELD of particles interacts with MATTER is therefore induce POLARIZATION thus a transfer of ERGONS and ENERGIS takes place.
- 8.An IONIZED FIELD is equivalent to ONE (1) FIELD.
- 9.The STRUCTURE of an IONIZED FIELD is GEOMETRIC which is equivalent to DENSITY and VOLUME. Therefore IONIZED FIELDS may be calculated using EIKOS.

Canon 363

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of KINETIC ENERGIS LIMIT are:

- 1.The axiom class of KINETIC ENERGIS LIMIT is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.319-(UNITA Elements) , Can.320-(UNITA Properties), Can.378-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and Can.379-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES).
- 2.The maximum potential rate of kinetic.energis of an object (e.g. proton) is limited to the maximum rate of kinetic.energis (velocity) of its relative benchmark object (e.g. photon).
- 3.The minimum potential rate of kinetic.energis of an object (e.g. proton) is limited to the minimum rate of kinetic.energis (velocity) of its relative benchmark object (e.g. photon).

Canon 364

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of KINETIC HARMONIC RATIO are:

- 1.The axiom class of KINETIC HARMONIC RATIO is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.319-(UNITA Elements) , Can.320-(UNITA Properties), Can.378-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and Can.379-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES).
- 2.The closer objects come in terms of distance (DENSITY), the greater their FREQUENCY and the slower their VELOCITY.
- 3.The more distant objects separate (lower DENSITY), the lower their FREQUENCY and the greater their individual VELOCITY.
- 4.All change in MOTION between changes in HARMONIC KINESIS and VELOCITY are conserved.

Canon 365

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of KINETIC MASS PARADOX are:

- 1.The axiom class of KINETIC MASS PARADOX is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.319-(UNITA Elements) , Can.320-(UNITA Properties), Can.378-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and Can.379-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES).
- 2.When the MASS of an OBJECT is greater than the MASS of its BENCHMARK object, its STRUCTURAL KINESIS shall INCREASE and its FREQUENCY and VELOCITY shall decrease.
- 3.When the MASS of an OBJECT is smaller than the MASS of its BENCHMARK object, its STRUCTURAL KINESIS shall DECREASE and its FREQUENCY and VELOCITY shall increase.
- 4.When the MASS of an OBJECT is greater than the MASS of its BENCHMARK object, it has greater perceived KINESIS, therefore greater perceived ENERGY.
- 5.When the MASS of an OBJECT is smaller than the MASS of its BENCHMARK object, it has less perceived KINESIS, therefore less perceived ENERGY.

Canon 366

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of KINETIC TRANSFER are:

- 1.The axiom class of KINETIC TRANSFER is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.319-(UNITA Elements) , Can.320-(UNITA Properties), Can.378-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and Can.379-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES).
- 2.KINETIC TRANSFER is equivalent to VELOCITY changing in state to FREQUENCY which in turn may change state to HARMONIC KINESIS which in turn may change VELOCITY which in turn may change FREQUENCY such that total KINESIS always equals one (1).

Canon 367

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of KINETIC RESULT are:

- 1.The axiom class of KINETIC RESULT is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.319-(UNITA Elements) , Can.320-(UNITA Properties), Can.378-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and Can.379-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES).
- 2.KINETIC RESULT is equivalent to the KINETIC TRANSFER of KINESIS at one point in TIME compared the KINETIC TRANSFER of KINESIS at another point of time.
- 3.When the VELOCITY of an OBJECT changes from TIME point 1 to TIME point 2, the total KINESIS of the object does not change.
- 4.In a simple two object model, the relative kinetic result is always balanced as equal and opposite action and reaction.

Article 17 - Boundaries, Measurement & Kinetic Ratios

Canon 368

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of HARMONIC-VOLUME BOUNDARY are:

1.The axiom class of HARMONIC-VOLUME BOUNDARY is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.319-(UNITA Elements) , Can.320-(UNITA Properties), Can.378-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and Can.379-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES).

2.The greater the VOLUME of an object to its benchmark object (eg proton), the greater its harmonic kinesis.

3.The smaller the VOLUME of an object to its benchmark object (eg proton), the less its harmonic kinesis.

4.The greater the VOLUME of an object to its benchmark object (eg proton), the greater its perceived MASS .

5.The smaller the VOLUME of an object to its benchmark object (eg proton), the less its perceived MASS.

Canon 369

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of PERFECT-IMPERFECT RATIO are:

1.The axiom class of PERFECT-IMPERFECT RATIO is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.319-(UNITA Elements) , Can.320-(UNITA Properties), Can.378-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and Can.379-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES).

2.A PERFECT IMPERFECT RATIO is a UNIQUE IMPERFECT NUMBER being any positive or negative number excluding zero that cannot be expressed as a ratio of itself but can represent real world ratios. Therefore a PERFECT-IMPERFECT RATIO is equivalent to a constant. Therefore a PERFECT-IMPERFECT RATIO is equivalent to PI.

3.The AREA of a SPHERE is equivalent to four times PIE by the RADIUS SQUARED.

4.The VOLUME of a SPHERE is equivalent to four divided by three by PI by the RADIUS cubed.

5.The CIRCUMFERENCE of a CIRCLE is equal to 2 by PI by the RADIUS.

6.The AREA of a CIRCLE is equivalent to PI by the RADIUS squared.

Canon 370

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of VELOCITY-HARMONIC KINETIC RATIO are:

- 1.The axiom class of VELOCITY-HARMONIC KINETIC RATIO is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.319-(UNITA Elements) , Can.320-(UNITA Properties), Can.378-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and Can.379-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES).
- 2.If Velocity at T1 does not change at T2, then the STRUCTURAL KINESIS at T2 shall be the same as T1.
- 3.If Velocity at T1 does not change at T2, then the FREQUENCY at T2 shall be the same as T1.

Canon 371

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of MEASUREMENT are:

- 1.The axiom class of MEASUREMENT is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.319-(UNITA Elements), Can.320-(UNITA Properties), Can.378-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and Can.379-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES).
- 2.MEASUREMENT is equivalent to the MEASUREMENT of TIME.
- 3.The STANDARD MEASUREMENT of TIME is ONE (1) SECOND which represents one cycle of FREQUENCY of CESIUM being 9,192,631,770.
- 4.The MEASUREMENT of ONE (1) MINUTE is equal to sixty (60) SECONDS. Therefore, the MEASUREMENT of one (1) HOUR is equal to SIXTY (60) MINUTES.
- 5.The MEASUREMENT of ONE (1) DAY is equal to twenty four (24) HOURS. Therefore the MEASUREMENT of ONE (1) YEAR is equal to three hundred and sixty five (365) DAYS.
- 6.MEASUREMENT is equivalent to the MEASUREMENT of VELOCITY and DISTANCE.
- 7.The MEASUREMENT of VELOCITY is equivalent to one (1) PHOTON SECOND (UNIT OF SPEED OF LIGHT) which represents the distance a photon travels in one (1) second being 299,792 kilometres (per sec).
- 8.One (1) PHOTON SECOND (UNIT OF SPEED OF LIGHT) which represents the distance a photon travels in one (1) second being 186,212 miles (per sec).
- 9.One (1) LIGHT YEAR is equal to the distance of 5.878 by 10¹² miles being the DISTANCE travelled by a PHOTON in one YEAR.
- 10.One (1) LIGHT YEAR is equal to the distance of 9.460 by 10¹² kilometres being the DISTANCE travelled by a PHOTON in one YEAR.
- 11.One (1) METRE is equal to one (1) divided by 299,792 being the DISTANCE travelled by a PHOTON in ONE SECOND.
- 12.The MEASUREMENT of ONE CENTIMETRE is one hundredth of a METRE. Therefore the MEASUREMENT of ONE KILOMETRE is one thousand METRES.

Article 18 - Fusion

Canon 372

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of FUSION are:

1.The axiom class of FUSION is derived from the existence of the COMPLETE SET of Can.319-(UNITA Elements) and Can.320-(UNITA Properties) and the COMPLETE SET of Can.314-(Existence) of Can.378-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and Can.379-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES).

2.FUSION is equivalent to STRONG NUCLEAR FUSION, WEAK NUCLEAR FUSION, STRONG CHEMICAL FUSION and WEAK CHEMICAL FUSION.

3.STRONG NUCLEAR FUSION is equivalent to the FUSION that occurs in the FUSION of UNITA and the FUSION of SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS to therefore form SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS and the CORE of SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS.

4.WEAK NUCLEAR FUSION is equivalent to the FUSION that occurs in the FUSION of SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS and the FUSION of SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS to therefore form SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS and the CORE of ATOMIC ELEMENTS.

5.STRONG CHEMICAL FUSION is equivalent to the FUSION that occurs in the FUSION of ATOMIC ELEMENTS and the FUSION of SMALL MOLECULAR ELEMENTS to therefore form more complex ATOMIC ELEMENTS and the CORE of MOLECULAR ELEMENTS.

6.WEAK CHEMICAL FUSION is equivalent to the FUSION that occurs in the FUSION of MOLECULES to therefore form more complex MOLECULES and POLYMERS.

7.All types of FUSION rely upon an EVENT to start the process. There are only six (6) types of EVENTS in the UNIVERSE to start FUSION: COMPRESSION, EXPANSION, REDUCTION, INTEGRATION, INTERVENTION, NEUTRALIZATION.

8.A COMPRESSION FUSION EVENT Reduces the volume of space for particles, so increasing the density of the material thereby causing FUSION.

9.An EXPANSION FUSION EVENT Increases the volume, keeping the same number of particles, therefore reducing the particle per volume ratio thereby causing FUSION.

10.A REDUCTION FUSION EVENT Reduces the number of particles in the volume (MASS), therefore reducing the ENERGIS thereby causing FUSION.

11.An INTEGRATION FUSION EVENT Increases the density by increasing the general number of particles in a given volume (MASS), therefore increasing the ENERGIS thereby causing FUSION.

12.An INTERVENTION FUSION EVENT Increases the specific type of particles by a given volume (ERGONS), therefore increasing the ERGON MASS thereby causing FUSION.

13.A NEUTRALIZATION FISSION EVENT Reduces the specific type of particles by a given volume (ERGONS), therefore reducing the ERGON MASS thereby causing FUSION.

Canon 373

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of STRONG NUCLEAR FUSION are:

1.The axiom class of STRONG NUCLEAR FUSION is derived from the existence of UCA axiom 73-(FUSION) plus the COMPLETE SET of Can.319-(UNITA Elements) and Can.320-(UNITA Properties). And the COMPLETE SET of Can.314-(Existence)ofCan.378-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and Can.379-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES).

2.STRONG NUCLEAR FUSION is equivalent to the FUSION that occurs in the FUSION of UNITA and the FUSION of SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS to therefore form SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS and the CORE of SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS.

3.STRONG NUCLEAR FUSION is equal to itself as a SINGULAR EVENT and may not involve FISSION.

4.STRONG NUCLEAR FUSION of UNITA ELEMENTS is equivalent to CORE ORBIT of UNITA ELEMENTS to form the CORE of SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS.

5.STRONG NUCLEAR FUSION of SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS is equivalent to MID ORBIT of UNITA ELEMENTS around a SUPER SUB ATOMIC CORE to form the MID of SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS.

Canon 374

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of WEAK NUCLEAR FUSION are:

1.The axiom class of WEAK NUCLEAR FUSION is derived from the existence of UCA axiom 73-(FUSION) plus the COMPLETE SET of Can.314-(Existence) of Can.378-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and Can.379-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES) and the COMPLETE SET of Can.314-(Existence) of Can.391-(SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and Can.392-(SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES).

2.WEAK NUCLEAR FUSION is equivalent to the FUSION that occurs in the FUSION of SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS and the FUSION of SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS to therefore form SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS and the CORE of ATOMIC ELEMENTS.

3.WEAK NUCLEAR FUSION is equal to itself as a SINGULAR EVENT and may not involve FISSION.

4.WEAK NUCLEAR FUSION of SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS is equivalent to CORE ORBIT of SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS to form the CORE of SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS.

5.WEAK NUCLEAR FUSION of SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS is equivalent to MID ORBIT of SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS around a SUB ATOMIC CORE to form the MID STRUCTURE of SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS.

6.WEAK NUCLEAR FUSION of SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS is equivalent to WEAK ORBIT of SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS around a SUB ATOMIC MID to form the SURFACE STRUCTURE of SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS.

7.WEAK NUCLEAR FUSION of SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS is equivalent to ATMOSPHERE ORBIT of SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS around a SUB ATOMIC OBJECT to form the ATMOSPHERE of SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS.

8.WEAK NUCLEAR FUSION is equivalent to the FUSION of ATOMIC CORES of Hydrogen and HELIUM.

9.WEAK NUCLEAR FUSION is equivalent to ATOMIC WEAK NUCLEAR FUSION occurring in STARS in the creation of HELIUM CORES and more complex elements.

Canon 375

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of STRONG CHEMICAL FUSION are:

1.The axiom class of STRONG CHEMICAL FUSION is derived from the existence of UCA axiom 73-(FUSION) plus the COMPLETE SET of Can.314-(Existence) of Can.391-(SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and Can.392-(SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES) And the COMPLETE SET of Can.314-(Existence) of Can.427-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and Can.428-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES).

2.STRONG CHEMICAL FUSION is equivalent to the FUSION that occurs in the FUSION of ATOMIC ELEMENTS and the FUSION of SMALL MOLECULAR ELEMENTS to therefore form more complex ATOMIC ELEMENTS and the CORE of MOLECULAR ELEMENTS.

3.STRONG CHEMICAL FUSION is equal to itself as a SINGULAR EVENT and may not involve FISSION.

4.STRONG CHEMICAL FUSION of ATOMIC ELEMENTS is equivalent to CORE ORBIT of SIMPLE ATOMIC ELEMENTS to form the CORE of more complex ATOMIC ELEMENTS.

5.STRONG CHEMICAL FUSION of ATOMIC ELEMENTS is equivalent to CORE ORBIT of ATOMIC ELEMENTS to form the CORE of simple MOLECULAR ELEMENTS.

6.STRONG CHEMICAL FUSION of ATOMIC ELEMENTS is equivalent to MID ORBIT of ATOMIC ELEMENTS around a MOLECULAR CORE to form the MID STRUCTURE of simple MOLECULAR ELEMENTS.

7.STRONG CHEMICAL FUSION of ATOMIC ELEMENTS is equivalent to SURFACE ORBIT of ATOMIC ELEMENTS around a MOLECULAR CORE to form the SURFACE STRUCTURE of simple MOLECULAR ELEMENTS.

Canon 376

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of WEAK CHEMICAL FUSION are:

1.The axiom class of WEAK CHEMICAL FUSION is derived from the existence of Can.373-(FUSION) plus the COMPLETE SET of Can.314-(Existence) of Can.427-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and Can.428-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES) and the COMPLETE SET of Can.314-(Existence) of Can.452-(MOLECULAR ELEMENTS) and Can.453-(MOLECULAR PROPERTIES).

2.WEAK CHEMICAL FUSION is equivalent to the FUSION that occurs in the FUSION of MOLECULES to therefore form more complex MOLECULES and POLYMERS.

3.WEAK CHEMICAL FUSION is equal to itself as a SINGULAR EVENT and may not involve FISSION.

4.WEAK CHEMICAL FUSION of SIMPLE MOLECULAR ELEMENTS is equivalent to CORE ORBIT of MOLECULAR ELEMENTS to form the CORE of more complex MOLECULAR ELEMENTS.

5.WEAK CHEMICAL FUSION of SIMPLE MOLECULAR ELEMENTS is equivalent to CORE ORBIT of MOLECULAR ELEMENTS to form the CORE of POLYMERS.

6.WEAK CHEMICAL FUSION of MOLECULAR ELEMENTS is equivalent to MID ORBIT of MOLECULAR ELEMENTS around a MOLECULAR CORE to form the MID STRUCTURE of POLYMERS.

7.WEAK CHEMICAL FUSION of MOLECULAR ELEMENTS is equivalent to SURFACE ORBIT of MOLECULAR ELEMENTS around a MOLECULAR CORE to form the MOLECULAR STRUCTURE of POLYMERS.

8.WEAK CHEMICAL FUSION is equivalent to photosynthesis to convert carbon dioxide and water into sugar used by FLOWERING PLANTS and FLOWERING TREES.

2.2 Super Sub Atomic Axioms

Article 19 - Super Sub Atomics

Canon 377

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS are:

1.The second class and level of elements of the Divine Standard Model of Universal Elements is the SUPER SUB-ATOMIC ELEMENTS SET being three (3) classes of elements: NEUTRINO, QUARKS and COSMICS.

2.The structure of NEUTRINO is a single CREATOR UNITA being orbited by single DESTRUCTIVE ATTRACTOR UNITA.

3.The structure of QUARKS is: an UP QUARK being a core of two (2) CREATOR UNITA in close bond orbited by a pair of DESTRUCTIVE ATTRACTOR UNITA, the structure of an DOWN QUARK being a core of two (2) DESTRUCTIVE ATTRACTOR UNITA in close bond orbited by a pair of CREATOR UNITA, the structure of an CHARM QUARK being a core of three (3) CREATOR UNITA in close bond orbited by a pair of DESTRUCTIVE ATTRACTOR UNITA and the structure of an STRANGE QUARK being a core of three (3) DESTRUCTIVE ATTRACTOR UNITA in close bond orbited by a pair of CREATOR UNITA.

4.The structure of COSMICS is: a GAMMA COSMIC being a core of three (3) CREATOR UNITA in close bond orbited by a pair of NEUTRINO, the structure of an OMEGA COSMIC being a core of three (3) DESTRUCTIVE ATTRACTOR UNITA in close bond orbited by a pair of NEUTRINO. Because COSMIC elements have NEUTRINO in their structure, they also interact and share common characteristics with certain SUB-ATOMIC elements.

Canon 378

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Super Sub Atomic Properties are:

1.The AXIOM CLASS of Super Sub Atomic Properties is derived from the EXISTENCE of Can.316-(PROPERTIES), Can.319-(UNITA ELEMENTS) and Can.320-(UNITA PROPERTIES), Can.378-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and Can.379-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES).

2.Super Sub Atomic Properties are primarily inherited from the properties of the Unita that form Super Sub Atomic Elements.

3. All non-inherited properties of SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS come from new relationships and interactions of super sub atomic elements not previously seen at the Unita level.

4.The list of Super Sub Atomic Properties are CORE, MID, SURFACE, ATMOSPHERE, EQUATOR, AXIS, POLES, NORTHERN HEMISPHERE, SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE, ROTATION, ROTAXIS, GEOMETRIC STRUCTURE, VOLUME, UNIQUE POSITION, AWARENESS OF POSITION, RESONANCE, DENSITY, ELEMENTAL MASS, GRAVITATIONAL MASS, KINESIS and FREQUENCY of MOTION.

Canon 379

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of MASS are:

- 1.The axiom class of SUPER SUB ATOMIC MASS is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.323-(Space) , UCA axiom 50-(ERGONS) , UCA axiom 52-(GRAVITY) , Can.378-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and Can.379-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES).
- 2.SUPER SUB ATOMIC MASS is equivalent to only one third of all total MASS. Therefore SUPER SUB ATOMIC MASS is equivalent to PERCEIVED SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS.
- 3.SUPER SUB ATOMIC MASS is equivalent to the existence of levels of MASS within SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS including CORE, MID, SURFACE and ATMOSPHERE.
- 4.SUPER SUB ATOMIC MASS is equivalent to SUPER SUB ATOMIC KINESIS within SUPER SUB ATOMIC SPACE.
- 5.SUPER SUB ATOMIC MASS is equivalent to 1 UP QUARK. Therefore SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS that are not UP QUARK have 0 MASS.
- 6.SUPER SUB ATOMIC MASS is equivalent to DENSITY by VOLUME.
- 7.ENERGIS is equivalent to SUPER SUB ATOMIC MASS by SUPER SUB ATOMIC KINESIS.
- 8.SUPER SUB ATOMIC MASS is equivalent to ENERGIS divided by SUPER SUB ATOMIC KINESIS.

Canon 380

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of SUPER SUB ATOMIC SPACE are:

- 1.The axiom class of SUPER SUB ATOMIC SPACE is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.378-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and Can.379-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES).
- 2.SUPER SUB ATOMIC SPACE is SPACE.
- 3.SUPER SUB ATOMIC SPACE is within UNITA SPACE. Therefore SUPER SUB ATOMIC SPACE is dependent on UNITA SPACE.
- 4.SUB ATOMIC SPACE is within SUPER SUB ATOMIC SPACE. Therefore SUB ATOMIC SPACE is dependent on SUPER SUB ATOMIC SPACE which is equivalent to GALATIC SPACE.
- 5.SUPER SUB ATOMIC SPACE is equivalent to SUPER SUB ATOMIC GRAVITY.

Canon 381

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of SUPER SUB ATOMIC RELATIVITY are:

- 1.The axiom class of SUPER SUB ATOMIC RELATIVITY is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.378-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and Can.379-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES).
- 2.SUPER SUB ATOMIC RELATIVITY exists within UNITA SPACE. Therefore SUPER SUB ATOMIC RELATIVITY is dependent on UNITA SPACE and UNITA RELATIVITY.

Canon 382

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of SUPER SUB ATOMIC KINESIS are:

- 1.The axiom class of SUPER SUB ATOMIC KINESIS is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.378-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and Can.379-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES).
- 2.SUPER SUB ATOMIC KINESIS is equivalent to KINESIS less UNITA KINESIS.
- 3.SUPER SUB ATOMIC KINESIS is equivalent to KINESIS less UNITA HARMONIC KINESIS. Therefore KINESIS is equal to one (1).
- 4.When RESISTENCE increases in SUPER SUB ATOMIC KINESIS, it therefore also increases resistance in SUB ATOMIC KINESIS. However it does not affect the resistance of UNITA KINESIS. Therefore KINESIS is equal to one (1).

Canon 383

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of COSMICS are:

- 1.The axiom class of COSMICS is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.378-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and Can.379-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES).
- 2.The GAMMA ELEMENT is a CORE of three CREATOR UNITA orbited by a PAIR of ELECTRON NEUTRINO.
- 3.The OMEGA ELEMENT is a core of three DESTRUCTIVE ATTRACTOR UNITA orbited by a pair of ELECTRON NEUTRINO.

Canon 384

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of NEUTRINO are:

- 1.The axiom class of NEUTRINO is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.378-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and Can.379-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES).
- 2.The NEUTRINO is one CREATOR UNITA and one DESTRUCTIVE ATTRACTOR UNITA in non stable close ORBIT.

Canon 385

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of SUPER SUB ATOMIC GRAVITY MASS are:

1.The axiom class of SUPER SUB ATOMIC GRAVITY is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.378-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and Can.379-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES).

2.SUPER SUB ATOMIC GRAVITY is equivalent to the ERGON FIELDS of NEDA around SUPER SUB-ATOMIC ELEMENTS. Therefore, SUPER SUB ATOMIC GRAVITY is equivalent to GALACTIC SPACE.

3.SUPER SUB ATOMIC GRAVITY is RELATIVE.

4.A change at one part of GRAVITY field will change other parts of the GRAVITY FIELD of the same level such that it will change faster than the speed of light and therefore appear to be instantaneous.

5.SUPER SUB ATOMIC GRAVITY is equivalent to RESISTANCE to KINESIS such that RELATIVE SUPER SUB ATOMIC KINESIS is balanced.

Article 20 - Temperature, Weight, Pressure & Strength

Canon 386

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of TEMPERATURE are:

- 1.The axiom class of TEMPERATURE is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.378-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and Can.379-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES).
- 2.TEMPERATURE is equal to the RELATIVE (perceived) KINESIS of OBJECTS in a given VOLUME and LEVEL of SPACE.
- 3.The Total TEMPERATURE of individual UNITA is ONE (1) minus INFINITY, which is the number closest to zero. Therefore the TEMPERATURE of the UNIVERSE is equal to ONE.
- 4.The TEMPERATURE of the UNIVERSE can never be less than ONE.
- 5.The TEMPERATURE of a SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENT is equivalent to MASS by a CONSTANT by KINESIS divided by VOLUME. Therefore TEMPERATURE is equivalent to ENERGIS by DENSITY.
- 6.The TEMPERATURE of SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS is greater than the TEMPERATURE of UNITA ELEMENTS.
- 7.The TEMPERATURE of SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS is less than the TEMPERATURE of SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS and greater than the TEMPERATURE of UNITA ELEMENTS.
- 8.The TEMPERATURE of ATOMIC ELEMENTS is less than the TEMPERATURE of SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS and greater than the TEMPERATURE of MOLECULAR ELEMENTS.
- 9.The TEMPERATURE of MOLECULAR ELEMENTS is less than the TEMPERATURE of ATOMIC ELEMENTS and is greater than the TEMPERATURE of UNITA ELEMENTS.
- 10.TEMPERATURE is equivalent to MEASUREMENT. Therefore the KELVIN unit and the CELCIUS unit.
- 11.At 0 Degrees CELCIUS the WATER MOLECULE changes from a LIQUID (MOLECULAR MATRIX) to a SOLID (MOLECULAR NETWORK) state.
- 12.At 100 Degrees CELCIUS the WATER MOLECULE changes from a LIQUID (MOLECULAR MATRIX) to a GAS (MOLECULAR FIELD) state.
- 13.The TEMPERATURE for ATOMIC ELEMENTS which is equivalent to 0 is 0 degrees KELVIN which is equal to minus 273 degrees CELCIUS.

Canon 387

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of WEIGHT are:

1.The axiom class of WEIGHT is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.323-(Space) , UCA axiom 50-(ERGONS) , UCA axiom 52-(GRAVITY) , Can.378-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and Can.379-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES).

2.WEIGHT is the combination of the RELATIVE MASS of an OBJECT multiplied by the MASS of the ERGON FIELDS in which its exists.

3.The Total WEIGHT of individual SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENT is ONE (1) minus INFINITY multiplied by the VARIABLE being the MASS of ERGONS. Therefore WEIGHT is not CONSTANT.

4.The WEIGHT of the UNIVERSE can never be less than ONE.. Therefore the WEIGHT of the UNIVERSE is equal to ONE.

5.The WEIGHT of an OBJECT A in PLANETARY SPACE is GREATER THAN the WEIGHT of the same OBJECT A in STELLAR SPACE.

Canon 388

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of PRESSURE are:

1.The axiom class of PRESSURE is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.323-(Space) , UCA axiom 50-(ERGONS) , UCA axiom 52-(GRAVITY) , Can.378-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and Can.379-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES).

2.PRESSURE is the aggregate measure between at least two (2) OBJECTS of particle DENSITY in a given VOLUME and their effect upon one another. Therefore PRESSURE is RELATIVE.

3.PRESSURE may also be measured as the effect of the DENSITY of an OBJECT of given VOLUME within the MASS of a larger SPACE.

4.PRESSURE is equal to ENERGY divided by GEOMETRIC STRUCTURE.

5.The VELOCITY of MOLECULAR REACTION is exponentially proportional to the PRESSURE applied to the substance.

Canon 389

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of STRENGTH are:

1.The axiom class of STRENGTH is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.319-(UNITA Elements) and Can.320-(UNITA Properties), Can.378-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and Can.379-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES).

2.STRENGTH is equivalent to RESISTENCE to CHANGE. Therefore, STRENGTH is RELATIVE.

3.STRENGTH is equivalent to an OBJECTS GEOMETRIC STRUCTURE and its method of FUSION.

4.The STRENGTH of a STRONG NUCLEAR FUSED GEOMETRIC STRUCTURE is greater than the STRENGTH of a WEAK NUCLEAR FUSED GEOMETRIC STRUCTURE.

5.The STRENGTH of a STRONG CHEMICAL FUSED GEOMETRIC STRUCTURE is greater than the STRENGTH of a WEAK CHEMICAL FUSED GEOMETRIC STRUCTURE.

6.KINETIC STRENGTH is the ACCUMULATED KINESIS STRENGTH multiplied by the ENERGIS of its ERGON FIELDS divided by its DENSITY.

7.MASS STRENGTH is the ACCUMULATED KINESIS STRENGTH of an OBJECT multiplied by its MASS and divided by its DENSITY.

2.3 Sub Atomic Axioms

Article 21 - Sub Atomic Elements

Canon 390

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS are:

1.The third class and level of elements is the SUB-ATOMIC ELEMENTS SET being six (6) classes of elements: CREATORS, RADIOACTIVES, TRONS, MAGNETONS, PHOTONS and HETONS.

2.The structure of CREATORS is: a PROTON being a core of two (2) UP QUARK in close bond orbited by a pair of DOWN QUARK, the structure of a NEUTRON being a core of two (2) DOWN QUARK in close bond orbited by a pair of UP QUARK.

3.The structure of PHOTONS is a core of three (3) UP QUARK in close bond. Because of the strong core of a PHOTON, it has the strength to carry HYDROGEN large distances. When a PHOTON is carrying HYDROGEN, it may be also classed as ULTRA-VIOLET LIGHT.

4.The structure of RADIOACTIVES is: a PROTONACTIVE being a core of two (2) UP QUARK in close bond orbited by a pair of NEUTRINO, the structure of an NEUTRONACTIVE being a core of two (2) DOWN QUARK in close bond orbited by a pair of NEUTRINO. Because RADIOACTIVES have the same core as CREATORS, they behave primarily as CREATORS. However, because RADIOACTIVES also contain NEUTRINO, they also interact and share common characteristics with other elements that also have NEUTRINO in their structure such as TRON and MAGNETON.

5.The structure of HETONS is a core of three (3) DOWN QUARK in close bond. Because of the strong core of a HETON, it has the strength to carry HYDROGEN large distances. When a HETON is carrying HYDROGEN, it may be also classed as INFRA-RED LIGHT.

6.The structure of TRONS is: a POSITRON being a core of a single UP QUARK orbited by a single NEUTRINO, the structure of an ELECTRON being a core of a single DOWN QUARK orbited by a single NEUTRINO. Because TRONS have the same core as CREATORS, they form orbit relationships with CREATORS. However, because TRONS also contain NEUTRINO, they also interact and share common characteristics with other elements that also have NEUTRINO in their structure such as RADIOACTIVES and MAGNETON.

7.The structure of MAGNETONS is: a NEGATIVE MAGNETON being a core of two (2) NEUTRINO orbited by a pair of DESTRUCTIVE ATTRACTOR UNITA, the structure of an POSITIVE MAGNETON being a core of two (2) NEUTRINO orbited by a single CREATOR UNITA. Because MAGNETONS have the same core as NEUTRINO, they form orbit relationships with other larger elements that also contain NEUTRINO such as RADIOACTIVES and TRONS.

Canon 391

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Sub Atomic Properties are:

1.The AXIOM CLASS of Sub Atomic Properties is derived from the EXISTENCE of Can.316-(PROPERTIES), Can.319-(UNITA ELEMENTS) and Can.320-(UNITA PROPERTIES), Can.378-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and Can.379-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES).

2.Sub Atomic Properties are primarily inherited from the properties of Super Sub Atomic Elements that form Sub Atomic Elements.

3. All non-inherited properties of Sub Atomic Elements come from new relationships and interactions of Sub Atomic Elements not previously seen at the Super Sub Atomic Elements level.

4.The list of Sub Atomic Properties are CORE, MID, SURFACE, ATMOSPHERE, EQUATOR, POLES, NORTHERN HEMISPHERE, SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE, ROTATION, ROTAXIS, GEOMETRIC STRUCTURE, VOLUME, UNIQUE POSITION, AWARENESS OF POSITION, RESONANCE, DENSITY, MASS-ELEMENTAL, MASS-GRAVITATIONAL, MASS-NEUTRINO, KINESIS, FREQUENCY of MOTION, STRONG FISSION POINT and STRONG FUSION POINT.

Canon 392

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of SUB ATOMIC MASS are:

1.The axiom class of SUB ATOMIC MASS is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.391-(SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and Can.392-(SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES).

2.SUB ATOMIC MASS is equivalent to only one ninth of all total MASS. Therefore SUB ATOMIC MASS is equivalent to PERCEIVED SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS.

3.SUB ATOMIC MASS is equivalent to the existence of levels of MASS within SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS including CORE, MID, SURFACE and ATMOSPHERE.

4.SUB ATOMIC MASS is equivalent to SUPER SUB ATOMIC KINESIS within SUB ATOMIC SPACE.

5.SUB ATOMIC MASS is equivalent to 1 PROTON or 1 PROTONACTIVE. Therefore SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS that are not PROTONS or PROTONACTIVE have 0 MASS.

6.SUB ATOMIC MASS is equivalent to DENSITY by VOLUME.

7.ENERGIS is equivalent to SUB ATOMIC MASS by SUB ATOMIC KINESIS.

8.SUB ATOMIC MASS is equivalent to ENERGIS divided by SUB ATOMIC KINESIS.

Canon 393

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of SUB ATOMIC SPACE are shown in FIG.105 UCA axiom 94-SUB ATOMIC SPACE being:

- 1.The axiom class of SUB ATOMIC MASS is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.391-(SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and Can.392-(SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES).
- 2.SUB ATOMIC SPACE is within SUPER SUB ATOMIC SPACE. Therefore SUB ATOMIC SPACE is dependent on SUPER SUB ATOMIC SPACE which is equivalent to GALACTIC SPACE.
- 3.ATOMIC SPACE is within SUB ATOMIC SPACE. Therefore ATOMIC SPACE is dependent on SUB ATOMIC SPACE which is equivalent to STELLAR SPACE.

Canon 394

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of SUB ATOMIC RELATIVITY are:

- 1.The axiom class of SUB ATOMIC MASS is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.391-(SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and Can.392-(SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES).
- 2.SUB ATOMIC RELATIVITY exists within SUPER SUB ATOMIC SPACE. Therefore SUB ATOMIC RELATIVITY is dependent on SUPER SUB ATOMIC SPACE and SUPER SUB ATOMIC RELATIVITY which is equivalent to GALACTIC SPACE.

Canon 395

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of SUB ATOMIC KINESIS are:

- 1.The axiom class of SUB ATOMIC MASS is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.391-(SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and Can.392-(SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES).
- 2.SUB ATOMIC KINESIS is equivalent to KINESIS less SUPER SUB ATOMIC KINESIS plus UNITA KINESIS.
- 3.SUB ATOMIC KINESIS is equivalent to KINESIS less SUPER SUB ATOMIC HARMONIC KINESIS plus UNITA HARMONIC KINESIS. Therefore KINESIS is equal to one (1).
- 4.When RESISTENCE increases in SUB ATOMIC KINESIS, it therefore also increases resistance in ATOMIC KINESIS. However it does not affect the resistance of SUPER SUB ATOMIC KINESIS. Therefore KINESIS is equal to one (1).

Canon 396

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of SUB ATOMIC ERGONS are:

- 1.The axiom class of SUB ATOMIC MASS is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.391-(SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and Can.392-(SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES).
- 2.SUB ATOMIC ERGONS is equivalent to the set of PROTOACTIVE, NEUTROACTIVE, PHOTON, HETON, POSITRON and ELECTRON.
- 3.The ORBIT pattern of SUB ATOMIC ERGON is demonstrated in FIG. 108.3

Canon 397

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of SUB ATOMIC MEASUREMENT are:

- 1.The axiom class of SUB ATOMIC MASS is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.391-(SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and Can.392-(SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES).
- 2.A KILOGRAM (Kg) is equivalent to the WEIGHT of a standard PLATINUM and IRIDIUM Earth Bound OBJECT. Therefore a KILOGRAM is relative. Therefore a KILOGRAM is not CONSTANT.
- 3.The measurement of 1 KILOGRAM is equivalent to 1,000 GRAMS. Therefore, the measurement of 1 TONNE is equivalent to 1,000 KILOGRAMS.
- 4.The frequency of N per second is equivalent to N HERZ.
- 5.One (1) JOULE is equivalent to 1 KILOGRAM by 1 METRE squared divided by 1 SECOND squared.
- 6.One (1) NEWTON is equivalent to 1 KILOGRAM by 1 METRE divided by 1 SECOND squared.
- 7.One (1) JOULE is equivalent to 1 NEWTON by 1 METRE.

Canon 398

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of SUB ATOMIC NEUTRINO MASS are:

- 1.The axiom class of SUB ATOMIC MASS is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.391-(SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and Can.392-(SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES).
- 2.SUB ATOMIC NEUTRINO MASS is equivalent to the ERGONS of NEUTRINO around SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS.
- 3.SUB ATOMIC NEUTRINO are within SUPER SUB ATOMIC NEUTRINO FIELDS.
- 4.SUB ATOMIC NEUTRINO FIELD DYNAMICS is demonstrated in FIG. 110.4

Canon 399

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of SUB ATOMIC GRAVITY MASS are:

1.The axiom class of SUB ATOMIC MASS is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.378-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS), Can.379-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES), Can.391-(SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and Can.392-(SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES).

2.SUB ATOMIC GRAVITY MASS is equivalent to the ERGON FIELDS of NON EQUATORIAL DESTRUCTIVE ATTRACTOR UNITA around SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS.

3.SUB ATOMIC GRAVITY MASS is equivalent to GRAVITY. Therefore SUB ATOMIC GRAVITY MASS is RELATIVE to SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS.

4.SUB ATOMIC GRAVITY MASS is within SUPER SUB ATOMIC GRAVITY. Therefore SUB ATOMIC SPACE is within SUPER SUB ATOMIC SPACE. Therefore SUB ATOMIC GRAVITY is equivalent to SUB ATOMIC SPACE.

5.SUB ATOMIC GRAVITY MASS is equivalent to SUB ATOMIC GRAVITY plus SUPER SUB ATOMIC GRAVITY.

6.SUB ATOMIC GRAVITY MASS is equivalent to STELLAR SPACE.

Article 22 - Resistance

Canon 400

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of RESISTENCE are:

- 1.The axiom class of SUB ATOMIC MASS is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.378-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and Can.379-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES).
- 2.KINESIS that is not HARMONIC is subject to RESISTENCE. Therefore KINESIS that is HARMONIC is not subject to RESISTENCE.
- 3.An increase in RESISTENCE to a SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENT will therefore lead to RESISTENCE of SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS but not UNITA elements. Therefore, KINESIS is equivalent to one (1).

Article 23 - Fission

Canon 401

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of FISSION are:

1.The axiom class of FISSION is derived from the existence of the COMPLETE SET of Can.314-(Existence)of Can.378-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and Can.379-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES) and the COMPLETE SET of Can.314-(Existence) of Can.391-(SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and Can.392-(SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES).

2.FISSION is equivalent to the DECAY of ORBIT of N OBJECTS.

3.FISSION is equivalent to STRONG NUCLEAR FISSION, WEAK NUCLEAR FISSION, STRONG CHEMICAL FISSION and WEAK CHEMICAL FISSION.

4.STRONG NUCLEAR FISSION is equivalent to the FISSION that occurs in the FISSION of SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS and the FISSION of SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS and therefore the decay of SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS and the CORE of SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS.

5.WEAK NUCLEAR FISSION is equivalent to the FISSION that occurs in the FISSION of SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS and the FISSION of ATOMIC ELEMENTS and therefore the decay of SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS and the CORE of ATOMIC ELEMENTS.

6.STRONG CHEMICAL FISSION is equivalent to the FISSION that occurs in the FISSION of ATOMIC ELEMENTS and the FISSION of SMALL MOLECULAR ELEMENTS and therefore the decay of ATOMIC ELEMENTS and the CORE of MOLECULAR ELEMENTS.

7.WEAK CHEMICAL FISSION is equivalent to the FISSION that occurs in the FISSION of MOLECULES and therefore the decay of MOLECULES and POLYMERS.

8.All types of FISSION rely upon an EVENT to start the process. There are only six (6) types of EVENTS in the UNIVERSE to start FUSION: COMPRESSION, EXPANSION, REDUCTION, INTEGRATION, INTERVENTION, NEUTRALIZATION.

9.A COMPRESSION FISSION EVENT Reduces the volume of space for particles, so increasing the density of the material thereby causing FISSION.

10.An EXPANSION FISSION EVENT Increase the volume, keeping the same number of particles, therefore reducing the particle per volume ratio thereby causing FISSION.

11.A REDUCTION FISSION EVENT Reduces the number of particles in the volume (MASS), therefore reducing the ENERGIS thereby causing FISSION.

12.An INTEGRATION FISSION EVENT Increases the density by increasing the general number of particles in a given volume (MASS), therefore increasing the ENERGIS thereby causing FISSION.

13.An INTERVENTION FISSION EVENT Increases the specific type of particles by a given volume (ERGONS), therefore increasing the ERGON MASS thereby causing FISSION.

14.A NEUTRALIZATION FISSION EVENT Reduces the specific type of particles by a given volume (ERGONS), therefore reducing the ERGON MASS thereby causing FISSION.

Canon 402

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of STRONG NUCLEAR FISSION are:

1.The axiom class of STRONG NUCLEAR FISSION is derived from the existence of UCA axiom 102-(FISSION) plus the COMPLETE SET of Can.314-(Existence) of Can.378-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and Can.379-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES) and the COMPLETE SET of Can.314-(Existence) of Can.391-(SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and Can.392-(SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES).

2.STRONG NUCLEAR FISSION is equivalent to the FISSION that occurs in the FISSION of SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS and the FISSION of SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS and therefore the decay of SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS and the CORE of SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS.

3.A STRONG NUCLEAR FISSION event is always followed by a WEAK NUCLEAR FUSION event in the assembly of fragmented elements into larger STRUCTURES.

4.STRONG NUCLEAR FISSION of SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS is equivalent to the decay of CORE ORBIT of UNITA ELEMENTS to therefore break apart to UNITA elements.

5.STRONG NUCLEAR FISSION of SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS is equivalent to the decay of MID ORBIT of UNITA ELEMENTS around a SUPER SUB ATOMIC CORE to therefore break apart to SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS.

Canon 403

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of WEAK NUCLEAR FISSION are:

- 1.The axiom class of WEAK NUCLEAR FISSION is derived from the existence of UCA axiom 102-(FISSION) plus the COMPLETE SET of Can.314-(Existence) of Can.391-(SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and Can.392-(SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES) And the COMPLETE SET of Can.314-(Existence) of Can.427-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and Can.428-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES).
- 2.WEAK NUCLEAR FISSION is equivalent to the FISSION that occurs in the FISSION of SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS and the FISSION of ATOMIC ELEMENTS and therefore the decay of SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS and the CORE of ATOMIC ELEMENTS.
- 3.A WEAK NUCLEAR FISSION event is always followed by a STRONG CHEMICAL FUSION event in the assembly of fragmented elements into larger STRUCTURES.
- 4.WEAK NUCLEAR FISSION of SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS is equivalent to the decay of CORE ORBIT of SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS to therefore break apart to SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS.
- 5.WEAK NUCLEAR FISSION of ATOMIC ELEMENTS is equivalent to the decay of MID ORBIT of SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS around a SUB ATOMIC CORE to therefore break apart to SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS.
- 6.WEAK NUCLEAR FISSION of ATOMIC ELEMENTS is equivalent to the decay of WEAK ORBIT of SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS around a SUB ATOMIC MID to therefore break apart to SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS.
- 7.WEAK NUCLEAR FISSION of ATOMIC ELEMENTS is equivalent to the decay of ATMOSPHERE ORBIT of SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS around a SUB ATOMIC OBJECT to therefore break apart to SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS.
- 8.WEAK NUCLEAR FISSION is equivalent to the FUSION of ATOMIC CORES of Hydrogen and HELIUM.
- 9.WEAK NUCLEAR FISSION is equivalent to ATOMIC WEAK NUCLEAR FISSION occurring in STARS in the fission and creation of HELIUM CORES and more complex elements.

Canon 404

1.The axiom class of STRONG CHEMICAL FISSION is derived from the existence of UCA axiom 102-(FISSION) plus the COMPLETE SET of Can.314-(Existence) of Can.427-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and Can.428-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES) and the COMPLETE SET of Can.314-(Existence) of Can.452-(MOLECULAR ELEMENTS) and Can.453-(MOLECULAR PROPERTIES).

2.STRONG CHEMICAL FISSION is equivalent to the FISSION that occurs in the FISSION of ATOMIC ELEMENTS and the FISSION of SMALL MOLECULAR ELEMENTS and therefore the decay of ATOMIC ELEMENTS and the CORE of MOLECULAR ELEMENTS.

3.A STRONG CHEMICAL FISSION event is always followed by a WEAK CHEMICAL FUSION event in the assembly of fragmented elements into larger STRUCTURES.

4.STRONG CHEMICAL FISSION of ATOMIC ELEMENTS is equivalent to the decay of CORE ORBIT of ATOMIC ELEMENTS to therefore break apart to ATOMIC ELEMENTS.

5.STRONG CHEMICAL FISSION of MOLECULAR ELEMENTS is equivalent to the decay of CORE ORBIT of ATOMIC ELEMENTS to therefore break apart to ATOMIC ELEMENTS.

6.STRONG CHEMICAL FISSION of MOLECULAR ELEMENTS is equivalent to the decay of MID ORBIT of ATOMIC ELEMENTS around a MOLECULAR CORE to therefore break apart to ATOMIC ELEMENTS.

7.STRONG CHEMICAL FISSION of MOLECULAR ELEMENTS is equivalent to the decay of SURFACE ORBIT of ATOMIC ELEMENTS around a MOLECULAR CORE to therefore break apart to ATOMIC ELEMENTS.

Canon 405

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of WEAK CHEMICAL FISSION are:

1.The axiom class of WEAK CHEMICAL FISSION is derived from the existence of UCA axiom 102-(FISSION) plus the COMPLETE SET of Can.314-(Existence) of Can.452-(MOLECULAR ELEMENTS) and Can.453-(MOLECULAR PROPERTIES) and the COMPLETE SET of Can.314-(Existence) of UCA axiom 210-(POLYMER ELEMENTS) and UCA axiom 211-(POLYMER PROPERTIES).

2.WEAK CHEMICAL FISSION is equivalent to the FISSION that occurs in the FISSION of MOLECULES and therefore the decay of MOLECULES and POLYMERS.

3.WEAK CHEMICAL FISSION may be a unique event not proceeded by FUSION.

4.WEAK CHEMICAL FISSION of SIMPLE MOLECULAR ELEMENTS is equivalent to the decay of CORE ORBIT of MOLECULAR ELEMENTS to therefore break apart to MOLECULAR ELEMENTS.

5.WEAK CHEMICAL FISSION of POLYMERS ELEMENTS is equivalent to the decay of CORE ORBIT of MOLECULAR ELEMENTS to therefore break apart to MOLECULAR ELEMENTS.

6.WEAK CHEMICAL FISSION of POLYMERS ELEMENTS is equivalent to the decay of MID ORBIT of MOLECULAR ELEMENTS around a POLYMERS CORE to therefore break apart to MOLECULAR ELEMENTS.

7.WEAK CHEMICAL FISSION of POLYMERS ELEMENTS is equivalent to the decay of SURFACE ORBIT of MOLECULAR ELEMENTS around a POLYMERS CORE to therefore break apart to MOLECULAR ELEMENTS.

Canon 406

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of FUSION/FISSION EVENT ORDER are:

1.The axiom class of FUSION/FISSION EVENT ORDER is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence) of Can.391-(SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and Can.392-(SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES).

2.A STRONG NUCLEAR FISSION event is always followed by a WEAK NUCLEAR FUSION event in the assembly of fragmented elements into larger STRUCTURES.

3.A WEAK NUCLEAR FISSION event is always followed by a STRONG CHEMICAL FUSION event in the assembly of fragmented elements into larger STRUCTURES.

4.A STRONG CHEMICAL FISSION event is always followed by a WEAK CHEMICAL FUSION event in the assembly of fragmented elements into larger STRUCTURES.

5.WEAK CHEMICAL FISSION may be a unique event not proceeded by FUSION.

Article 24 - Birth,Death, Season & Cycle

Canon 407

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of BIRTH are:

- 1.The axiom class of BIRTH is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence) of Can.378-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS) , Can.379-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES), Can.391-(SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS), Can.392-(SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES), UCA axiom 126-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and UCA axiom 129-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES).
- 2.BIRTH is the FUSION of SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS, SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS and ATOMIC ELEMENTS.
- 3.BIRTH is equivalent to the BIRTH of an OBJECT and the BIRTH of its UNIQUE POSITION in FORM and UNIQUE AWARENESS.
- 4.MEMORY is equivalent to the BIRTH of UNIQUE POSITION in FORM by UNIQUE AWARENESS divided by TIME. Therefore AWARENESS of FORM is equivalent to MEMORY. Therefore, MEMORY is Unique Collective Awareness.
- 5.UNIQUE POSITION in FORM is equivalent to the PROPERTIES of AWARENESS and OBJECT. Therefore UNIQUE POSITION in FORM is equivalent to Unique Collective Awareness.
- 6.BIRTH is equivalent to a LIMIT. Therefore, LIFE/BIRTH cannot be INFINITE. Therefore, BIRTH is RELATIVE.

Canon 408

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of DEATH are:

- 1.The axiom class of DEATH is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence) of Can.378-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS) , Can.379-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES), Can.391-(SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS), Can.392-(SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES), UCA axiom 126-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and UCA axiom 129-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES).
- 2.DEATH is the FISSION of SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS, SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS and ATOMIC ELEMENTS.
- 3.FISSION cannot occur to the UNITA. Therefore DEATH cannot occur to the UNITA. Therefore EXISTENCE is EXISTENCE.
- 4.DEATH is equivalent to the DEATH of OBJECTS, not the DEATH of AWARENESS of FORM and MEMORY.
- 5.DEATH is not equivalent (cannot occur) for AWARENESS of FORM and MEMORY.
- 6.DEATH is subject to LIMIT. Therefore, DEATH is not INFINITE. Therefore, DEATH is RELATIVE.

Canon 409

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of SEASON are:

1.The axiom class of SEASON is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence) of Can.378-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS) , Can.379-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES), Can.391-(SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS), Can.392-(SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES), UCA axiom 126-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and UCA axiom 129-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES).

2.SEASON is equivalent to a TIME period of LIFE or a TIME period of DEATH.

3.The SEASONS on EARTH are equivalent to two (2) periods of LIFE by a DAY number and two (2) periods of DEATH by a DAY number.

Canon 410

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of CYCLE are:

1.The axiom class of CYCLE is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence) of Can.378-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS) , Can.379-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES), Can.391-(SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS), Can.392-(SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES), UCA axiom 126-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and UCA axiom 129-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES).

2.CYCLE is equivalent to the SEASONS of LIFE and the SEASONS of DEATH.

3.CYCLE is subject to a TIME period. Therefore, CYCLE is subject to a LIMIT. Therefore, CYCLE is RELATIVE.

4.EXISTENCE is equivalent to the CYCLE of CREATOR ELEMENTS and DESTRUCTIVE ATTRACTOR ELEMENTS such that MASS is equal to one (1).

5.EXISTENCE is equivalent to the CYCLE of AWARENESS.

Article 25 - Elemental Benchmark

Canon 411

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of ELEMENTAL BENCHMARK are:

- 1.The axiom class of ELEMENTAL BENCHMARK is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.319-(UNITA Elements) and Can.320-(UNITA Properties).
- 2.Every level of MATTER has relative ELEMENTAL BENCHMARK by which all other types of the same level of MATTER are compared as whole number ratios. Therefore, MASS is equivalent to one (1).
- 3.CREATOR structures are equivalent to ELEMENT BENCHMARK OBJECTS. Therefore, ELEMENTAL BENCHMARKS are RELATIVE.
- 4.The ELEMENTAL BENCHMARK for UNITA is the CREATOR UNITA.
- 5.The ELEMENTAL BENCHMARK for the SUPER SUB-ATOMIC LEVEL of MATTER is the UP QUARK.
- 6.The ELEMENTAL BENCHMARK for the SUB-ATOMIC LEVEL of MATTER is the PROTON/PROTONACTIVE.
- 7.The ELEMENTAL BENCHMARK for the ATOMIC LEVEL of MATTER is the NEUTROACTIVE HYDROGEN, RADIOACTIVE HYDROGEN and PROTOACTIVE HELIUM ATOMS.

Article 26 - Proton, Neutron, Protoactive, Neutronactive

Canon 412

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of PROTON are:

- 1.The axiom class of PROTON is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence) of Can.391-(SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and Can.392-(SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES).
- 2.PROTON being a core of two (2) UP QUARK in close bond orbited by a pair of DOWN QUARK.

Canon 413

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of NEUTRON are:

- 1.The axiom class of NEUTRON is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence) of Can.391-(SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and Can.392-(SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES).
- 2.NEUTRON being a core of two (2) DOWN QUARK in close bond orbited by a pair of UP QUARK.

Canon 414

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of PROTONACTIVE are:

- 1.The axiom class of PROTONACTIVE is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence) of Can.391-(SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and Can.392-(SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES).
- 2.PROTONACTIVE being a core of two (2) UP QUARK in close bond orbited by a pair of NEUTRINO.

Canon 415

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of NEUTRONACTIVE are:

- 1.The axiom class of NEUTROACTIVE is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence) of Can.391-(SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and Can.392-(SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES).
- 2.NEUTRONACTIVE being a core of two (2) DOWN QUARK in close bond orbited by a pair of NEUTRINO.

Article 27 - Heton & Photon

Canon 416

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of HETON are:

1.The axiom class of HETON is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence) of Can.391-(SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and Can.392-(SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES).

2.A HETON being a core of three (3) DOWN QUARK in close bond.

3.A HETON is a SUB-ATOMIC ELEMENT most commonly associated with INFRARED LIGHT being an electrically active HETON carrying a RADIOACTIVE HYDROGEN.

Canon 417

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of PHOTON are:

1.The axiom class of PHOTON is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence) of Can.391-(SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and Can.392-(SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES).

2.A PHOTON being a core of three (3) UP QUARK in close bond.

3.A PHOTON is a SUB-ATOMIC ELEMENT most commonly associated with LIGHT being an electrically active PHOTON carrying a NEUTROACTIVE HYDROGEN.

Article 28 - Magneton, Positron & Electron

Canon 418

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of MAGNETON are:

1.The axiom class of MAGNETON is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence) of Can.391-(SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and Can.392-(SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES).

2.A MAGNETON being a core of a two (2) NEUTRINO orbited by a single DESTRUCTIVE ATTRACTOR UNITA.

Canon 419

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of POSITRON are:

1.The axiom class of POSITRON is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence) of Can.391-(SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and Can.392-(SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES).

2.A POSITRON being a core of a single UP QUARK orbited by a single NEUTRINO.

Canon 420

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of ELECTRON are:

1.The axiom class of ELECTRON is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence) of Can.391-(SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and Can.392-(SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES).

2.An ELECTRON being a core of a single DOWN QUARK orbited by a single NEUTRINO.

Article 29 - Electricity, Magnetism, Light & Heat

Canon 421

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of ELECTRICITY are:

- 1.The axiom class of ELECTRICITY is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence) of Can.391-(SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and Can.392-(SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES).
- 2.ELECTRICITY is equivalent to the PROPERTIES of POSITRONS and ELECTRONS.
- 3.ELECTRICITY is equivalent to the FIELDS of POSITRONS and ELECTRONS around an OBJECT and the MASS of POSITRONS and ELECTRONS within the STRUCTURE of the OBJECT.
- 4.ELECTRICITY is equivalent to the PROPERTIES of ELECTRICAL MASS, ELECTRICAL RESISTANCE, ELECTRICAL VOLUME, ELECTRICAL DENSITY, ELECTRICAL VELOCITY, ELECTRICAL PRESSURE and COMPARITIVE ELECTRICAL RESISTENCE.
- 5.ELECTRICAL MASS is equivalent to the MASS of the ELECTRICAL FIELDS of POSITRONS and ELECTRONS around an OBJECT and the MASS of POSITRONS and ELECTRONS within the STRUCTURE of the OBJECT.
- 6.ELECTRICAL RESISTANCE is equivalent to the RESISTANCE of an OBJECT to ELECTRICAL FLOW (CURRENT).
- 7.ELECTRICAL VOLUME is equivalent to the VOLUME of the ELECTRICAL FIELDS of POSITRONS and ELECTRONS around an OBJECT and the VOLUME of POSITRONS and ELECTRONS within the STRUCTURE of the OBJECT.
- 8.ELECTRICAL DENSITY is equivalent to the DENSITY of the ELECTRICAL FIELDS of POSITRONS and ELECTRONS around an OBJECT and the DENSITY of POSITRONS and ELECTRONS within the STRUCTURE of the OBJECT.
- 9.ELECTRICAL VELOCITY is equivalent to the VELOCITY of the ELECTRICAL FIELDS of POSITRONS and ELECTRONS around an OBJECT and the VELOCITY of POSITRONS and ELECTRONS within the STRUCTURE of the OBJECT.
- 10.ELECTRICAL PRESSURE is equivalent to the PRESSURE of the ELECTRICAL FIELDS of POSITRONS and ELECTRONS around an OBJECT and the PRESSURE of POSITRONS and ELECTRONS within the STRUCTURE of the OBJECT.
- 11.COMPARATIVE ELECTRICAL DIFFERENCE is equivalent to the flow of CURRENT from one POINT to another.
- 12.ELECTRICAL FLOW (CURRENT) may be created by WEAK NUCLEAR FISSION, STRONG CHEMICAL FISSION, WEAK CHEMICAL FISSION, WEAK NUCLEAR FUSION, STRONG CHEMICAL FUSION and WEAK CHEMICAL FUSION
- 13.ELECTRICAL FLOW is equivalent to the AMPERE. Therefore, ELECTRICAL RESISTENCE is equivalent to the OHM. Therefore, COMPARITIVE ELECTRICAL RESISTENCE is equivalent to the VOLT.

Canon 422

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of MAGNETISM are:

- 1.The axiom class of MAGNETISM is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence) of Can.391-(SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and Can.392-(SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES).
- 2.MAGNETISM is equivalent to MAGNETONS within FIELDS around an OBJECT and MAGNETONS within the STRUCTURE of an OBJECT.
- 3.An electric current (polarization) produces magnetic fields.
- 4.MAGNETISM is equivalent to OPPOSING FIELD ORBIT of MAGNETONS and HARMONIC FIELD ORBIT of ELECTRONS.
- 5.MAGNETONS flow with ELECTRONS as demonstrated in FIG. 134.5

Canon 423

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of LIGHT are:

- 1.The axiom class of LIGHT is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence) of Can.391-(SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and Can.392-(SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES).
- 2.LIGHT is a PHOTON particle carrying a HYDROGEN ATOM such that the PHOTON has MASS of 1.
- 3.LIGHT that is only PHOTON without HYDROGEN has no MASS.
- 4.The FISSION of HYDROGEN from PHOTON is equivalent to LUMINOSCITY.
- 5.The MEASUREMENT of VELOCITY is equivalent to one (1) PHOTON SECOND (UNIT OF SPEED OF LIGHT) which represents the distance a photon travels in one (1) second being 299,792 kilometres (per sec).
- 6.One (1) PHOTON SECOND (UNIT OF SPEED OF LIGHT) which represents the distance a photon travels in one (1) second being 186,212 miles (per sec).
- 7.One (1) LIGHT YEAR is equal to the distance of 5.878 by 10¹² miles being the DISTANCE travelled by a PHOTON in one YEAR.
- 8.One (1) LIGHT YEAR is equal to the distance of 9.460 by 10¹² kilometres being the DISTANCE travelled by a PHOTON in one YEAR.
- 9.The VELOCITY of LIGHT is dependent upon the DENSITY of SPACE.
- 10.The DENSITY of LIGHT is equivalent to N by the DENSITY of PROTONS and PROTONACTIVE of AN OBJECT.

Canon 424

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of HEAT is shown in FIG.136 UCA axiom 125-HEAT being:

2.HEAT is a HETON particle carrying a HYDROGEN ATOM such that the HETON has MASS of 1.

3.HEAT that is only HETON without HYDROGEN has no MASS.

4.The FISSION of HYDROGEN from PHOTON is equivalent to RADIANCE.

5.The DENSITY of HEAT is equivalent to N by the DENSITY of NEUTRONS and NEUTRONACTIVE of AN OBJECT.

2.4 Atomic Axioms

Article 30 - Atomic Core Elements

Canon 425

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of ATOMIC CORE ELEMENTS are:

- 1.All ATOMIC STRUCTURES may be defined consistent with all smaller elementary particles as having a CORE and a MID.
- 2.Only Sixty-four (64) naturally occurring HYDRO-HELIO MODEL CORE ATOMIC ELEMENTS form greater atomic elemental structures.
- 3.The smallest naturally occurring ATOMIC CORE is the HYDROGEN CREATOR. The largest naturally occurring ATOMIC CORE is the TRI-ZINC CORE being a CORE of one (1) URANIUM.
4. A stable creator core can sustain two layers of orbiting creator hydrogen pair. However, a lithium derived creator core can only sustain one level of orbiting pair.
- 5.Where a pair of creator hydrogen bond to a new core, the core in turn will form more complex cores in pairs. Where two layers of creator hydrogen exist, the core will not form more complex cores.
- 6.Of the sixty four (64) naturally occurring ATOMIC CORE ELEMENTS, only five (5) have odd-numbered PROTONS, namely HYDROGEN (1), LITHIUM (3), TRI-LITHIUM (9), SODIUM (11) and TRI-SODIUM(33). The remaining fifty nine (59) all have even numbered PROTONS.
- 7.Of the sixty four(64) naturally occurring ATOMIC CORE ELEMENTS, twenty four (24) CORES have the same number of PROTONS (12,16,18,22,24,28,32,36,42,44,60 and 62) and three (3) CORES have the same number of PROTONS (CARBON = 6, DI-LITHIUM = 6 and TRI-HELIUM = 6).

Canon 426

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of ATOMIC MASS are:

1. The axiom class of Atomic Mass is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.425-(Atomic Core Elements) and Can.392-(Sub Atomic Properties).
2. Atomic Mass is equivalent to less than one twentieth of all total Mass in the form of PROTONS or PROTOACTIVES. Therefore Atomic Mass is equivalent to perceived mass rather than actual Mass.
3. Atomic Mass is equivalent to the existence of levels of MASS within Atomic Elements including CORE, MID, SURFACE and ATMOSPHERE.
4. SUB ATOMIC MASS is equivalent to SUB ATOMIC KINESIS within ATOMIC SPACE.
5. ATOMIC MASS is equivalent to 1 PROTON or 1 PROTONACTIVE. Therefore SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS that are not PROTONS or PROTONACTIVE have 0 MASS.
6. ATOMIC MASS is equivalent to DENSITY by VOLUME.
7. ENERGIS is equivalent to ATOMIC MASS by ATOMIC KINESIS.
8. ATOMIC MASS is equivalent to ENERGIS divided by ATOMIC KINESIS.

Canon 427

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of ATOMIC ELEMENTS are:

1. The fourth class and level of elements is the ATOMIC ELEMENTS SET being CORE structures created from smaller atomic elements beginning with HYDROGEN and HELIUM and MID structures always being either pairs or individual elements of HYDROGEN or HELIUM.
2. All ATOMIC ELEMENTS may be created from combinations of smaller Atomic Elements, beginning with HYDROGEN and HELIUM.
3. The structure of the CORE of an Atomic Element, itself being an Atomic Element may be defined either as PROTOACTIVE, NEUTROACTIVE or RADIOACTIVE depending upon the type of HYDROGEN in its MID structure. CORE Elements always have two (2) HYDROGEN in its MID structure.
4. The type of HYDROGEN in the MID of an ATOMIC ELEMENT is either NEUTROACTIVE HYDROGEN or RADIOACTIVE HYDROGEN.
5. CORE structures of ATOMIC ELEMENTS are either single ATOMS of a certain type, pairs of ATOMS in close bond orbit or three ATOMS in close bond orbit.
6. The smallest CORE of an ATOM is HYDROGEN, the largest naturally occurring CORE is URANIUM.
7. While different ATOMS may have the same atomic number, it is the CORE structure of an ATOM that determines its character.
8. There are approximately 314 naturally occurring ATOMIC ELEMENTS with ATOMIC NUMBER 1 to 92.

Canon 428

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Atomic Properties are.

1. The AXIOM CLASS of Atomic Properties is derived from the EXISTENCE of Can.316-(PROPERTIES), Can.319-(UNITA ELEMENTS), Can.320-(UNITA PROPERTIES), Can.378-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS), Can.379-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES, Can.390-(SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and Can.391-(SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES).
2. Atomic Properties are primarily inherited from the properties of the Sub Atomic Elements that form Atomic Elements.
3. All non-inherited properties of Atomic Elements come from new relationships and interactions of Atomic Elements not previously seen at the Sub Atomic level.
4. The list of Atomic Properties are CORE, MID, SURFACE, ATMOSPHERE, EQUATOR, POLES, NORTHERN HEMISPHERE, SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE, ROTATION, ROTAXIS, GEOMETRIC STRUCTURE, VOLUME, UNIQUE POSITION, AWARENESS OF POSITION, RESONANCE, DENSITY, MASS-ELEMENTAL, MASS-GRAVITATIONAL, MASS-NEUTRINO, MASS-MAGNETON, MASS-POSITRON, MASS-ELECTRON, MASS-PHOTON, MASS-HETON, KINESIS, FREQUENCY of MOTION, STRONG FUSION POINT, WEAK FUSION POINT, STRONG FISSION POINT and WEAK FISSION POINT.

Canon 429

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of ATOMIC SPACE are:

- 1.The axiom class of ATOMIC SPACE is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.428-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and UCA axiom 129-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES).
- 2.ATOMIC SPACE is SPACE.
- 3.ATOMIC SPACE is within SUB ATOMIC SPACE. Therefore ATOMIC SPACE is dependent on SUB ATOMIC SPACE which is equivalent to STELLAR SPACE.
- 4.MOLECULAR SPACE is within ATOMIC SPACE. Therefore MOLECULAR SPACE is dependent on ATOMIC SPACE which is equivalent to PLANETARY SPACE.
- 5.ATOMIC SPACE is equivalent to ATOMIC GRAVITY.

Canon 430

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of ATOMIC RELATIVITY are:

- 1.The axiom class of ATOMIC RELATIVITY is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.428-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and UCA axiom 129-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES).
- 2.ATOMIC RELATIVITY exists within SUB ATOMIC SPACE. Therefore ATOMIC RELATIVITY is dependent on SUB ATOMIC SPACE and SUB ATOMIC RELATIVITY which is equivalent to STELLAR SPACE.
- 3.PLANETARY SPACE is within STELLAR SPACE. Therefore PLANETARY SPACE is dependent on ATOMIC SPACE.

Canon 431

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of ATOMIC KINESIS are:

- 1.The axiom class of ATOMIC KINESIS is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.428-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and UCA axiom 129-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES).
- 2.ATOMIC KINESIS is equivalent to KINESIS less SUB ATOMIC KINESIS plus SUPER SUB ATOMIC KINESIS plus UNITA KINESIS.
- 3.ATOMIC KINESIS is equivalent to KINESIS less SUB ATOMIC HARMONIC KINESIS plus SUPER SUB ATOMIC HARMONIC KINESIS plus UNITA HARMONIC KINESIS. Therefore KINESIS is equal to one (1).
- 4.When RESISTENCE increases in ATOMIC KINESIS, it therefore also increases resistance in MOLECULAR KINESIS. However it does not affect the resistance of SUB ATOMIC KINESIS. Therefore KINESIS is equal to one (1).

Canon 432

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of ATOMIC ERGONS are:

1.The axiom class of ATOMIC ERGONS is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.428-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and UCA axiom 129-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES).

2.ATOMIC ERGONS are equivalent to NEUTROACTIVE HYDROGEN and RADIOACTIVE HYDROGEN.

3.The ERGON FIELD MASS less the ERGON NUCLEUS MASS = 0.

Canon 433

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of ATOMIC MEASUREMENT are:

1.The axiom class of ATOMIC MEASUREMENT is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.428-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and UCA axiom 129-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES).

2.A VACUUM EXISTS in THEORY. Therefore a PERFECT VACUUM does not exist in REALITY.

3.A STRAIGHT LINE exists in THEORY. Therefore, no PERFECT STRAIGHT LINES exist in REALITY.

4.An AMPERE (AMP) is equivalent to the movement of ELECTRONS within 2 PERFECTLY STRAIGHT ELECTRICAL CONDUCTORS at 1 METRE apart in a PERFECT VACUUM such that an attractive force of 2×10^{-7} NEWTONS per METRE is created.

5.An AMP cannot exist in REALITY (due to the theoretical components of its formula). Therefore, an AMP remains a purely THEORETICAL measurement.

6.One (1) COULOMB is equivalent to 1 AMPERE per second

7.One (1) COULOMB is equivalent to 6.2 by 10 (to the power of 18) ELEMENTARY CHARGES.

8.One (1) WATT is equivalent to One (1) JOULE per SECOND.

9.A VOLT is equivalent to a WATT divided by an AMPERE. Therefore a VOLT is equivalent to a JOULE divided by a COULOMB. Therefore, a VOLT is equivalent to a NEWTON per METRE divided by an AMPERE per SECOND.

Canon 434

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of ATOMIC ELECTRON MASS are:

- 1.The axiom class of ATOMIC ELECTRON MASS is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.428-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and UCA axiom 129-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES).
- 2.ATOMIC ELECTRON MASS is equivalent to the ELECTRICITY of an ATOM.
- 3.ELECTRICITY is equivalent to POSITRONS and ELECTRONS within ATOMIC STRUCTURE. Therefore, ELECTRICITY is RELATIVE to MASS, therefore ATOMIC ELECTRON MASS.
- 4.ELECTRICITY is equivalent to the FIELDS of POSITRONS and ELECTRONS of an OBJECT and the POSITRONS and ELECTRONS within its STRUCTURE.
- 5.The ELECTRICAL FIELDS (SHELLS) of an ATOM are equivalent to the ELECTRICAL ORBITS within the ATOMIC STRUCTURE.
- 6.The ELECTRICAL ORBITS within the ATOMIC STRUCTURE is equivalent to STRUCTURAL ELECTRICAL ATOMIC MASS. Therefore, the ELECTRICAL FIELDS (SHELLS) of an ATOM is equivalent to the FIELD ELECTRICAL ATOMIC MASS.
- 7.STRUCTURAL ELECTRICAL ATOMIC MASS divided by FIELD ELECTRICAL ATOMIC MASS of an ATOM is equal to zero.

Canon 435

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of ATOMIC MAGNETIC MASS are:

- 1.The axiom class of ATOMIC MAGNETIC MASS is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.428-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and UCA axiom 129-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES).
- 2.MAGNETISM is equivalent to MAGNETONS within ATOMIC STRUCTURES. Therefore MAGNETISM is RELATIVE to MASS and therefore ATOMIC MAGNETIC MASS.
- 3.MAGNETISM is equivalent to FIELDS of MAGNETONS orbiting an OBJECT and MAGNETONS within the STRUCTURE.
- 4.FIELDS of MAGNETONS is equivalent to FIELD ATOMIC MAGNETIC MASS. Therefore, MAGNETONS within the STRUCTURE is equivalent to STRUCTURAL ATOMIC MAGNETIC MASS.
- 5.STRUCTURAL ATOMIC MAGNETIC MASS divided by FIELD ATOMIC MAGNETIC MASS is equivalent to zero.

Canon 436

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of ATOMIC NEUTRINO MASS are:

- 1.The axiom class of ATOMIC NEUTRINO MASS is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.391-(SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS), Can.392-(SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES), Can.428-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and UCA axiom 129-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES).
- 2.ATOMIC NEUTRINO MASS is equivalent to NEUTRINO as ERGONS within ATOMIC ELEMENTS.
- 3.ATOMIC NEUTRINO MASS is equivalent to NEUTRINO particles.

Canon 437

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of ATOMIC GRAVITY MASS are:

1.The axiom class of ATOMIC GRAVITY MASS is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.391-(SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS), Can.392-(SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES), Can.428-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and UCA axiom 129-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES).

2.ATOMIC GRAVITY MASS is equivalent to NON-EQUATORIAL DESTRUCTIVE ATTRACTOR within and around ATOMIC ELEMENTS.

3.ATOMIC GRAVITY MASS is GRAVITY. Therefore, ATOMIC GRAVITY MASS is equivalent to RELATIVE ATOMIC ELEMENTS.

4.ATOMIC GRAVITY MASS is within SUB ATOMIC GRAVITY. Therefore ATOMIC SPACE is within SUB ATOMIC SPACE. Therefore ATOMIC GRAVITY MASS is equivalent to ATOMIC SPACE.

5.ATOMIC GRAVITY MASS is equivalent to ATOMIC GRAVITY plus SUB ATOMIC GRAVITY plus SUPER SUB ATOMIC GRAVITY.

6.ATOMIC GRAVITY MASS is equivalent to PLANETARY GRAVITY.

Canon 438

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of ATOMIC WEAK NUCLEAR FUSION are:

1.The axiom class of ATOMIC WEAK NUCLEAR FUSION is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.428-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and UCA axiom 129-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES).

2.ATOMIC WEAK NUCLEAR FUSION is equivalent to the FUSION of ATOMIC CORES of Hydrogen and HELIUM.

3.ATOMIC WEAK NUCLEAR FUSION is equivalent to the FUSION that occurs in the FUSION of SIMPLE ATOMIC ELEMENTS to therefore form the CORE of ATOMIC ELEMENTS.

4.ATOMIC WEAK NUCLEAR FUSION is equivalent to FUSION occurring in STARS in the creation of HELIUM CORES and more complex elements.

Canon 439

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of ATOMIC STRONG CHEMICAL FUSION are:

- 1.The axiom class of ATOMIC STRONG CHEMICAL FUSION is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.428-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and UCA axiom 129-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES).
- 2.STRONG CHEMICAL FUSION is equivalent to the FUSION that occurs in the FUSION of ATOMIC ELEMENTS and the FUSION of SMALL MOLECULAR ELEMENTS to therefore form more complex ATOMIC ELEMENTS.
- 3.STRONG CHEMICAL FUSION of ATOMIC ELEMENTS is equivalent to CORE ORBIT of ATOMIC ELEMENTS to form the CORE of complex ATOMIC ELEMENTS.
- 4.STRONG CHEMICAL FUSION of ATOMIC ELEMENTS is equivalent to MID ORBIT of HYDROGEN or HELIUM ATOMIC ELEMENTS around an ATOMIC CORE to form the MID STRUCTURE of complex ATOMIC ELEMENTS.
- 5.STRONG CHEMICAL FUSION of ATOMIC ELEMENTS is equivalent to SURFACE ORBIT of HYDROGEN or HELIUM ATOMIC ELEMENTS around an ATOMIC CORE to form the SURFACE STRUCTURE of complex ATOMIC ELEMENTS.
- 6.STRONG CHEMICAL FUSION of ATOMIC ELEMENTS is equivalent to ATMOSPHERE ORBIT of POSITRON, ELECTRON and MAGNETON ELEMENTS around an ATOMIC CORE to form the ATMOSPHERE STRUCTURE of complex ATOMIC ELEMENTS.

Canon 440

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of ATOMIC WEAK NUCLEAR FISSION are:

- 1.The axiom class of ATOMIC WEAK NUCLEAR FISSION is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.319-(UNITA Elements) and Can.320-(UNITA Properties).
- 2.ATOMIC WEAK NUCLEAR FISSION is equivalent to the FISSION that occurs in the FISSION of SIMPLE ATOMIC ELEMENTS and therefore the decay of SIMPLE ATOMIC ELEMENTS.
- 3.An ATOMIC WEAK NUCLEAR FISSION event is always followed by a STRONG CHEMICAL FUSION event in the assembly of fragmented elements into larger STRUCTURES.
- 4.ATOMIC WEAK NUCLEAR FISSION of ATOMIC ELEMENTS is equivalent to the decay of MID ORBIT of SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS around a SUB ATOMIC CORE to therefore break apart to SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS.
- 5.ATOMIC WEAK NUCLEAR FISSION of ATOMIC ELEMENTS is equivalent to the decay of WEAK ORBIT of SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS around a SUB ATOMIC MID to therefore break apart to SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS.
- 6.ATOMIC WEAK NUCLEAR FISSION of ATOMIC ELEMENTS is equivalent to the decay of ATMOSPHERE ORBIT of SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS around a SUB ATOMIC OBJECT to therefore break apart to SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS.
- 7.ATOMIC WEAK NUCLEAR FISSION is equivalent to ATOMIC WEAK NUCLEAR FISSION occurring in STARS.

Canon 441

1.The axiom class of ATOMIC STRONG CHEMICAL FISSION is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.319-(UNITA Elements) and Can.320-(UNITA Properties).

2.STRONG CHEMICAL FISSION is equivalent to the FISSION that occurs in the FISSION of ATOMIC ELEMENTS and therefore the decay of ATOMIC ELEMENTS.

3.A STRONG CHEMICAL FISSION event is always followed by a WEAK CHEMICAL FUSION event in the assembly of fragmented elements into larger STRUCTURES.

4.STRONG CHEMICAL FISSION of ATOMIC ELEMENTS is equivalent to the decay of CORE ORBIT of COMPLEX ATOMIC ELEMENTS to therefore break apart to ATOMIC ELEMENTS.

Article 31 - Radiation

Canon 442

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of RADIATION are:

- 1.The axiom class of RADIATION is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.319-(UNITA Elements) and Can.320-(UNITA Properties).
- 2.RADIATION is equivalent to a FIELD of FISSION. Therefore RADIATION is equivalent to an IONIZED field.
- 3.RADIATION is equivalent to the MEASUREMENT of a FIELD less the second MEASUREMENT over TIME.
- 4.RADIATION is equivalent to RADIATION plus an OBJECT that therefore leads to the FISSION of that OBJECT. Therefore, RADIATION is RELATIVE.
- 5.RADIATION at the SUB ATOMIC LEVEL of MATTER is equivalent to SUPER SUB ATOMIC ERGON PARTICLE FIELDS of NEUTRINO, CHARM QUARK, STRANGE QUARK, MAGNETON, GAMMA and OMEGA.
- 6.RADIATION at the ATOMIC LEVEL of MATTER is equivalent to SUB ATOMIC PARTICLE FIELDS of PHOTON, HETON, POSITRON and ELECTRON.
- 7.RADIATION at the MOLECULAR LEVEL of MATTER is equivalent to ATOMIC PARTICLE FIELDS of NEUTROACTIVE and RADIOACTIVE HYDROGEN.

Article 32 - Hydrogen, Helium

Canon 443

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of HYDROGEN are:

- 1.HYDROGEN is the simplest and most abundant ATOMIC ELEMENT in the UNIVERSE comprising in its most basic model of one (1) PROTON and one (1) NEUTRON.
- 2.The existence of RADIOACTIVE SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS such as PROTOACTIVE and NEUTROACTIVE means there is more than one type (isotope) of HYDROGEN.
- 3.HYDROGEN-CREATOR CORE being a CORE of one (1) PROTON orbited in close proximity by one (1) unstable POSITRON orbited in the MID by one (1) NEUTRON, orbited in the OUTER then by two (2) stable ELECTRONS.
- 4.HYDROGEN—PROTOACTIVE CORE being a CORE of one (1) unstable PROTONACTIVE orbited in the MID by one unstable (1) NEUTRONACTIVE, orbited in the OUTER then by one (1) unstable ELECTRON.
- 5.HYDROGEN—NEUTROACTIVE CORE being a CORE of one (1) PROTON orbited in close proximity by one (1) unstable POSITRON orbited in the MID by one unstable (1) NEUTRONACTIVE, orbited in the OUTER then by one (1) unstable ELECTRON.
- 6.HYDROGEN—RADIOACTIVE CORE being a CORE of one (1) unstable PROTONACTIVE orbited in the MID by one unstable (1) NEUTRONACTIVE, orbited in the OUTER then by one (1) unstable ELECTRON.

Canon 444

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of HELIUM are:

1. HELIUM is the second simplest and most abundant ATOMIC ELEMENT in the UNIVERSE next to HYDROGEN comprising in its most basic model of two (2) PROTON and two (2) NEUTRON CORE.
2. The existence of RADIOACTIVE SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS such as PROTOACTIVE and NEUTROACTIVE means there is more than one type (isotope) of HELIUM.
3. HELIUM-PROTOACTIVE CORE being a CORE of two (2) unstable PROTONACTIVE orbited in close proximity by one (1) unstable POSITRON then orbited in the MID by two (2) stable NEUTRONS, orbited in the OUTER then by two (2) stable ELECTRONS.
4. HELIUM-RADIOACTIVE CORE being a CORE of two (2) unstable PROTONACTIVE orbited by one (1) unstable POSITRON then orbited in the MID by two (2) unstable NEUTRONACTIVE, orbited in the OUTER then by one (1) unstable ELECTRON.
5. The ELECTRON stability of PROTOACTIVE HELIUM means it forms the CORE of more complex ATOMIC CORES.
6. The ELECTRON instability of RADIOACTIVE HELIUM means it cannot form more complex structure as ATOMIC CORES but molecules of itself as a MOLECULAR FIELD (GAS).

Article 33 - Carbon, Nitrogen & Oxygen

Canon 445

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of CARBON are:

- 1.CARBON contains six (6) PROTONS and is the most structurally stable ATOMIC ELEMENT in the UNIVERSE comprising in its most basic model of a CORE of two (2) HELIUM orbited in the MID by two (2) HYDROGEN = 6 PROTONS.
- 2.CARBON CORES exists in three (3) principle forms, dependent upon the type of HYDROGEN that exists in its MID- CREATOR CARBON, NEUTRONACTIVE CARBON and RADIOACTIVE CARBON.
- 3.CARBON- CREATOR CORE being a CORE of two (2) PROTOACTIVE HELIUM orbited in the MID by two (2) stable CREATOR HYDROGEN.
- 4.CARBON- NEUTRONACTIVE CORE being a CORE of two (2) PROTOACTIVE HELIUM orbited in the MID by two (2) stable NEUTRONACTIVE HYDROGEN.
- 5.CARBON- RADIOACTIVE CORE being a CORE of two (2) PROTOACTIVE HELIUM orbited in the MID by two (2) stable RADIOACTIVE HYDROGEN.
- 6.A CARBON ATOM is always exactly half the VOLUME size of a HYDROGEN atom and one quarter the size of a HELIUM ATOM.
- 7.CARBON is tetravalent and is capable of forming ring-type MOLECULES.

Canon 446

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of NITROGEN are:

- 1.NITROGEN contains seven (7) PROTONS and its most common form is one of the most reactive bonding ATOMIC ELEMENTS in the UNIVERSE comprising in its most basic model of a CORE of CARBON orbited in the MID by one (1) HYDROGEN = 7 PROTONS or a core of two LITHIUM and in the mid by one (1) HYDROGEN.
- 2.As both forms of NITROGEN CORE contain the same PROTONS but dramatically different properties and bonding, NITROGEN is defined as two primary forms: NITROCARB and NITROLITH.
- 3.NITROCARB - Is NITROGEN with a CARBON CORE and is highly reactive with CARBON and OXYGEN related CORE Families including HYDROGEN.
4. NITROLITH is NITROGEN with a twin LITHIUM CORE and is highly reactive with the LITHIUM and SODIUM related CORE Families including HYDROGEN.
- 5.Both NITROCARB and NITROLITH have two (2) forms depending upon the structure of HYDROGEN in the mid, being RADIOACTIVE or NEUTROACTIVE.

Canon 447

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of OXYGEN are:

1.OXYGEN contains eight (8) PROTONS and one of the most stable bonding ATOMIC ELEMENTS in the UNIVERSE comprising in its most basic model of a CORE of CARBON orbited in the MID by two (2) HYDROGEN = 8 PROTONS.

2.OXYGEN exists in three (3) principle forms, dependent upon the type of HYDROGEN that exists in its MID- CREATOR OXYGEN, NEUTRONACTIVE OXYGEN and RADIOACTIVE OXYGEN.

3.OXYGEN - CREATOR CORE being a CORE of one (1) CREATOR CARBON orbited in the MID by two (2) stable CREATOR HYDROGEN.

4.OXYGEN - NEUTRONACTIVE CORE being a CORE of one (1) PROTOACTIVE CARBON orbited in the MID by two (2) stable NEUTRONACTIVE HYDROGEN.

5.OXYGEN - RADIOACTIVE CORE being a CORE of one (1) PROTOACTIVE CARBON orbited in the MID by two (2) stable RADIOACTIVE HYDROGEN.

Article 34 - Iron & Uranium

Canon 448

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of IRON are:

1.IRON contains twenty six (26) PROTONS comprising in its most basic model of a CORE of three (3) OXYGEN orbited in the MID by two (2) HYDROGEN.

Canon 449

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of URANIUM are:

1.URANIUM contains ninety two (92) PROTONS comprising in its most basic form of a core of three (3) ZINC orbited in the MID by two (2) unstable RADIOACTIVE HYDROGEN.

2.As ZINC can be either highly stable NICKEL based, or Highly reactive SILICATE based, URANIUM can be found behaving in a more stable metallic form or a less stable silicate form.

3.In any reaction involving the splitting of the URANIUM atom CORE through FISSION, the ATOMIC CORE structures of ZINC will degrade to the most stable CORE structures first, before naturally re-assembling into more stable elements.

2.5 Molecular Axioms

Article 35 - Molecules

Canon 450

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of MOLECULES (MOL) are:

1.The axiom class of MOLECULE is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), Can.428-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and UCA axiom 129-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES).

2.A MOLECULE is more than one atom in a bonded state

3.MOLECULES are formed between ATOMS of the same SET of common family associated properties. Therefore, MOLECULES are formed according to the RULES of the HYDRO-HELIO ATOMIC MODEL.

4.MOLECULES are equivalent to the PROPERTIES of existing in either the state of GAS (MOLECULAR FIELD), LIQUID (MOLECULAR MATRIX) and SOLID (MOLECULAR NETWORK).

5.A MOLECULAR FIELD (GAS) is equivalent to a FIELD of IONIZED MOLECULES.

6.A MOLECULAR MATRIX (LIQUID) is equivalent to a FIELD of WEAK ORBIT MOLECULES.

7.A MOLECULAR NETWORK (SOLID) is equivalent to a FIELD of MID-ORBIT MOLECULES.

8.MOLECULES are equivalent to MOLECULAR SYSTEM. Therefore, a MOLECULAR SYSTEM is equivalent to a FIELD or MOLECULES with the addition of N FIELDS.

9.MOLECULES are equivalent to the ADDITION of FIELDS.

Canon 451

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of MOL MEASUREMENT are:

1.The axiom class of MOLECULAR MEASUREMENT is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), UCA axiom 151-(MOLECULAR ELEMENTS) and Can.453-(MOLECULAR PROPERTIES).

2.One (1) MOL is equivalent to the WEIGHT of 0.012 KILOGRAMS of CARBON 12 ATOMS on planet EARTH. Therefore, MOL is RELATIVE. Therefore MOL is not CONSTANT.

3.One (1) MOL is equivalent to 12 GRAM of CARBON 12. Therefore, MOL is equivalent to 6×10^{23} .

4.One (1) CANDELA is equivalent to 540×10^{12} HERZ. Therefore, one (1) CANDELA is equivalent to the SPHERICAL RADIATION of a body at 1 divided by 683 WATT.

5.One (1) LUMEN is equivalent to one (1) CANDELA over a given VOLUME expressed as CANDELA per METRE squared.

Canon 452

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of MOL (Molecular) Properties are:

1.The AXIOM CLASS of MOL (Molecular) Properties is derived from the EXISTENCE of Can.316-(PROPERTIES), Can.319-(UNITA ELEMENTS), Can.320-(UNITA PROPERTIES), Can.378-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS), Can.379-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES), Can.390-(SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS), Can.391-(SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES), Can.427-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and Can.428-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES).

2.MOL (Molecular) Properties are primarily inherited from the properties of the Atomic Elements that form Molecular Elements.

3. All non-inherited properties of Molecular Elements come from new relationships and interactions of Molecular Elements not previously seen at the Atomic level.

4.The list of MOL (Molecular) Properties are CORE, MID, SURFACE, ATMOSPHERE, EQUATOR, AXIS, POLES, NORTHERN HEMISPHERE, SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE, ROTATION, ROTAXIS, GEOMETRIC STRUCTURE, VOLUME, UNIQUE POSITION, AWARENESS OF POSITION, RESONANCE, DENSITY, RELATIVITY, SPACE, MASS-ELEMENTAL, MASS-GRAVITATIONAL, MASS-NEUTRINO, MASS-MAGNETON, MASS-POSITRON, MASS-ELECTRON, MASS-PHOTON, MASS-HETON, WEIGHT, KINESIS, FREQUENCY of MOTION, STRONG CHEMICAL FUSION POINT, WEAK CHEMICAL FUSION POINT, STRONG CHEMICAL FISSION POINT and WEAK CHEMICAL FISSION POINT.

Canon 453

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of MOL SPACE are:

1.The axiom class of MOLECULAR SPACE is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), UCA axiom 126-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS), UCA axiom 129-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES), UCA axiom 151-(MOLECULAR ELEMENTS) and Can.453-(MOLECULAR PROPERTIES).

2.MOLECULAR SPACE is SPACE.

3.MOLECULAR SPACE is within ATOMIC SPACE. Therefore MOLECULAR SPACE is dependent on ATOMIC SPACE which is equivalent to PLANETARY SPACE.

4.CELLULAR SPACE is within MOLECULAR SPACE. Therefore CELLULAR SPACE is dependent on MOLECULAR SPACE.

5.MOLECULAR SPACE is equivalent to MOLECULAR GRAVITY.

Canon 454

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of MOL ELEMENTS- SIMPLE PAIRS are:

Canon 455

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of MOL MASS are:

- 1.The axiom class of MOLECULAR MASS is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), UCA axiom 126-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS), UCA axiom 129-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES), UCA axiom 151-(MOLECULAR ELEMENTS) and Can.453-(MOLECULAR PROPERTIES).
- 2.MOLECULAR MASS is equivalent to MASS. Therefore SUB ATOMIC MASS is equivalent to PERCEIVED SUB MOLECULAR ELEMENTS.
- 3.MOLECULAR MASS is equivalent to the existence of levels of MASS within MOLECULAR ELEMENTS including CORE, MID, SURFACE and ATMOSPHERE.
- 4.MOLECULAR MASS is equivalent to ATOMIC KINESIS within ATOMIC SPACE.
- 5.MOLECULAR WEIGHT is equivalent to MASS, plus MOLECULAR POSITRON MASS, MOLECULAR ELECTRON MASS, MOLECULAR PHOTON MASS, MOLECULAR HETON MASS, GRAVITY MASS, NEUTRINO MASS and MAGNETIC MASS.
- 6.MOLECULAR MASS is equivalent to DENSITY by VOLUME.
- 7.ENERGIS is equivalent to MOLECULAR MASS by SUB MOLECULAR KINESIS.
- 8.MOLECULAR MASS is equivalent to ENERGIS divided by MOLECULAR KINESIS.

Canon 456

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of MOL STRONG CHEMICAL FUSION are:

- 1.The axiom class of MOLECULAR STRONG CHEMICAL FUSION is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), UCA axiom 126-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS), UCA axiom 129-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES), UCA axiom 151-(MOLECULAR ELEMENTS) and Can.453-(MOLECULAR PROPERTIES).
- 2.MOLECULAR STRONG CHEMICAL FUSION is equivalent to the FUSION that occurs in the FUSION of ATOMIC ELEMENTS therefore form more simple MOLECULAR ELEMENTS such as PAIR, TRI, QUAD, PENTA and HEXA.
- 3.MOLECULAR STRONG CHEMICAL FUSION of MOLECULAR ELEMENTS is equivalent to CORE ORBIT of ATOMIC ELEMENTS to form the CORE of simple MOLECULAR ELEMENTS.
- 4.MOLECULAR STRONG CHEMICAL FUSION of MOLECULAR ELEMENTS is equivalent to MID ORBIT of ATOMIC ELEMENTS around a MOLECULAR CORE to form the MID STRUCTURE of simple MOLECULAR ELEMENTS.
- 5.MOLECULAR STRONG CHEMICAL FUSION of MOLECULAR ELEMENTS is equivalent to SURFACE ORBIT of ATOMIC ELEMENTS around a MOLECULAR CORE to form the SURFACE STRUCTURE of simple MOLECULAR ELEMENTS.
- 6.MOLECULAR STRONG CHEMICAL FUSION of MOLECULAR ELEMENTS is equivalent to ATMOSPHERE ORBIT of POSITRON, ELECTRON and MAGNETON ELEMENTS around a MOLECULAR CORE to form the ATMOSPHERE STRUCTURE of simple MOLECULAR ELEMENTS.

Canon 457

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of MOL WEAK CHEMICAL FUSION are:

- 1.The axiom class of MOLECULAR WEAK CHEMICAL FUSION is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), UCA axiom 126-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS), UCA axiom 129-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES), UCA axiom 151-(MOLECULAR ELEMENTS) and Can.453-(MOLECULAR PROPERTIES).
- 2.MOLECULAR WEAK CHEMICAL FUSION is equivalent to the FUSION that occurs in the FUSION of MOLECULES to therefore form more complex MOLECULES and POLYMERS.
- 3.MOLECULAR WEAK CHEMICAL FUSION is equivalent to CORE ORBIT of MOLECULAR ELEMENTS to form the CORE of POLYMERS.
- 4.MOLECULAR WEAK CHEMICAL FUSION is equivalent to MID ORBIT of MOLECULAR ELEMENTS around a MOLECULAR CORE to form the MID STRUCTURE of POLYMERS.
- 5.MOLECULAR WEAK CHEMICAL FUSION is equivalent to SURFACE ORBIT of MOLECULAR ELEMENTS around a MOLECULAR CORE to form the MOLECULAR STRUCTURE of POLYMERS.
- 6.MOLECULAR WEAK CHEMICAL FUSION is equivalent to photosynthesis to convert carbon dioxide and water into sugar used by FLOWERING PLANTS and FLOWERING TREES.

Canon 458

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of MOL STRONG CHEMICAL FISSION are:

- 1.The axiom class of MOLECULAR STRONG CHEMICAL FISSION is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), UCA axiom 126-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS), UCA axiom 129-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES), UCA axiom 151-(MOLECULAR ELEMENTS) and Can.453-(MOLECULAR PROPERTIES).
- 2.MOLECULAR STRONG CHEMICAL FISSION is equivalent to the FISSION that occurs in the FISSION of simple MOLECULAR ELEMENTS into ATOMIC elements.
- 3.A MOLECULAR STRONG CHEMICAL FISSION event is always followed by a WEAK CHEMICAL FUSION event in the assembly of fragmented elements into larger STRUCTURES.
- 4.MOLECULAR STRONG CHEMICAL FISSION is equivalent to the decay of CORE ORBIT of simple MOLECULAR ELEMENTS to therefore break apart to ATOMIC ELEMENTS.

Canon 459

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of MOL WEAK CHEMICAL FISSION are:

- 1.The axiom class of MOLECULAR WEAK CHEMICAL FISSION is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), UCA axiom 126-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS), UCA axiom 129-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES), UCA axiom 151-(MOLECULAR ELEMENTS) and Can.453-(MOLECULAR PROPERTIES).
- 2.MOLECULAR WEAK CHEMICAL FISSION is equivalent to the FISSION that occurs in the FISSION of MOLECULES and therefore the decay of MOLECULES and POLYMERS.
- 3.MOLECULAR WEAK CHEMICAL FISSION may be a unique event not proceeded by FUSION.
- 4.MOLECULAR WEAK CHEMICAL FISSION of POLYMERS ELEMENTS is equivalent to the decay of CORE ORBIT of MOLECULAR ELEMENTS to therefore break apart to MOLECULAR ELEMENTS.
- 5.MOLECULAR WEAK CHEMICAL FISSION of POLYMERS ELEMENTS is equivalent to the decay of MID ORBIT of MOLECULAR ELEMENTS around a POLYMERS CORE to therefore break apart to MOLECULAR ELEMENTS.
- 6.MOLECULAR WEAK CHEMICAL FISSION of POLYMERS ELEMENTS is equivalent to the decay of SURFACE ORBIT of MOLECULAR ELEMENTS around a POLYMERS CORE to therefore break apart to MOLECULAR ELEMENTS.

Canon 460

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of MOL-FIELD (GAS) are:

- 1.The axiom class of MOLECULAR FIELD (GAS) is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), UCA axiom 126-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS), UCA axiom 129-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES), UCA axiom 151-(MOLECULAR ELEMENTS) and Can.453-(MOLECULAR PROPERTIES).
- 2.A MOLECULAR FIELD (GAS) is equivalent to a FIELD of IONIZED MOLECULES.
- 3.A MOLECULAR FIELD has the PROPERTY of PRESSURE. Therefore, a MOLECULAR FIELD (GAS) has MASS.
- 4.The VOLUME of a GAS (MOLECULAR FIELD) is equivalent to its TEMPERATURE, divided by PRESSURE.
- 5.The PRESSURE of a GAS (MOLECULAR FIELD) is equivalent to its VOLUME divided by PRESSURE.
- 6.The Pressure of a GAS (MOLECULAR FIELD) is equivalent to the addition of the individual PRESSURES of MOLECULAR FIELDS.
- 7.When the VOLUME of MOLECULAR FIELD A is equivalent to the VOLUME of MOLECULAR FIELD B, the MASS of FIELD A is equivalent to the MASS of FIELD B.
- 8.MOLECULAR MASS is equivalent to the ERGON CAPACITY of the MOLECULAR MASS.
- 9.The rate of expansion of VOLUME of a MOLECULAR FIELD is inversely proportional to the square root of its DENSITY.

Canon 461

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of MOL-MAT (MATRIX) (LIQUID) are:

1.The axiom class of MOLECULAR MATRIX (LIQUID) is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), UCA axiom 126-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS), UCA axiom 129-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES), UCA axiom 151-(MOLECULAR ELEMENTS) and Can.453-(MOLECULAR PROPERTIES).

2.A MOLECULAR MATRIX (LIQUID) is equivalent to a FIELD of WEAK ORBIT MOLECULES.

3.When PRESSURE is applied anywhere to an enclosed MOLECULAR MATRIX, it is transmitted equally in all directions.

4.Small MOLECULAR NETWORKS suspended within a MOLECULAR MATRIX will produce a change in the ERGON FIELDS of the MOLECULAR NETWORK (SOLID) such that their behaviour is IONIZED.

Canon 462

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of MOL-NET (NETWORK) (SOLID) are:

1.The axiom class of MOLECULAR NETWORK (SOLID) is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), UCA axiom 126-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS), UCA axiom 129-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES), UCA axiom 151-(MOLECULAR ELEMENTS) and Can.453-(MOLECULAR PROPERTIES).

2.A MOLECULAR NETWORK (SOLID) is equivalent to a FIELD of MID-ORBIT MOLECULES.

3.A MOLECULAR NETWORK (SOLID) may exist in two or more geometric forms with different properties.

Canon 463

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of MOL-SYS (ECOSYSTEM) are:

1.The axiom class of MOLECULAR SYSTEM is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), UCA axiom 151-(MOLECULAR ELEMENTS) and Can.453-(MOLECULAR PROPERTIES).

2.A MOLECULAR SYSTEM is equivalent to the PROPERTIES of MOLECULAR FIELDS (GAS), MOLECULAR MATRIX (LIQUID) and MOLECULAR NETWORKS (SOLID).

3.MOLECULES are equivalent to MOLECULAR SYSTEM. Therefore, a MOLECULAR SYSTEM is equivalent to a FIELD or MOLECULES with the addition of N FIELDS.

4.MOLECULES are equivalent to the ADDITION of FIELDS.

Canon 464

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of MOL-FIELD DENSITY-VOLUME RATIO are:

1.The axiom class of MOL FIELD DENSITY-VOLUME RATIO is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), UCA axiom 126-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS), UCA axiom 129-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES), UCA axiom 151-(MOLECULAR ELEMENTS) and Can.453-(MOLECULAR PROPERTIES).

2.The VOLUME of a given MASS of a gas at constant TEMPERATURE is inversely proportional to its PRESSURE.

3.The DENSITY of AIR is equivalent to DENSITY N of WATER to therefore attract WATER.

4.The ERGON FIELDS of a GAS (CLOUD) plus the ERGON FIELDS of AIR is equivalent to the DENSITY of AIR to attract water to a MOLECULAR NETWORK (SOLID), not GRAVITY.

Canon 465

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of MOL ENTROPY are:

1.The axiom class of MOL ENTROPY is derived from the existence of UCA axiom 126-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS), UCA axiom 129-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES), UCA axiom 151-(MOLECULAR ELEMENTS) and Can.453-(MOLECULAR PROPERTIES).

2.ENTROPY is equivalent to the amount of RESISTENT ENERGY within STRUCTURE as well as the LOSS of ERGONS through FISSION.

3.As there are a finite number of ERGONS in a structure, there exists a LIMIT in ENTROPY. Therefore all FISSION reactions are FINITE.

Article 36 - Molecular Field (MOLField)

Canon 466

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of MOL-FIELD MASS are:

- 1.The axiom class of MOL FIELD MASS is derived from the existence of UCA axiom 126-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS), UCA axiom 129-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES), UCA axiom 151-(MOLECULAR ELEMENTS) and Can.453-(MOLECULAR PROPERTIES).
- 2.MOLECULAR FIELD (MOL-FIELD) (GAS) MASS is relative to MOLECULAR FIELD STRUCTURES and MOLECULAR MASS.
- 3.MOLECULAR FIELD (MOL-FIELD) (GAS) is equivalent to the SUM of a CORE, MID, SURFACE and ATMOSPHERE PROPERTIES of a MOLECULAR FIELD STRUCTURE.

Canon 467

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of MOL-FIELD KINESIS are:

- 1.The axiom class of MOL FIELD KINESIS is derived from the existence of UCA axiom 126-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS), UCA axiom 129-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES), UCA axiom 151-(MOLECULAR ELEMENTS) and Can.453-(MOLECULAR PROPERTIES).
- 2.As the VELOCITY of a GAS increases, its PRESSURE decreases
- 3.Inference between KINETIC waves of motion can be HARMONIC or DISSONANT.

Canon 468

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of MOL-FIELD PROPERTIES are:

1. The AXIOM CLASS of MOL-FIELD (Molecular Gaseous Field) Properties is derived from the EXISTENCE of Can.316-(PROPERTIES), Can.319-(UNITA ELEMENTS), Can.320-(UNITA PROPERTIES), Can.378-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS), Can.379-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES), Can.390-(SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS), Can.391-(SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES), Can.427-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS), Can.428-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES) and Can.452 (MOLECULAR PROPERTIES) and
2. MOL FIELD (Molecular Gaseous) Properties are primarily inherited from the properties of the Atomic Elements that form Molecular Elements and Sub-Atomic Ergon Field Properties.
3. All non-inherited properties of Molecular Elements in a MOL FIELD (Molecular Gaseous) state come from temporary new relationships and interactions of Molecular Elements not previously seen at the Atomic level, such as different ergon fields and molecules themselves behaving in field dynamics.
4. The list of MOL (Molecular) Properties are CORE, MID, SURFACE, ATMOSPHERE, EQUATOR, AXIS, POLES, NORTHERN HEMISPHERE, SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE, ROTATION, ROTAXIS, GEOMETRIC STRUCTURE, VOLUME, UNIQUE POSITION, AWARENESS OF POSITION, RESONANCE, DENSITY, RELATIVITY, SPACE, MASS-ELEMENTAL, MASS-GRAVITATIONAL, MASS-NEUTRINO, MASS-MAGNETON, MASS-POSITRON, MASS-ELECTRON, MASS-PHOTON, MASS-HETON, WEIGHT, KINESIS, FREQUENCY of MOTION, STRONG CHEMICAL FUSION POINT, WEAK CHEMICAL FUSION POINT, STRONG CHEMICAL FISSION POINT and WEAK CHEMICAL FISSION POINT.

Canon 469

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of MOL-FIELD STRUCTURE are:

1.The axiom class of MOL FIELD STRUCTURE is derived from the existence of UCA axiom 126-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS), UCA axiom 129-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES), UCA axiom 151-(MOLECULAR ELEMENTS) and Can.453-(MOLECULAR PROPERTIES).

2.MOL FIELD STRUCTURE is equivalent to IONIZED FIELD STATE for MOLECULES plus their ERGON FIELDS.

Canon 470

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of MOL-FIELD RESISTENCE are:

1.The axiom class of MOL FIELD RESISTENCE is derived from the existence of UCA axiom 126-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS), UCA axiom 129-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES), UCA axiom 151-(MOLECULAR ELEMENTS) and Can.453-(MOLECULAR PROPERTIES).

2.MOL FIELD RESISTENCE is equivalent to the RESISTANCE of MOLECULAR FIELD (GAS) STRUCTURES.

3.THE MOL FIELD RESISTANCE is inversely proportional to its MASS divided by its PRESSURE. Therefore, the greater the TEMPERATURE, the lower the RESISTENCE of the GAS.

4.The MOL-FIELD (GAS) RESISTENCE is less than the MOL-MATRIX (LIQUID) RESISTENCE of the same MOLECULES. Therefore, the MOL-MATRIX (LIQUID) RESISTENCE is less than the MOL-NETWORK(SOLID) RESISTENCE of the same MOLECULES.

5.The MOL-FIELD (GAS) ENERGIS is greater than the MOL-MATRIX (LIQUID) ENERGIS of the same MOLECULES. Therefore, the MOL-MATRIX (LIQUID) ENERGIS is greater than the MOL-NETWORK (SOLID) ENERGIS of the same MOLECULES.

Canon 471

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of MOL-FIELD CONDUCTIVITY are:

- 1.The axiom class of MOL FIELD CONDUCTIVITY is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), UCA axiom 126-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS), UCA axiom 129-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES), UCA axiom 151-(MOLECULAR ELEMENTS) and Can.453-(MOLECULAR PROPERTIES).
- 2.MOL-FIELD (GAS) CONDUCTIVITY is the CONDUCTION of KINESIS and ERGONS that changes the DENSITY of a MOL-FIELD (GAS) within MOLECULAR SPACE.
- 3.All MOL-FIELD (GAS) CONDUCTIVITY is subject to ENTROPY, therefore RELATIVE MOL-FIELD (GAS) RESISTENCE.
- 4.MOL-FIELD (GAS) KINETIC CONDUCTIVITY is equivalent to the KINETIC TRANSFER between MOLECULES of VIBRATION and MOTION over TIME less ENTROPY.
- 5.MOL-FIELD (GAS) ERGON CONDUCTIVITY is equivalent to the CONDUCTIVITY of ERGONS such that the ERGON DENSITY of a MOL-FIELD (GAS) changes.
- 6.MOL-FIELD (GAS) KINETIC CONDUCTIVITY is not equivalent to MOL-FIELD (GAS) ERGON CONDUCTIVITY. Therefore (MOL-FIELD CONDUCTIVITY) is RELATIVE.
- 7.ELECTRICAL CONDUCTIVITY through a MOL-FIELD (GAS) is equivalent to MOL-FIELD (GAS) ERGON CONDUCTIVITY.
- 8.The greater the TEMPERATURE, the greater the MOL-FIELD (GAS) CONDUCTIVITY.

Canon 472

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of MOL-FIELD LUMINOSCITY are:

- 1.The axiom class of MOL FIELD LUMINOSCITY is derived from the existence of UCA axiom 126-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS), UCA axiom 129-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES), UCA axiom 151-(MOLECULAR ELEMENTS) and Can.453-(MOLECULAR PROPERTIES).
- 2.LUMINOSCITY is the EXCITATION of a SURFACE LUMINOUS FLUX of PHOTONS within the STRUCTURE.

Canon 473

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of MOL-FIELD RADIANCE are:

1.The axiom class of MOL FIELD RADIANCE is derived from the existence of UCA axiom 126-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS), UCA axiom 129-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES), UCA axiom 151-(MOLECULAR ELEMENTS) and Can.453-(MOLECULAR PROPERTIES).

2.MOL-FIELD RADIANCE is equivalent to the fission of RADIOACTIVE HYDROGEN from HETONS and the RADIOACTIVE DECAY of MOLECULES. Therefore the ERGON RULES of HYDROGEN.

3.MOL-FIELD RADIANCE is equivalent to the entropy of HEAT through a MOLECULAR FIELD, therefore the reaction with HYDROGEN.

4.HEAT is equivalent to HETONS and RADIOACTIVE HYDROGEN. Therefore the MASS of HEAT is one (1).

5.The VELOCITY of HEAT is dependent on the DENSITY of SPACE.

6.The DENSITY of HEAT is equivalent a constant by the DENSITY of NEUTRONS and NEUTROACTIVE elements.

Canon 474

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of MOL-FIELD REACTION are:

1.The axiom class of MOL FIELD REACTION is derived from the existence of UCA axiom 126-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS), UCA axiom 129-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES), UCA axiom 151-(MOLECULAR ELEMENTS) and Can.453-(MOLECULAR PROPERTIES).

2.MOL-FIELD REACTION is equivalent to weak chemical FISSION and weak chemical FUSION occurring as a process whereby reactions complete and a new state occurs.

Article 37 - Molecular Liquid (MOLMAT)

Canon 475

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of MOL-MAT MASS are:

- 1.The axiom class of MOL MAT MASS is derived from the existence of UCA axiom 126-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS), UCA axiom 129-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES), UCA axiom 151-(MOLECULAR ELEMENTS) and Can.453-(MOLECULAR PROPERTIES).
- 2.MOLECULAR MATRIX (MOL-MATRIX) (LIQUID) MASS is relative to MOLECULAR MATRIX STRUCTURES and MOLECULAR MASS.
- 3.MOLECULAR MATRIX (MOL-MATRIX) (LIQUID) is equivalent to the SUM of a CORE, MID, SURFACE and ATMOSPHERE PROPERTIES of a MOLECULAR FIELD STRUCTURE.

Canon 476

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of MOL-MAT KINESIS are:

- 1.The axiom class of MOL MAT KINESIS is derived from the existence of UCA axiom 126-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS), UCA axiom 129-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES), UCA axiom 151-(MOLECULAR ELEMENTS) and Can.453-(MOLECULAR PROPERTIES).
- 2.As the VELOCITY of a LIQUID increases, its PRESSURE decreases

Canon 477

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of MOL-MAT PROPERTIES are:

1. The AXIOM CLASS of MOL-MAT (Molecular Liquid Field) Properties is derived from the EXISTENCE of Can.316-(PROPERTIES), Can.319-(UNITA ELEMENTS), Can.320-(UNITA PROPERTIES), Can.378-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS), Can.379-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES), Can.390-(SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS), Can.391-(SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES), Can.427-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS), Can.428-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES) and Can.452 (MOLECULAR PROPERTIES) and
2. MOL FIELD (Molecular Liquid) Properties are primarily inherited from the properties of the Atomic Elements that form Molecular Elements and Sub-Atomic Ergon Field Properties.
3. All non-inherited properties of Molecular Elements in a MOL MAT (Molecular Solid) state come from temporary new relationships and interactions of Molecular Elements not previously seen at the Atomic level, such as different ergon fields and molecules themselves behaving in field dynamics.
4. The list of MOL (Molecular) Properties are CORE, MID, SURFACE, ATMOSPHERE, EQUATOR, AXIS, POLES, NORTHERN HEMISPHERE, SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE, ROTATION, ROTAXIS, GEOMETRIC STRUCTURE, VOLUME, UNIQUE POSITION, AWARENESS OF POSITION, RESONANCE, DENSITY, RELATIVITY, SPACE, MASS-ELEMENTAL, MASS-GRAVITATIONAL, MASS-NEUTRINO, MASS-MAGNETON, MASS-POSITRON, MASS-ELECTRON, MASS-PHOTON, MASS-HETON, WEIGHT, KINESIS, FREQUENCY of MOTION, STRONG CHEMICAL FUSION POINT, WEAK CHEMICAL FUSION POINT, STRONG CHEMICAL FISSION POINT and WEAK CHEMICAL FISSION POINT.

Canon 478

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of MOL-MAT STRUCTURE are:

- 1.The axiom class of MOL MAT STRUCTURE is derived from the existence of UCA axiom 126-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS), UCA axiom 129-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES), UCA axiom 151-(MOLECULAR ELEMENTS) and Can.453-(MOLECULAR PROPERTIES).
- 2.MOL MAT STRUCTURE is equivalent to CURRENT FIELD ORBIT for MOLECULES plus their ERGON FIELDS.

Canon 479

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of MOL-MAT RESISTENCE are:

- 1.The axiom class of MOL MAT RESISTENCE is derived from the existence of UCA axiom 126-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS), UCA axiom 129-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES), UCA axiom 151-(MOLECULAR ELEMENTS) and Can.453-(MOLECULAR PROPERTIES).
- 2.MOL MAT RESISTENCE is equivalent to the RESISTANCE of MOLECULAR MATRIX (LIQUID) STRUCTURES.
- 3.THE MOL MAT RESISTANCE is inversely proportional to its MASS divided by its PRESSURE. Therefore, the greater the TEMPERATURE, the lower the RESISTENCE of the LIQUID
- 4.The RESISTENCE (viscosity) of a MOLECULAR MATRIX is inversely proportional to PRESSURE. The greater the TEMPERATURE, the lower the RESISTENCE.

Canon 480

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of MOL-MAT CONDUCTIVITY are:

- 1.The axiom class of MOL MAT CONDUCTIVITY is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), UCA axiom 126-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS), UCA axiom 129-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES), UCA axiom 151-(MOLECULAR ELEMENTS) and Can.453-(MOLECULAR PROPERTIES).
- 2.MOL-MATRIX (LIQUID) CONDUCTIVITY is the CONDUCTION of KINESIS and ERGONS that changes the DENSITY of a MOL-MATRIX (LIQUID) within MOLECULAR SPACE. Therefore (MOL-MATRIX CONDUCTIVITY) is RELATIVE.
- 3.All MOL-MATRIX (LIQUID) CONDUCTIVITY is subject to ENTROPY, therefore RELATIVE MOL-MATRIX (LIQUID) RESISTENCE.
- 4.MOL-MATRIX (LIQUID) KINETIC CONDUCTIVITY is equivalent to the KINETIC TRANSFER between MOLECULES of VIBRATION and MOTION over TIME less ENTROPY.
- 5.MOL-MATRIX (LIQUID) ERGON CONDUCTIVITY is equivalent to the CONDUCTIVITY of ERGONS such that the ERGON DENSITY of a MOL-MATRIX (LIQUID) changes.
- 6.MOL-MATRIX (LIQUID) KINETIC CONDUCTIVITY is not equivalent to MOL-MATRIX (LIQUID) ERGON CONDUCTIVITY. Therefore (MOL-MATRIX (LIQUID) CONDUCTIVITY) is RELATIVE.
- 7.ELECTRICAL CONDUCTIVITY through a MOL-MATRIX (LIQUID) is equivalent to MOL-MATRIX (LIQUID) ERGON CONDUCTIVITY.
- 8.The greater the TEMPERATURE, the greater the MOL-MATRIX (LIQUID) CONDUCTIVITY.

Canon 481

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of MOL-MAT LUMINOSCITY are:

- 1.The axiom class of MOL MAT LUMINOSCITY is derived from the existence of UCA axiom 126-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS), UCA axiom 129-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES), UCA axiom 151-(MOLECULAR ELEMENTS) and Can.453-(MOLECULAR PROPERTIES).
- 2.LUMINOSCITY is the strong chemical fission of NEUTROACTIVE HYDROGEN from PHOTONS and the radiation of MOLECULES. Therefore it is equivalent to the ERGON dynamics of HYDROGEN TRANSFER.
- 3.LUMINOSCITY is equivalent to the ENTROPY of PHOTONS through a MOLECULAR MATRIX (Liquid).
- 4.The VELOCITY of LIGHT is dependent on the DENSITY of SPACE.
- 5.The DENSITY of PHOTONS is equivalent to a constant by the DENSITY of PROTONS and PROTOACTIVE elements.

Canon 482

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of MOL-MAT RADIANCE are:

- 1.The axiom class of MOL MAT RADIANCE is derived from the existence of UCA axiom 126-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS), UCA axiom 129-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES), UCA axiom 151-(MOLECULAR ELEMENTS) and Can.453-(MOLECULAR PROPERTIES).
- 2.MOL-MAT RADIANCE is equivalent to the fission of RADIOACTIVE HYDROGEN from HETONS and the RADIOACTIVE DECAY of MOLECULES. Therefore the ERGON RULES of HYDROGEN.
- 3.MOL-MAT RADIANCE is equivalent to the entropy of HEAT through a MOLECULAR MATRIX(liquid), therefore the reaction with HYDROGEN.
- 4.HEAT is equivalent to HETONS and RADIOACTIVE HYDROGEN. Therefore the MASS of HEAT is one (1).
- 5.The VELOCITY of HEAT is dependent on the DENSITY of SPACE.
- 6.The DENSITY of HEAT is equivalent a constant by the DENSITY of NEUTRONS and NEUTROACTIVE elements.

Canon 483

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of MOL-MAT VISCOSITY are:

- 1.The axiom class of MOL MAT VISCOSITY is derived from the existence of UCA axiom 126-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS), UCA axiom 129-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES), UCA axiom 151-(MOLECULAR ELEMENTS) and Can.453-(MOLECULAR PROPERTIES).
- 2.MOL-MAT VISCOSITY is equivalent to.
- 3.MOL-MAT RADIANCE is equivalent to the entropy of HEAT through a MOLECULAR MATRIX (liquid), therefore the reaction with HYDROGEN.
- 4.HEAT is equivalent to HETONS and RADIOACTIVE HYDROGEN. Therefore the MASS of HEAT is one (1).
- 5.The VELOCITY of HEAT is dependent on the DENSITY of SPACE.

Canon 484

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of MOL-MAT BUOYANCY are:

1.The axiom class of MOL MAT BUOYANCY is derived from the existence of UCA axiom 126-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS), UCA axiom 129-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES), UCA axiom 151-(MOLECULAR ELEMENTS) and Can.453-(MOLECULAR PROPERTIES).

2.A Molecular network (object) fully or partially immersed in a molecular matrix (fluid) is buoyed up by a force equal to the weight of the fluid displaced by the body.

Article 38 - Molecular Solid (MOLNet)

Canon 485

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of MOL-NET MASS are:

- 1.The axiom class of MOL-NET MASS is derived from the existence of UCA axiom 126-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS), UCA axiom 129-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES), UCA axiom 151-(MOLECULAR ELEMENTS) and Can.453-(MOLECULAR PROPERTIES).
- 2.MOLECULAR MATRIX (MOL-MATRIX) (LIQUID) MASS is relative to MOLECULAR MATRIX STRUCTURES and MOLECULAR MASS.
- 3.MOLECULAR MATRIX (MOL-MATRIX) (LIQUID) is equivalent to the SUM of a CORE, MID, SURFACE and ATMOSPHERE PROPERTIES of a MOLECULAR FIELD STRUCTURE.

Canon 486

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of MOL-NET KINESIS are:

- 1.The axiom class of MOL-NET KINESIS is derived from the existence of UCA axiom 126-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS), UCA axiom 129-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES), UCA axiom 151-(MOLECULAR ELEMENTS) and Can.453-(MOLECULAR PROPERTIES).
- 2.MOLECULAR MATRIX (MOL-MATRIX) (LIQUID) MASS is relative to MOLECULAR MATRIX STRUCTURES and MOLECULAR MASS.
- 3.MOLECULAR MATRIX (MOL-MATRIX) (LIQUID) is equivalent to the SUM of a CORE, MID, SURFACE and ATMOSPHERE PROPERTIES of a MOLECULAR FIELD STRUCTURE.

Canon 487

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of MOL-NET PROPERTIES are:

1. The AXIOM CLASS of MOL-NET (Molecular Solid Field) Properties is derived from the EXISTENCE of Can.316-(PROPERTIES), Can.319-(UNITA ELEMENTS), Can.320-(UNITA PROPERTIES), Can.378-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS), Can.379-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES), Can.390-(SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS), Can.391-(SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES), Can.427-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS), Can.428-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES) and Can.452 (MOLECULAR PROPERTIES) and
2. MOL NET (Molecular Solid) Properties are primarily inherited from the properties of the Atomic Elements that form Molecular Elements and Sub-Atomic Ergon Field Properties.
3. All non-inherited properties of Molecular Elements in a MOL FIELD (Molecular Solid) state come from temporary new relationships and interactions of Molecular Elements not previously seen at the Atomic level, such as different ergon fields and molecules themselves behaving in field dynamics.
4. The list of MOL (Molecular) Properties are CORE, MID, SURFACE, ATMOSPHERE, EQUATOR, AXIS, POLES, NORTHERN HEMISPHERE, SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE, ROTATION, ROTAXIS, GEOMETRIC STRUCTURE, VOLUME, UNIQUE POSITION, AWARENESS OF POSITION, RESONANCE, DENSITY, RELATIVITY, SPACE, MASS-ELEMENTAL, MASS-GRAVITATIONAL, MASS-NEUTRINO, MASS-MAGNETON, MASS-POSITRON, MASS-ELECTRON, MASS-PHOTON, MASS-HETON, WEIGHT, KINESIS, FREQUENCY of MOTION, STRONG CHEMICAL FUSION POINT, WEAK CHEMICAL FUSION POINT, STRONG CHEMICAL FISSION POINT and WEAK CHEMICAL FISSION POINT.

Canon 488

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of MOL-NET STRUCTURE are:

1.The axiom class of MOL-NET CONDUCTIVITY is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), UCA axiom 126-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS), UCA axiom 129-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES), UCA axiom 151-(MOLECULAR ELEMENTS) and Can.453-(MOLECULAR PROPERTIES).

2.MOL-NET (SOLID) CONDUCTIVITY is the CONDUCTION of KINESIS and ERGONS that changes the DENSITY of a MOL-NET (SOLID) within MOLECULAR SPACE. Therefore (MOL-NET CONDUCTIVITY) is RELATIVE.

Canon 489

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of MOL-NET HARDNESS are:

1.The axiom class of MOL-NET CONDUCTIVITY is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), UCA axiom 126-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS), UCA axiom 129-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES), UCA axiom 151-(MOLECULAR ELEMENTS) and Can.453-(MOLECULAR PROPERTIES).

2.MOL-NET (SOLID) CONDUCTIVITY is the CONDUCTION of KINESIS and ERGONS that changes the DENSITY of a MOL-NET (SOLID) within MOLECULAR SPACE. Therefore (MOL-NET CONDUCTIVITY) is RELATIVE.

Canon 490

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of MOL-NET RESISTENCE are:

1.The axiom class of MOL-NET CONDUCTIVITY is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), UCA axiom 126-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS), UCA axiom 129-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES), UCA axiom 151-(MOLECULAR ELEMENTS) and Can.453-(MOLECULAR PROPERTIES).

2.MOL-NET (SOLID) CONDUCTIVITY is the CONDUCTION of KINESIS and ERGONS that changes the DENSITY of a MOL-NET (SOLID) within MOLECULAR SPACE. Therefore (MOL-NET CONDUCTIVITY) is RELATIVE.

Canon 491

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of MOL-NET CONDUCTIVITY are:

1.The axiom class of MOL-NET CONDUCTIVITY is derived from the existence of Can.314-(Existence), UCA axiom 126-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS), UCA axiom 129-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES), UCA axiom 151-(MOLECULAR ELEMENTS) and Can.453-(MOLECULAR PROPERTIES).

2.MOL-NET (SOLID) CONDUCTIVITY is the CONDUCTION of KINESIS and ERGONS that changes the DENSITY of a MOL-NET (SOLID) within MOLECULAR SPACE. Therefore (MOL-NET CONDUCTIVITY) is RELATIVE.

3.All MOL-NET (SOLID) CONDUCTIVITY is subject to ENTROPY, therefore RELATIVE MOL-NET (SOLID) RESISTENCE.

4.MOL-NET (SOLID) KINETIC CONDUCTIVITY is equivalent to the KINETIC TRANSFER between MOLECULES of VIBRATION and MOTION over TIME less ENTROPY.

5.MOL-NET (SOLID) ERGON CONDUCTIVITY is equivalent to the CONDUCTIVITY of ERGONS such that the ERGON DENSITY of a MOL-NET (SOLID) changes.

6.MOL-NET (SOLID) KINETIC CONDUCTIVITY is not equivalent to MOL-NET (SOLID) ERGON CONDUCTIVITY. Therefore (MOL-NET (SOLID) CONDUCTIVITY) is RELATIVE.

7.ELECTRICAL CONDUCTIVITY through a MOL-NET (SOLID) is equivalent to MOL-NET (SOLID) ERGON CONDUCTIVITY.

8.The greater the TEMPERATURE, the greater the MOL-NET (SOLID) CONDUCTIVITY.

Canon 492

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of MOL-NET LUMINOSITY are:

1.The axiom class of MOL-NET OPACITY is derived from the existence of UCA axiom 126-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS), UCA axiom 129-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES), UCA axiom 151-(MOLECULAR ELEMENTS) and Can.453-(MOLECULAR PROPERTIES).

Canon 493

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of MOL-NET RADIANCE are:

1.The axiom class of MOL-NET RADIANCE is derived from the existence of UCA axiom 126-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS), UCA axiom 129-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES), UCA axiom 151-(MOLECULAR ELEMENTS) and Can.453-(MOLECULAR PROPERTIES).

Canon 494

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of MOL-NET IONIZATION are:

1.The axiom class of MOL-NET RADIANCE is derived from the existence of UCA axiom 126-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS), UCA axiom 129-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES), UCA axiom 151-(MOLECULAR ELEMENTS) and Can.453-(MOLECULAR PROPERTIES).

Canon 495

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of MOL-NET ELASTICITY are

1.The axiom class of MOL-NET RADIANCE is derived from the existence of UCA axiom 126-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS), UCA axiom 129-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES), UCA axiom 151-(MOLECULAR ELEMENTS) and Can.453-(MOLECULAR PROPERTIES).

Canon 496

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of MOL-NET TEXTURE are:

1.The axiom class of MOL-NET RADIANCE is derived from the existence of UCA axiom 126-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS), UCA axiom 129-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES), UCA axiom 151-(MOLECULAR ELEMENTS) and Can.453-(MOLECULAR PROPERTIES).

Canon 497

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of MOL-NET ENTROPY are:

1.The axiom class of MOL-NET RADIANCE is derived from the existence of UCA axiom 126-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS), UCA axiom 129-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES), UCA axiom 151-(MOLECULAR ELEMENTS) and Can.453-(MOLECULAR PROPERTIES).

Article 39 - Thermal Conduction, Gravity and Reaction

Canon 498

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of MOL THERMAL CONDUCTION are:

1.The axiom class of MOL-NET RADIANCE is derived from the existence of UCA axiom 126-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS), UCA axiom 129-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES), UCA axiom 151-(MOLECULAR ELEMENTS) and Can.453-(MOLECULAR PROPERTIES).

Canon 499

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of MOL GRAVITY RATIO are:

1.The axiom class of MOL-NET RADIANCE is derived from the existence of UCA axiom 126-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS), UCA axiom 129-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES), UCA axiom 151-(MOLECULAR ELEMENTS) and Can.453-(MOLECULAR PROPERTIES).

Canon 500

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of MOL REACTION BALANCE are:

1.The axiom class of MOL-NET RADIANCE is derived from the existence of UCA axiom 126-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS), UCA axiom 129-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES), UCA axiom 151-(MOLECULAR ELEMENTS) and Can.453-(MOLECULAR PROPERTIES).

Article 40 - Lift & Thrust

Canon 501

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of MOL LIFT are:

1.The axiom class of MOL-NET RADIANCE is derived from the existence of UCA axiom 126-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS), UCA axiom 129-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES), UCA axiom 151-(MOLECULAR ELEMENTS) and Can.453-(MOLECULAR PROPERTIES).

Canon 502

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of MOL THRUST are:

1.The axiom class of MOL-NET RADIANCE is derived from the existence of UCA axiom 126-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS), UCA axiom 129-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES), UCA axiom 151-(MOLECULAR ELEMENTS) and Can.453-(MOLECULAR PROPERTIES).

Article 41 - Electric Fields

Canon 503

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of ELECTRIC FIELDS are:

- 1.The axiom class of ELECTRIC FIELDS is derived from the existence of UCA axiom 126-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS), UCA axiom 129-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES), UCA axiom 151-(MOLECULAR ELEMENTS), Can.453-(MOLECULAR PROPERTIES), UCA axiom 120-(POSITRON) and UCA axiom 121-(ELECTRON).
- 2.ELECTRICAL FIELDS is equivalent to FIELD ORBIT of POSITRONS and ELECTRONS.
- 3.ELECTRICAL FIELDS is equivalent to the FIELD ORBIT of POSITRONS and ELECTRONS forming ATOMIC ELECTRICAL MASS around ATOMIC OBJECTS.
- 4.ELECTRICAL FIELDS is equivalent to the FIELD ORBIT of POSITRONS and ELECTRONS forming MOLECULAR ELECTRICAL MASS around MOLECULAR OBJECTS.
- 5.The electric flux through a closed surface (ELECTRICAL FIELD)is proportional to the sum of the electric charges within the surface (ELECTRICAL STRUCTURE).
- 6.The relative amounts of ELEMENTS produced during electrolysis is equivalent to their WEIGHT not MASS.
- 7.The ELEMENTS produced during electrolysis is proportional to the QUANTITY of electricity passed.
- 8.The induced electromotive force or EMF in any closed circuit is equal to the time rate of change of the magnetic flux through the circuit.
- 9.An Ionized field may be stored in an enclosed space using a capacitor or condensor device- when connected this field will align and polarize, causing a current.
- 10.Two fields attract each other if their currents are in the same direction, but repel if their currents are opposite.
- 11.Two fields attract or repel each other with force proportional to their masses and inversely proportional to the square of their distance.
- 12.The electric polarization (current) in a conductor is proportional to the potential difference (potential difference = current by the resistance)

Article 42 - Electrical Conductivity & Resistance

Canon 504

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of ELECTRICAL CONDUCTIVITY are:

1.The axiom class of ELECTRICAL CONDUCTIVITY is derived from the existence of UCA axiom 126-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS), UCA axiom 129-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES), UCA axiom 151-(MOLECULAR ELEMENTS), Can.453-(MOLECULAR PROPERTIES), UCA axiom 120-(POSITRON) and UCA axiom 121-(ELECTRON).

2.ELECTRICAL CONDUCTIVITY is RELATIVE. Therefore, ELECTRICAL CONDUCTIVITY is equal to the CURRENT CONDUCTIVITY through MOLECULAR FIELD (GAS), MOLECULAR MATRIX (LIQUID) and MOLECULAR NETWORK (SOLID).

3.At very low PRESSURE (DENSITY), some OBJECTS conduct ELECTRICITY without any resistance- that is without any loss of ELECTRONS. Therefore CONDUCTIVITY = 1.

4.INDUCTANCE is the rate of INCREASE in MAGNETIC linkage with INCREASE of CURRENT.

5.INDUCTANCE equals the REACTANCE divided by 2 by PI by the FREQUENCY of the CURRENT.

6.MAGNETIC INDUCTION is directly associated with the CURRENT.

Canon 505

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of ELECTRICAL RESISTENCE are:

1.The axiom class of ELECTRICAL RESISTENCE is derived from the existence of UCA axiom 126-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS), UCA axiom 129-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES), UCA axiom 151-(MOLECULAR ELEMENTS), Can.453-(MOLECULAR PROPERTIES), UCA axiom 120-(POSITRON) and UCA axiom 121-(ELECTRON).

2.ELECTRICAL RESISTENCE is RELATIVE. Therefore, ELECTRICAL RESISTENCE is equal to the RESISTENCE TO CURRENT CONDUCTIVITY through MOLECULAR FIELD (GAS), MOLECULAR MATRIX (LIQUID) and MOLECULAR NETWORK (SOLID).

3.At very low PRESSURE (DENSITY), some OBJECTS conduct ELECTRICITY without any resistance- that is without any loss of ELECTRONS. Therefore RESISTENCE = 0

Article 43 - Electrical Current DC & AC

Canon 506

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of ELECTRICAL POLARIZATION CURRENT (DC) are:

1.The axiom class of ELECTRICAL RESISTENCE is derived from the existence of UCA axiom 126-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS), UCA axiom 129-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES), UCA axiom 151-(MOLECULAR ELEMENTS), Can.453-(MOLECULAR PROPERTIES), UCA axiom 120-(POSITRON) and UCA axiom 121-(ELECTRON).

Canon 507

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of ELECTRICAL IONIZATION CURRENT (AC) are:

1.The axiom class of ELECTRICAL RESISTENCE is derived from the existence of UCA axiom 126-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS), UCA axiom 129-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES), UCA axiom 151-(MOLECULAR ELEMENTS), Can.453-(MOLECULAR PROPERTIES), UCA axiom 120-(POSITRON) and UCA axiom 121-(ELECTRON).

Article 44 - Electrical Circuit

Canon 508

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of ELECTRICAL CIRCUIT are:

1.The axiom class of ELECTRICAL RESISTENCE is derived from the existence of UCA axiom 126-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS), UCA axiom 129-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES), UCA axiom 151-(MOLECULAR ELEMENTS), Can.453-(MOLECULAR PROPERTIES), UCA axiom 120-(POSITRON) and UCA axiom 121-(ELECTRON).

2.6 Polymer Axioms

Article 45 - Polymers

Canon 509

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of POLYMER are:

1.The axiom class of ELECTRICAL RESISTENCE is derived from the existence of UCA axiom 126-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS), UCA axiom 129-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES), UCA axiom 151-(MOLECULAR ELEMENTS), Can.453-(MOLECULAR PROPERTIES), UCA axiom 120-(POSITRON) and UCA axiom 121-(ELECTRON).

Canon 510

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of POLYMER PROPERTIES are:

Canon 511

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of POLYMER MASS are:

Canon 512

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of POLYMER SPACE are:

Canon 513

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of POLYMER RELATIVITY are:

Canon 514

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of POLYMER ERGONS are:

Canon 515

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of POLYMER ELECTRON MASS are:

Canon 516

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of POLYMER MAGNETIC MASS are:

Canon 517

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of POLYMER HYDROGEN are:

Canon 518

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of POLYMER FIELDS are:

Canon 519

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of POLYMER ENTROPY are:

Article 46 - Simple Life Polymers

Canon 520

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Sugar are:

- 1.Sugar is one (1) of the four (4) Simple Life Polymers essential to the construction of the four (4) Complex Life Polymers and more complex Hydro-Carbon Life.
- 2.Sugar belongs to the first level of the six (6) levels of Hydro-Carbon Life, with Hydro-Carbon Life itself being the sixth and final level of matter.
- 3.Sugars are primarily a colony of one H₂COH and four HCOH molecules bonded together in a large PENTAD in either a closed, partly closed or open state depending on whether the "OH" of the HCOH molecule is exposed, or enclosed within the PENTAD.
- 4.In Sugar, the H₂COH molecule acts as the "head" of the PENTAD shaped simple sugar. When the OH parts of the Sugar are enclosed within the PENTAD shape, the sugar is not soluble in Water. However, then all OH ends are exposed, the whole sugar molecule may be dissolved in Water.

Canon 521

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Simple Fat are:

- 1.Simple Fat is one (1) of the four (4) Simple Life Polymers essential to the construction of the four (4) Complex Life Polymers and more complex Hydro-Carbon Life.
- 2.Simple Fat belongs to the first level of the six (6) levels of Hydro-Carbon Life, with Hydro-Carbon Life itself being the sixth and final level of matter.
- 3.Simple Fat is primarily a joining of two (2) CCCO (with hydrogen) molecules to one CCCC (with hydrogen) molecule in a tri-star structure at equal distances from each other creating two "water reactive" ends and one "bonding" end.
- 4.Once formed, a Simple Fat is extremely stable in normal planetary molecular conditions.

Canon 522

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Amino Acids are:

1. Amino Acids are one (1) of the four (4) Simple Life Polymers essential to the construction of the four (4) Complex Life Polymers and more complex Hydro-Carbon Life.
2. Amino Acids belong to the first level of the six (6) levels of Hydro-Carbon Life, with Hydro-Carbon Life itself being the sixth and final level of matter.
3. Amino Acids are constructed of two main parts- the "Head" and the "Body" - with the head being a combination of one (1) Amine group (NH₃) and one (1) Carboxylic acid group (COOH) competing over a common carbon bond.
4. The competition between the Amine Group and Carboxylic Acid molecules over the same carbon bond makes the head of an Amino Acid the simplest multipurpose lever for attractive simple molecular chains, thus forming more complex structures beyond carbon.
5. Approximately twenty two (22) Amino Acids are involved in the fundamental building block chains of proteins forming more complex hydro-carbon life, while many more "non-standard" amino acids exist.

Canon 523

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Nucleic (Nucleobase) Acids are:

1. Nucleic (Nucleobase) Acids are one (1) of the four (4) Simple Life Polymers essential to the construction of the four (4) Complex Life Polymers and more complex Hydro-Carbon Life.
2. Nucleic (Nucleobase) Acids belong to the first level of the six (6) levels of Hydro-Carbon Life, with Hydro-Carbon Life itself being the sixth and final level of matter.
3. Nucleic (Nucleobase) Acids are constructed from Hexad (6 sided) arrangements of Nitro-Carbon Rings with two Nucleobases (Adenine (A) and Guanine (G)) having a Pentad (5 sided) Nitrogen extensions.
4. Nucleic (Nucleobase) Acids are the simplest grouping of hydro-carbon molecules operating a "lock and key" to form consistent, completed molecules.
5. In DNA, the "key" Adenine (A) matches the "lock" molecule thymine (T) and the "key" Guanine (G) matches the "lock" Cytosine (C).
6. In RNA, the "key" Adenine (A) matches the "lock" molecule uracil (U) and the "key" Guanine (G) matches the "lock" Cytosine (C).

Article 47 - Complex Life Polymers

Canon 524

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Hormones are:

- 1.Hormones are one (1) of the four (4) Complex Life Polymers essential to the construction of more complex Hydro-Carbon Life.
- 2.Hormones belong to the first level of the six (6) levels of Hydro-Carbon Life, with Hydro-Carbon Life itself being the sixth and final level of matter.
- 3.Hormones are targeted Polymers released by a cell used to affect the function and performance of associated cells. All multi cellular life forms produce hormones.
- 4.There are six (6) major classifications for Hormones being (smallest to largest) Neurols, Sterols, Amino Acids, Peptides, Polypeptides and Proteins.
- 5.Neurol Hormones are Polymers also known as Neurotransmitters constructed of between ten (10) and forty (40) atoms such as Serotonin and Epinephrin.
- 6.Sterol Hormones are Complex Polymers constructed of between two (2) to five (5) carbon rings such as Progesterone, Aldosterone and Androgen also known as Testosterone.
- 7.Amino Acid Hormones are Amino Acids usually transmitted as neurotransmitters such as Gamma (GABA) and Histamine.
- 8.Peptide Hormones are small chains of between five (5) and fifteen (15) Amino Acids such as Vasopressin (ADH), Vasotocin and Oxytocin.
- 9.Polypeptide Hormones are small chains of between ten (10) and twenty (20) Amino Acids such as Somatropin releasing factor (STHRF).
- 10.Protein Hormones are small protein chains of between one hundred (100) and five hundred (500) Amino Acids such as Somatropin, Insulin and Prolactin.
- 11.While the variation of hormone types are large, the type of hormones produced and the types of hormones that effect a cell are specific to the type of cells, not the type of species.
- 12.A hormone of the same type will affect the same type of cells in different species the same way- therefore demonstrating the hormone-cell type connection across species.

Canon 525

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Complex Fat are:

1. Complex Fat is one (1) of the four (4) Complex Life Polymers essential to the construction of more complex Hydro-Carbon Life.
2. Complex Fat belongs to the first level of the six (6) levels of Hydro-Carbon Life, with Hydro-Carbon Life itself being the sixth and final level of matter.
3. Complex Fat is the combination of three (3) simple fat molecules and a glycerol (sugar) molecule to create the complex molecule Triglyceride.
4. A Natural arrangement of Triglyceride is to combine to form membranes and sphere capable of trapping or releasing water molecules.
5. Due to structural integrity, complex fat cannot be "burnt", only broken down through enzyme release.

Canon 526

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Vitamins are:

1. Vitamins are one (1) of the four (4) Complex Life Polymers essential to the construction of more complex Hydro-Carbon Life.
2. Vitamins belong to the first level of the six (6) levels of Hydro-Carbon Life, with Hydro-Carbon Life itself being the sixth and final level of matter.
3. Vitamins are complex polymers that interact as a catalyst with solid protein records or soluble protein reactors to enable a chemical reaction to complete successfully.
4. Vitamins may be generally divided into two groups consistent with their function with types of reactor proteins: water soluble (such as Vitamin B group and Vitamin C) and solid soluble (such as Vitamin A, Vitamin D, Vitamin E and Vitamin K).

Canon 527

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Proteins are:

1. Proteins are one (1) of the four (4) Complex Life Polymers essential to the construction of more complex Hydro-Carbon Life.
2. Proteins belong to the first level of the six (6) levels of Hydro-Carbon Life, with Hydro-Carbon Life itself being the sixth and final level of matter.
3. Proteins are long, unique shaped chains of Amino Acids from eighty (80) to over one thousand (1,000) Amino Acids in length providing both unique shape and function/reaction to cellular based organisms.
4. There are four (4) main classes of Proteins dependent upon their primary reactionary capability, namely: Structural, Liquid Reactors, Solid Reactors and Contractor/Expanders.
5. Proteins depend upon the existence of a stable molecular atmosphere to co-exist. Most proteins fail to maintain performance outside of a narrow band of temperature extremes from less than 0 degrees Celsius to above 100 degrees Celsius.
6. The integrity of individual Amino Acids in a protein chain is essential to a Protein forming in the correct shape and therefore functions. The corruption of one or more Amino Acids can lead to faulty protein performance and failure of one or more cells to function properly.

Article 48 - Protein Types

Canon 528

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Structural Protein are:

1. Structural Protein is one of four (4) main classes of Protein defined by its main reactionary qualities.
2. The primary function of Structural Protein is to provide structural integrity to cells and to key parts of the body of a multi-cellular organism.
3. Collagen is the most common form of Structural Protein found in animals on Planet Earth, present in a wide range of areas including (but not limited to) tendons, ligaments, bone, skin, hair and teeth.

Canon 529

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Liquid Reactor Protein are:

1. Liquid Reactor Protein is one of four (4) main classes of Protein defined by its main reactionary qualities.
2. The primary function of Liquid Reactor Protein is as a binding agent for other molecules and agents within the body of a cell or transport system within a multi-cellular organism.
3. The most common Liquid Reactor Proteins within an animal are Albumin and Globulin.
4. Albumin is a Liquid Reactor Protein that binds and assists in the transport of fatty acids through the blood system.
5. Globulin is a Liquid Reactor Protein that helps bind specialized anti-bodies to foreign objects in the lymphatic system in response to the presence of an external or internal threat (antigen).
6. Most Liquid Reactor Proteins require a co-factor to properly function, usually a liquid soluble Vitamin.

Canon 530

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Solid Reactor Protein are:

1. Solid Reactor Protein is one of four (4) main classes of Protein defined by its main reactionary qualities.
2. The primary function of Solid Reactor Proteins also known as Enzymes is to help break down as well as the building of molecular structures suitable for transport through a cell or multi-cellular organism.
3. Most Solid Reactor Proteins require a co-factor to properly function, usually a solid soluble Vitamin.

Canon 531

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Expander/Contractor Protein are:

1. Expander/Contractor Protein is one of four (4) main classes of Protein defined by its main reactionary qualities.

2. The primary function of Expander/Contractor Protein is to provide a reliable lever - like function in expanding structure in the presence or absence of some catalyst.

3. The most common Expander/Contractor Proteins in animals are Myosin found in muscle tissue, Tubulin found in all cells and Actin found in the majority of multi-cellular life forms.

4. α -Tubulin and β -Tubulin form Tubulin Dimer, an essential component of all microtubules of cells and a natural binary memory system through a stable 0 or 1 position changed through the presence of pulses of electrons.

5. The position of α -Tubulin and β -Tubulin into a Tubulin Dimer equating to either a starting position of 0 or 1 of binary memory is set at the time of construction of the tubulin dimer through the reading of DNA or RNA.

Article 49 - Poison

Canon 532

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of POISON are:



III. Medium Object Axioms

3.1 Cellular Axioms

Article 50 - Cells

Canon 533

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Cells are:

1.A Cell is a highly specialized complex Molecular colony demonstrating (1) Enclosure - a self-regulating molecular membrane that separates the internal molecular world from the external world; (2) Chemical Manufacture - the ability to self replicate the conditions required for certain weak chemical and strong chemical fusion/fission; and (3) Reproduction - the capacity for replication from one generation to another.

2.Cells (Mono-Cellular Life) is the second level of six (6) levels of Hydro-Carbon Life being the sixth and final level of all matter in the Universe.

3.The necessary complex polymers required for Cells are dependent upon the 1st level of Hydro-Carbon polymers as only Hydro-Carbon polymers have the structural strength to maintain consistent performance during the extreme conditions of the Universe for molecular structures.

4.The existence of the Cell is the natural universal solution to the survivability of complex polymers in changing conditions by creating a stable "inner world" as well as a means of controlled "chemical reaction" necessary for molecular manufacture while still protecting delicate complex polymers.

5.As the existence of the Cell is a natural universal solution, the existence of cellular life throughout the universe is certain wherever conditions for Hydro-Carbon complex polymers exist.

6.All Cells may be defined into three (3) broad categories defined by different approaches to Enclosure, Chemical Manufacture and Reproduction- namely (prokaryote) Mono-Cellular, (eukaryote-plant) Multi-Cellular Fixed and (eukaryote-animal) Multi-Cellular Mobile.

7.Cells are equivalent to the structure of Life. Therefore, Simple Mono-cellular life, Simple a-sexual life, simple sexual life, complex life and self-aware life depend upon the existence of Cells.

Canon 534

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Cellular Properties are:

1.The AXIOM CLASS of Cell Properties is derived from the EXISTENCE of Can.316-(PROPERTIES), Can.319-(UNITA ELEMENTS) and Can.320-(UNITA PROPERTIES), Can.378-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and Can.379-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES) Can.427-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and Can.428-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES) and the COMPLETE SET of Can.314-(Existence) of Can.452-(MOLECULAR ELEMENTS) and Can.453-(MOLECULAR PROPERTIES).

2.Cell Properties are primarily inherited from the properties of the Unita that form Super Sub Atomic Elements.

3. All non-inherited properties of Cell Properties come from new relationships and interactions of the Cellular Level not previously seen at the Polymer level.

4.The common Cellular Properties are: CORE, MID, SURFACE, ATMOSPHERE, EQUATOR, AXIS, POLES, NORTHERN HEMISPHERE, SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE, GEOMETRIC STRUCTURE, VOLUME, UNIQUE POSITION, AWARENESS OF POSITION, DENSITY, RELATIVITY, SPACE, MASS-ELEMENTAL, MASS-GRAVITATIONAL, MASS-NEUTRINO, MASS-MAGNETON, MASS-POSITRON, MASS-ELECTRON, MASS-PHOTON, MASS-HEATON, WEIGHT, KINESIS, STRONG CHEMICAL FUSION POINT, WEAK CHEMICAL FUSION POINT, STRONG CHEMICAL FISSION POINT, WEAK CHEMICAL FISSION POINT, PERMEABILITY, RESISTENCE, CONDUCTIVITY, RESONANCE, LUMINOSITY, RADIANCE, REACTION, IONIZATION and NEUTRALIZATION, CELL MEMBRANE, RNA, RIBOSOME and CYTOPLASM.

5.The unique Cellular properties of multi-cellular species cells are GOGLI, MITOCHONDRIA, CHLOROPLASTS, VESICLE, VACUOLE, ENDOPLASMIC RETICULUM, LYSOSOME, NUCLEUS and CENTRIOLE.

Canon 535

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Cellular Membrane are:

1.The Cellular Membrane is one of the three (3) distinctions that separate a cell from other non-cell colonies of complex molecular structures and the differences between the three (3) types of Cells.

2.The thicker and more protective the Cellular Membrane, the more protected the "inner world" of the cell against external extremes, but the less ability the cell has to co-operate in unison with other cells.

3.The Cellular Membrane of Prokaryote (Mono-Cellular) Cells is twice or greater the structural thickness of non Prokaryote Cells.

4.The Cellular Membrane of Prokaryote (Mono-Cellular) Cells comprises a cell wall, normally with the external barrier known as the peptidoglycan.

5.The Cellular Membrane of Eukaryote Plant Cells comprises a cell wall and cell membrane.

6.The Cellular Membrane of Eukaryote Animal Cells comprises a cell membrane without a thick cell wall.

Canon 536

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Cytoplasm are:

- 1.Cytoplasm is a structural property of all levels of Cellular Life and is dependent upon the laws of Cells.
- 2.CYTOPLASM is MOLECULAR MATRIX (FLUID) in which is suspended basic elements including AMINO ACIDS, SALTS, NUCLEIC ACIDS, PROTEINS, HORMONES and VITAMINS.
- 3.The MEMBRANE of PROKARYOTE CELLS comprises a cell wall, normally with the external barrier known as the peptidoglycan.
- 4.The MEMBRANE of EUKARYOTE PLANT CELLS comprises a cell wall and cell membrane.
- 5.The MEMBRANE of EUKARYOTE ANIMAL CELLS comprises a cell membrane without a thick cell wall.

Canon 537

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Mitochondria are:

- 1.A Mitochondria is a structural property of Eukaryote (Species) Cellular Life and is dependent upon the laws of Cells.
- 2.Internal Chemical Manufacture is one of the three (3) distinctions that separate a cell from other non-cell colonies of complex molecular structures and the differences between the three (3) types of Cells.
- 3.Mitochondria possess their own DNA and are ancient mono-cellular lifeforms co-operating and specializing with other ancient mono-cellular life within a Cell.
- 4.Mitochondria are equivalent to CELLS within CELLS. Therefore, MITOCHONDRIA possess their own DNA.
- 5.Mitochondria produce STRONG CHEMICAL FISSION and WEAK CHEMICAL FUSION reactions within their structure. Therefore they produce INTERNAL CELLULAR KINESIS.
- 6.EUKARYOTE PLANT CELLS possess Mitochondria, although less in number than EUKARYOTE ANIMAL CELLS.
- 7.EUKARYOTE ANIMAL CELLS possess Mitochondria in greater number than EUKARYOTE PLANT CELLS. The HEART is a cellular colony with very high density of MITOCHONDRIA in the cells.

Canon 538

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Chloroplasts are:

- 1.A Chloroplast is a structural property of Eukaryote (Species) Cellular Life and is dependent upon the laws of Cells.
- 2.Internal Chemical Manufacture is one of the three (3) distinctions that separate a cell from other non-cell colonies of complex molecular structures and the differences between the three (3) types of Cells.
- 3.Chloroplasts possess their own DNA and are ancient mono-cellular lifeforms co-operating and specializing with other ancient mono-cellular life within a Cell.
- 4.CHLOROPLASTS are equivalent to CELLS within CELLS. Therefore, MITOCHONDRIA possess their own DNA.
- 5.CHLOROPLASTS produce WEAK CHEMICAL FISSION and WEAK CHEMICAL FUSION reactions within their structure. Therefore they produce INTERNAL CELLULAR KINESIS.
- 6.EUKARYOTE PLANT CELLS possess larger numbers of CHLOROPLASTS than EUKARYOTE ANIMAL CELLS.
- 7.EUKARYOTE ANIMAL CELLS possess CHLOROPLASTS in less numbers than EUKARYOTE PLANT CELLS.

Canon 539

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Vesicle are:

- 1.A Vesicle is a structural property of Prokaryote (mono-cellular) and Eukaryote (Plant and Animal) Cellular Life and is dependent upon the laws of Cells.
- 2.The VESICLE is equivalent to a CELLULAR MACHINE providing transport and digestion of MOLECULES.
- 3.VESICLE exist within EUKARYOTE PLANT CELLS.
- 4.VESICLE exist within EUKARYOTE ANIMAL CELLS.

Canon 540

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Vacuole are:

- 1.A Vacuole is a structural property of Eukaryote (Species) Cellular Life and is dependent upon the laws of Cells.
- 2.VACUOLE provides secure container support in enclosing poisonous and/or dangerous elements for a CELL, including bacteria attack. VACUOLE also provides containers of food for cells including AMINO ACIDS.
- 3.EUKARYOTE PLANT CELLS possess VACUOLE.
- 4.EUKARYOTE ANIMAL CELLS possess VACUOLE.

Canon 541

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Endoplasmic Reticulum are:

1. Endoplasmic Reticulum is a structural property of Eukaryote (Species) Cellular Life and is dependent upon the laws of Cells.
2. The general structure of Endoplasmic Reticulum is a fixed semi enclosed multi-folded membrane network around the nucleus of the cell comprising of numerous fluid sacs, and docking stations for ribosome.
3. The Endoplasmic Reticulum provides two vital primary functions (1) in the regulation, production and preparation for transport of proteins and hormones and (2) in the regulation of material concentration and absorption within the cell.
4. Endoplasmic Reticulum is unique in that it can dramatically change its appearance and function depending upon the needs of the cell.
5. There are three main states of function of the Endoplasmic Reticulum being (1) Protein production and carbohydrate regulation also known as Rough Endoplasmic Reticulum (2) Hormone production and mineral/material regulation known as Smooth Endoplasmic Reticulum; and (3) pure mineral/material regulation known as Sarcoplasmic Reticulum.

Canon 542

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Ribosome are:

1. Ribosome is a structural property of all levels of Cellular Life and is dependent upon the laws of Cells.
2. Ribosome are the components of cells that make proteins from amino acids using messenger RNA sequences derived from DNA.
3. All Ribosomes within the cells of the same major classification of monocellular, plant and animal cells are the same as each other.
4. Ribosomes are similar between the three (3) different major classifications of Cells.

Canon 543

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Golgi Complex are:

1. Golgi Complex is a structural property of Eukaryote (Species) Cellular Life and is dependent upon the laws of Cells.
2. The general structure of Golgi is a mobile semi enclosed multi-folded membrane network around the Endoplasmic Reticulum of the cell comprising of numerous fluid sacs, and docking stations for ribosome.
3. The Golgi Complex is the primary "post office" of the cell, supporting the work of the Endoplasmic Reticulum by modifying, sorting and packaging large molecules as well as the transport of lipids and creation of lysosomes.

Canon 544

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of RNA are:

- 1.RNA is a structural property of all levels of Cellular Life and is dependent upon the laws of Cells.
- 2.Reproducibility is one of the three (3) distinctions that separate a cell from other non-cell colonies of complex molecular structures and the differences between the three (3) types of Cells.
- 3.RNA (Ribonucleic acid) is usually single stranded long molecule consisting of a nucleotide base, a ribose sugar and a phosphate.
- 4.RNA is usually catalyzed by a solid reactor protein called RNA polymerase.
- 5.There are three essential sources of RNA information (1) DNA transcription (2) Filamentous cytoskeleton microtubule to RNA translation and (3) Retrovirus intrusion.
- 6.DNA transcription to messenger RNA is primarily controlled by the Endoplasmic Reticulum surrounding the nucleus and the Golgi Complex.
- 7.Microtubule within Filamentous cytoskeleton store vast amounts of key information in the form of fixed binary memory using tubulin protein positioned in either an open or closed (0 or 1) position at the time of creation to be converted into messenger RNA via attached ribosome.
- 8.Retrovirus can implant their RNA directly into the cell and certain retroviruses can cause their genetic code to be reversed transcribed back into the DNA within the nucleus.
9. All RNA instruction is historical. The only way a cell can “learn” new programming is through the manipulated use of retroviruses against its own safety mechanisms.

Canon 545

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Lysosome are:

- 1.Lysosome is a structural property of all levels of Cellular Life and is dependent upon the laws of Cells.
- 2.Lysosome are spherical organelles that contain solid and liquid reactor proteins used for the rapid break down of complex molecules for easier processing by other parts of the Cell.
- 3.Lysosomes also provide a means of a cell disposing of macromolecules, foreign substances and even protection against some pathogens.

Canon 546

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Cell Nucleus are:

1.The Cell Nucleus is a structural property of Eukaryote (Species) Cellular Life and is dependent upon the laws of Cells.

2.The Cell Nucleus is a large membrane-enclosed organelle containing the most important copy of the Cells DNA material as well as a large array of proteins key to forming Ribosomes and Chromosomes.

3.The Cell Nucleus is the largest organelle in animal cells, representing itself a cell within a cell.

4.The Cell Nucleus is the production control centre for the function of the cell, but not the position of elements of the cell, which is the role of the Centriole and Filamentous Cytoskeleton.

Canon 547

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Centriole are:

1.The Centriole is a structural property of Eukaryote (Species) Cellular Life and is dependent upon the laws of Cells.

2.The Centriole is a barrel shaped microtubule structure providing the spatial logarithmic data through arrangement of tubulin dimers of the position of objects within the cell.

3.A Centriole is equivalent to the gyroscope and control panel of a cell and is essential for the development and function of any flagella and cilia (moving hairs/tails).

Canon 548

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Cytoskeleton are:

- 1.The Cytoskeleton is a structural property of all levels of Cellular Life and is dependent upon the laws of Cells.
- 2.The Cytoskeleton is the superstructure proteins as fibers that support the integrity of all forms Cell.
- 3.The three (3) most common proteins found in Cytoskeleton are Actin, Myosin and Tubulin.
- 4.There are three (3) main types of Cytoskeleton within cells, being (1) fixed superstructure such as support for the cell membrane, cell motion (2) movable cytoskeleton in the form of filamentous forms of Tubulin also carrying Ribosome on the outside and often having its own cilia (hairs) to move; and (3) centriole.
- 5.Tubulin protein not only form a stable structure in long tubes, but perform a crucial binary form of either position of 0 or 1. The change in position occurs during electron excitement.
- 6.While a Tubulin may switch from a 0 to a 1 position- the array of Tubulin is fixed at the time of creation so that an array of 011011 may switch to 100100 and back again, but never change pattern.
- 7.Tubulin memory data is sourced from DNA reading repetitive non-protein encoding bases to determine the pre-existing position of Tubulin as 0 or 1 as one array of Tubulin.
- 8.When one set of Tubulin in either a circular set of 5, 8 or 13 is read and written, linear 2-dimensional data from DNA to RNA then becomes three dimensional logarithmic vector data.
- 9.All Tubulin data is logarithmic vector based and therefore spatial related.

Article 51 - Mono Cellular Life

Canon 549

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Simple Mono-Cellular Life are:

- 1.Simple Mono Cellular Life is the second level of the six (6) levels of Hydro-Carbon Life, with Hydro-Carbon Life itself being the sixth and final level of matter.
- 2.Types of Simple Mono Cellular Life may be defined by those cells representing the archetypes of more complex-cooperative life and those cells representing parasitic and therefore “destructive attractor” tendencies.
- 3.Simple Mono Cellular Life may be divided into four major classes: Simple Mono-Cellular Creators, Simple Mono-Cellular Destructive Attractors, Advanced Mono-Cellular Creators and Advanced Mono-Cellular Destructive Attractors.
- 4.Simple Mono-Cellular Creators represent the oldest form of cells and the archetype form for more complex life in the form of Bacteria and Cynobacteria. Within Eukaryote cells, Mitochondria, Chloroplasts and even the Nucleus all represent the oldest forms of mono-cellular life that has specialized to join together to form a small colony of cells within a larger cell.
- 5.Simple Destructive-Attractor life represents the oldest form of parasitic cellular life and “sex-cell” in the form of the virus, with the simplest of cellular design to takeover existing cells.
- 6.Advanced Mono-Cellular Creators such as Amoeba, Actinophrys, Diffulgia, Textularia, Paramecium, Coleps, Vorticella, Stentor all represent specialized monocellular life that formed the blueprint for the next level of life in the form of simple sexual species by developing different survival, cooperative and movement techniques.
- 7.Advanced Mono-Cellular Destructive Attractor Life such as Euglenids, Trypanosoma, Trichomonas, Codosiga represents the blueprint for independent co-existing parasitic life within more complex multi-cellular life and the blue print for more advanced parasitic lifeforms.

Canon 550

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Primordial Mono-Cellular Creator Life are:

- 1.Primordial Mono-Cellular Creator Life are a member of the second level of six (6) levels of Hydro-Carbon Life representing the simplest mono-cellular life.
- 2.Simple Mono-Cellular Creators represent the oldest form of cells and the archetype form for more complex life in the form of Bacteria and Cynobacteria.
- 3.Within Eukaryote cells, Mitochondria, Chloroplasts and even the Nucleus all represent the oldest forms of mono-cellular life that has specialized to join together to form a small colony of cells within a larger cell.

Canon 551

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Primordial Mono-Cellular Destructive Attractor Life are:

1. Primordial Mono-Cellular Destructive Attractor Life are a member of the second level of six (6) levels of Hydro-Carbon Life representing the simplest mono-cellular life.
2. Simple Destructive-Attractor life represents the oldest form of parasitic cellular life and "sex-cell" in the form of the virus, with the simplest of cellular design to takeover existing cells
3. Virus are both a present threat and a vital element to the evolution of Eukaryote (plant and animal) life.
4. Placental life uses virus techniques to infect the female host and seek to command sufficient resources and nutrients from the female host to permit the fetus to be established.

Canon 552

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Advanced Mono-Cellular Creator Life are:

1. Advanced Mono-Cellular Creator Life are a member of the second level of six (6) levels of Hydro-Carbon Life representing the simplest mono-cellular life.
2. Advanced Mono-Cellular Creators such as Amoeba, Actinophrys, Diffulgia, Textularia, Paramecium, Coleps, Vorticella, Stentor all represent specialized monocellular life that formed the blueprint for the next level of life in the form of simple sexual species by developing different survival, cooperative and movement techniques.

Canon 553

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Advanced Mono-Cellular Destructive Attractor Life are:

1. Advanced Mono-Cellular Destructive Attractor Life are a member of the second level of six (6) levels of Hydro-Carbon Life representing the simplest mono-cellular life.
2. Advanced Mono-Cellular Destructive Attractor Life such as Euglenids, Trypanosoma, Trichomonas, Codosiga represents the blueprint for independent co-existing parasitic life within more complex multi-cellular life and the blue print for more advanced parasitic lifeforms.

Article 52 - Cellular Reproduction and DNA

Canon 554

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Cellular Reproduction are:

1. Cellular Reproduction is the process of new cell creation and transference of genetic material from one generation of cells to the next.
2. There are three (3) primary forms of Cellular Reproduction: (1) Biosis also known as Binary Fission by Prokaryote (mono-cellular) Cells; (2) Mitosis by Eukaryote (plant and animal) Cells and (3) Meiosis by Eukaryote Sex Cells.
3. Biosis (also known as Binary fission) is the process of reproduction of a living prokaryotic cell by division and reproduction of its DNA into two parts which then separate into two (2) distinct cells, then re-assemble their constituent parts.
4. Mitosis, is the process of a non-sex cell reproduction of a living eukaryote (plant and animal) cell by division and reproduction of not only its DNA, but nucleus and some key organelles before final separation into two (2) distinct cells, then re-assembly of their constituent parts.
5. Meiosis is the process of sex cell reproduction of a living eukaryote (plant and animal) sex cell by two phases of division and reproduction of not only its DNA, but nucleus and some key organelles first into two (2) and then finally into four (4) new sex cells.

Canon 555

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of DNA are:

1. DNA (Deoxyribonucleic acid) is a highly stable molecular chain of two sugar and phosphate backbones with a nucleotide bases of carbon-nitrogen twin set of "lock" and "key" molecules between.
2. In DNA, the "key" Adenine (A) matches the "lock" molecule thymine (T) and the "key" Guanine (G) matches the "lock" Cytosine (C).
3. In RNA, the "key" Adenine (A) matches the "lock" molecule uracil (U) and the "key" Guanine (G) matches the "lock" Cytosine (C).
4. DNA base pairs when assembled form a naturally curving molecule strand representing the "double helix". When assembled, between 10,000 and up to one billion (1,000,000,000) base pairs may form a chromosome.
5. DNA stores principally three (3) forms of essential information (1) genes represent triplets of genetic base pairs called codons representing expressions of amino acids forming proteins (2) spatial and positional information converted into hardcoded binary memory in repetitive production of microtubule and (3) production information in terms of sequence, operation and response of organelles within the cell.
6. A gene, represented by codons of three (3) base pairs of DNA per amino acid may be as few as a hundred codons, or several thousand long, depending on the complexity of the protein being coded.
7. The largest amount of DNA memory stores the spatial and positional data expressed through the hard coded binary position of tubulin in microtubules.

Article 53 - Cellular Life and Death

Canon 556

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Cellular Early Life are:

1.CELLS are born either by the WEAK CHEMICAL FISSION of the CELL into 2 new CELLS, or by WEAK CHEMICAL FUSION of two CELLS into one new CELL.

Canon 557

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of CellularLife are:

1.All Cells have telomeres at the end of chromosomes, which limit the number of times a Cell will replicate.

2.Telomeres are sacrificed each time a Cell replicates and is reborne, with some cells capable of regenerating telomeres through an enzyme called telomerase reverse transcriptase.

3.The goal of all species cell life is the sustainment of the species.

4.The integrity of DNA naturally deteriorates over time after multiple replications and external influences such that a cell that has replicated a significant number of times may have quite degraded DNA compared to a very young cell of the same species.

5.Deterioration and errors in DNA can lead to the inheritance of genetic defects leading to hereditary disease and possible extinction of a species or line of the species. Yet acquired immune response to a threat is vital information to be passed to the next generation of the species.

6.The optimum balance of most multi-cellular species is to replace and procreate earlier in the life cycle, to optimize the integrity and quality of DNA, while still providing potentially new information on immune response.

7.Species cells therefore program themselves to die for the The Cell in theory, given normal conditions could sustain itself through significant generations if

Canon 558

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Cellular Death are:

1.The telomeres at the end of chromosomes controls the number of times that a certain cell will replicate.

2.When the telomeres reach a certain minimum level, most species cells will not replicate again.

3.Species cells therefore program themselves to die for the benefit of the species.

4.If a species did not program cells to die, then a species may procreate after extended periods, passing badly deteriorated DNA leading to significant potential genetic defects, leading to the possible extinction of the species within a few generations.

Article 54 - Virus

Canon 559

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Virus are:

1. Viruses are the simplest Destructive-Attractor life representing the oldest form of parasitic cellular life and "sex-cell" that can only replicate inside the living cells of non-virus cells.
2. Virus cells represent the most basic form of cell being (1) a membrane separating the internal world from the external world (2) genetic material (DNA and/or RNA) usually protected by some level of protein coat and (3) molecular structure capable of delivering the genetic material from the Virus cell into the host cell once the virus cell has attached itself.
3. On the most essential criteria of what constitutes a cell, a Virus is the most elementary model of a cell.
4. Three basic structural groups of viruses exist: isometric, rod shaped/elongated and tadpole-like.
5. Viruses exist for the infection of every level of single cell and multi-cellular life.
6. A general feature of viruses is not only are they specific to one type of life form, but specific to one type of cell group. This is in response to the natural defenses of higher organisms to "learn" immune responses to viral attack.
7. Viruses are the only form of genetic solution that can reverse transcribe and override the safety mechanisms built within DNA, RNA and Microtubule memory system.
8. Simple a-sexual multi cellular (Level 3) life emerged because of its ability to capture virus cells and re-program its DNA/RNA to behave as sex cells.
9. A key difference between Level 3 life and Level 4 life is that Level 4 Sexual Species Life formalized the capture of virus cells into sex cells for targeted impregnation and reproduction.
10. Without the existence of virus cells, there would be no complex life on Earth.
11. Without the existence of virus cells, there would be no macro-mutation ability to respond to dramatically changing conditions and most life would have become extinct at the first major climate catastrophe.
12. Level 5 Complex Vertebrate Life also use viruses to rapidly modify neural structures and reverse transcript within its triple neural network.
13. Without viruses, there would be no ability for organisms to learn (reverse transcript) nor transmit these primal instincts to the next generation for their survival.
14. Most complex life forms contain numerous viruses which are permitted to remain because they are cell target specific with the immune system ensuring viral spread remains contained and controlled.
15. Most viruses are not fatal and a healthy immune system of a complex life form is capable of containment through a targeted immune response, even if the virus is new.

Article 55 - Cell Types

Canon 560

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Structural Cells are:

1.A Structural Cell is any specialized cell providing structural integrity and support to the body of a multi-cellular species.

2.Structural Cells utilize structural proteins such as Collagen being the most common form of Structural Protein found in animals on Planet Earth, present in a wide range of areas including (but not limited to) tendons, ligaments, bone, skin, hair and teeth.

Canon 561

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Liquid Reactor Cells are:

1.A Liquid Reactor Cell is any specialized cell providing transformation and production of substances transported through liquid systems of the body of a multi-cellular species.

2.Liquid reactor cells utilize liquid reactor proteins as binding agents (such as Albumin and Globulin) for other molecules and agents within the body of a cell or transport system within a multi-cellular organism.

3.Albumin is a Liquid Reactor Protein that binds and assists in the transport of fatty acids through the blood system.

4.Globulin is a Liquid Reactor Protein that helps bind specialized anti-bodies to foreign objects in the lymphatic system in response to the presence of an external or internal threat (antigen).

5.Most Liquid Reactor Proteins require a co-factor to properly function, usually a liquid soluble Vitamin.

Canon 562

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Solid Reactor Cells are:

1.A Solid Reactor Cell is any specialized cell providing transformation of material, production of hormones and substances for the body of a multi-cellular species.

2.Solid Reactor Cells utilize solid reactor proteins to help break down as well as the building of molecular structures suitable for transport through a cell or multi-cellular organism.

3.Organs are the largest specialized colonies of solid reactor cells.

Canon 563

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Contractor Cells are:

1.A Contractor/Expander Cell is any specialized cell providing internal and external movement for the body of a multi-cellular species.

2.Contractors/Expander cells utilize contractor/expander proteins such as Actin, Myosin, Myoglobin as well as large numbers of mitochondria.

Canon 564

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Sensory Cells are:

1.Sensory cells are any specialized cells providing sensory information to the body of a multi-cellular species.

2.The original and most important sensory cell of species remains the epithelial secretory cells commonly known as "skin".

Canon 565

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Memory Cells are:

1.Memory cells also known as neurons and nerves are any specialized cells providing additional computational instructions permitting more sophisticated internal spatial movement and external spatial movement including reactionary knowledge to survive a perceived threat.

Article 56 - Neuron Cell Types

Canon 566

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Single Processor Neuron are:

1. Single Processor Neurons are the first of three (3) main categories of neurons, also known as nerves according to the primary computational processing function of the neuron.
2. The primary function of Single Processor Neurons is to produce a consistent specialized single chemical-electrical-chemical reaction upon excitation.
3. The most common Single Processor Neurons in multi-cellular species are Glial cells and Standar Unipolar Neurons.

Canon 567

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Dual Processor Neuron are:

1. Dual Processor Neurons are the second of three (3) main categories of neurons, also known as nerves according to the primary computational processing function of the neuron.
2. The primary function of Dual Processor Neurons is to produce an array of specialized chemical-electrical-chemical reactions simultaneously upon a localized colony of neuron and glia cells.

Canon 568

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Multi Processor Neuron are:

1. Multi Processor Neurons are the third of three (3) main categories of neurons, also known as nerves according to the primary computational processing function of the neuron.
2. The primary function of Multi-Processor Neurons is to produce a simultaneous chemical-electrical-chemical response between colonies of neuron/nerves across long distances thereby enabling complex multi-cellular actions such as motor skills, complex thought and other "conscious" deliberate activity.
3. Multi-processor neurons are the least common and most delicate of all neurons as they possess extremely long connections- hence the common name "spider neurons".
4. The largest concentration of spider neurons in vertebrate animals is the hypothalamus, the brain stem and the base of the vertebrate.
5. While an entire colony of neurons may be unaffected, if even a few multi-processor neurons are severely damaged then motor skills, cognitive processing skills may be permanently damaged.
6. The repair of spider neurons, or replacement of spider neuron functions is the key to repairing motor disabilities and use of artificial prosthetics.

3.2 Species Axioms

Article 57 - Simple asexual species

Canon 569

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Simple a-sexual species life are:

- 1.Simple a-sexual Species Life is the third level of the six (6) levels of Hydro-Carbon Life, with Hydro-Carbon Life itself being the sixth and final level of matter.
- 2.Simple a-sexual Species Life is distinguished from other forms of multi-cellular life by the possession of dedicated neurons cells structured in a mono-neural system.
- 3.Simple a-sexual Species Life may be defined by four major categories of simple lifeforms: (1) Fungi, (2) Algae (3) Primal Animal Eukaryote Species (Jellies, Sponges, Worms & Echioderms) and (4) Primal Plant Eukaryote Species (Ferns, Horsetails, Psilophytes and Moss).

Canon 570

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Mono-Neural Systems are:

- 1.The mono-neural system is the simplest neural system for the simplest multi-cellular species in order to function and survive.
- 2.A Mono-neural system connects neurons together within the skeletal structure of the simple multi-cellular life form, similar to the model of the tubulin comprising the structure within microtubule being the cytoskeleton of a single cell organism.
- 3.A mono-neural system lacks a central cognitive centre. Instead, the whole neural network functions as the simplest sensory system and brain as “one”.

Canon 571

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Fungi are:

1. Fungi species are members of the third level of six (6) levels of Hydro-Carbon Life with ancient Fungi representing simple a-sexual species life.
2. Fungi are an extremely large family of simple multi-cellular life with most cells being tubular, elongated and thread-like which may contain multiple nuclei extended at their tips.
3. Fungi are unique in sharing some qualities of plants, while others with animals.
4. Similar to animals, Fungi lack chloroplasts and are heterotrophic organisms requiring preformed organic compounds as energy sources.
5. Similar to plants, Fungi possess a thicker cell wall and vacuoles and reproduce asexually and in more advanced fungi sexually.
6. A peculiar skill of Fungi is for individual organisms to connect together to form a large single organism, sharing common neural activity. Through this skill Fungi found throughout the floor of rainforests represents the single "largest" lifeform on planet Earth sometimes stretching several miles in diameter.
7. The single lifeform of fungi existing within the floor of rainforests are so adept at optimizing their conditions for life. Including rainfall, plants and animals that a single organism can support an entire ecosystem above it with little or no ground soil.
8. Many Fungi are "detritivores" that live on the dead bodies or waste of other organisms, especially the bacteria competing for the same food supply.
9. Several species of Fungi have also adapted to function as topical/external parasites on the bodies of more complex life forms, especially when there is any kind of tissue injury.
10. Some parasitic Fungi such as Candida (yeast) family are known to infect deep within soft body tissue and are primarily known as tumors. A Fungal "tumor" infection may be benign, pre-malignant or malignant depending upon conditions.
11. Fungi are relatively young simple life forms, appearing approximately three hundred million to four hundred million years ago during the great land based life extinctions on Earth.

Canon 572

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Algae are:

1. Algae species are members of the third level of six (6) levels of Hydro-Carbon Life representing simple a-sexual species life.
2. Algae is a large and diverse group of simple, usually autotrophic water borne organisms from unicellular to multi cellular species.
3. While sharing similar characteristics to plants, Algae lacks many of the essential structures of plants such as leaves and roots.
4. Algae are one of the older simple life forms originating in the fossil record at least one and a half billion (1.5 billion) years ago during great sea based life extinctions on Earth.

Canon 573

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Jellies & Sponges are:

1. Jellies & Sponges species are members of the third level of six (6) levels of Hydro-Carbon Life representing primal eukaryote animal a-sexual species life.
2. Jellyfish is a common name for any of the invertebrate aquatic animals of the cnidarian (coelenterate) phylum.
3. Sponges is a common name for any of several thousand species of simple invertebrate aquatic animals of the Porifera phylum.

Canon 574

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Worms & Echinoderms are:

1. Worms & Echinoderms species are members of the third level of six (6) levels of Hydro-Carbon Life representing primal eukaryote animal a-sexual species life.
2. Worm is a common name for soft-bodied elongated animals lacking any well developed limbs.
3. The three major classifications of Worms are Earthworms (phylum Annelida), Flatworms (phylum Platyhelminthes) and roundworms (phylum Nematoda).
4. Echinoderms are a family of purely marine animals such as starfish and sea urchins.
5. The three major classifications of non-extinct Echinoderms are Crinozoa, Asterozoa and Echinozoa.

Canon 575

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Ferns & Horsetails are:

1. Ferns & Horsetails species are members of the third level of six (6) levels of Hydro-Carbon Life representing primal eukaryote plant a-sexual species life.
2. Fern is the common name for any group of spore-producing vascular plants having leaves.
3. Horsetails (Equisetum) is the common name for a family of vascular plants that reproduce by spores rather than seeds.

Canon 576

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Psilophytes are:

1. Psilophytes species are members of the third level of six (6) levels of Hydro-Carbon Life representing primal eukaryote plant a-sexual species life.
2. Psilophytes are members of the plant kingdom lacking roots and leaves by possessing a vascular system with branching cylindrical stem.

Canon 577

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Mossare:

1. Moss species are members of the third level of six (6) levels of Hydro-Carbon Life representing primal eukaryote plant a-sexual species life.
2. Moss are a large family group of small soft non-vascular plants found in areas of dampness and low light.

Canon 578

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Infection are:

1. Infection is the colonization of a host organism by a foreign species through the techniques of parasitism.
2. In an infection, the infecting organism seeks to utilize the hosts own cellular resources to multiply, usually at the expense of the host.
3. Every level of cellular life faces the danger of infection by a parasitic organism.
4. The level most at risk of parasitic attack is the most advanced form of life being level four (4) complex vertebrate life.
5. The most common pathogens for complex vertebrate life risking infection are bacteria, fungi, parasitic simple species and viruses.

Article 58 - Simple sexual multicellular life

Canon 579

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Simple sexual multi-cellular life are:

- 1.Simple Sexual Multi-Cellular Life is the fourth level of the six (6) level of Hydro-Carbon Life, with Hydro-Carbon Life itself being the sixth and final level of matter.
- 2.All Simple Sexual Multi-Cellular Life may be distinguished from simpler life forms and more complex life through the presence of a Dual Neural Network of a CYTO and ORGO neural system and the existence of the simplest model of brain.
- 3.All Simple Sexual Multi-Cellular life may be classified into seven (7) major groups being: CORAL, MOLLUSKS, CRUSTACEANS, INSECTS & PEDES, SEED BEARING TREES and FLOWERING PLANTS.

Canon 580

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Dual neural networks are:

- 1.The dual-neural system is the second neural system for simple sexual multi-cellular species in order to function and survive.
- 2.A Dual-neural system comprises two (2) parallel and independent neural/nervous systems namely the CYTO neural system and the ORGO neural system which includes the simplest form of brain.
- 3.The CYTO Neural System is the oldest of the two neural systems of a representing the primary neural network controlling the skeleton, muscle systems.
- 4.The ORGO Neural System is the second of the neural systems controlling the specialized cellular colonies (organs) of the body including circulatory (blood) system, sensory organs, cerebellum, simple glands and hormones.

Canon 581

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Coral are:

- 1.Coral species are members of the fourth level of six (6) levels of Hydro-Carbon Life representing simple sexual species life.
- 2.Coral is the common name for members of a large class of marine invertebrates characterized by a protective calcium carbonate skeleton.
- 3.Colonial corals can grow in deep water, but reef-building corals are found only in warm, shallow seas.
- 4.Reef-Building corals live no deeper than light can penetrate because the symbiotic algae called zooxanthellae that live in their tissues require light for photosynthesis.
- 5.Corals cannot exist without the algae zooxanthellae.

Canon 582

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Molluscs are:

- 1.Molluscs species are members of the fourth level of six (6) levels of Hydro-Carbon Life representing simple sexual species life.
- 2.Molluscs is the common name for a particular class of soft-bodied invertebrate animals found on land and in water, usually with a hard external shell.
- 3.Familiar molluscs include the cockle, oyster, snail, slug, octopus, and squid.

Canon 583

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Crustaceans are:

- 1.Crustaceans species are members of the fourth level of six (6) levels of Hydro-Carbon Life representing simple sexual species life.
- 2.The name crustacean is the common name used to describe simple species found principally in water with jaws and two pairs of antennae, such as the crab, lobster, and shrimp.
- 3.As insects are to the land, Crustaceans are to the sea.
- 4.Like all insects(arthropods), crustaceans have an external skeleton (exoskeleton) and a body made up of a series of segments; each of these generally bears a pair of two-branched limbs.
- 5.Crustaceans generally hatch from eggs.

Canon 584

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Insects & Pedes are:

- 1.Insects & Pedes species are members of the fourth level of six (6) levels of Hydro-Carbon Life representing simple sexual species life.
- 2.Insect, is common name given to any animal of a class belonging to the arthropod category having an external skeleton, three part body (head, thorax and abdomen), three pairs of jointed legs, compound eyes and two antennae.
- 3.As crustaceans are to the sea, insects are to the land.
- 4.Insect growth is constrained by the inelastic exoskeleton and development involves a series of molts.
- 5.Insects generally hatch from eggs.

Canon 585

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Seed Bearing Trees are:

1. Seed Bearing Trees species are members of the fourth level of six (6) levels of Hydro-Carbon Life representing simple sexual species life.
2. The common name for any Seed Bearing vascular plant without flowers is Gymnosperm.
3. Gymnosperms are woody plants, either shrubs, trees, or, rarely, vines (some gnetophytes).
4. Gymnosperms differ from flowering plants in that the seeds are not enclosed in carpels but rather are borne upon seed scales arranged in cones.
5. A tree differs from a shrub in that it usually produces a single, well-defined main stem, or trunk, and from a herbaceous plant in that the stem is composed almost entirely of woody tissue.

Canon 586

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Flowering Plants are:

1. Flowering Plants species are members of the fourth level of six (6) levels of Hydro-Carbon Life representing simple sexual species life.
2. The common name for any Seed Bearing vascular plant that flowers is Angiosperm.
3. Angiosperms are the source of most of the food on which human beings and other mammals rely and of many raw materials and natural products.
4. The characteristic feature of Angiosperms is the flower and/or fruit, the function of which is the reproduction of the plant through the development of seeds.

Article 59 - Complex Life

Canon 587

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Complex Life are:

1. Complex Life is the fifth level of the six (6) levels of Hydro-Carbon Life, with Hydro-Carbon Life itself being the sixth and final level of matter.
2. All Complex Life may be distinguished from simpler life forms through the presence of a backbone representing the existence of a Triple Neural Network of CYTO, ORGO and COGNO neural systems.
3. All Complex Life may be classified into three (3) classes: EGG LAYING (fish, amphibians, reptiles, monotremes, birds), MARSUPIALS and PLACENTALS (dolphins, sea cows, whales, rodents, seals, rabbits/hares, even-toed hoofed, odd-toed hoofed, anteaters/sloths, carnivores, pangolins, hyraxes, primates, elephants, colugos and bats).

Canon 588

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Tri-Neural Systems are:

1. The Tri-Neural System is the neural/nervous system of all complex species (level 4 and above) possessing a vertebrate.
2. The Tri-Neural System is three (3) integrated but distinct neural/nervous systems into one being the CYTO Neural System, the ORGO Neural System and the COGNO Neural System.
3. The CYTO Neural System is the oldest of the three neural systems of a complex species representing the primary neural network embedded within the spine controlling the skeleton, muscles, lymphatic and neural systems.
4. The ORGO Neural System is the second oldest of the three neural systems of a complex species representing the second neural network controlling the specialized cellular colonies (organs) of the body including circulatory (blood) system, sensory organs, cerebellum, glands and hormones.
5. The COGNO Neural System is the youngest of the three neural systems of a complex species representing the third and final neural network controlling the cortex and key neural glands such as the hypothalamus and pineal glands.

Canon 589

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Egg-Laying Water Based Species are:

1. Egg-Laying Water Based Species are members of the fifth level of six (6) levels of Hydro-Carbon Life representing complex sexual species life.
2. The most common name for Egg-Laying Water Based Species is Fish.

Canon 590

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Egg-Laying Land/Water Based Species are:

- 1.Egg-Laying Land/Water Based Species are members of the fifth level of six (6) levels of Hydro-Carbon Life representing complex sexual species life.
- 2.The most common name for Egg-Laying Land/Water Based Species is Amphibians distinguished by their ability to exploit both aquatic and terrestrial habitats.
- 3.The most commonly known Amphibians are frogs and toads, salamanders and newts, and caecilians.
- 4.Most amphibians have a biphasic life cycle involving aquatic eggs and larvae that metamorphose into terrestrial adults

Canon 591

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Egg-Laying Land Based Species are:

- 1.Egg-Laying Land Based Species are members of the fifth level of six (6) levels of Hydro-Carbon Life representing complex sexual species life.
- 2.The most common name for Egg-Laying Land Based Species is Reptile distinguished as a group of air-breathing vertebrates that have internal fertilization and scaly bodies rather than hair or feathers.
- 3.A second class of Egg-Laying Land Based Species is Monotreme, a distinctive group of primitive mammals largely extinct.
- 4.Reptiles include the snakes, lizards, crocodiles and alligators, turtles, and tuatara, among the living forms, and a great many extinct types such as dinosaurs, pterosaurs, and ichthyosaurs.
- 5.Monotremes include the platypus and the echidnas, or spiny anteaters.
- 6.Reptiles occupy an intermediate position in evolutionary development between amphibians and warm-blooded vertebrates, the birds and mammals.
- 7.Reptiles are a life form ideally suited for hot wet high density climates, with the fossil record demonstrating the rate of density of normal Earth atmosphere must have been greater at the peak times of the life of the dinosaurs.

Canon 592

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Egg-Laying Air/Land Based Species are:

- 1.Egg-Laying Air/Land Based Species are members of the fifth level of six (6) levels of Hydro-Carbon Life representing complex sexual species life.
- 2.The most common name for Egg-Laying Air/Land Based Species is Bird distinguished as a group of air-breathing vertebrates that have feathers instead of scaly bodies or hair.

Canon 593

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Pouched (Marsupial) Species are:

- 1.Pouched (Marsupial) Species are members of the fifth level of six (6) levels of Hydro-Carbon Life representing complex sexual species life.
- 2.The most common name for pouched raised species is Marsupial characterized by premature birth and continued development of the newborn while attached to the nipples on the lower belly of the mother.

Canon 594

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Placental Water Based Species are:

- 1.Placental Water Based Species are members of the fifth level of six (6) levels of Hydro-Carbon Life representing complex sexual species life.
- 2.The most common names for Placental Water Based Species are dolphins, sea cows, whales.

Canon 595

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Placental Land/Water Based Species are:

- 1.Placental Land/Water Based Species are members of the fifth level of six (6) levels of Hydro-Carbon Life representing complex sexual species life.
- 2.The most common names for Placental Land/Water Based Species are rodents and seals.

Canon 596

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Placental Land Based Species are:

- 1.Placental Land Based Species are members of the fifth level of six (6) levels of Hydro-Carbon Life representing complex sexual species life.
- 2.The most common names for Placental Land Based Species are rabbits/hares, even-toed hoofed, odd-toed hoofed, anteaters/sloths, carnivores, pangolins, hyraxes, primates and elephants.

Canon 597

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Placental Land/Air Based Species are:

- 1.Placental Land/Air Based Species are members of the fifth level of six (6) levels of Hydro-Carbon Life representing complex sexual species life.
- 2.The most common names for Placental Land/Air Based Species are colugos and bats.

Article 60 - Tumors & Cancer

Canon 598

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Tumors are:

1. All Tumors are either parasitic surface or internal Fungal infections.
2. An established Fungal infection or Tumor may be defined as a neoplasm or solid lesion and may be benign, pre-malignant or malignant depending upon conditions.
3. As all Tumors are parasitic animals having their own objectives and existence, no Tumor may be correctly classed as being caused by genetic abnormalities.
4. Two features distinguish tumor from genuine genetic abnormalities and sub-optimum bodily function (1) the ability for individual fungi animals to combine as one singular animal and (2) the ability for individual fungi animals to establish remote colonies and remain "connected" to the mother colony.
5. The most common form of fungal tumor infection of human beings is the Candida (yeast) family.
6. The existence of internal infection, abundance dead or dying cells is ripe conditions for internal fungal infection and tumor growth.
7. An overly acidic environment within the body can also cause an organism to be vulnerable to fungal infection. A natural cure therefore to topical fungal infection is sodium bi-carbonate.
8. The worst possible form of cure of internal fungal infection in the form of tumor is surgery and or radiotherapy as both promote the conditions for further fungal infection, usually after a period of "remission" in which the fungus remains benign, whilst establishing further remote colonies within the host.
9. The best form of cure of internal fungal infection is to reduce the acidity level of the body to help the body fight the internal fungus, eat natural foods that contain their own toxins against fungal infection and avoid medical procedures deliberately designed to weaken the body and create better conditions for the fungus to thrive.

Canon 599

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Cancers are:

1.Cancer is a medical term originally applying to malignant tumors, but now misused to apply to a wide range of illness that have nothing to do with tumors.

2.Cancer is synonymous with two false beliefs (1) cancer is caused by genetic abnormalities within one's own body and (2) it is usually a death sentence.

3.The vast majority of cancers are tumors, which are internal and topic fungal infections that are completely treatable if recognized by an individual capable of common sense and not indoctrination.

4.The reason cancer is so often a "death sentence" is that it profits certain groups and industries to promote such fear and deliberate malpractice to not heal the disease but do everything possible to ensure the patient suffers a long, painful but preventable death.

5.The main causes of "cancer" may be grouped into four categories: Fungal Infection, Viral Infection, Bacterial Infection, and Parasitic Infection.

6.In no way do genetic abnormalities cause cancer. Genetic defects may actually reduce the risk of certain viral infections, or may reduce an organisms ability to fight infection, but neither "cause cancer".

7.Fungal Infections and Viral Infections make up the majority of malignant "cancers".

Article 61 - Ecosystem

Canon 600

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Ecosystem are:

- 1.An ecosystem is the combined physical and biological components of a given environment.
- 2.An ecosystem is generally an area within the natural environment in which physical factors of the environment, such as rocks and soil, function together along with interdependent organisms, such as plants and animals, within the same habitat to create a stable system.

Canon 601

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Ecosystem Elements are:

- 1.There are several examples of ecosystems. These include Freshwater Aquatic Ecosystem, Marine Ecosystem, Deepwater Marine Ecosystem, Desert Ecosystem, Savanna Ecosystem, Rainforest Ecosystem, Alpine Ecosystem, Urban Ecosystem.

Canon 602

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Ecosystem Properties are:

- 1.The properties of an Ecosystem are those components that are commonly shared by all ecosystems.
- 2.The common properties shared by all ecosystems are: physical location, water source, mineral and simple organic molecular source, simple life layer, complex life layer.

Article 62 - SelfAware Life

Canon 603

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Self-Aware Life are:

1. Self-Aware Life is the sixth and final level of the six (6) levels of Hydro-Carbon Life, with Hydro-Carbon Life itself being the sixth and final level of matter.
2. Self-Aware life is defined as those complex forms of matter that have the capacity to dream, to project their own reality onto the world and self reflect, to display emotions.
3. Self-Aware life on Earth represents the placentals, the most advanced of all lifeforms (usually called mammals).

Article 63 - Human Life

Canon 604

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Homo Sapien Life are:

1.Homo sapiens, commonly referred to as Human beings is a Level six (6) Complex Self-Aware Life form being the highest form of Hydro-Carbon Life itself being the sixth and final level of matter.

2.As Homo sapiens are complex life, all human beings possess a triple-neural system and are only extant member of the Homo genus of bipedal primates in Hominidae, the great ape family.

Canon 605

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Human Properties are:

- 1.The properties of Homo Sapiens, also known as human beings are those properties defining the body and systems of the individual organism.
- 2.The human body may be defined by thirteen (13) core systems: namely: Skin, Skeleton, Triple-Neural, Strong Chemical Fission, Weak Chemical Fission, Hormone and Regulation, Muscular and Motion, Circulatory, Waste and Storage, Immune, Reproductive, Sensory and Brain-Mind.
- 3.The Skin System of the Homo sapien is the largest organ, the outer membrane of the body and filter system.
- 4.The Skeletal System of the Homo sapien is the support and infrastructure of the body, including the primary neural system in the form of the CYTO neural systems supported through the spine.
- 5.The Triple-Neural System of the Homo sapien is system of three neural networks namely the CYTO, the ORGO and the COGNO neural systems.
- 6.The Strong Chemical Fission System of the Homo sapien is the extraction of atomic and ergon particles plus the reaction to produce internal movement and a source of energies.
- 7.The Weak Chemical Fission System of the Homo sapien is the extraction of polymer and monomer molecular structures for building, maintenance and good health.
- 8.The Hormone and Regulation System of the Homo sapien is the system of glands producing hormones for the transmission of actions throughout the body upon receiving neuro transmitters.
- 9.The Muscular and Motion System of the Homo sapien is the movement support systems.
- 10.The Circulatory System of the Homo sapien is the transport mechanism for polymer and molecular structures.
- 11.The Waste and Storage System of the Homo sapien is the waste disposal system of fission reactions.
- 12.The Immune System of the Homo sapien is the internal defence network including the manipulation of viruses to assist in reverse transcription- an essential part of deep learning and long term memory.
- 13.The Reproductive System of the Homo sapien is sexual reproductive organs.
- 14.The Sensory System of the Homo sapien is information gathering systems of the body.
- 15.The Brain-Mind System of the Homo sapien is the connective elements between the immortal mind and the physical body enabling the mind to incarnate and convince itself it is completely defined and within the body.



IV. Large Object Axioms

4.1 Stellar & Interstellar Objects

Article 64 - Meteoroids

Canon 606

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Meteoroid Elements are:

- 1.A meteoroid is a natural object of less than one hundred metres (100m) in diameter that exists within the interstellar and intergalactic environment.
- 2.A meteoroid that strikes a planet or asteroid may be known as a bolide or meteorite.
- 3.Meteoroids may be classed into three categories: chondrites, achondrites and ferrites.
- 4.Chondrites are mainly silicate stony and granular meteoroids that contain small amounts of organic matter, including amino acids.
- 5.Achondrites are mainly silicate but without the granularity of Chondrites, nor the presence of amino acids and organic matter.
- 6.Ferrites are mostly iron and nickel meteoroids.

Canon 607

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Meteoroid Properties are:

- 1.The Axiom Class of Meteoroid Properties is derived from the existence of Can.316-(PROPERTIES), Can.319-(UNITA ELEMENTS) and Can.320-(UNITA PROPERTIES), Can.378-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and Can.379-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES) Can.427-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and Can.428-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES) and the COMPLETE SET of Can.314-(Existence) of Can.452-(MOLECULAR ELEMENTS) and Can.453-(MOLECULAR PROPERTIES).
- 2.The list of Meteoroid Properties are CORE, MID, SURFACE, ATMOSPHERE, EQUATOR, AXIS, POLES, NORTHERN HEMISPHERE, SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE, ROTATION, ROTAXIS, GEOMETRIC STRUCTURE, VOLUME, UNIQUE POSITION, AWARENESS OF POSITION, RESONANCE, DENSITY, MASS-ELEMENTAL, MASS-GRAVITATIONAL, MASS-NEUTRINO, MASS-MAGNETON, MASS-POSITRON, MASS-ELECTRON, MASS-PHOTON, MASS, HETON, KINESIS, FREQUENCY of MOTION, STRONG FUSION POINT, WEAK FUSION POINT, STRONG FISSION POINT and WEAK FISSION POINT.

Canon 608

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Meteoroid Origin and Frequency are:

1. Meteoroids may be formed by three processes (1) as smaller fragments of collisions between larger objects; (2) as outer aggregates formed during stellar and planetary creation; and (3) by long periods of aggregation of smaller particles into larger loose form.

2. The largest concentrations of Meteoroids within a Stellar System are the Shell Zone defining the inner structure of the System and the external world, as fields around Jovian Planets (brown dwarfs) and within the tail of Planets and very large comets.

Canon 609

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Meteoroid Stellar Field Density are:

1. The largest concentrations of Meteoroids within a Stellar System are the Shell Zone of a Stellar System comprising a spherical field of thousands of billions of mostly silicate meteoroids representing the inner membrane of a Solar Stellar System.

2. For the Solar System, its Shell Zone of silicate meteoroids is approximately one light year from the Sun.

3. The second largest concentrations of Meteoroids within a Stellar System encircle large Jovian Planets (brown dwarfs) and are predominantly iron, nickel and other metallic meteoroids.

4. Jovian Planets "collect" metallic meteoroids and then use these fields to form themselves as massive dynamos capable of attracting and generating massive electrical and magnetic fields.

5. Meteoroids also are found in numbers travelling behind large planetary and planetoid objects in orbit. The "northern lights" is an example of the tail of meteoroids coming into direct contact with the magnetic fields of the Earth.

6. Metallic meteoroids are also found in the tail of giant comets and assist in the capture of massive amounts of hydrogen beyond the Shell and Exosphere of a Stellar System.

Canon 610

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Meteoroid Galaxy Field Density are:

1. Very small Metallic meteoroids are found in massive quantities throughout the galactoplasm of the Galaxy.

Canon 611

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Meteorites are:

1. Meteorites striking the atmosphere and surface of a planet are a common feature of all Stellar-Planetary motion, with most meteorites burning up in the atmosphere.
2. The inner metallic planets of a Stellar System are especially attractive to metallic meteorite swarms attached to the tail of large Comet bringing hydrogen in from outside the stellar system.
3. The last major period of iron, nickel meteorite swarming for the Earth was between six thousand and two thousand years ago, with major metallic meteorite storms creating significant climate and civilization disruption across Europe, Asia and Africa on several occasions.
4. All major metallic meteorite storms affecting ancient civilizations up until two thousand years ago appear to be part of the disengaged tails of Great Comets.
5. So significant were these metallic meteorite strikes in destroying civilizations that one of the most important deities being Cybele, Sybil, Athena, Venus is still venerated in the form of metallic meteorites- the largest sample being brought to Rome in the 3rd Century BCE and installed upon Vatican Hill.

Article 65 - Asteroids

Canon 612

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Asteroid Elements are:

1. An Asteroid is a natural planetoid object of greater than one hundred (100m) metres and less than one hundred kilometres (100km) in diameter that exists within the interstellar and intergalactic environment.

Canon 613

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Asteroid Properties are:

1. The Axiom Class of Asteroid Properties is derived from the existence of Can.316-(PROPERTIES), Can.319-(UNITA ELEMENTS) and Can.320-(UNITA PROPERTIES), Can.378-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and Can.379-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES) Can.427-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and Can.428-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES) and the COMPLETE SET of Can.314-(Existence) of Can.452-(MOLECULAR ELEMENTS) and Can.453-(MOLECULAR PROPERTIES).

2. The list of Asteroid Properties are CORE, MID, SURFACE, ATMOSPHERE, EQUATOR, AXIS, POLES, NORTHERN HEMISPHERE, SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE, ROTATION, ROTAXIS, GEOMETRIC STRUCTURE, VOLUME, UNIQUE POSITION, AWARENESS OF POSITION, RESONANCE, DENSITY, MASS-ELEMENTAL, MASS-GRAVITATIONAL, MASS-NEUTRINO, MASS-MAGNETON, MASS-POSITRON, MASS-ELECTRON, MASS-PHOTON, MASS, HETON, KINESIS, FREQUENCY of MOTION, STRONG FUSION POINT, WEAK FUSION POINT, STRONG FISSION POINT and WEAK FISSION POINT.

Canon 614

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Asteroid Types are:

1. Asteroids share similar chemical make-up as meteoroids, but are classified by a three letter system of C, S and M.

2. C asteroids- are rich in hydrated silicates, oxygen and carbon. They are the most numerous (about 60%) particularly in the outer regions of the main asteroid belt between Mars and Jupiter.

3. S asteroids have the spectral characteristics of rocky bodies and are mainly made up of pyroxenes and silicates.

4. M asteroids made up of mostly iron and nickel. These type are very abundant among the Apollo- Amor group and in the inner regions of the main belt of asteroids of our Solar System.

Canon 615

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Stellar Asteroid Fields are:

1.All Stellar Systems have several asteroid fields, performing distinct functions. These are (1) INNER ASTEROID DYNAMO BELTS (2) OUTER ASTEROID REGULATION FIELDS and (3) SHELL ASTEROIDS.

2.The Inner Asteroid Dynamo Belts comprise of two major layers- inner iron and metallic asteroids and then outer silicate stony asteroids as insulation.As a star rotates, it generates enormous ergon field outputs that are enhanced by these fields, with the asteroid fields extending the mass and reach of these fields.

3.The Outer regulation asteroid fields regulate the extended Stellar fields and magnetic fields generated by the Jovian giants possessing their own metallic meteoroid fields.

4.The Shell Asteroids of mostly silicates and oxygen provide the structural stability of the silicate meteoroid fields of the Shell Zone of the stellar system and the Atmosphere of comet structures representing the outer layer of the shell.

Canon 616

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Asteroid Stellar Motion are:

1.The Motion of Asteroids is controlled and manipulated by the fields of a star.

2.No asteroid motion is random and all asteroids may be captured as part of an existing asteroid configuration or dislodged upon the needs of the stellar system.

3.Even if a trajectory of an asteroid appears to be on a collision with a planet, the Star has the ability to re-orientate the motion of any asteroid using its own fields to ensure the collision occurs or is avoided.

4.The field dynamics of a star determines the motion of asteroids and fields, not some mechanistic and simplistic model of forces.

Canon 617

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Asteroid Planetary Strike are:

1.Regular asteroid strikes is a feature of planetary dynamics within stellar systems.

2.A significant asteroid strike has the potential to alter the climactic personality of a planet for a significant period of time.

3.Several major asteroid strikes upon the planet Earth have caused not only mass extinction but the Earth freezing under nuclear winter to effectively one giant comet on at least five occasions over the past one billion years.

4.Generally seek to avoid asteroid strikes with planets unless absolutely a last resort.

5.All major catastrophic asteroid strikes on planet Earth appear deliberate by the Sun in relation to Comet attraction and hydrogen under extreme interstellar conditions.

6.During a period of major interstellar winter, it can be anticipated that the risk of major asteroid strike increases.

Article 66 - Comets

Canon 618

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Comets are:

- 1.A Comet is a natural irregular shaped object comprising of organic gases, organic molecular compounds, rock, dust and ice of greater than one hundred (100m) metres and less than one hundred kilometres (100km) in diameter that orbit hydrogen stars.
- 2.Hydrogen stars emit vast quantities of hydrogen attached to photons and hetons that would otherwise be lost if not recaptured. Hydrogen Stars therefore use Comets as a means of re-collecting hydrogen at the outer regions of the stellar system and returning it.
- 3.The "tail" of a comet is the hydrogen and other organic gases captured by the comet being in turn captured by the Sun before the Comet is released to return back around to collect further Hydrogen.

Canon 619

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Comet Properties are:

- 1.The Axiom Class of Comet Properties is derived from the existence of Can.316-(PROPERTIES), Can.319-(UNITA ELEMENTS) and Can.320-(UNITA PROPERTIES), Can.378-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and Can.379-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES) Can.427-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and Can.428-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES) and the COMPLETE SET of Can.314-(Existence) of Can.452-(MOLECULAR ELEMENTS) and Can.453-(MOLECULAR PROPERTIES).
- 2.The list of Comet Properties are CORE, MID, SURFACE, ATMOSPHERE, EQUATOR, AXIS, POLES, NORTHERN HEMISPHERE, SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE, ROTATION, ROTAXIS, GEOMETRIC STRUCTURE, VOLUME, UNIQUE POSITION, AWARENESS OF POSITION, RESONANCE, DENSITY, MASS-ELEMENTAL, MASS-GRAVITATIONAL, MASS-NEUTRINO, MASS-MAGNETON, MASS-POSITRON, MASS-ELECTRON, MASS-PHOTON, MASS, HETON, KINESIS, FREQUENCY of MOTION, STRONG FUSION POINT, WEAK FUSION POINT, STRONG FISSION POINT and WEAK FISSION POINT.

Canon 620

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Comet Field are:

- 1.Comets Fields are an integral part of the Shell of all Stellar Systems being the outer layer supported by Silicate Meteoroids and Asteroids.
- 2.The Comet Fields represent a natural attractor to Hydrogen within the galactoplasm between the stellar systems.

Canon 621

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Comet Function are:

- 1.Comets are the prime mechanism for bringing hydrogen from the outer edges of a stellar system into the star.
- 2.The atmosphere of a planet is a product of its chemical structure, presence of a moon and interaction with the ergon fields from its star, not because of captured structures from comets.

Canon 622

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Comet Meteorite Motion are:

- 1.Depending upon the size of the comet, smaller mostly iron and nickel meteoroids are already attached within the "tail" of the comet. When the hydrogen and other gases are captured by the Sun, these meteoroids are normally released and dispersed.
- 2.As these meteoroids are mostly iron and nickel, they are naturally attracted to Earth and will appear as meteorite showers.
- 3.When a large Comet has travelled outside the Shell of the Solar System to capture hydrogen then a large concentration of iron meteoroids will be collected and return with the comet.
- 4.Large Comets returning from the edge of the Solar System can bring substantial numbers of iron based meteoroids with them, with many of these meteoroids large (larger than 10m) in diameter, thus causing a "great meteorite shower".
- 5.For a period of five thousand years ago to two thousand years ago, Great Comets were frequently associated with the major meteorite showers within a few weeks of the Comet displaying its brightest point. There is evidence these major meteorite showers had a direct and lasting impact on ancient Civilizations and regional climates.
- 6.For the past two thousand years, there has been a general absence of Great Comets and the consequential great iron meteorite showers that follow them leading to a general ignorance of the historic omen of a Comet.

Article 67 - Moons

Canon 623

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Moons are:

1.A Moon is a planetoid object greater than one hundred kilometres (100km) and usually less than ten thousand kilometres (10,000km) in diameter that exists in orbit of a non-luminous planetary body.

Canon 624

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Moon Properties are:

1.The Axiom Class of Moon Properties is derived from the existence of Can.316-(PROPERTIES), Can.319-(UNITA ELEMENTS) and Can.320-(UNITA PROPERTIES), Can.378-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and Can.379-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES) Can.427-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and Can.428-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES) and the COMPLETE SET of Can.314-(Existence) of Can.452-(MOLECULAR ELEMENTS) and Can.453-(MOLECULAR PROPERTIES).

2.The list of Moon Properties are CORE, MID, SURFACE, ATMOSPHERE, EQUATOR, AXIS, POLES, NORTHERN HEMISPHERE, SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE, ROTATION, ROTAXIS, GEOMETRIC STRUCTURE, VOLUME, UNIQUE POSITION, AWARENESS OF POSITION, RESONANCE, DENSITY, MASS-ELEMENTAL, MASS-GRAVITATIONAL, MASS-NEUTRINO, MASS-MAGNETON, MASS-POSITRON, MASS-ELECTRON, MASS-PHOTON, MASS, HETON, KINESIS, FREQUENCY of MOTION, STRONG FUSION POINT, WEAK FUSION POINT, STRONG FISSION POINT and WEAK FISSION POINT.

Canon 625

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Moon Motion are:

1.All Moon orbits are paired orbits, whereby the moon orbits the larger object, while the larger object orbits the smaller object from a cycle approaching 0.

Canon 626

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Planet-Moon Gravity Ratio are:

1.Moons of sufficient mass can add a secondary or tertiary harmonic to the effect of Gravity upon the surface of its parent planet thus causing a halving of extreme oscillations of molecular oceans and atmospheres.

Article 68 - Planets

Canon 627

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Planets are:

1.A Planet is a non self luminous body greater than three thousand kilometres (3,000km) and usually less than three hundred thousand kilometres (300,000km) in diameter that exists in orbit around a self luminous body, also known as a star.

Canon 628

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Planet Properties are:

1.The Axiom Class of Planet Properties is derived from the existence of Can.316-(PROPERTIES), Can.319-(UNITA ELEMENTS) and Can.320-(UNITA PROPERTIES), Can.378-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and Can.379-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES) Can.427-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and Can.428-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES) and the COMPLETE SET of Can.314-(Existence) of Can.452-(MOLECULAR ELEMENTS) and Can.453-(MOLECULAR PROPERTIES).

2.The list of Planet Properties are CORE, MID, SURFACE, ATMOSPHERE, EQUATOR, AXIS, POLES, NORTHERN HEMISPHERE, SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE, ROTATION, ROTAXIS, GEOMETRIC STRUCTURE, VOLUME, UNIQUE POSITION, AWARENESS OF POSITION, RESONANCE, DENSITY, MASS-ELEMENTAL, MASS-GRAVITATIONAL, MASS-NEUTRINO, MASS-MAGNETON, MASS-POSITRON, MASS-ELECTRON, MASS-PHOTON, MASS, HETON, KINESIS, FREQUENCY of MOTION, STRONG FUSION POINT, WEAK FUSION POINT, STRONG FISSION POINT and WEAK FISSION POINT.

Canon 629

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Planet Structure and Atmosphere are:

1.The atmosphere of a planet is a function of its structure, presence of moons and the fields of its primary star.

2.The presence of a moon compresses the atmosphere of a planet and introduces natural harmonics that reduce the temperature extremes and variations on the surface.

Canon 630

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Planetary Motion are:

1. Planets orbit their star as if the orbit cycle of the star is near to 0..
2. The velocity of planets is inversely proportional to the density of the interstellar fields and medium.
3. The rotation of planets is directly proportional to the density of the interstellar fields and medium.
4. A straight line joining a STAR to a PLANET sweeps out equal areas in equal periods of TIME.
5. Planets orbit a STAR either at WEAK ORBIT (elliptical) for planets functioning as ERGONS to the STAR.
6. Planets orbit a STAR either at MID ORBIT (circular) for planets functioning as SIMILAR UNBORN STARS to the STAR.

Canon 631

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Planetary Function are:

1. Planets are a natural feature of the birth and function of all stellar systems.
2. Metal Planets behave as attractors for metallic asteroids and meteoroids as well as an integral part of the inner dynamo mechanism of star electro-magnetic fields.
3. Hydrogen Giants behave as giant hydrogen atoms attracting hydrogen into the stellar system attached to comets.
4. Water surface metallic planets provide great attraction to comets as they approach the midpoint of stellar systems and help stars capture comets and their hydrogen away from their Jovian planets.

Canon 632

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Planet Star Ratio are:

1. The distance of a planet to its star is relative to the type of planet and type of star.

Article 69 - Planet Types

Canon 633

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Hydrogen Planet are:

- 1.A HYDROGEN PLANET is a celestial body in ORBIT with a STAR made of more than 70% HYDROGEN that has not yet reached STRONG NUCLEAR FUSION of a STAR.
- 2.HYDROGEN PLANETS less than one quarter the MASS of their STAR form MID ORBITS. HYDROGEN PLANETS greater than one quarter the MASS of their STAR may form CORE ORBITS (BINARY PAIRING).

Canon 634

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Iron-Oxygen Planet are:

- 1.An IRON PLANET is a celestial body in ORBIT with a STAR made of more than 70% NON-HYDROGEN and HELIUM ATOMIC ELEMENTS with at least 30% of its MASS as IRON.
- 2.IRON PLANETS function as ELECTRONS and POSITRONS in STELLAR SYSTEM similar to ELECTRONS and POSITRONS in an ATOMIC NUCLEUS.
- 3.The primary function of an IRON PLANET is to protect its principle STAR from losing its HYDROGEN to HYDROGEN PLANETS in STAR BIRTH PHASE.
- 4.The second primary function of an IRON PLANET is to attract COMETS bringing HYDROGEN to supplement the existing supply of HYDROGEN of a HYDROGEN STAR extending its LIFE.
- 5.The CORE of an IRON PLANET is always compressed HYDROGEN. An IRON PLANET would not ORBIT a STAR, but would be pulled in and destroyed if it did not have an HYDROGEN CORE.
- 6.The interaction of an IRON PLANET with the FIELDS of STAR will give rise to the ATMOSPHERE. ATOMIC ELEMENTS larger than HYDROGEN and smaller than CALCIUM can be formed naturally under pressure in the ATMOSPHERE.
- 7.All ATOMIC ELEMENTS greater than IRON and less than PLUTONIUM are formed near the surface of an IRON PLANET due to IMPACT reactions from COMETS and ASTEROIDS and resulting points of extreme pressure.
- 8.The Earth's geological phenomena can be explained in terms of natural processes that have continued to occur for substantial periods of time.
- 9.An iron planet supporting Molecular LIFE functions like a singular SUPER LIFE FORM.

Canon 635

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Silicate-Lithium Planet are:

1. An SILICATE-LITHIUM PLANET is a celestial body in ORBIT with a STAR made of more than 50% NON-HYDROGEN LITHIUM structured ATOMIC ELEMENTS with at least 30% of its MASS as SILICATES.

2. SILICATE-LITHIUM PLANETS function as POSITRONS in STELLAR SYSTEM similar to POSITRONS in an ATOMIC NUCLEUS.

3. The primary function of a SILICATE-LITHIUM PLANET is to protect its principle STAR from losing its HYDROGEN and to attract Silicate Lithium asteroids and meteorites into the ASTEROID BELT of the Stellar Dynamo.

Article 70 - Planets of Solar System

Canon 636

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of the Planets of the Solar System are:

- 1.The Solar System contains eight (8) planets representing three (3) iron-oxygen planets, (1) silicate-lithium planet and four (4) hydrogen planets.
- 2.The three (3) iron planets of the Solar System are: Mercury, Earth and Mars.
- 3.The one (1) silicate-lithium planet of the Solar System is: Venus
- 4.The four (4) hydrogen planets of the Solar System are: Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune.

Canon 637

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of the Earth are:

- 1.The Earth is an Iron-Oxygen planet approximately 12,756 km in diameter, orbiting currently around 149 million km from the Sun.
- 2.The Earth is the third planet from the Sun and is inclined on an axis of approximately 23.5 degrees.
- 3.The Earth has one moon, approximately 3,475 km in diameter and orbits at an average distance of around 384,199 km from the Earth.
- 4.Its core is super compressed hydrogen, generating tremendous internal electro-magnetic fields within the metallic outer core and inner mantle of the Earth.
- 5.The outer layers of the mantle and lower crust are made of silicate,magnesium and oxygen minerals conductive to electricity and magnetism but not hetons reducing the heat pressure placed on the upper crust.

Canon 638

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of the Mars are:

- 1.Mars is approximately 6,800 km in diameter and 228 km from the Sun and completes one orbit every 687 days.
- 2.Mars does not have a properly constituted moon, but two asteroids in orbit which have little effect on compressing its atmosphere.

Article 71 - Stars

Canon 639

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Stars are:

1.A Star is a very large luminous sphere of gases under cycles of STRONG NUCLEAR FISSION and STRONG NUCLEAR FUSION producing super-extended fields of super-sub atomic parties, gravity and the circulation of key sub atomic particles such as PHOTONS and HETONS with HYDROGEN.

2.Planet formation is a natural product of star formation and existence. Therefore, all Hydrogen, Helium, Carbon and Oxygen Stars possess planets.

3.All Stars conform to both the Standard Model of Matter and the Cellular Model of Matter having a CORE, MID, OUTER as well as OUTER MEMBRANE layer.

4.The CORE of a Star is at the center of the STAR being the primary source of Strong Nuclear Fusion and Fission and those large body objects orbiting the CORE and increasing the Ergon Strength of the Core.

5.The MID of a Star is defined by small to medium metallic planets and ASTEROID BELT crucial to the function of a star as Dynamo.

6.The OUTER of a Star is defined by Large Hydrogen Body Objects providing secondary Dynamo function to maintain maximum strength of Ergon Fields and return of particles.

7.The OUTER MEMBRANE of a Star also known as its SHELL is a three layered structure of Silicate Asteroids and Meteoroids supporting an outer layer of stationary comets providing the boundary of the Star as well as maximizing attraction to hydrogen.

8.Planets do not exist outside of a Star but are an internal component of a Star.

Canon 640

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Stellar Properties are:

1.The Axiom Class of Stellar Properties is derived from the existence of Can.316-(PROPERTIES), Can.319-(UNITA ELEMENTS) and Can.320-(UNITA PROPERTIES), Can.378-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and Can.379-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES) Can.427-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and Can.428-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES) and the COMPLETE SET of Can.314-(Existence) of Can.452-(MOLECULAR ELEMENTS) and Can.453-(MOLECULAR PROPERTIES).

2.The list of Stellar Properties are CORE, MID, SURFACE, ATMOSPHERE, EQUATOR, AXIS, POLES, NORTHERN HEMISPHERE, SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE, ROTATION, ROTAXIS, GEOMETRIC STRUCTURE, VOLUME, UNIQUE POSITION, AWARENESS OF POSITION, RESONANCE, DENSITY, MASS-ELEMENTAL, MASS-GRAVITATIONAL, MASS-NEUTRINO, MASS-MAGNETON, MASS-POSITRON, MASS-ELECTRON, MASS-PHOTON, MASS, HETON, KINESIS, FREQUENCY of MOTION, STRONG FUSION POINT, WEAK FUSION POINT, STRONG FISSION POINT and WEAK FISSION POINT.

Canon 641

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Stellar Ergon Fields are:

- 1.The Ergons fields of a Star maintain its stability between its CORE, MID, OUTER regions and comprise of massive GRAVITY FIELDS, NEUTRINO FIELDS, ELECTRO-MAGNETIC fields, PHOTON-HYDROGEN and HETON-HYDROGEN fields.
- 2.Stars exchange Photons as a method of communication. Stars exchange Cosmic Super Sub Atomic Particles with the galaxy as a method of communication.
- 3.Photons without Hydrogen are exchange between stellar systems and re-acquire hydrogen as their enter another Stellar System.
- 4.When Photons are exchange between Stellar Systems, they carry the unique frequency signature of its Home Stellar System indicating the number of planets, their type and the general health and structure of the Stellar System. Therefore all Stellar "Starlight" is a means of decoding the structure of every star system which sends this information to another Stellar System.

Canon 642

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Stellar Motion are:

- 1.Stars generally have rotaxis (rotation on axis) at a rate faster than the rotation of their fields and associated planets.
- 2.The model of a solar system is the same as an atom and a cell.
- 3.STELLAR SYSTEMS are surrounded by clouds of comets in stationary orbit.
- 4.The majority of motion of Stellar motion is within the Star, not between Stars. Stars remain in relative stable and stationary positions to one another, held together by the galactoplasm.

Article 72 - Stellar Types

Canon 643

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Stellar Classification are:

1.All Stars May be defined according to the evolutionary position within an eight (8) class system based on temperature and structure, namely O,B,A,F,G,K,M and N Class.

2.O Class Stars typically have a temperature (in Kelvins) of greater than 30,000K, a Solar Mass of 16 times or greater the Solar System, a luminosity of greater than 30,000 Lumens and an apparent color of blue.

3.B Class Stars typically have a temperature (in Kelvins) of greater than 10,000K and less than 30,000K, a Solar Mass of 2 times or greater and less than 16 times the Solar System, a luminosity greater than 25,000 Lumens and less than 30,000 lumens and an apparent color of blue-white.

4.A Class Stars typically have a temperature (in Kelvins) of greater than 7,500K and less than 10,000K, a Solar Mass of 1.44 times or greater and less than 2 times the Solar System, a luminosity greater than 5 Lumens and less than 25 lumens and an apparent color of white.

5.F Class Stars typically have a temperature (in Kelvins) of greater than 6,500K and less than 7,500K, a Solar Mass of 1.044 times or greater and less than 1.44 times the Solar System, a luminosity greater than 1.5 Lumens and less than 5 lumens and an apparent color of yellowish-white.

6.G Class Stars typically have a temperature (in Kelvins) of greater than 5,200K and less than 6,000K, a Solar Mass of 0.8 times or greater and less than 1.044 times the Solar System, a luminosity greater than 0.6 Lumens and less than 1.5 lumens and an apparent color of yellow.

7.K Class Stars typically have a temperature (in Kelvins) of greater than 3,700K and less than 5,200K, a Solar Mass of 0.45 times or greater and less than 0.8 times the Solar System, a luminosity greater than 0.08 Lumens and less than 0.6 lumens and an apparent color of orange.

8.M Class Stars typically have a temperature (in Kelvins) of less than 3,700K, a Solar Mass of less than 0.45 times the Solar System, a luminosity less than 0.08 Lumens and an apparent color of red.

9.N Class Stars have no temperature, a Solar Mass greater than 144 times the Solar System and are invisible.

Canon 644

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Hydrogen Star are:

1.A HYDROGEN STAR is a celestial OBJECT made predominantly HYDROGEN which has reached a MASS and DENSITY to produce perpetual STRONG NUCLEAR FUSION of HYDROGEN into HELIUM.

Canon 645

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Helium Star are:

1.A HELIUM STAR is a celestial OBJECT made of a significant MASS of HELIUM which extends the total volume of the STAR and therefore retains greater KINESIS and FIELDS than a HYDROGEN Star .

Canon 646

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Carbon Star are:

1.A CARBON STAR is a STAR which no longer produces perpetual HYDROGEN FUSION but the creation of heavier fused ATOMIC ELEMENTS such as OXYGEN, CARBON and even METALS.

Canon 647

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Protonic Star are:

1.A PROTON STAR is a STAR in which the ATOMIC STRUCTURES have collapsed under extreme pressure producing for a temporary period a massive structure functioning as a single Proton.

Canon 648

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Neutron Star are:

1.A NEUTRON STAR or N Class Star is a STAR in which the ATOMIC STRUCTURES have collapsed under extreme pressure producing for a temporary period a massive structure functioning as a single NEUTRON.

2.NEUTRON STAR are mostly made from NEUTROACTIVE, not NEUTRON. This means NEUTRON STARS are the most RADIOACTIVE objects in the UNIVERSE.

3.As NEUTRON STAR are made mostly of NEUTROACTIVE they are the greatest attractors of ERGON particles and their FIELDS.

4.NEUTRON STARS do not directly influence by attraction of MASS PROTON based OBJECTS, but their ERGON FIELDS. This influence enables the laws of MASS attraction to function properly in closed systems such as STARS.

5.NEUTRON STARS have no direct MASS.

6.NEUTRON STARS have such ERGON MASS to attract STAR SYSTEMS via their FIELDS to hold complex ORBITS in GALACTIC STRUCTURES.

7.A NEUTRON STAR is incorrectly described as a BLACK HOLE.

8.No BLACK HOLES exist. A BLACK HOLE defines a near perfect black body. Such a theoretical OBJECT if real would imply a failure of the rules of the UNIVERSE therefore the UNIVERSE would cease to exist.

Article 73 - Stellar Groups

Canon 649

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Stellar Group are:

1.All Stars exist in Groups within some Galactic Structure. Stars cannot exist external to super sub atomic and sub atomic Galactoplasm.

Canon 650

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Stellar Group Motion are:

1.Stars do not move within the galactoplasm between stars. Instead, the galactoplasm expands or contracts depending upon the life changes of the galaxy and the particular part of the galaxy.

Canon 651

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of The Local Group of Stars are:

1.The Solar System exists within a local group of stars.

2.The closest star system to The Solar System is Alpha Centauri approximately 4.32 Light Years away representing a triple Star System.

3.Within a Radius of 8.64 Light Years from the centre of the Solar System, there are approximately six (6) Star systems being Alpha Centauri (4.32 Ly), Barnard's Star (5.96 Ly), Wolf 359 (7.7 Ly), Lalande 21185 (8.3 Ly), Sirius (8.64 Ly) and Luyten (8.64 Ly).

4.Within a Radius of 14.4 Light Years from the centre of the Solar System there are approximately thirty six (36) Star systems.

Article 74 - Stellar Life & Death

Canon 652

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Nebluae are:

- 1.All Stars are borne from the collapse of Nebluae.
- 2.Nebulae exist in only three (3) locations (1) at the edge of galaxies (2) at the centre of galaxies (3) at the birth of a galaxy in massive form.

Canon 653

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Stellar Life are:

- 1.All Stars begin life as Hydrogen Main Sequence Stars.
- 2.A Hydrogen Star may progress through one of two paths- the path to a Blue Giant and then Neutron Star, or Path to Red Giant and then Proton/Pulsar.

Canon 654

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Stellar Death are:

- 1.Stars do not die but are transformed through different life stages.

Article 75 - The Solar System

Canon 655

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of The Solar System are:

- 1.The Sun has a generalized CORE diameter of 144×10 thousand kilometres.
- 2.Jupiter has a generalized diameter of 144×1 thousand kilometres.
- 3.The Earth has a generalized average distance over time from the Sun of 144×1 million kilometres.
- 4.The Sun has a rotaxis (rotation on its own axis) of 23.5 Earth Days.
- 5.The Earth has an angle of rotaxis of 23.5 degrees
- 6.An average Earth day is approximately 23 hours 56 minutes.
7. The radius of the Solar System is 1.44 Light Years.

4.2 Galactic Objects

Article 76 - Galaxies

Canon 656

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Galaxies are:

- 1.A galaxy is a massive super sub atomic particle field system supporting massive sub atomic and atomic fields which in turn support large families of stars and planets.
- 2.Most galaxies are between one thousand (1,000) to one hundred thousand (100,000) parsecs in diameter and are usually separated by distances of millions of parsecs (megaparsecs).
- 3.The majority of galaxies are organized into a hierarchy of associations called clusters, which in turn may form larger groups (superclusters).

Canon 657

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Galactic Properties are:

- 1.The Axiom Class of Galactic Properties is derived from the existence of Can.316-(PROPERTIES), Can.319-(UNITA ELEMENTS) and Can.320-(UNITA PROPERTIES), Can.378-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and Can.379-(SUPER SUB ATOMIC PROPERTIES) Can.427-(ATOMIC ELEMENTS) and Can.428-(ATOMIC PROPERTIES) and the COMPLETE SET of Can.314-(Existence) of Can.452-(MOLECULAR ELEMENTS) and Can.453-(MOLECULAR PROPERTIES).
- 2.The List of Galactic Properties are CORE, MID, SURFACE, ATMOSPHERE, EQUATOR, AXIS, POLES, NORTHERN HEMISPHERE, SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE, ROTATION, ROTAXIS, GEOMETRIC STRUCTURE, VOLUME, UNIQUE POSITION, AWARENESS OF POSITION, RESONANCE, DENSITY, MASS-ELEMENTAL, MASS-GRAVITATIONAL, MASS-NEUTRINO, MASS-MAGNETON, MASS-POSITRON, MASS-ELECTRON, MASS-PHOTON, MASS, HETON, KINESIS, FREQUENCY of MOTION, STRONG FUSION POINT, WEAK FUSION POINT, STRONG FISSION POINT and WEAK FISSION POINT.

Canon 658

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Galactic Structure are:

- 1.All Galaxies comprise of a CORE, a MID and an OUTER region.
- 2.The CORE of a Galaxy is its center and for a spiral galaxy is the location of numerous NEUTRON Stars.

Canon 659

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Galactic Fields are

:

1. Similar to Stars, the fields of a Galaxy is the basis upon which the Galaxy holds together namely the Gravitron Fields, Super Sub Atomic fields and sub atomic fields.

2. Gravity alone is insufficient to ensure a galaxy holds together and the absence of a significant core of Neutron Stars to produce large amounts of Cosmic Radiation out to the reaches of the galaxy will result in the galaxy losing cohesion and elongating to eventually break apart into smaller galaxies.

3. Cosmic super sub atomic radiation is the most important fields for a galaxy as it is this radiation that the galaxy uses to communicate to all stars travelling faster than the speed of light.

Canon 660

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Galactic Motion are:

1. Most galaxies rotate at phenomenal rates greater than 260 km per second at the outer regions.

2. Galaxies also orbit one another at phenomenal speeds approaching the speed of light on account of the low level of matter that exists in the intergalactic environment.

Article 77 - Galactic Life & Death

Canon 661

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Galactic Types are:

1. There are four(4) main classes of Galactic Types: SPIRAL, BARRED SPIRAL, ELLIPTICAL and IRREGULAR.
2. SPIRAL galaxies resemble pin wheels, with at least two or more spiral arms trailing out from the brighter centre. The largest of all galaxies appear to be SPIRAL in shape and almost always have companion smaller galaxies.
3. BARRED SPIRAL galaxies are elliptical in central shape with two opposing arms emanating from the longest edges and then looping back parallel to the central shape.
4. ELLIPTICAL galaxies range from spheroid to elongated elliptical in shape.
5. IRREGULAR are galaxies with no definitive shape.

Article 78 - Galactic Group

Canon 662

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Galactic Groups are:

- 1.All galaxies are autotrophic like during pre-birth and autotrophic like or heterotrophic like during life.
- 2.Galaxies cannot create Unita, only re-arrange super sub atomic particles and larger.
- 3.All Galaxies appear to undertake a common three (3) stage pattern of life being Stage 1- Pre-Birth, Stage 2 Birth or Still Birth and Stage 3 Life.
- 4.In Stage 1 - Pre-Birth, all galaxies undergo a distinct pattern of at least five (5) stages of ELLIPTICAL beginning as spheroid then elongating and flattening into long elliptical shape. This period is estimated to cover between three to seven billion years.
- 5.In Stage 2 - the elongated galaxy will undergo one of two distinct transformations (a) a significant compressing to a spheroid proto-spiral shape before diverging into one of two distinct types of spiral galaxy or (b) will fail to compress and instead will degrade to a gaseous irregular galaxy.
- 6.In Stage 3, if a galaxy achieves birth as a spheroid proto spiral galaxy, the spiral may choose one of two evolutionary paths: SPIRAL or BARRED SPIRAL.
- 7.In Stage 1, the original spheroid shape, the elongation into the elliptical shape and recompression demonstrates the limits of the super sub atomic particle fields of a new galaxy with the absence of both neutron stars and proton stars.
- 8.The Stages of life of a galaxy demonstrate that the birth of neutron stars at the centre of a galaxy is fundamental to the successful birth of a galaxy and in the absence of a significant number of neutron stars, a galaxy will not be capable of sustaining its structure and therefore degrades to a sustainable state as a gaseous irregular.
- 9.The difference between the two evolutionary paths of galaxies indicates different gravity and super sub atomic field approaches with galaxies possessing greater numbers of neutron stars at their centre evolving as classic spiral, while galaxies with minimal numbers of neutron stars evolving through the Barred Spiral model.
- 10.Stage 1 first spheroid shape, or Stage 2 represents the only two times that sufficient mass can be gathered during the life of the galaxy to force the creation of massive neutron stars. Thereafter, the dynamics of galaxies implies the number of neutron stars is relatively fixed.

Canon 663

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Galactic Group Fields are:

1. Every living organism in the Universe has a birth, a life and a death. Therefore, all Galaxies will eventually die.
2. The longevity of life of a galaxy appears dependent upon its ability to overcome the most extreme of all forces requiring homogeneity of super sub atomic particle fields and sub atomic particles over vast areas of space such that the entire organism can withstand challenge from other galaxies seeking survival.
3. A galaxy that fails to form in spiral due a lack of critical neutron stars at its centre, will usually become an irregular gaseous galaxy in a symbiotic relationship with a classic spiral galaxy- providing massive amounts of hydrogen and material in exchange for the protection of the spiral.
4. A spiral galaxy with insufficient neutron star mass at its centre will evolve as a barred spiral and eventually will fail to maintain control over its arms, resulting in a catastrophic break up of the galaxy with the arms either being absorbed into nearby galaxies, or reforming as ellipsoid pre-birth form to reconstitute.

Canon 664

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of Galactic Group Motion are:

1. The closest galaxies orbiting the Milky Way are two irregular gaseous galaxies named the Large Magellan and Small Magellan Clouds within one hundred and fifty thousand lights years at their shortest distance and three hundred and fifty thousand light years at the maximum distance of their elliptical orbit.
2. Beyond the Magellan Galaxies, there exist several smaller galaxies orbiting the Milky Way including Draco, Ursa Minor, Sculptor, Pegasus, Fornax and Sextans C.
3. While the Milky Way and its Galactic Group are engaged in a complementary orbit of the Andromeda Galaxy approximately 2,500,000 light years away.

4.3 Universal Objects

Article 79 - Universe

Canon 665

The axioms within the Class of Natural Law of the Universe are:

1.The AXIOM CLASS of UNIVERSE is derived from the EXISTENCE of RULES and MATTER.

2.RULES are equivalent to the awareness of the UCA MODEL of three hundred and sixty (360) AXIOM SETS as defined here and the existence of MATTER.

3.MATTER is equivalent to the EXISTENCE of the UCA MODEL in some DIMENSION. Therefore the UNIVERSE is equivalent to OBJECTS in SPACE.

4.The UNIVERSE is equivalent to the UCA MODEL. Therefore the UNIVERSE is equivalent to UNIQUE COLLECTIVE AWARENESS. Therefore the UNIVERSE is equivalent to a DREAM.

