

A synopsis of *Anima* – (without the equations!)

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This is a rather simplistic synopsis (for those reader's whom mathematics is not their forte) of a little, but somewhat challenging, scientific book discussing the clairvoyant findings of Annie Besant and C.W. Leadbeater into the smallest structures of matter. It is hoped by giving the reader an insight into the depth and detail provided by Besant and Leadbeater of the nuclear world, it would encourage a more detailed reading of this wonderful little book.

'Anima' is one of eight yogic Siddhis referred to in the Yoga Sutras of Patanjali, which refers to the ability to observe the minute structures of matter or distant matter through psychic or paranormal means.

Phillips, a qualified theoretical physicist, carried out a detailed analysis over a 20-year period of the Besant-Leadbeater treaties entitled "*Occult Chemistry*" - a clairvoyant study into the structure of atoms of all 92 elements and their isotopes, which Besant and Leadbeater performed from 1895 to 1908. Both claimed that they had undergone training in Kundalini awakening under the guidance of a Adept, which allowed them to develop this psychic ability. In 1951, Jinarajadasa (then International President of the T.S.) published the third revised edition of "*Occult Chemistry*" which contained descriptions of 111 atoms, including 14 isotopes, and the molecules of 29 inorganic compounds and 22 organic compounds. Phillips provides an explanation and reinterpretation of their observations in light of present day atomic, nuclear and particle physics. This led him to conclude that the Ultimate Physical Atom (UPA), so named and observed by Besant and Leadbeater and considered to be the smallest unit of matter at that time, were actually smaller particles within atoms now known as quarks and sub-quarks which had yet to be discovered by science. This ability to examine matter in its smallest state was given the name "micro-psi" by Besant and Leadbeater.

Interestingly, Dr M Srinivasan in the Foreword to *Anima* notes that the beginning of nuclear physics occurred in 1895-6, the same time as Besant and Leadbeater commenced their studies. He suggests it was, as if Besant and Leadbeater had deliberately set out to record for posterity the ultimate structure of the nuclei of the 92 elements and their isotopes down to the smallest building blocks, at the same time as the foundation of nuclear physics was beginning to be laid.

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Phillips points out that the working assumption made by Besant and Leadbeater that they were viewing atoms, was wrong and therefore their findings did not correlate with chemistry at that time. Their treaties could still be gathering dust except for the discovery of quantum physics and Phillip's research into their observations which he believes show that quantitative and qualitative correlations can be seen between their observations and current scientific facts that indicate their observations revealed genuine clairvoyant observation of subatomic particles.

He cites three main correlations:

1. They described the number of fundamental constituents of each "atom" and the mass number of its corresponding element. When the notion of mass number was not discovered until 1932 – 24 years later.
2. Their detailed descriptions of "atoms" of 48 elements with the quark composition of the nuclei showed that they were able to distinguish between positively charged "up-quarks" and their negatively charged "down quarks".
3. A strong similarity between the string model of the colour force confining quarks in subatomic particles and Besant and Leadbeater's depictions of the "lines of force" which they, at the time, believed were atoms.

In other words Besant and Leadbeater's clairvoyant descriptions of what they thought were atoms were actually descriptions of quark and sub-quark activity that Phillips believes could not be due to pure chance but, rather, indicated accurate clairvoyant perception of sub-atomic structures of matter long before their discovery by science.

Besant and Leadbeater also observed and published hundreds of diagrams depicting "lines of force" – "magnetic" in character, which linked or held UPAs together. These depictions show strong similarity with scientific descriptions of the String Theory (Figure 9, 62).

Atoms are constructed of a nucleus consisting of protons and neutrons. Each proton and neutron contains three quarks, which are fast-moving points of energy. There are several varieties of quarks. Protons and neutrons are composed of two types: up quarks and

down quarks. Each up quark has a charge of $+2/3$ and each down quark has a charge of $-1/3$. The sum of the charge of quarks determines the atom's nucleus electrical charge. Protons contain two up quarks and one down quark and therefore a $+1$ charge and neutrons contain one up quark and two down quarks and therefore a zero charge. The nucleus is held together by strong nuclear force, which is one of the four fundamental forces (the others being weak nuclear force, gravity and electromagnetism)¹.

To give some idea of the detail of Besant and Leadbeater's findings, I will briefly outline their micro-psi observations showed specimens of elements were made of similar objects, which they assumed were atoms. They then classified these objects according to their shape – seven in total: spike, dumb-bell, tetrahedron, cube, octahedron, bars and star (Figure 6, p59). They found that the shape of the micro-psi atom (MPA) correlated with the position of its corresponding element in the periodic table.

Hydrogen, helium, nitrogen and oxygen did not fit this MPA classification. The hydrogen MPA was seen to consist of 6 small bodies, contained in an egg-like form which rotated rapidly on its own axis, vibrating at the same time, the internal bodies performing similar gyrations. These 6 bodies were arranged in two sets of three, forming two triangles that are not interchangeable. Each of these “bodies” – which may turn out to be sub-quarks if this theory is ever verified by science – contained three “points of light” arranged in a triangle in four of the bodies and in a straight line in the other two (Figure 2, p 55). Higher magnification revealed these points of light to be three-dimensional, particular-like images (Figure 3, p 56). They called these structures “ultimate physical atoms” (UPAs) because they were the basic constituents of all MPAs. The UPA consists of 10 separate non-touching, closed curves, or “whorls” which are heart-shaped – three of which (the “major whorls” appear brighter and thicker than the other seven “minor whorls”. These whorls spiral side by side $2\frac{1}{2}$ times around its central axis, both strands crossing over each other like the double-helix of the DNA molecule. Each whorl makes five revolutions, the 10 whorls of the UPA twisting around its axis, 50 times. These heart-shaped particles pulsate and spin rapidly about its axis like a spinning top. Besant and Leadbeater noticed two

1 <https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/aso/tryit/atom/elempartp.html>

types of these UPA's, one being the mirror image of the other – a “positive” variety where its whorls spiral clockwise looking down from the wider end and a “negative type with its whorls spiraling anticlockwise.

Blavatsky discussed in the Secret Doctrine how matter forms bubbles in the fabric of space. Leadbeater made a special study of the UPA, which he describes as having ten whorls forming a helical coil that winds 1680 times around the surface of a torus (Figure 10, p 63 and Figure 11, p 64). Leadbeater checked this number by counting turns in the helical whorls of as many as 135 UPAs taken from different MPAs.

The first circular turn relates to the 1st order spirillae which is yet another coil made up of 7 small circular turns or 2nd-order spirillae, winding around a torus. Each of these 2nd order spirilla is yet another helical coil with seven turns or 3rd-order spirillae and so on until there are 7 orders of spirillae, each finer than the preceding one, and made up of 7 circular turns which form each turn of the next lower order of spirilla. Each spirilla wind in a circle with its plane at right angles to the direction in which the preceding order of spirilla wind (Figure 12, p 65). The 7th-order spirilla consist of 7 spherical bubbles of equal size and spaced evenly along the circumference of a circle. To Leadbeater this indicated that, at the highest level of magnification of his micro-psi vision revealed that space itself is a plenum and that the UPA consists ultimately of bubbles or spherical holes in this substance which he called ‘koilon’, a Greek word for ‘hollow’.

Phillips compares similarities between Besant and Leadbeater's psychic findings to later scientific proposals or discoveries in Table 3, p 49 of *Anima*. These similarities may anticipate future scientific discoveries into the sub-atomic world. As Phillips points out, Besant and Leadbeater finished their direct observations many years before pertinent scientific knowledge became available, which lends credence to exclusion of any fraudulent use of any scientific knowledge available to them at that time.