

-2806-

Accusative.
The accusative is the third case, in which a noun may appear. It also denotes object of a transitive verb and has other uses as well. Without the presence of a word denoting an object upon which or to which an action is made, a transitive verb does not make a complete meaning.

Example: Rāma cooks the food, "cooks" is transitive verb, "food" is recipient of the action. Therefore "food" is in accusative case.

ENDINGS (vocative and accusative).

The 3 steps: 1. crude form becomes
2. Vocative case 3. Accusative case.

a - a - am | ā - e - ām |
i - e - im | i - i - īm and iyam |
u - o - um | ū - ar - avam
or āram |

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At end of sentence and before vowels the final "m" remains the same. Optionally the anusvara or the corresponding nasal of the consonant to which it is joined, is taken by the "m", when followed by a consonant of the first five classes.

The final "m" becomes before all other letters an anusvara. Example: अन् वहति annam
vahati | अन् पचति or अन्तपचति annampachati | अन् यनति | Usually the noun in the accusative case precedes the verb.

Write in devanāgarī:

- 1.) The son will serve the father
- 2.) The crane will cross the water
- 3.) The father knows the son

Translate:

अन्तपचति नरः १३। क्रोधं नेष्टति
रामः १२। पातु जयति रमः १३।

Now learn about irregular verbs first conjugation.

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memorize 3rd person singular present of the following:
"a" is in this conjugation, inserted before the termination.
पत् becomes पितृति (he drinks)

गम् - गच्छति (he goes)

गुप् - गोपयति (he protects)

इष् - दुष्टिति (he wishes)

Sandhi Rule: Drop Vitarpa when preceded by short a.

Example: नर दुष्टिति develops from नरः दुष्टिति.

Hiatus left, words not joined.

As to 3rd person plural:

It ends in "a+nti", corresponding to 3rd person ending in "ati". Thus: भवन्ति bhavanti (they become).

Verb is preceded by negative particle. Thus: नt (not, no) is neg. part. भवति (he becomes). न भवति = he does not become.

INTERROGATIVES

किम् kim what? | कुत्रि kutra where? | कदा kada when? | -2809-

किमर्थम् kim-artha why? |

किंतु kintu whence? |

कथम् katham how? |

Memorize the interrogatives first, then continue with Examples and translate them.

कि वदि | कुत्र वसति |

किमर्थं पितरं पुत्रो न स्मरति |

Did you translate correctly?

Check here: What does he say?

Where does he live?

Why does the son not remember the father?

All interrogatives begin with कि or "ki". "Why" literally means "on account of what?"

In case of verbs signifying "to go to", the accusative of the place to which the motion is directed, is required.

Example: काशिं गच्छति -2810-
kāśim gacchati
he goes to Benares

Translate:

तारा पश्यति विश्वलिङ् ।
किं पिवति रूगातः ।
कहु हस्ती गच्छति पर्वतम्
क्रतो वद ॥

Formation of the nominative and vocative plural, applying only to numbers greater than two. masculine a or feminine ā becomes ah.

neuter a becomes "āni" or "āni"
masculine or feminine i becomes ayah.

masculine or feminine u becomes avah

masculine or feminine ri becomes arah or ārah

feminine ā becomes "āh"

In order to apply the above neuter

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ending of āni to a noun follow these sandhi rules:

1.) When immediately followed by a vowel, or "n" or "m" or "y" or "v", the dental nasal "n" is turned into the cerebral "ñ". If preceded in the same word by "st", "r", "ri" or "ti" at whatever distance before the nasal it may be found.

Unless any palatal (except "y"), cerebral or dental intervenes.

Thus: tīrāni, pushpāni,
but phalāni. sandhi rule
Is ah followed by a soft consonant or "a" vowel, the visarga: (h) is dropped.

Thus: नरा + वसन्ति becomes

नरा वसन्ति = men dwell

नरा + अर्हन्ति bec. नरा अर्हन्ति
narā + arhanti " narā arhanti
the men ate fit.

Concerning the order of words. -2812-

Place the most important word always at the end of a sentence. The first word of sentence should be the next important word.

This needs further explanation. Except of adverbs and particles, in Sanskrit every word is inflected, showing thus the relation of the words to each other. Grammatically there is no order per se, but there is logical sequence of ideas, in a particular order. Possible order could be: 1.) Subject incl. adjuncts 2.) Object (if any) and 3. Verb or predicate.

Any place, except the last, is occupied by maybe adverbs and adverbial phrases. Almost all conjunctions stand first before the subject.

Splitting of general rule.

Those words who are governed or dependent, stand generally before those words on which they depend and before those words by which

they are governed, meaning: -2813-
adjective and possessive noun depending on subject, stands before the subject, adverbs before adjectives or verbs being modified.

Apposited noun should precede the word to which it relates.

When qualified by an adjective and possessive noun, the general order is: 1.) adjective, 2.) genitive

3.) noun

Before the word to which it relates, generally stands the genitive.

If adjectives are used predicatively, they follow the nouns they qualify.

Predicates are generally placed last, except of verbs placed in narratives, then "to be" and "bhū" is sometimes placed first. Is the interrogative particle not used, sometimes the predicate stands first in an interrogative sentence.

Except when used to govern cases, prepositions are usually prefixed to roots. Then they follow the words they govern. Whenever BOL uses the term "indeclinable", concerning Sanskrit, it includes adverbs, prepositions,

conjunctions, particles or interjections. Case inflections of nouns and pronouns can be seen as adverbs or extensions of predicate as to time, place, manner, or cause and effect. Exception: case inflections of nominative, accusative and genitive. In case of the subject or object, having any adjuncts, adverbs should be placed after the object, in order to avoid ambiguity.

Place the absolute clauses (adverbs of time or sometimes of cause) generally first.

As to adverbs of time and place, place them at the head of a sentence next to conjunctions (if any).

The following conjunctions usually stand first: cha, va, ta, hi and ke.

Correlative conjunctions: yathā - tathā, yāvat - tāvat, yad - tad, yatah - tatah. They are used at the beginning in the clauses which they connect.

Conjunctions "apiccha, atha and kiñccha" usually stand first.

Interrogative usually stand first. Joined to the words they emphasize.

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-2815-

size or particles of emphasis such as eva, māna, kila, khalu, hi.

Particles used with the words they

modify are ivā, tu, api.

A sentence is usually headed by inter-

jections and vocative particles.

Due to metrical arrangement of words the order of words in poetry varies somehow from the rules.

Write in Sanskrit.

a man goes , a master speaks
a man wanders , a master wanders
a man dips , a master remembers
a man roves , a master stands

Use now alternative forms of the anusvāra m . First singular, then plural, rememb. final rules (n rules) in plural-forms. Order of words : object, verb.

He moves (his) hand.

She sorrows for (her) daughter.

He goes to the wood.

He conquers the tiger.

Translate:

गतासूनगतासून्दृ नानुशोऽवन्ति पण्डिता:
(correct transl. next page).

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"Wise men grieve neither for the dead, nor for the living."

THE FOURTH CASE
That is the instrumental case, indicating instrumentality or association, also named the "with" case, ordinarily be translated by using prepositions "with" or "by". Endings singular and plural.

root'a" becomes singular"ena" and plural"aih"

root'i" (masc) becomes singular"inā" and plural"ibhih"

root ends with "u" (masc.) becomes unā in singular, and"ubhih" in plural.

root ends with "ri" becomes singular"rā" and plural"ribhih".

root ends with "ā" (fem.) becomes singular"ayā" and plural"abhih"

Thus: हस्तेन हरति hastena harati = he takes with the hand.
or अग्निना दहति agnina dahati he burns with fire.

Translate:
गुरुसंस्थिति फृतानि हस्तेन १८।

-2817-

एतान् लोकान् changes to accusative एतां लोकान् (these worlds).

"n" becomes anusvāra, and a sibilant corresponding to the class of consonants is inserted, when final "n" comes before palatals'cha, chha' and the cerebrals 'ta" and "tha" and dentals 'ta and "tha". Then words are joined.

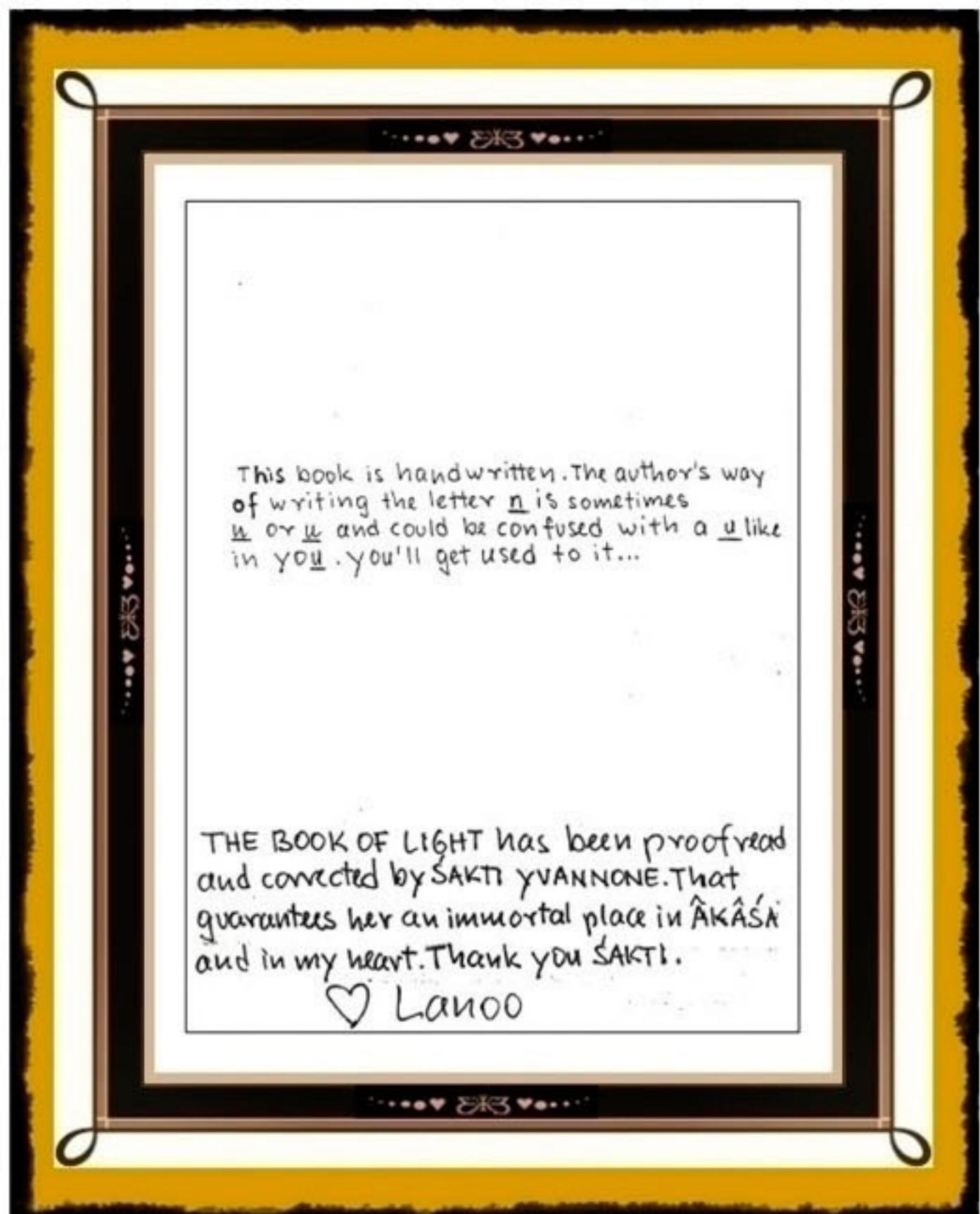
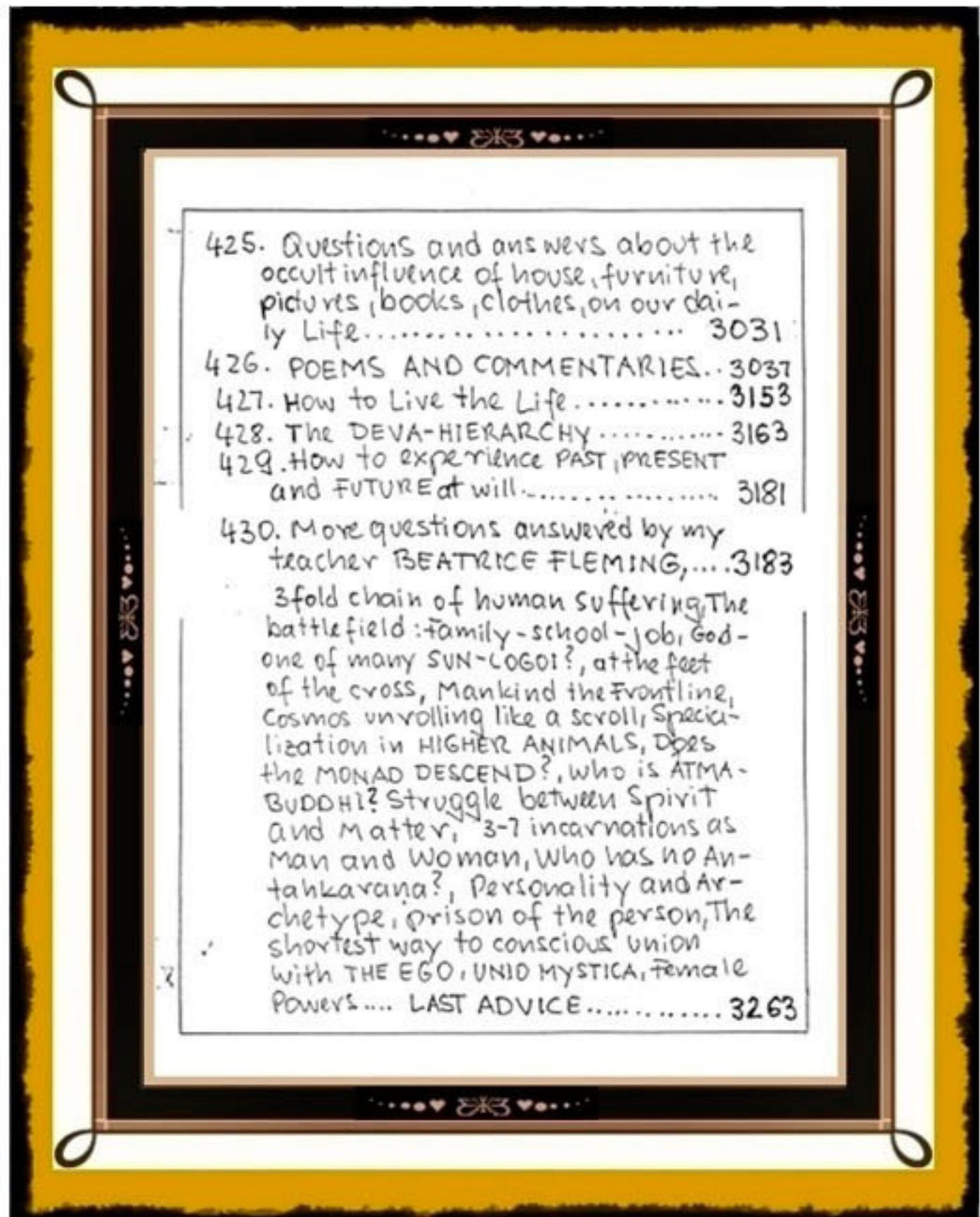
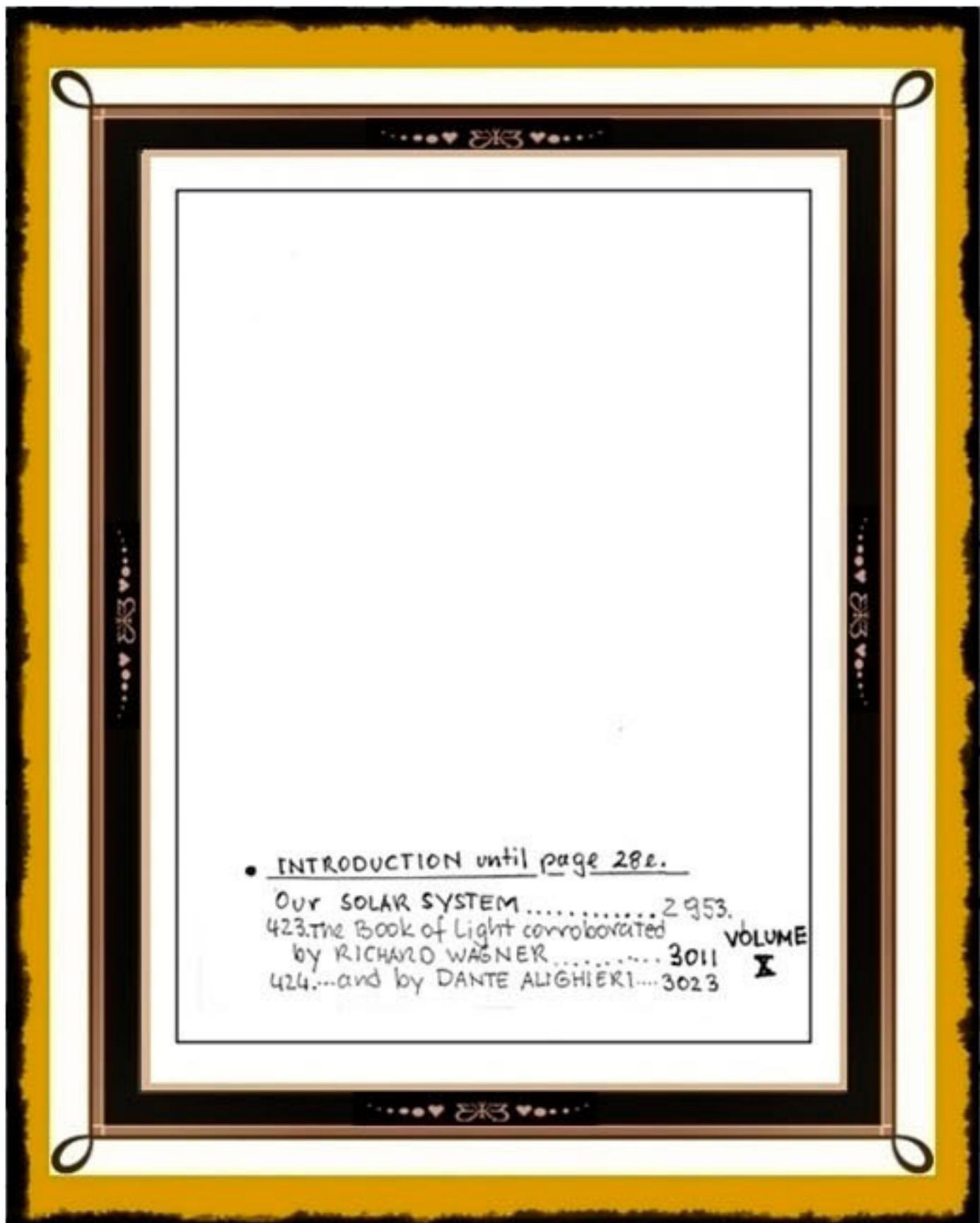
Example:

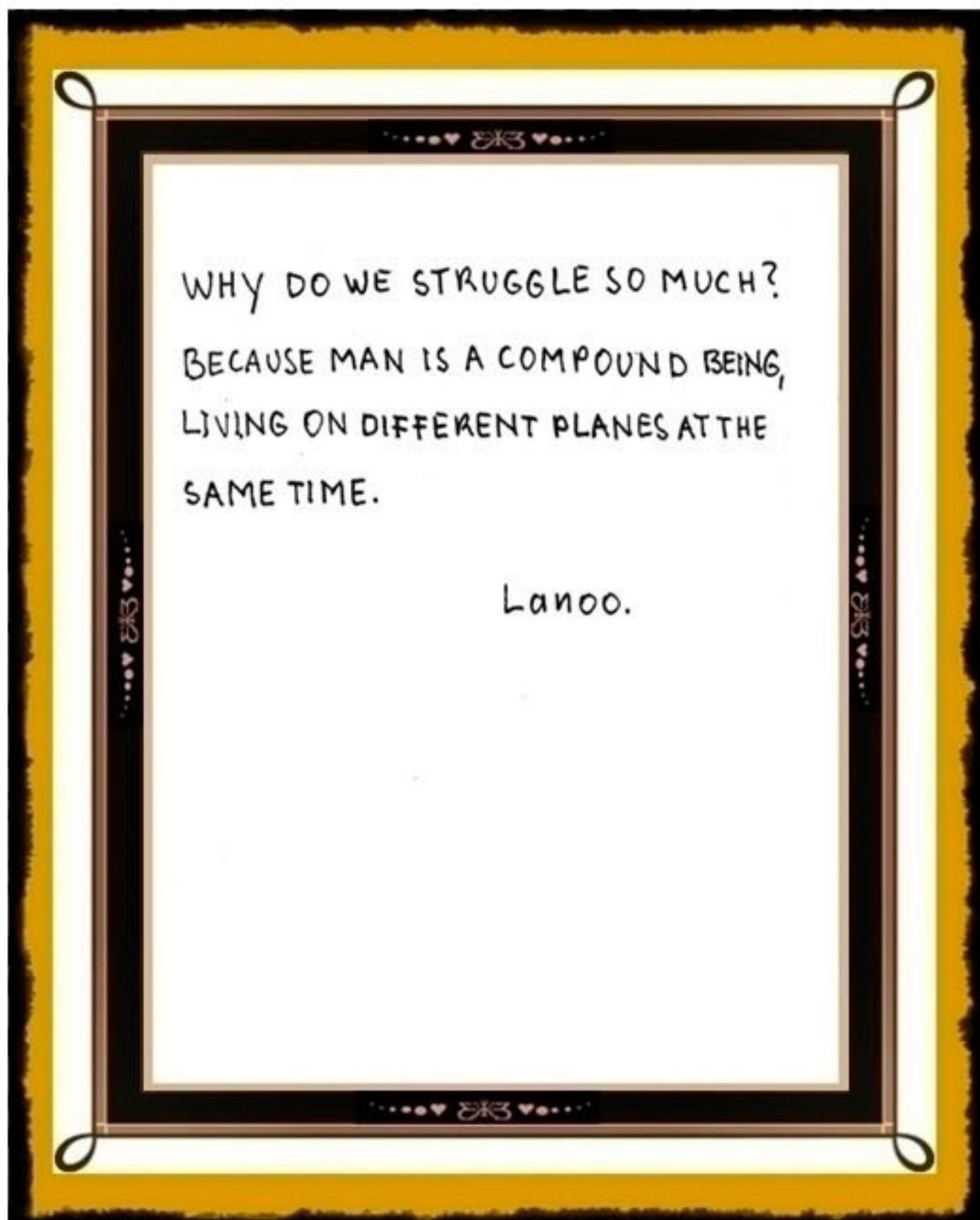
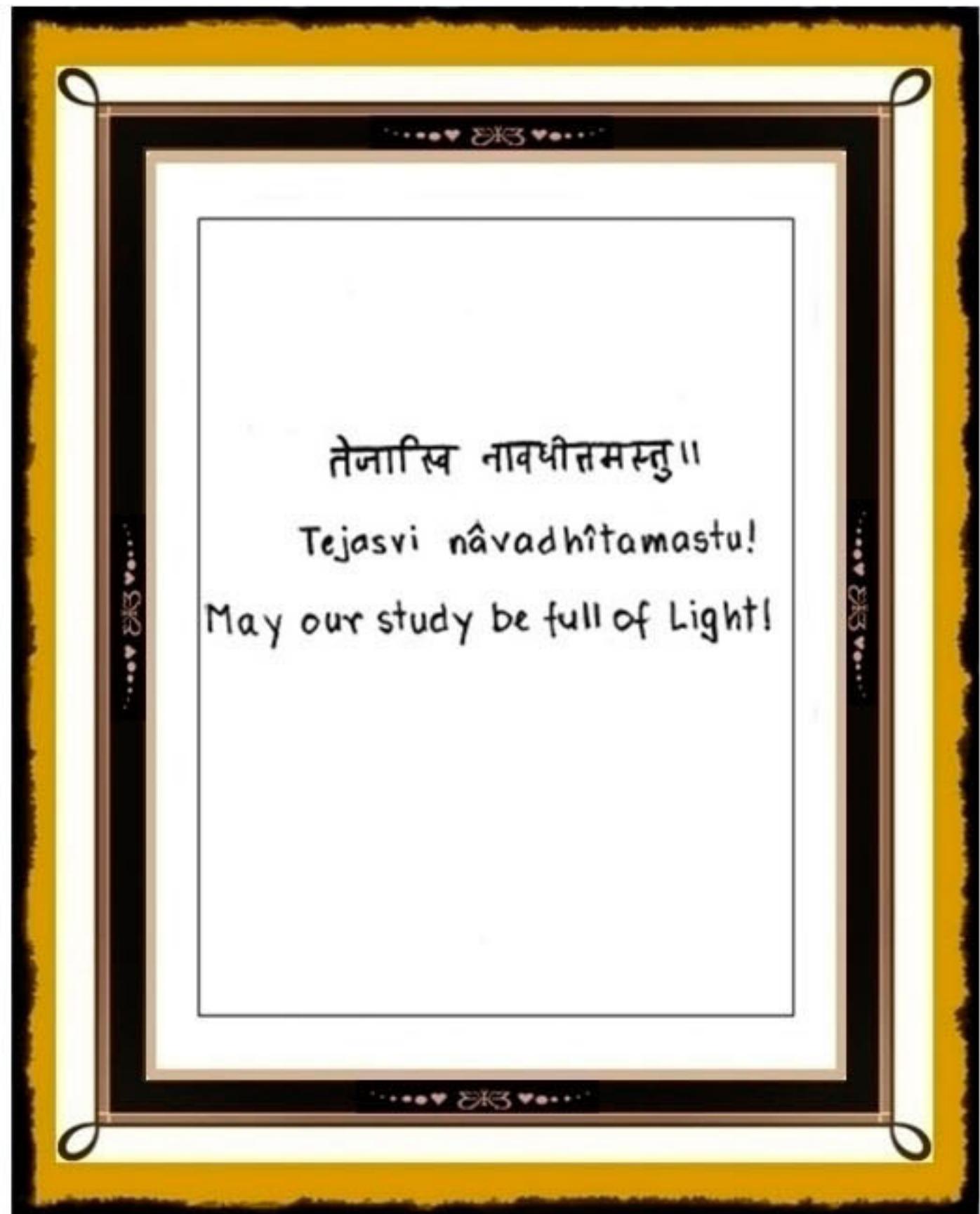
āsvān chorayati becomes
āsvāñśchorayati (He steals
the horses).

Ex.: शिष्यान् ताडयति changes
to शिष्यान्ताडयति (He strikes
the pupils).

The "n" is doubled, when final "n" is preceded by short vowel and followed by any vowel, words are joined.

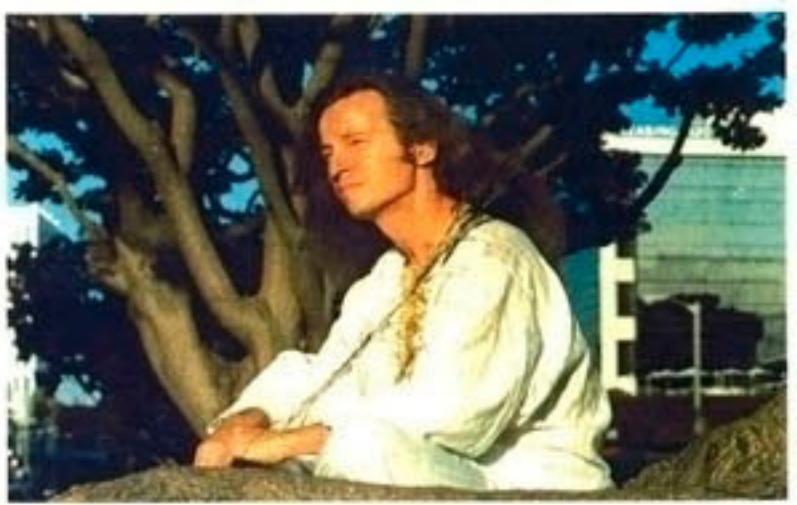
Thus "smaran ichchām" be-
comes "smavaññ ichchām"
write it in sanskrit and compare next page.





-2-

to suffer in order to UNDERSTAND.
There is KNOWLEDGE available, KNOW-
LEDGE about who you REALLY are,
where you come from and where you
go. THE BOOK OF LIGHT shall reveal that
KNOWLEDGE to you, THE BOOK OF LIGHT
shall end your suffering. KNOWLEDGE,
THE TRUTH, SHALL SET YOU FREE. AUM.



LANOO

-3-

THE TRUTH CAN'T BE FOUND
IN ANY BOOK. THE TRUTH IS
ONLY IN YOURSELF. IF THIS
BOOK DOES NOT LEAD YOU TO
YOURSELF, IT IS NOT WORTH
THE PAPER IT IS WRITTEN
ON. AUM.

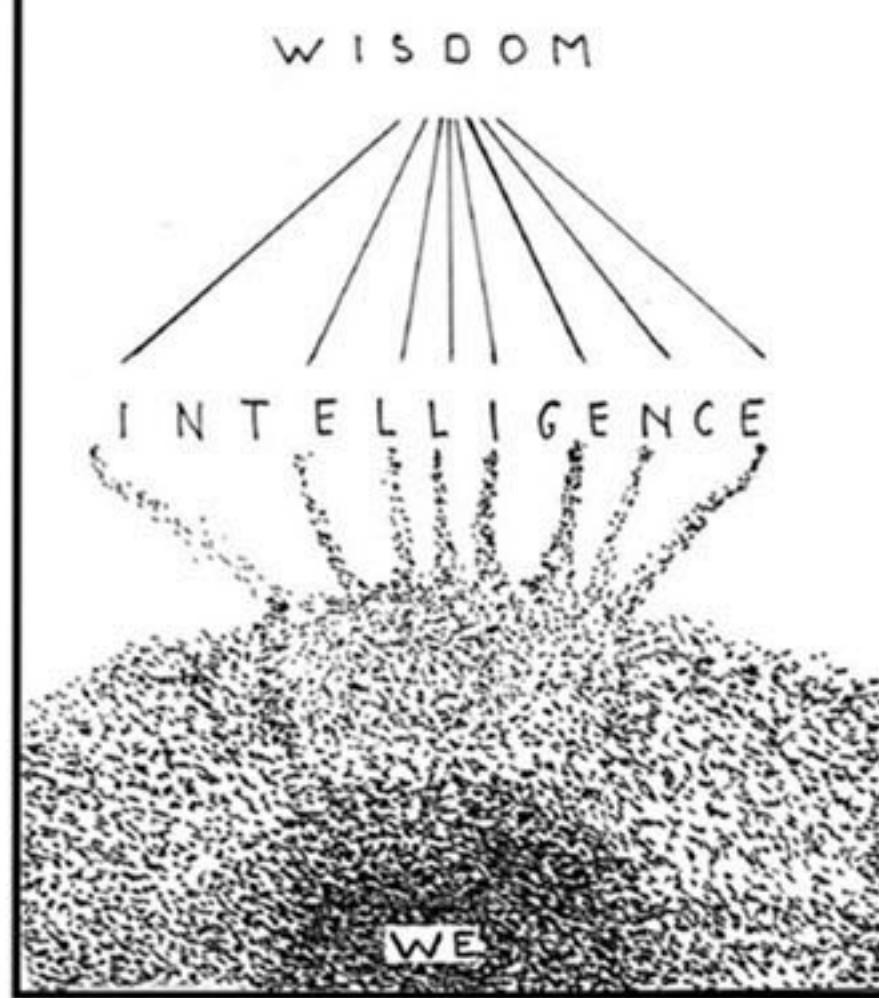
Lanoo.

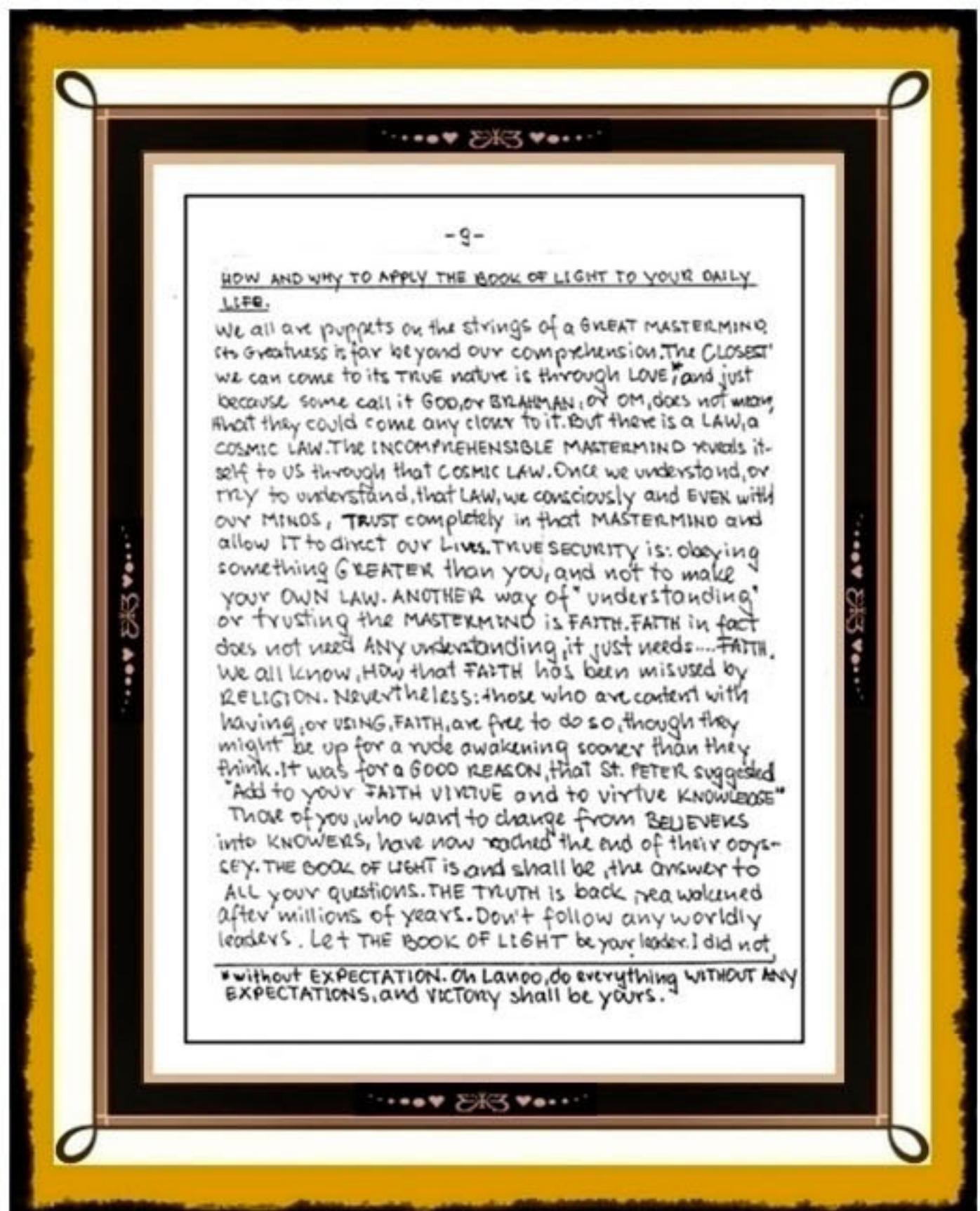
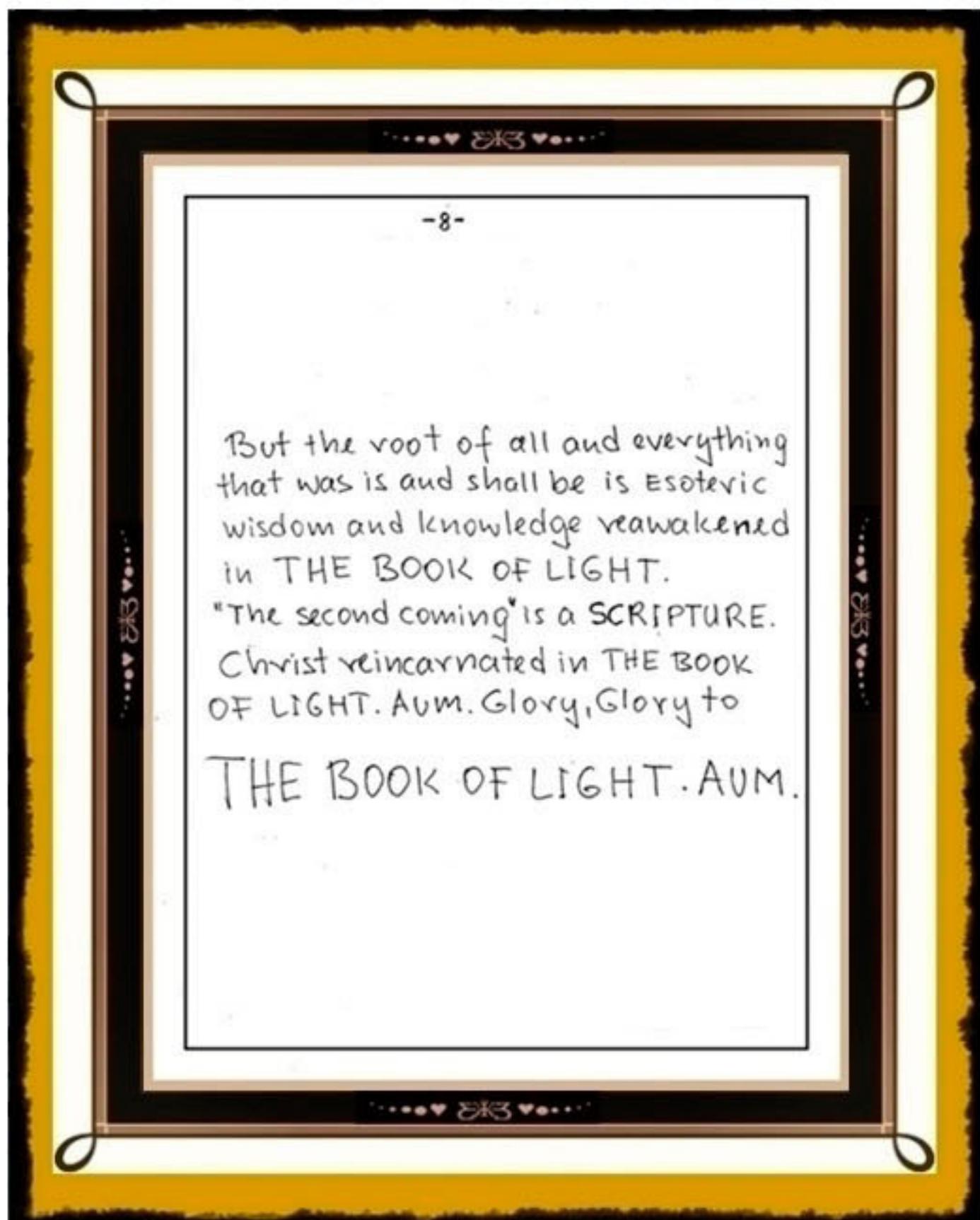
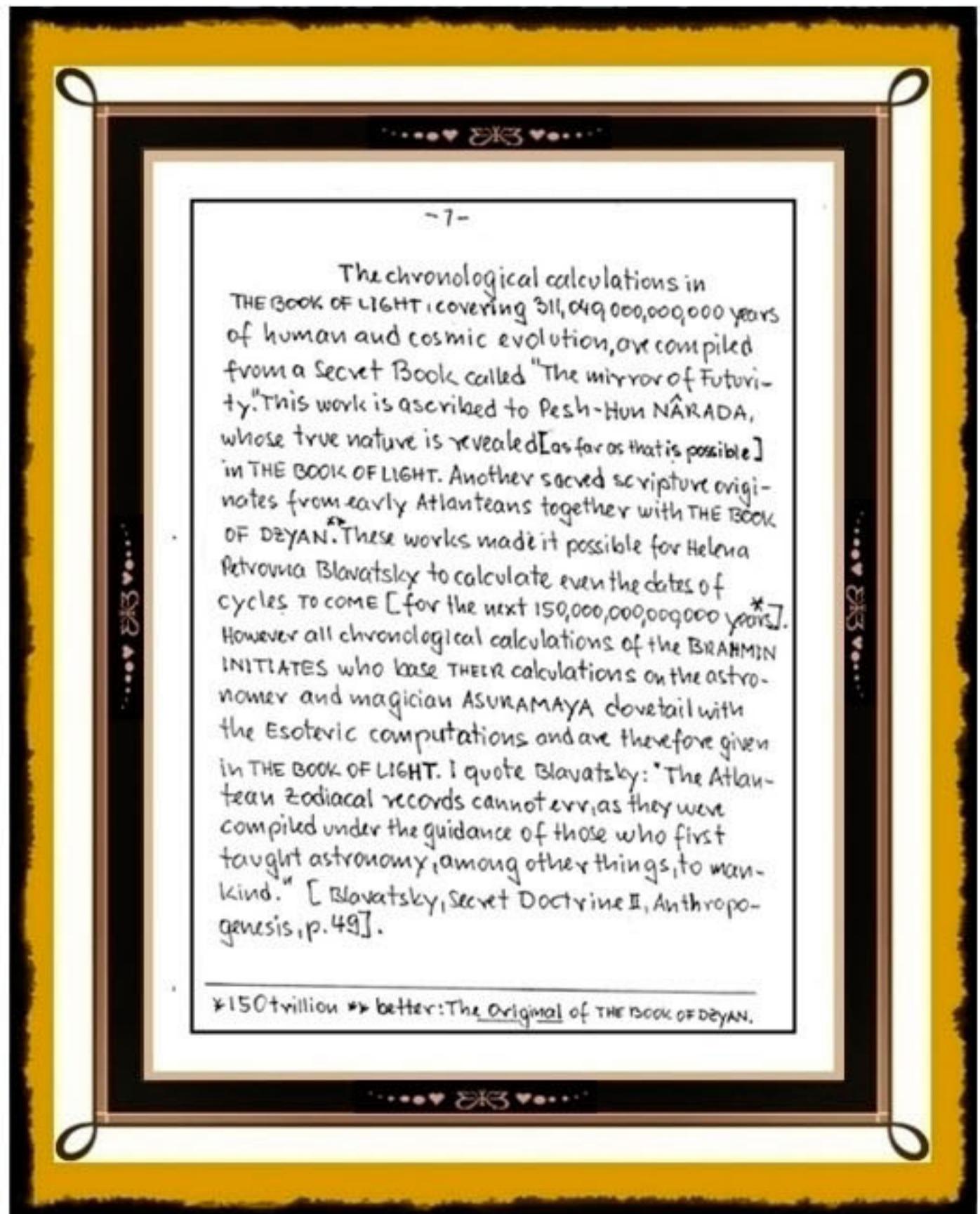
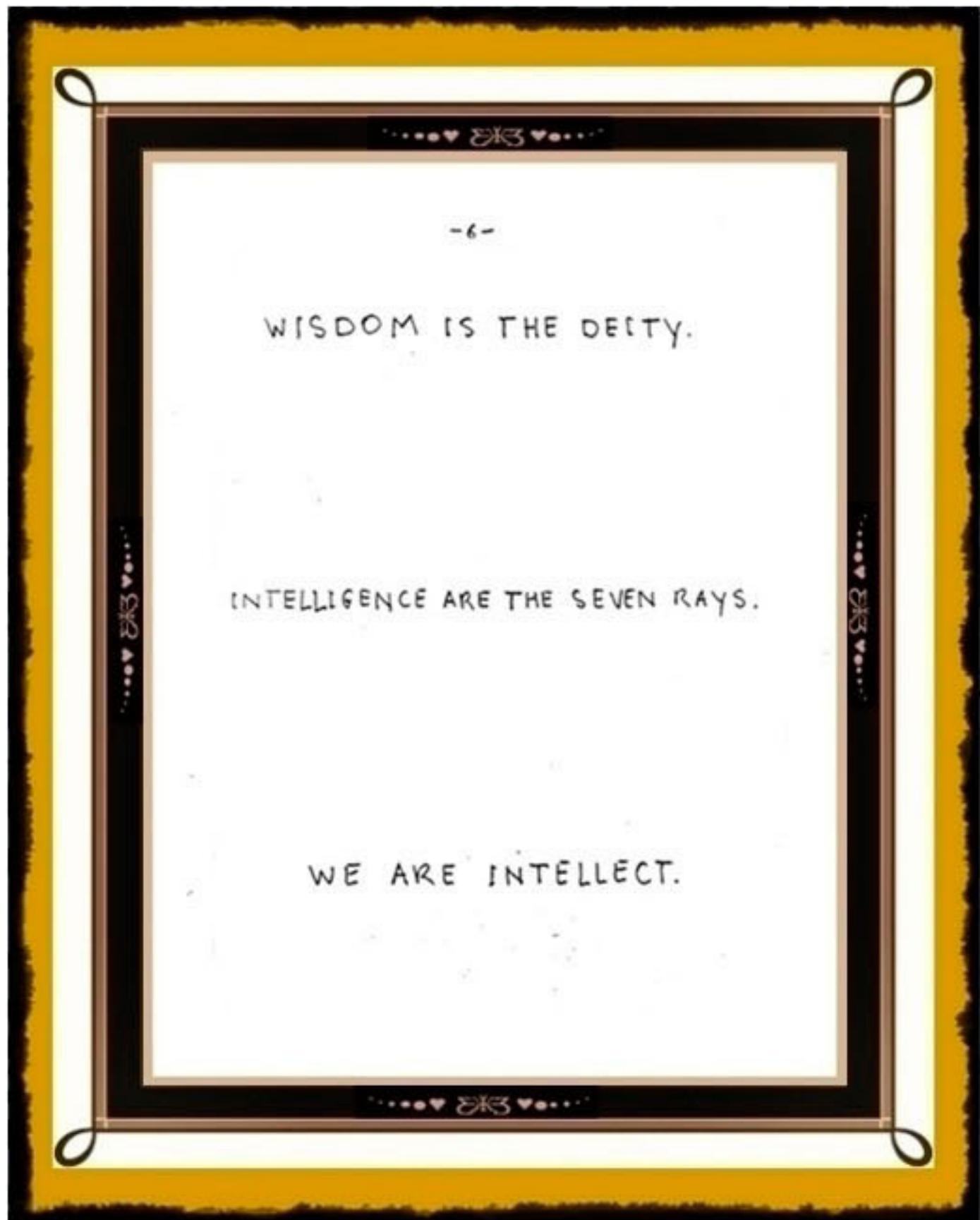
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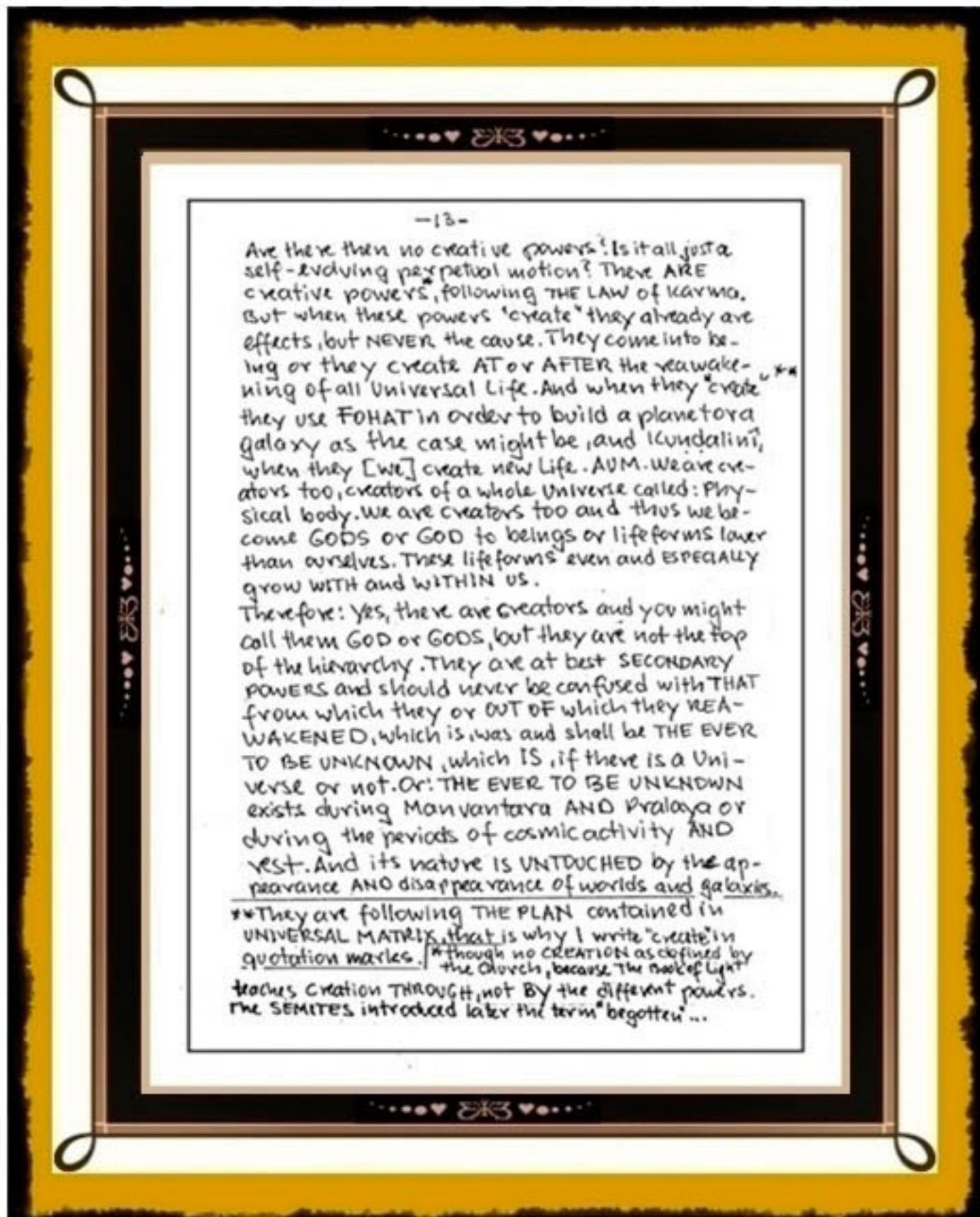
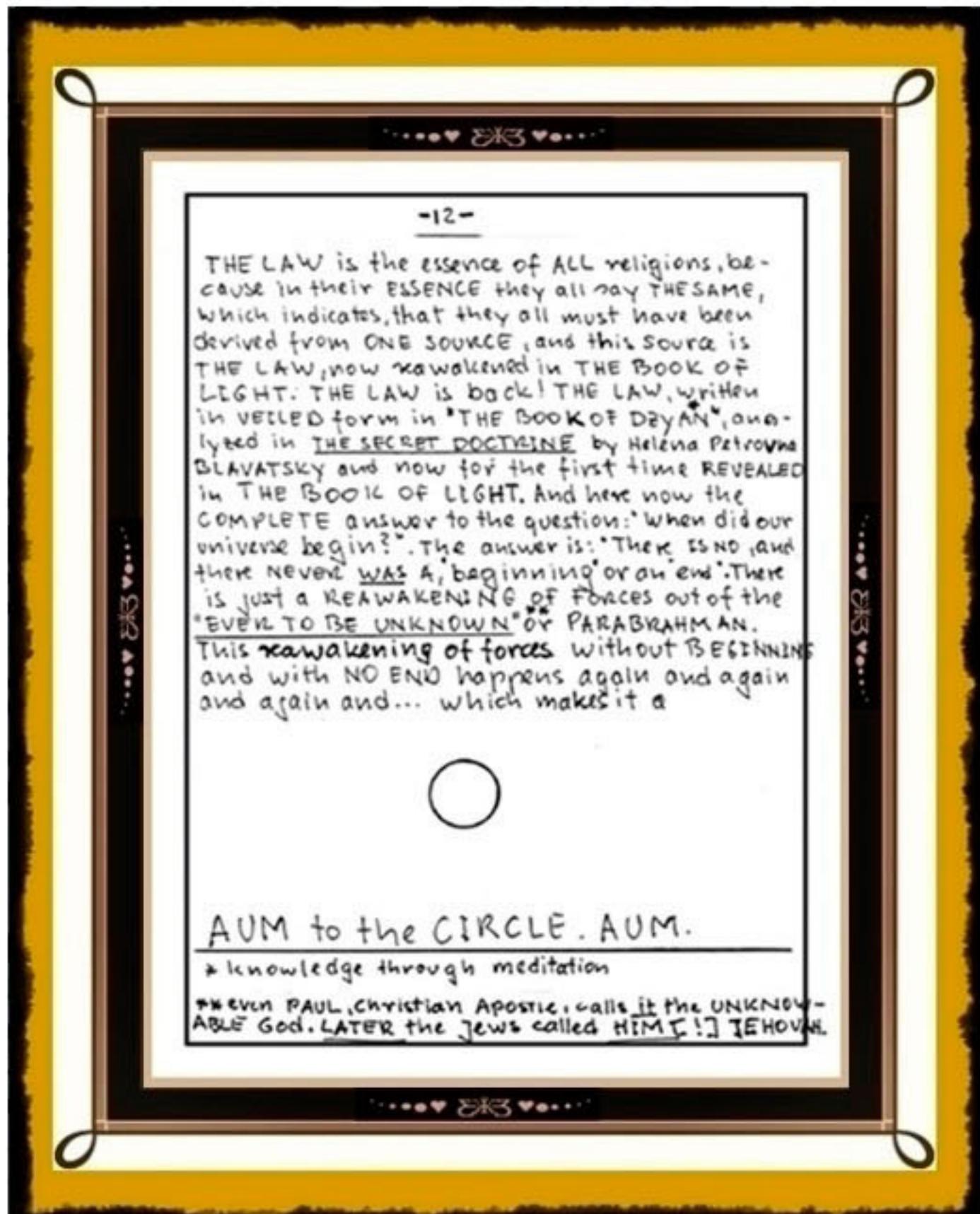
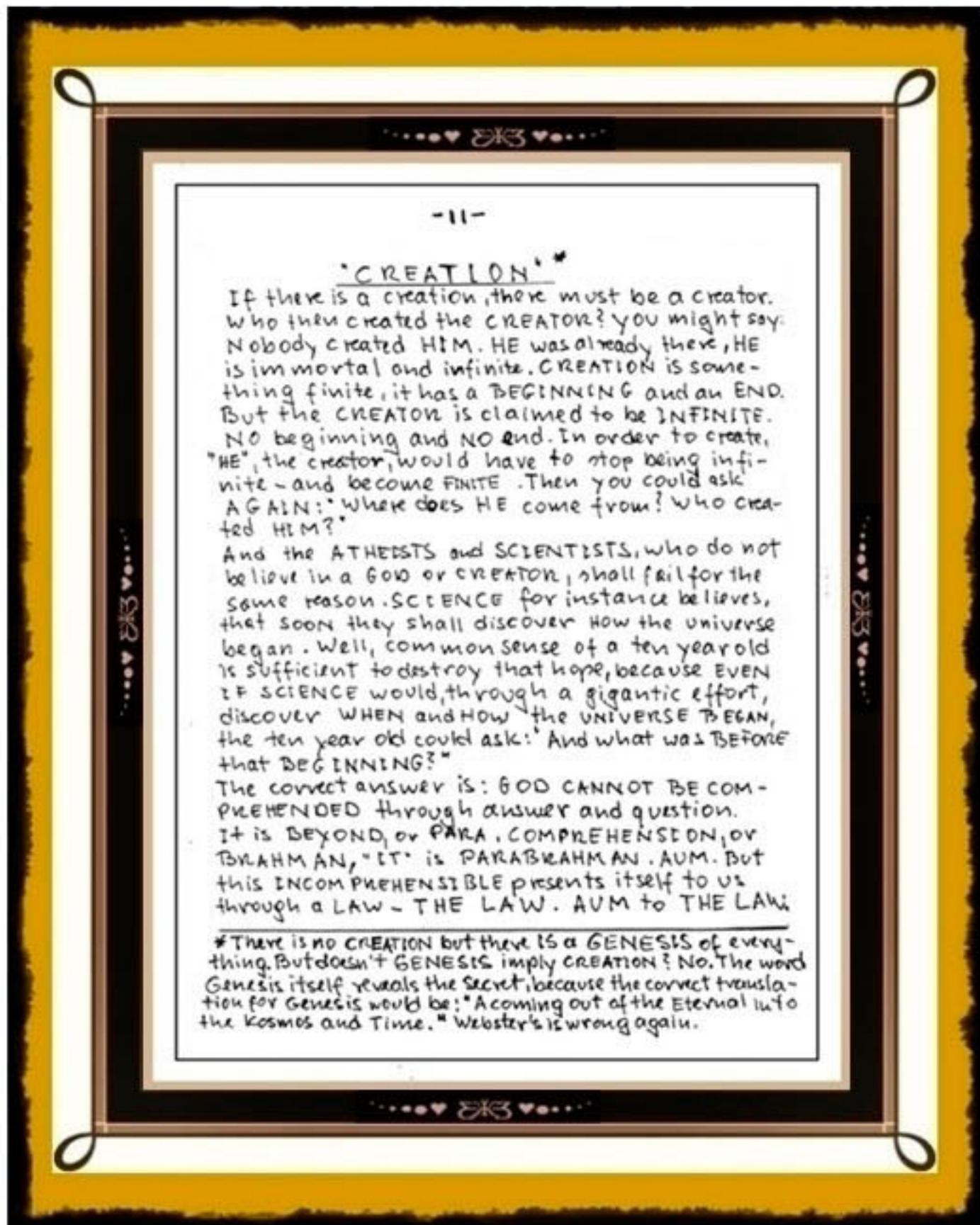
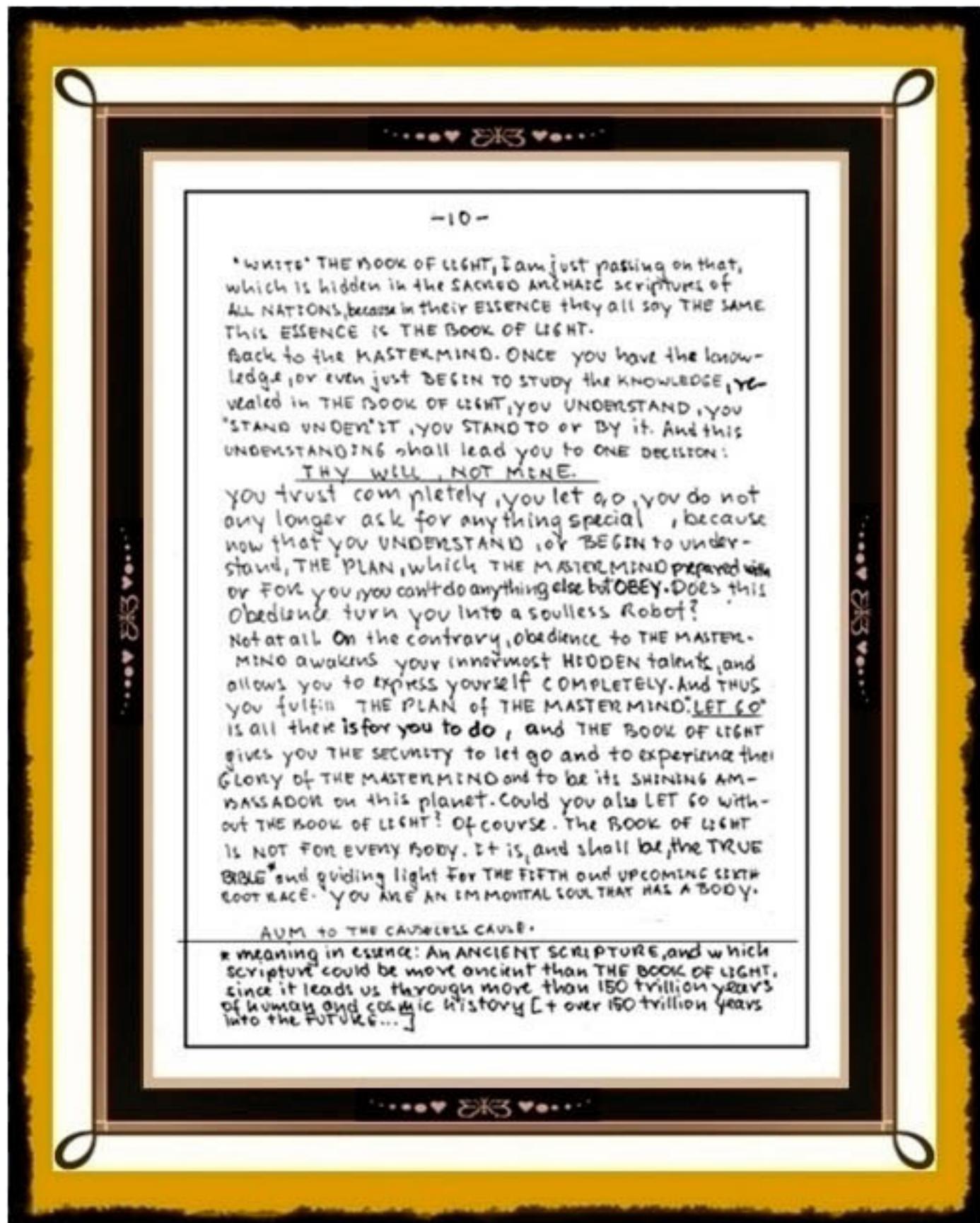
WHAT, IF AN IRRESISTABLE FORCE
MEETS AN IMMOVABLE OBSTACLE?

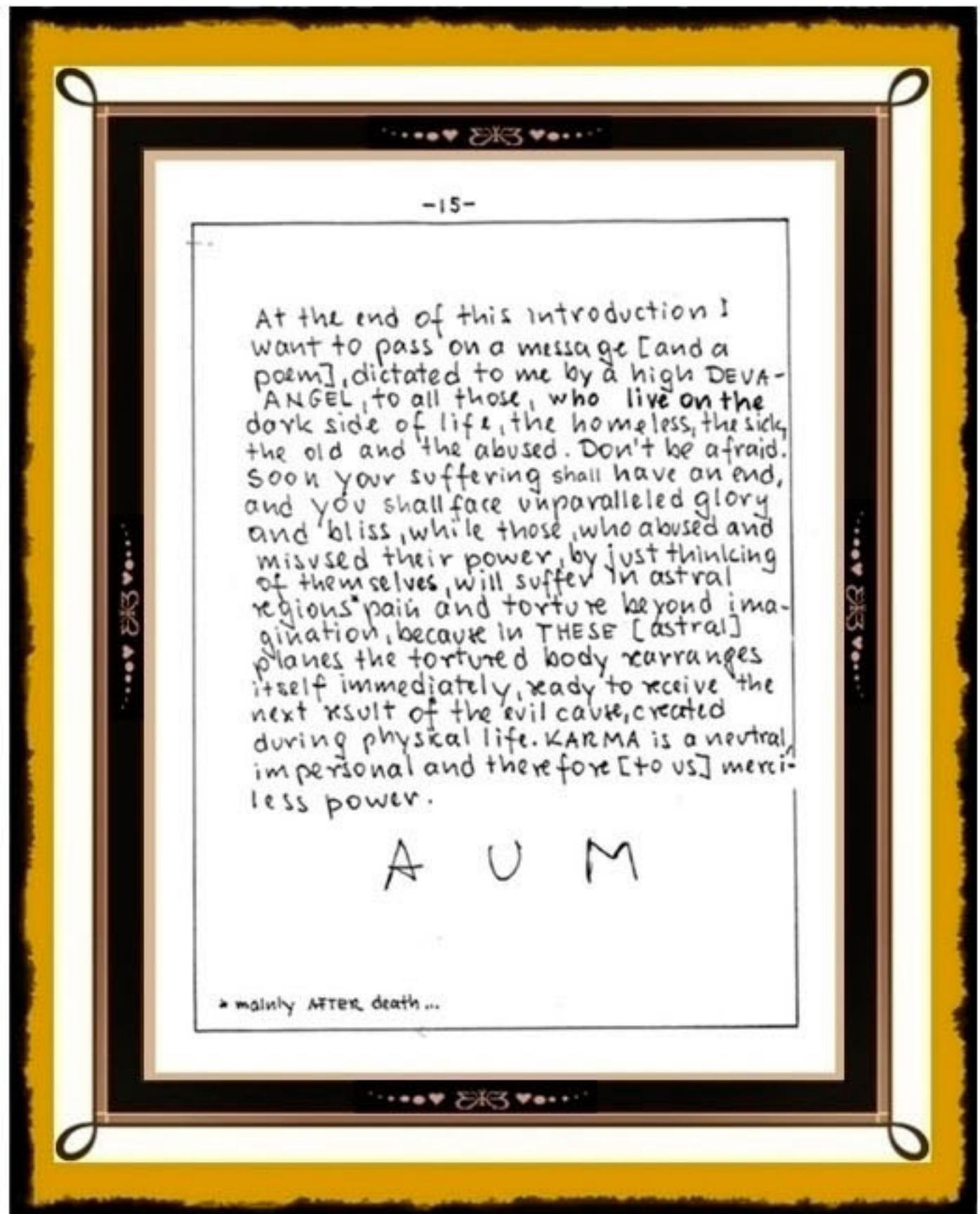
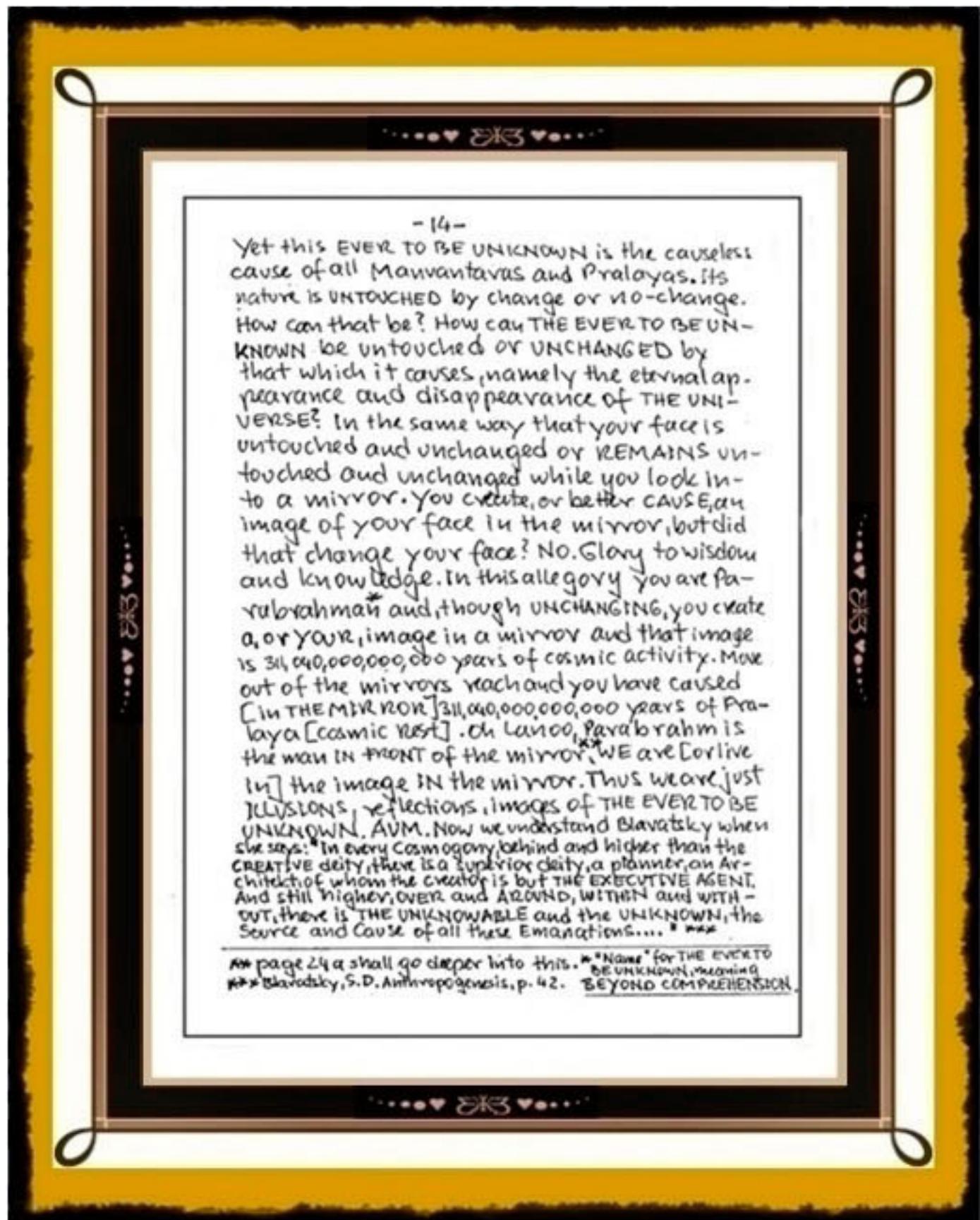
Lanoo.

-5-









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SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST.

The survival of the fittest is part of THE COSMIC LAW, it is true. But it has been caused by THE WAR IN HEAVEN. THE STRONG shall eat the WEAK*, until the creatures are AWARE of their TRUE NATURE, which is SPIRITUAL. THEN there shall be peace, and the lion shall [again] lay by the lamb.

Peace to all emanations.

*like the SUN wants to devour its planets, but can't...

-19-

In deep devotion to

HELENA PETROVNA

BLAVATSKY.

-20-

A U M

Everything exists already in the abstract, oh Lanoo, even before there IS anything.

EVERYTHING exists in the ABSTRACT, waiting in nirvânic bliss to attain structure or to be



crucified.

-21-

KNOWLEDGE

what is the right knowledge?

what is the wrong knowledge?

who is the right Guru?

who is the wrong Guru?

* * *

Knowledge which awakens LOVE
is the RIGHT knowledge.

The Guru who awakens LOVE
is the right Guru.

A U M

Lanoo

-22-

AUM

-23-

THE LAW.

At the reawakening of universal life there is an interaction between the ever hidden and its veil, CHAOS. This interaction is called "the EXPANDER" or BRAHMAN*. CHAOS is the eternal mirror, and BRAHMAN is the reflection in that mirror. WHAT is reflecting? Where does that, which reflects, come from? From BEYOND BRAHMAN. Beyond in TIME and SPACE? NO. BRAHMAN is CONSCIOUSNESS, absolute EXPANDING CONSCIOUSNESS. And that, which reflects comes from BEYOND BRAHMAN; therefore it comes from BEYOND CONSCIOUSNESS; or [to our finite minds] beyond COMPREHENSION. Beyond is PARA, and beyond BRAHMAN is PARABRAHMAN. AUM to PARABRAHMAN PARABRAHMAN [or PARABRAHM] is the ONLY REALITY. AUM. CHAOS is a MIRROR. And PARABRAHMAN is BEYOND that mirror, reflecting in it, reflecting in CHAOS. Or we could also say that PARABRAHM is UNITY, reflecting in, or versus a MIRROR, called CHAOS, and the REFLECTION is called BRAHMAN. BRAHMAN is the IMAGE [in the mirror] VERSUS UNITY. BRAHMAN is VERSUS UNITY OR UNITY -VERSUS OR UNI-VERSE OR UNIVERSE.

BRAHMAN is PRAJĀPATI as soon as IT becomes BRAHMA, the "male" higher self of our solar system. **LORD, or MASTER OF PROGENY. ***or call it: ETERNAL SPACE, untouched and [or] uninfluenced by ANYTHING.

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UNITY is BEYOND the MIRROR, UNIVERSE is IN the mirror. We all live in a MIRROR. It is all an ILLUSION MAYA. THAT is why they say, that PARABRAHMAN can be, and IS, at one and the same time, MANY FOLD, but without losing its UNITY. How is this possible? ONLY through reflection. We all live in a MIRROR. AUM to MAYA, the GREAT DECEIVER. And AUM to PARABRAHMAN [the ONLY reality and the causeless cause]. AUM. We cannot comprehend PARABRAHM, but we CAN comprehend THE LAW, and that is the CLOSEST you can come to PARABRAHM. AUM. But Parabrahm ITSELF is beyond any written, or unwritten, word and explanation. Oh Lance, understand, that NON-BEING is BEING. Wake up from your dream and let go!

LET GO!

How long does PARABRAHM reflect in that mirror, called CHAOS? For PARABRAHM it is just a "BLINK OF AN EYE", to us it is 311,040,000,000 years.

*and being is non-being.

Blavatsky says: "The LOGOS [Brahman or "God"] is the mirror reflecting DIVINE MIND, and the Universe is the mirror of the Logos, though the latter is the ESSE [or Essence-Being] of that Universe."

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CHAOS *

Destroy matter, and there is still the astral counterpart. Destroy the astral, and there is AKASA**. Destroy the AKASIC and you have ROOTMATTER or MŪLA PRAKRITI. What was material first, is disintegrated now into ABSTRACTION, or into ABSTRACT FORCECENTERS with no extension, or [later to be] etherial worldgerms or CHAOS.

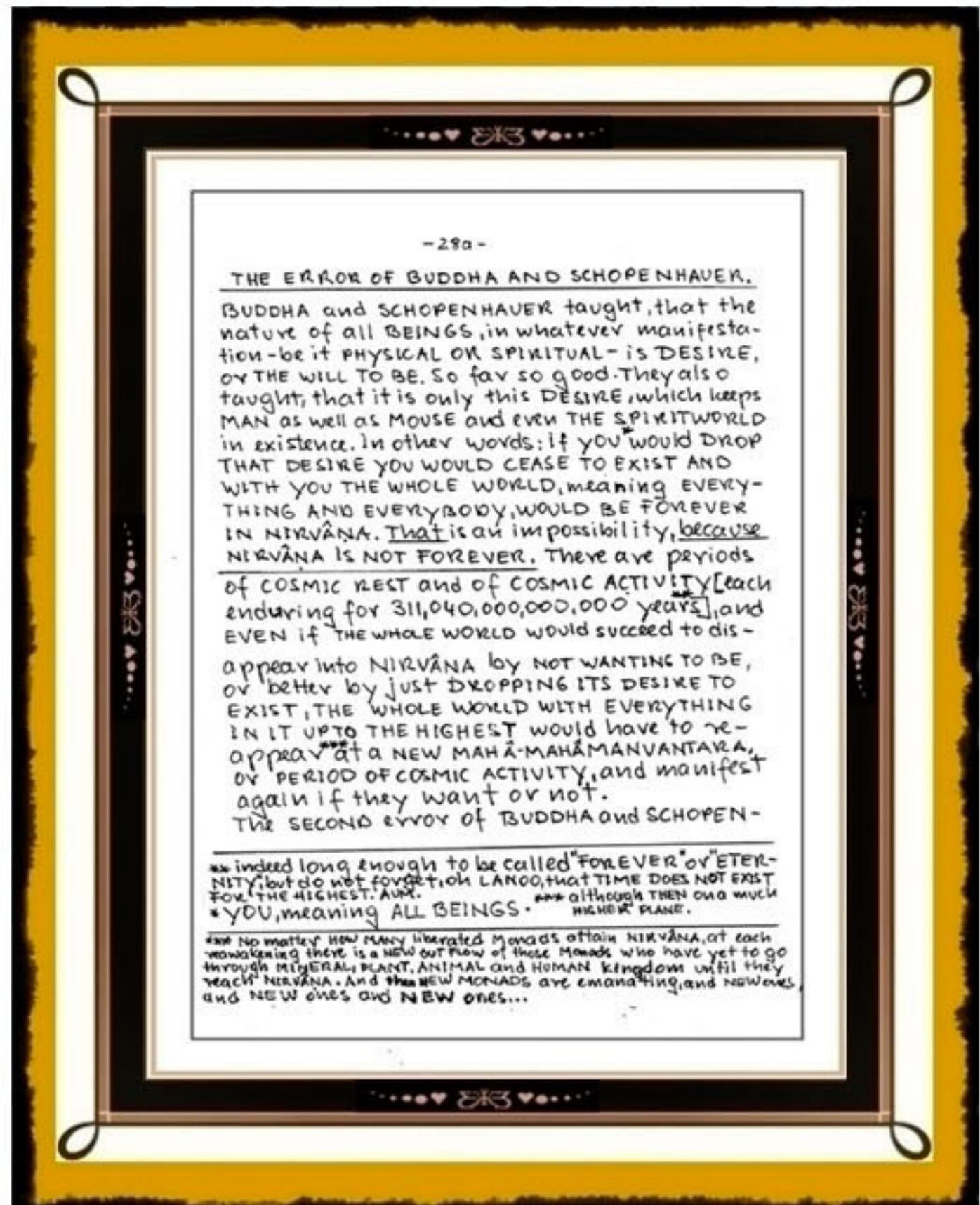
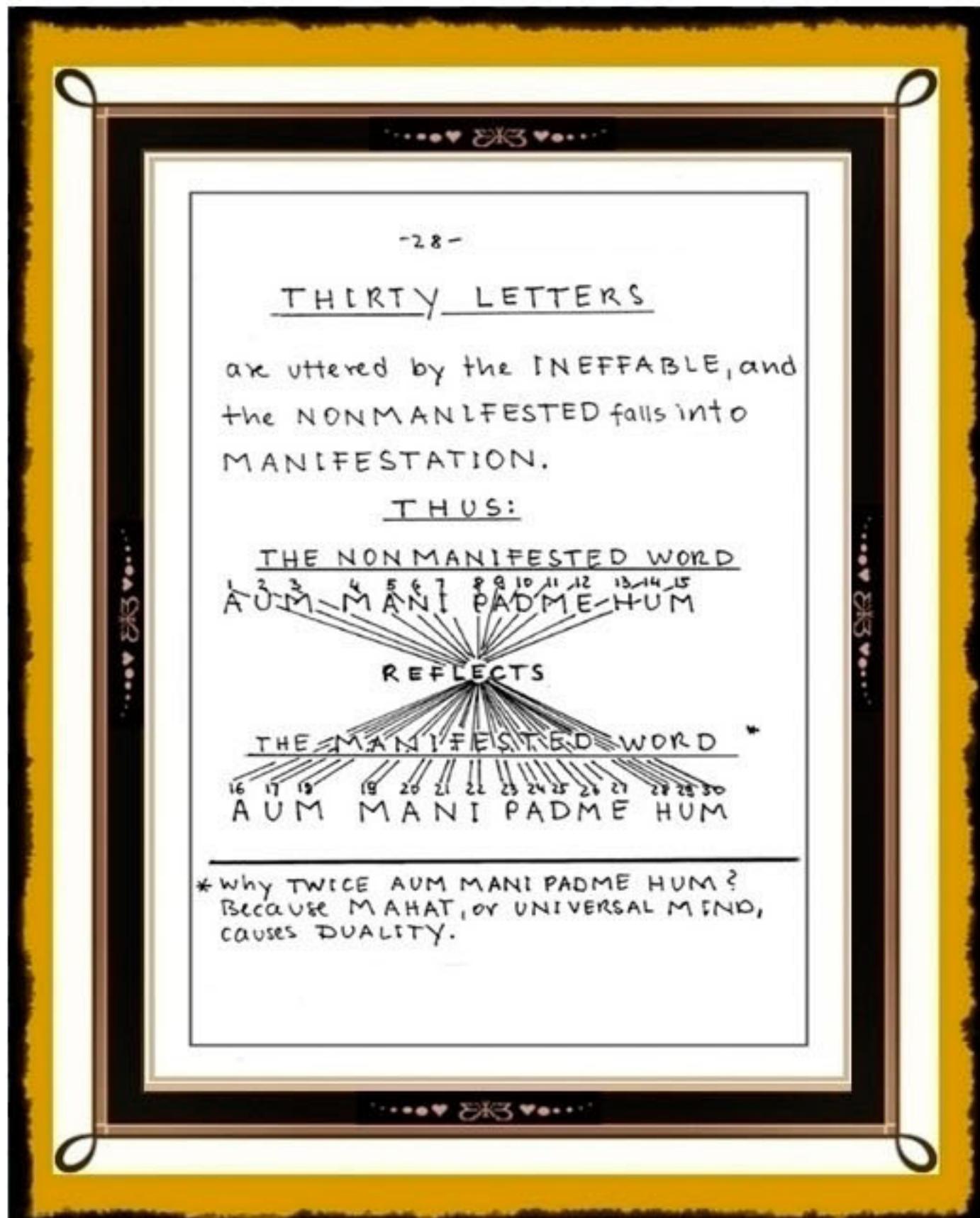
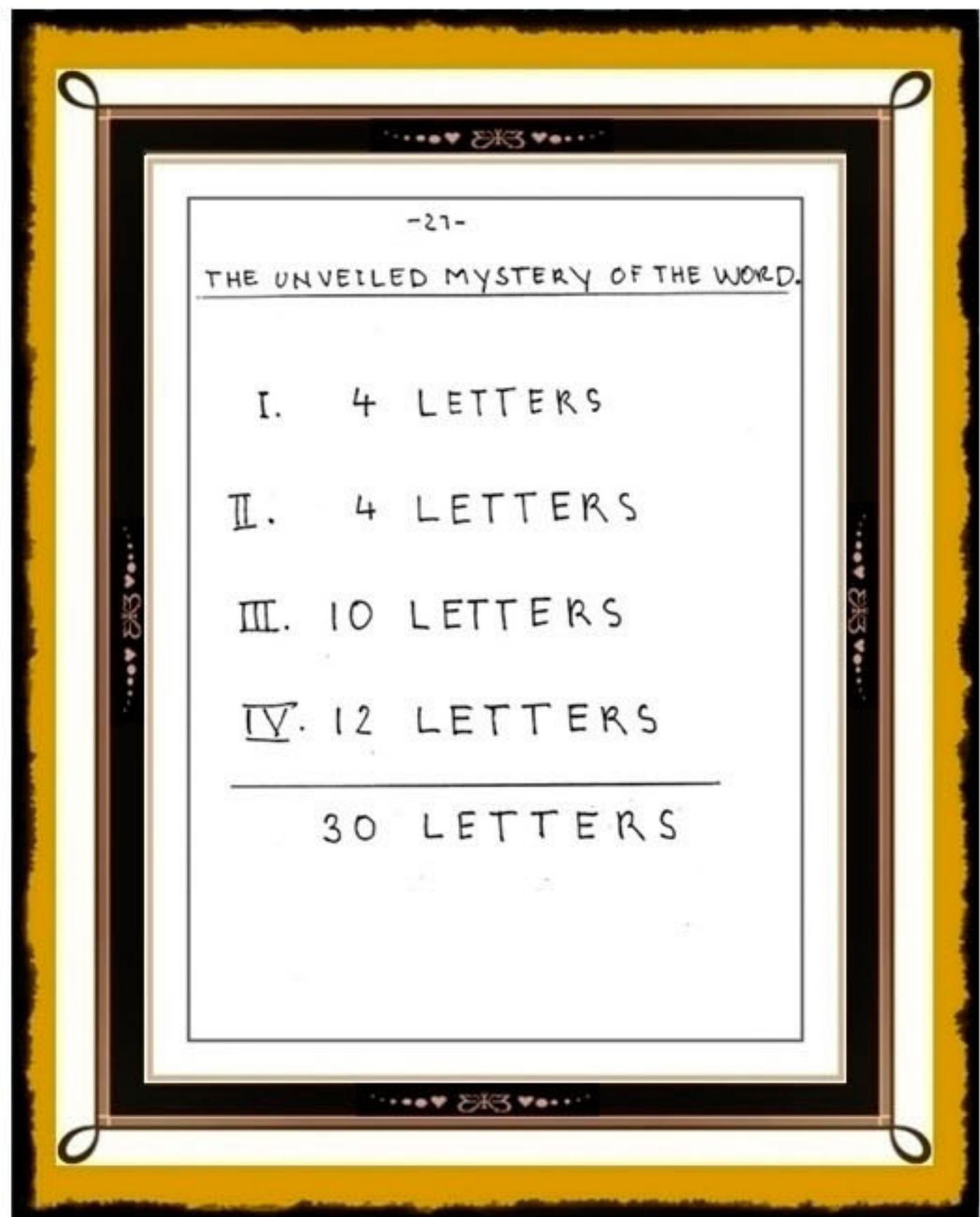
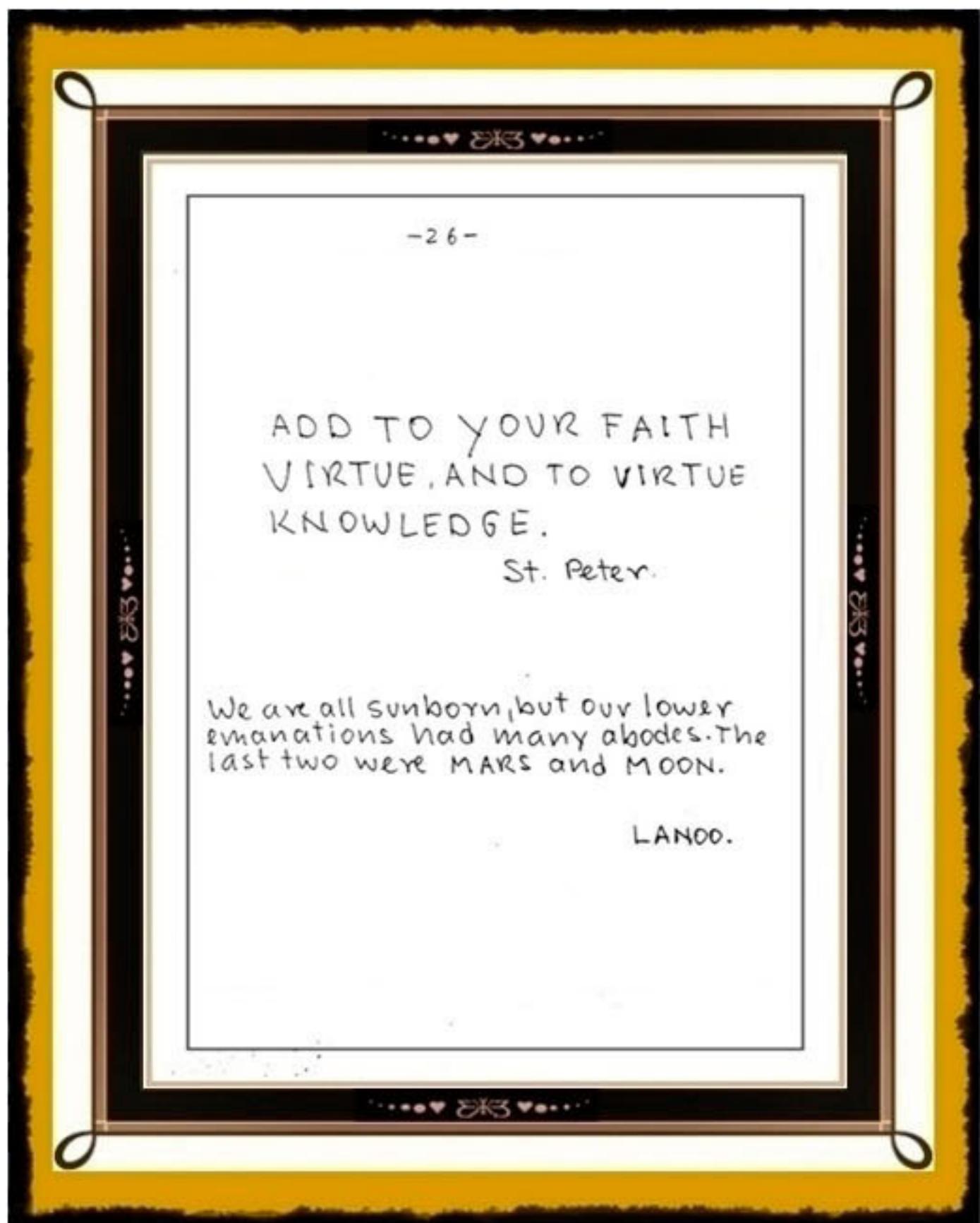
CHAOS is the eternal cosmic womb or mirror, filled with WORLD GERMS, waiting for the DIVINE informing principle to come. AUM.

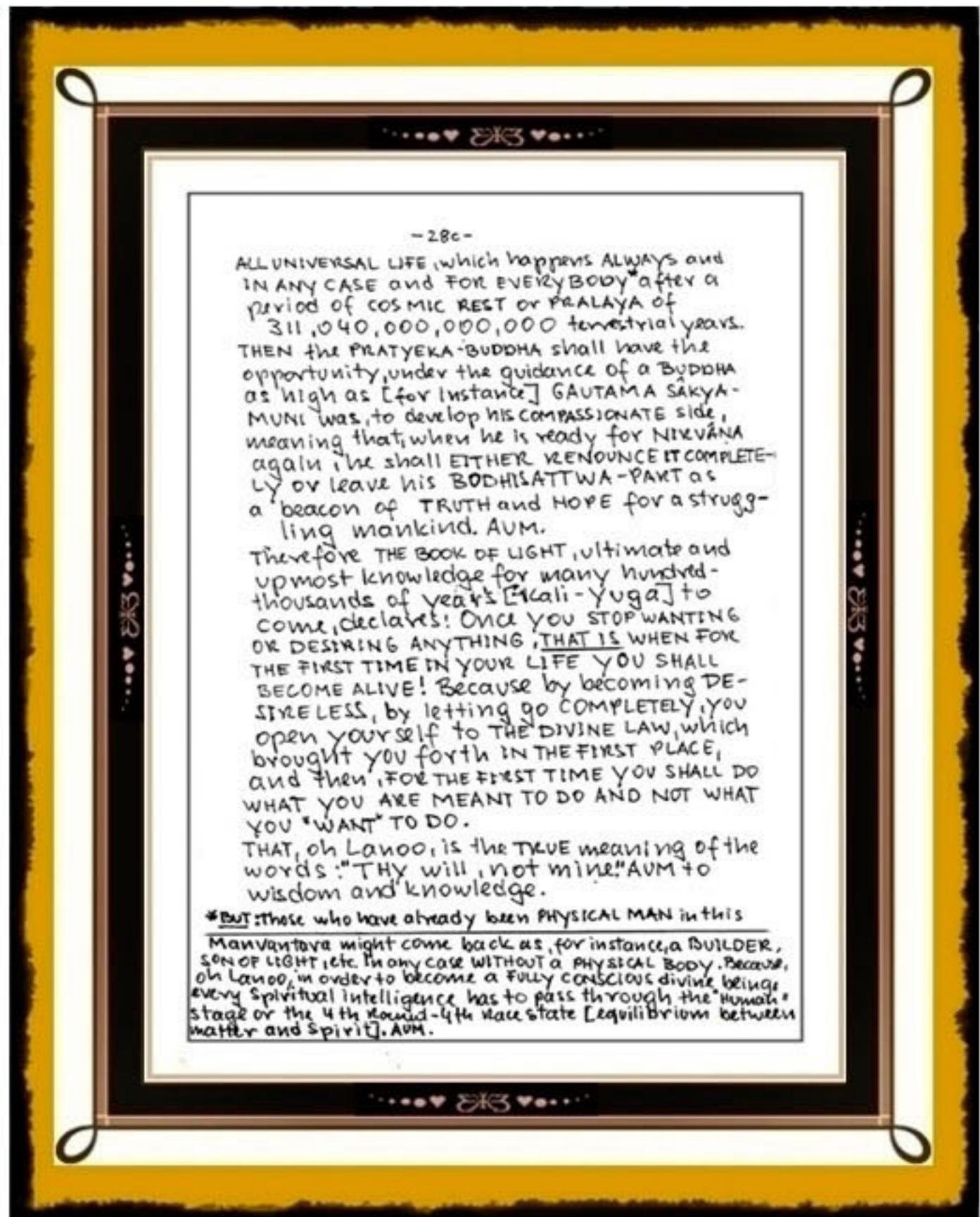
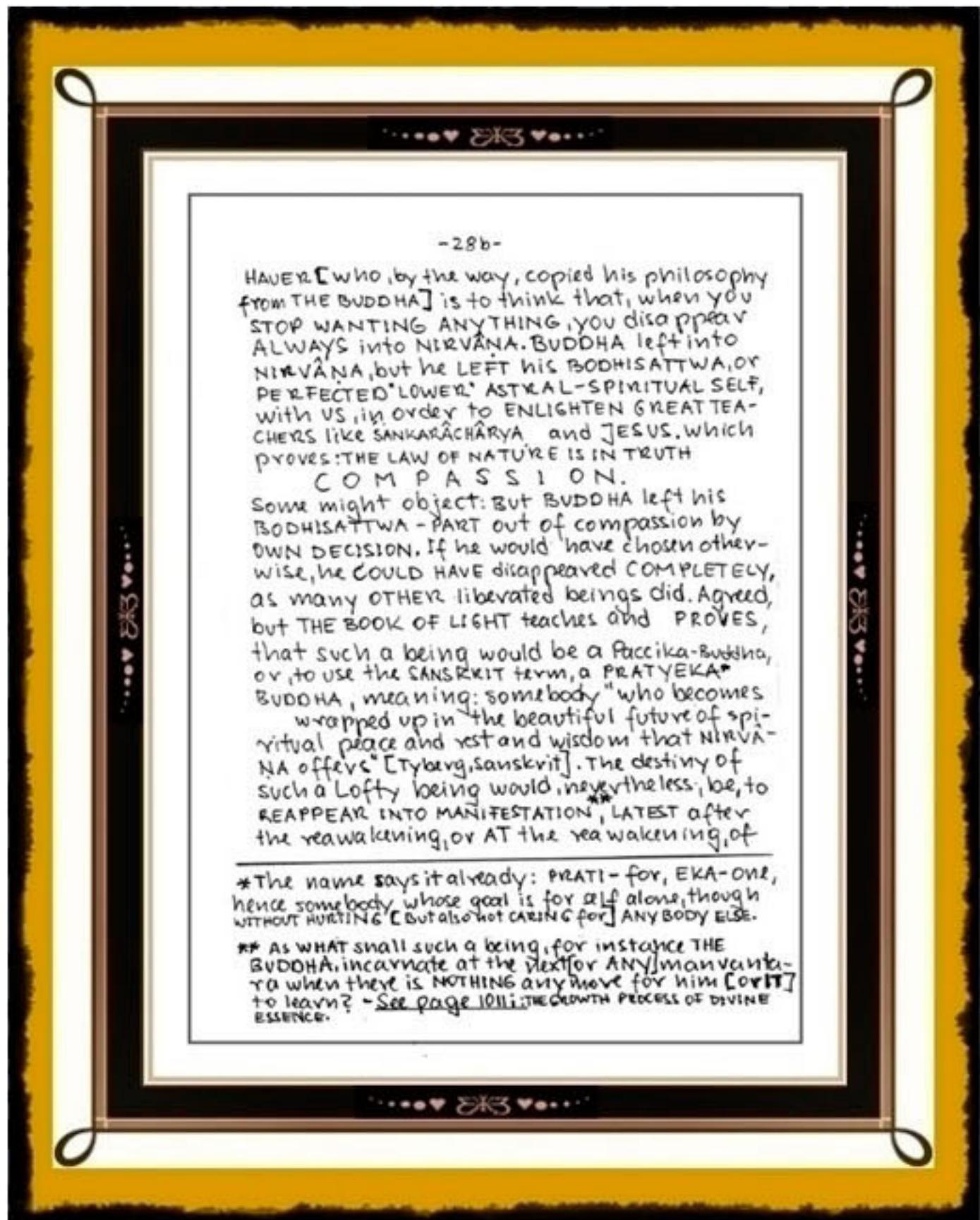
CHAOS is LIFE. Better: When SPIRIT touches CHAOS, or ROOTMATTER, it results in LIFE. DIVINITY is not Life. Divinity structures and ready DESTRUCTURES life again and again. Or: CHAOS, the "eternal virgin", is willing to be ANYTHING, that divinity wants it to be. AUM to SIVA, the beneficent destroyer.

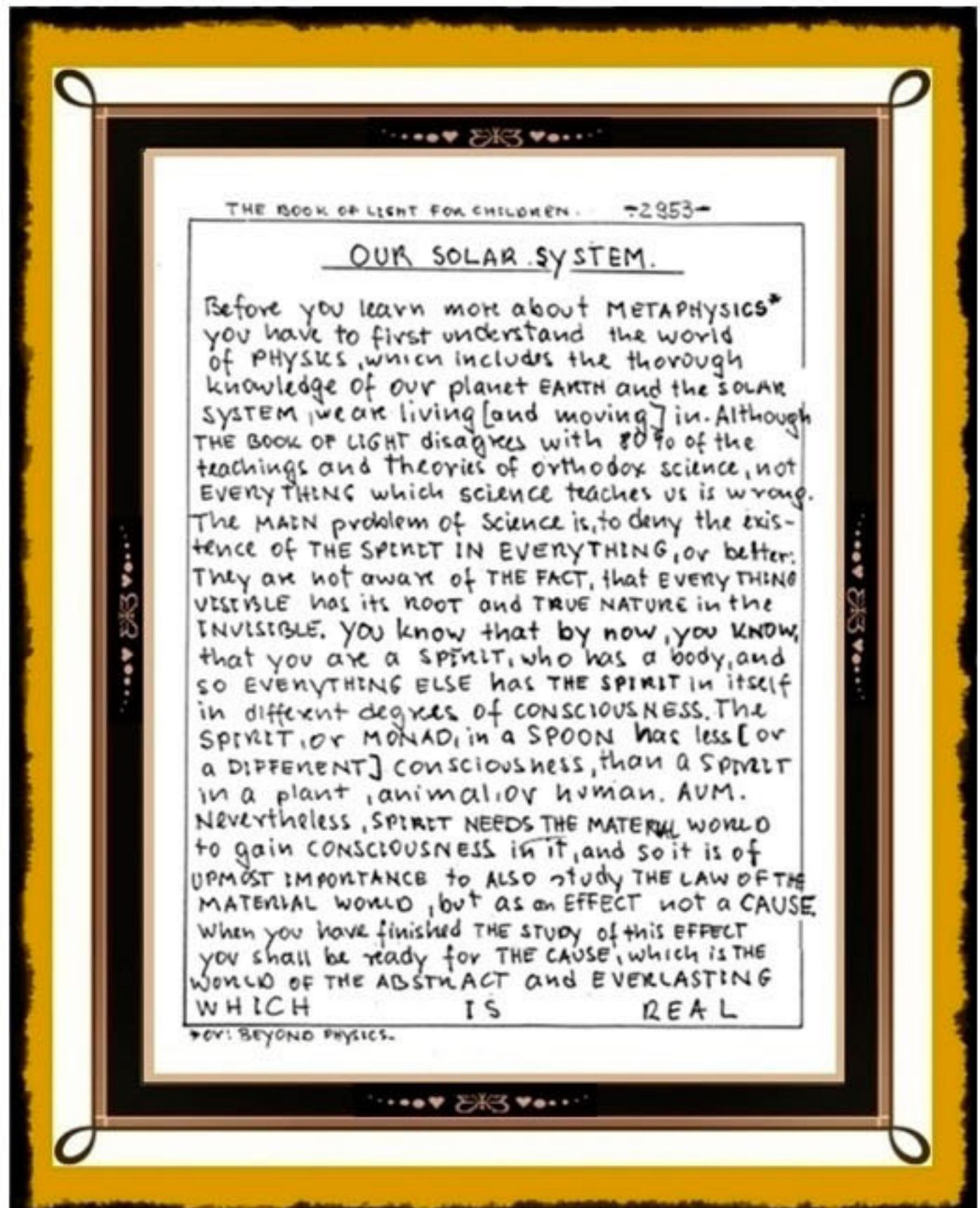
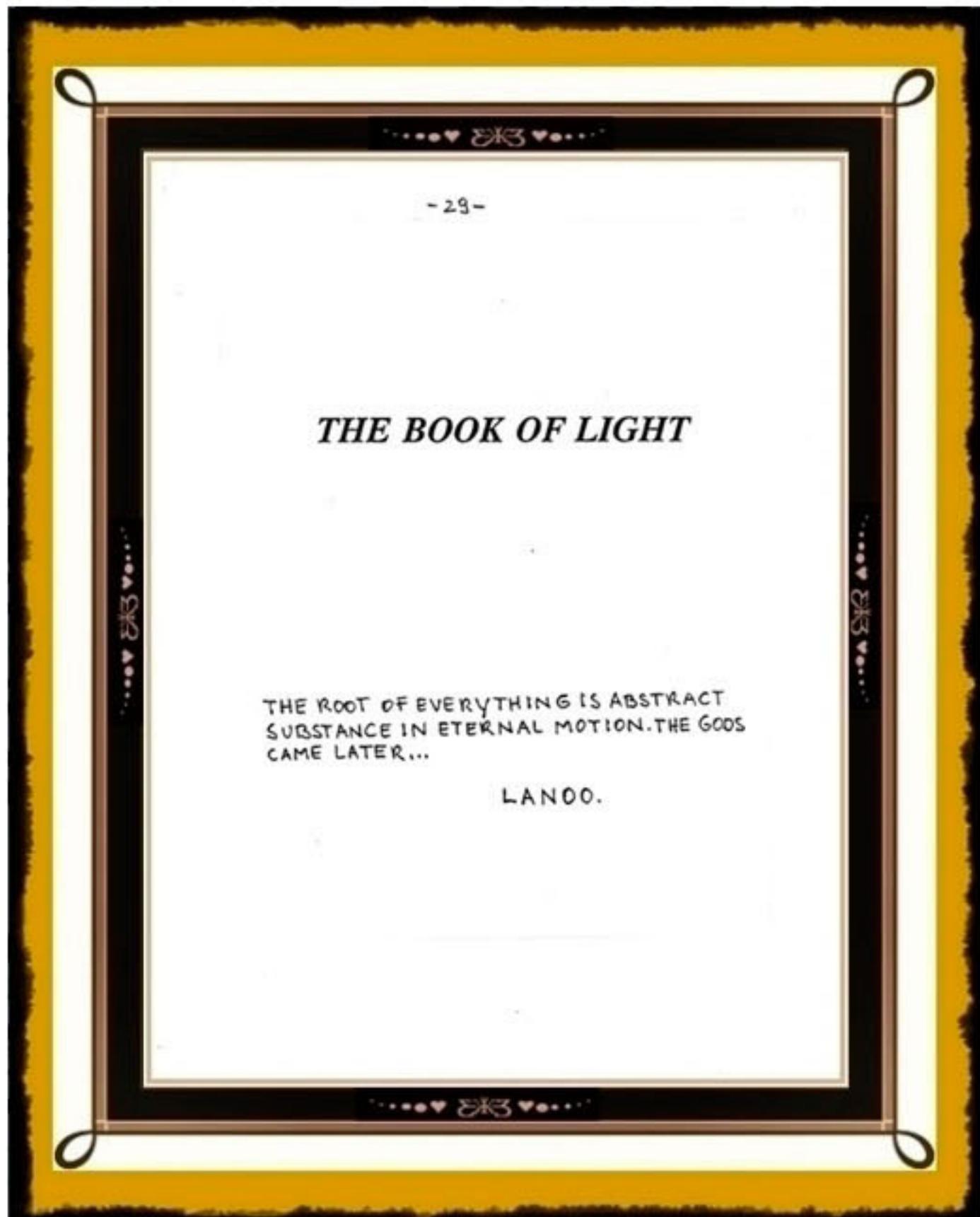
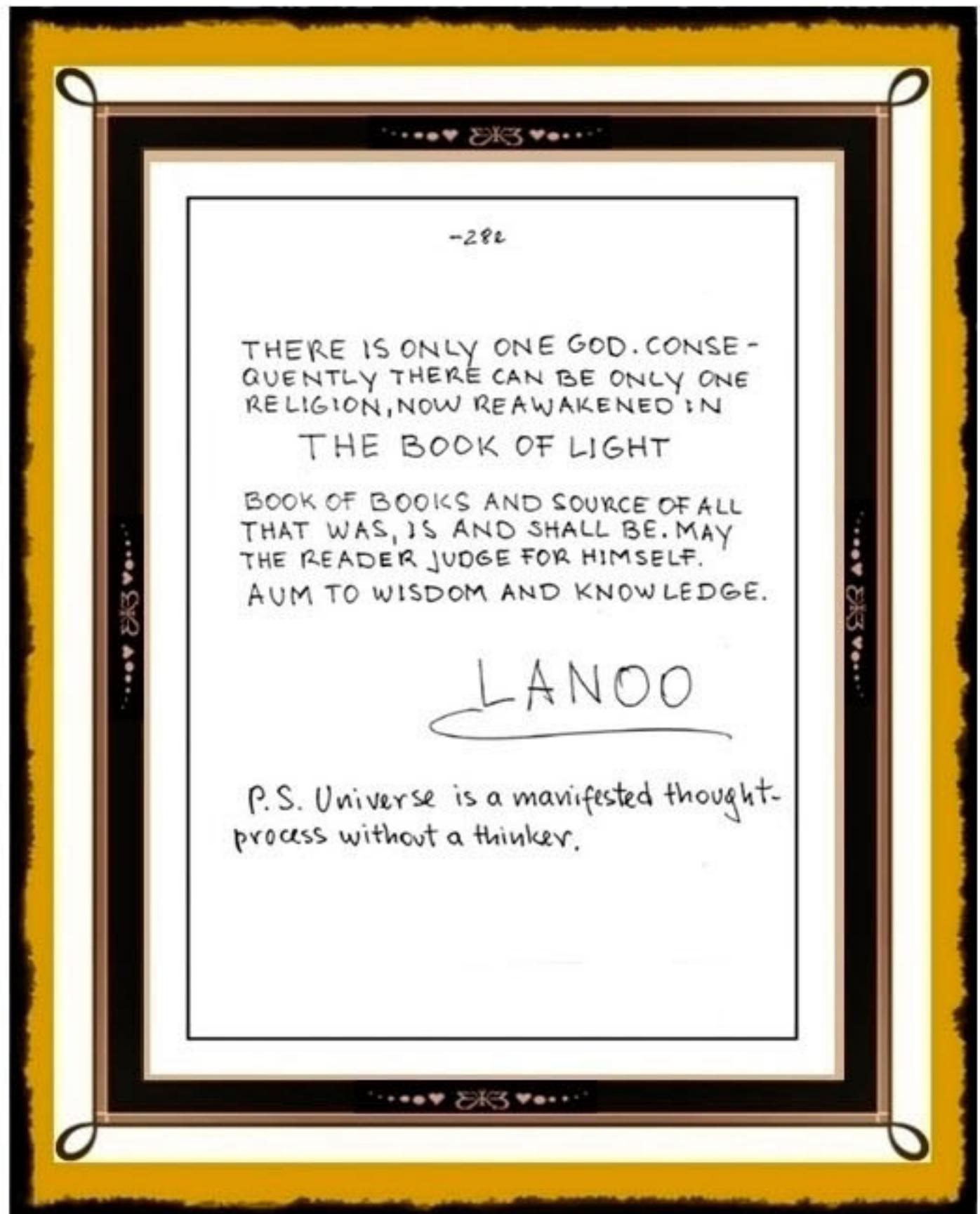
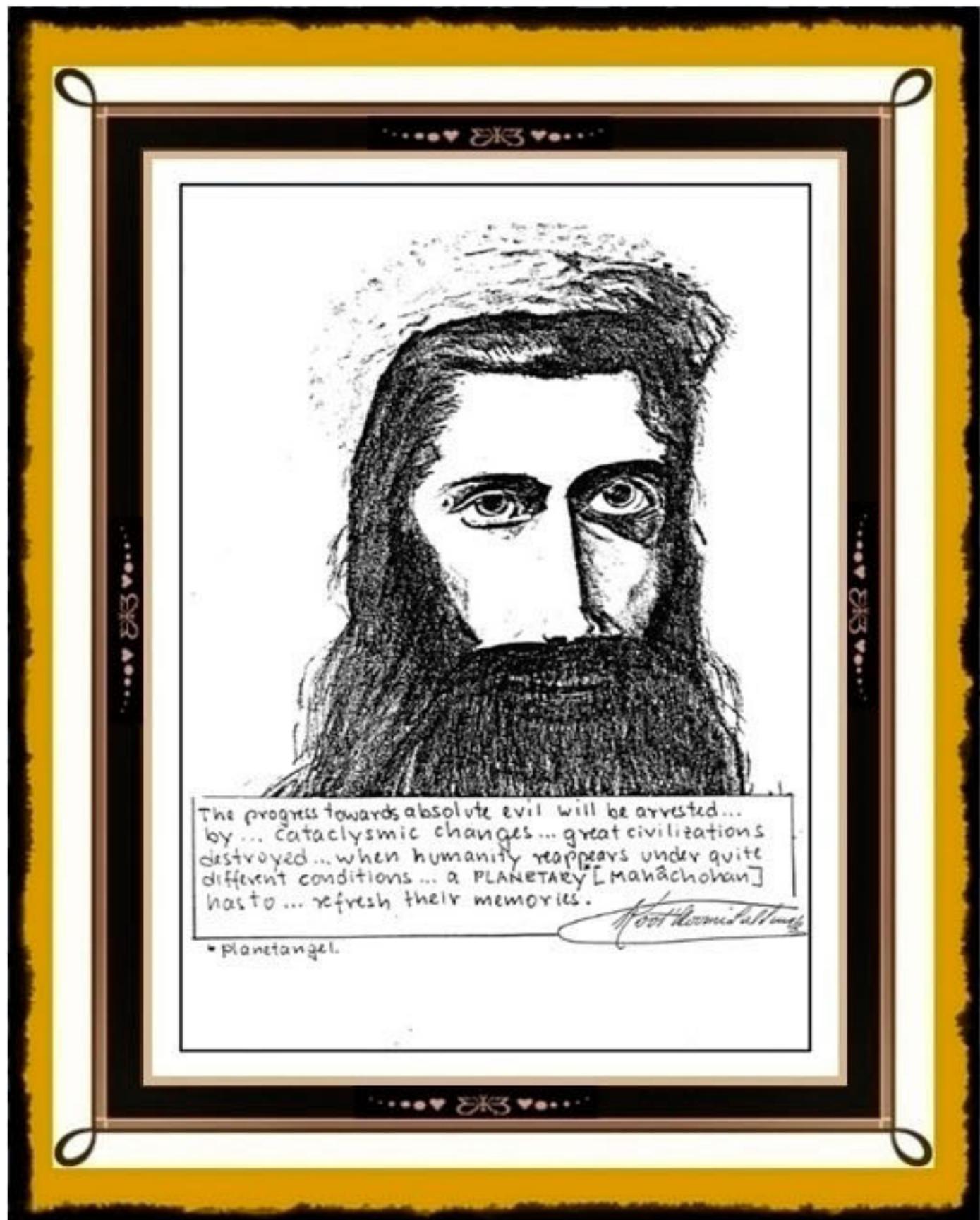
SPACE

is affected by NOTHING. SPACE is formless, immutable and ABSOLUTE; yet it contains EVERYTHING, but is ITSELF NOT CONTAINED by ANYTHING. Is that beyond comprehension? So be it, because Space is beyond comprehension. AUM.

*COSMIC ROOTMATTER, monatomic, of negative weight.
**IS NOT Parabrahman-Mūlaprakṛiti but the cosmic container of ALL SEEDS from former MAHĀMANVATKAS. All GODS are first in CHAOS. From the Greek chamein-to gape. "periods of cosmic activity."







THE BOOK OF LIGHT FOR CHILDREN. -2954-

in relation to our visible UNIVERSE, which is TEMPORARY and therefore UNREAL.

OUR PLANET EARTH.

EARTH is ONE of the NINE PLANETS revolving around THE SUN. The EARTH travels through Space with a speed of 64,800 miles per hour, and spins [measured at any spot of the equator] at about 1,038 miles an hour.

On the EARTH there are MOUNTAINS and VALLEYS above and under water. The HIGHEST mountain now^{**} is 29,028 ft. high and called MOUNT EVEREST. The deepest VALLEY is UNDER WATER. It is a 35,200 ft. deep hole in the oceans east of MARIANA islands.

A layer of NITROGEN and OXYGEN surrounds the earth. It is called ATMOSPHERE or also AIR and is about 300 miles thick, travelling and turning with the EARTH. Sunlight hits with a speed of 186,000 miles per second and is responsible for HEAT [but not ALL heat] on EARTH. Look at your TERRESTRIAL GLOBE.

It is our planet Earth in MINIATURE. There you *** BUT: read about "speed" of light in THE BOOK OF LIGHT.

*** there were mountains TEN TIMES HIGHER millions of years ago.

* although the number is metaphysically not correct, you shall understand when you will be able to read THE WHOLE BOOK OF LIGHT.

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can see, that the shortest distance between two points on EARTH is NOT always the straight line. That is because of the curved surface of the globe, and so when you SAIL, OR TRAVEL, the TRUE distances can only be shown on the globe. Always have THE GLOBE with you.

THE SHAPE AND SIZE OF OUR PLANET EARTH.

The EARTH is slightly pear-shaped, peaked at the NORTH POLE and bulbous at the SOUTH POLE. So we can say that EARTH is an OBLATE SPHEROID.

Measurements:

Area of the Earth's surface:

196,970,980 square Miles.

Diameter at EQUATOR:

7,927 Miles

Diameter through poles:

Axis 7,900 Miles.

Circumference at Equator:

24,903 Miles.

Circumference at Poles:

24,860 Miles.

Three-quarters of the Earth's surface is covered by WATER

INCLINATION OF THE EARTH'S AXIS

You cannot SEE the EARTH'S AXES. It is an

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IMAGINARY line, connecting NORTH POLE with SOUTH POLE through the CENTER. This imaginary line is inclined 23.5 degrees from the plumb line or PERPENDICULAR and is therefore called [the slant] the ANGLE OF INCLINATION. The Axis has been TILTED several times throughout billions of years as THE BOOK OF LIGHT teaches us. Inclination and motion of the EARTH are responsible for the length of, for instance, night and day on Earth. Without MOTION there would be NOTHING in the VISIBLE world and also not in the INVISIBLE world.

I.

89°

You can see here the Earth revolving around the sun, maintaining a FIXED ORBIT, which

causing deluges, etc. *

CD is perpendicular to AB.

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is on the same plane as the SUN's plane. You can see further, that this plane passes through the center of both bodies. Inclination 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ ° from the plane of the EARTH'S ORBIT. What inclines? The EARTH'S EQUATOR. The Earth rotates around its axis from WEST to EAST [OR COUNTERCLOCKWISE]. One rotation:

23 hours, 56 minutes, 4.08 seconds. It is actually THIS rotation which causes day and night, of course combined with the shining of THE SUN. The Earth rotates at 1,038 miles per hour, and at 2,000 miles per hour at the POLES.

While rotating around its axis, the Earth rotates at the same time around the SUN, which takes ONE YEAR. This ROTATION is also called REVOLUTION, and so we can say that the EARTH [and we with it] REVOLVES around THE SUN. This path around THE SUN is also called: THE EARTH'S ORBIT, which is ALMOST a circle. It could also be called an OVAL path, and so the DISTANCE of the EARTH from THE SUN varies for about 3,000,000 miles of the mean distance which is

92,900,000 miles. And since the OVAL PATH varies slightly from a perfect circle, we also call it an ELLIPSE, or we say the path has an ELLIPTICITY.

* but it shall never be one...

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When does the year end and when or where does it begin? The correct answer would be, physically AND metaphysically, that there is no beginning and no end since the EARTH'S PATH around THE SUN itself shows no beginning and no end. The first time they adopted JANUARY first for THE BEGINNING of the year was 1752 in ENGLAND. The names of the months are distorted and/or applied arbitrarily and have NOTHING to do with their ESOTERIC origin, which is revealed in THE BOOK OF LIGHT.

The PLANE of the EARTH's orbit passes, as we already mentioned, through the center of the sun and the center of the EARTH. The DISTANCE traversed by the EARTH around THE SUN during ONE REVOLUTION is 584 million miles in 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes and 11 seconds [or 64,800 miles per hour].

While thus revolving and rotating, the Earth constantly maintains a 23.5 axis inclination, and points with its NORTH POLE constantly towards the POLE STAR [from which the FIRST RACES descended].

We let IMAGINARY LINES run through both poles and call these lines MERIDIANS of LONGITUDE. The word MERIDIAN derived from * But that was not always so and shall change again...

* or 18 miles per second.

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WEST AND EAST FROM THE PRIME MERIDIAN
III.

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For example: Halfway around the world would be 180° LONGITUDE or 180° east AND west from Greenwich.

THE LATITUDE.

The LATITUDE is the EQUATOR LINE. PARALLEL to that EQUATOR LINE run imaginary lines around the Earth as you can see in graphic IV on the next page. You can also see that the EQUATOR is a ZERO LINE, running from EAST to WEST dividing EARTH into NORTHERN and SOUTHERN HEMISPHERES. The PARALLELS of the LONGITUDE are numbered TOWARD the poles. The PARALLELS

* from the EARTH HEMI, or SEMI = Half.

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the, for instance, Latin MERIDIANS - of NOON, the SOUTH or from the older Medies-middle of day. All Meridians begin with the MERIDIAN passing through GREENWICH. You can see this MERIDIAN on graphic II and on the next graphic all the other meridians.

II.

881

This GREENWICH MERIDIAN is numbered ZERO and also known as the PRIME MERIDIAN. As you can see on graphic III the Meridians are [usually] marked at 15 degrees intervals. In order to be able to say, for instance, 30 degrees WEST from Greenwich, or 10 degrees EAST, the numbering of the MERIDIANS is done

* England,
** or: West longitude.

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are ten degrees apart, which makes it from 0 - 90°, one quarter way around the globe, or one fourth of a circle of 360°.

IV.

883

With the help of MERIDIANS and PARALLELS [of longitude], you can locate every spot on the Earth's surface, by dividing MERIDIAN and PARALLEL circles into parts [as small as desired] using the measurements of degrees, minutes, seconds and fractions of seconds. So we can say, that this or that spot is so and so many degrees, minutes and seconds of longitude [east or west of the Greenwich Meridian] and so and so many degrees, minutes and seconds of latitude north or south of the equator.

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MERIDIAN and PARALLEL circles are divided [each circle] into 360 parts. These parts are called degrees. Each degree is, in turn, divided in 60 parts called minutes, and each of these minutes are divided into 60 seconds. Each degree of longitude is marked at the equator of your globe and represents 69.17 statute miles. Here now is a method how to measure the TOTAL GREAT CIRCLE DISTANCE between two places: Take a piece of string, or strip, or paper and stretch it tightly between the two places. Then place the string or paper on the equator and note the length in degrees. When you then multiply the degrees by the number of statute miles in a degree you receive the total great circle distance between the two places measured.

MILES, CIRCLES and SPEEDS.

1 statute mile = 5280 feet.

1 nautical mile = 6080.20 feet, or $\frac{1}{60}$ of 1 degree of a GREAT CIRCLE OR $\frac{1}{24,600}$ of the circumference at the equator.

10 knots = 80 miles per hour.*

SOLAR TIME, ARTIFICIAL TIME [Standard]

*Time is an illusion and like everything else not existing. But while we TEMPORARILY exist in our physical body we call the SUCCESSION of experiences, or events, TIME. [or the succession of CONSCIOUSNESS].

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*STANDARD TIME has been established, in order to avoid confusion, when each place would use its LOCAL time. So the UNITED STATES has been divided into FOUR TIME ZONES. These four time zones correspond [roughly] with the 75th, 90th, 105th and 120th West Meridians. The local, or SOLAR time of these places, or MERIDIANS, [15° apart] differs by ONE HOUR, and is used throughout the entire area(s) of the corresponding zone(s). These ZONES are the so-called EASTERN, CENTRAL, MOUNTAIN and PACIFIC time zones. So when you LEAVE one zone to another you have to change your watch. When you go EAST and ENTER the NEW ZONE, you set your watch ONE HOUR AHEAD. When you travel WEST and cross the dividing line, set your watch one hour BACK. You see in the next graphic, that between the zones the lines are IRREGULAR, and, for instance, pass through railroad division terminals out of convenience [operation of common carriers] or for COMMERCIAL reasons. Standardization of time is required for the WORLD OF COMMERCE. THE UNITED STATES and CANADA have the SAME TIME ZONES!

*including an ATLANTIC ZONE from the 60th Meridian for the [extreme] EASTERN part.

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THE SUN shines ALWAYS. But the ROTATION of the EARTH changes LIGHT into DARKNESS and DAY into NIGHT. For each degree of longitude time varies FOUR MINUTES, which makes it ONE HOUR for every fifteen degrees. Why? Because

Earth needs FOUR MINUTES to turn, enough for the rays of the sun to pass one degree of longitude. For instance: When it is NOON at all points on the Greenwich Meridian, it is ONE DEGREE EAST of Greenwich 4 minutes PAST NOON and ONE DEGREE WEST of Greenwich it is 4 minutes BEFORE NOON. The hours from MIDNIGHT to MIDDAY are called A.M., the hours AFTER Midday to twelve midnight are P.M. Below is a circle divided into 360 DEGREES.

V.

884

*P.M. or Post Meridiem, which is LATIN, meaning [also] After Middle of the day or AFTERNOON. A.M. means BEFORE NOON, or ANTE MERIDIEM.

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VI.

885

Look at your globe. If it is a CHROM De LUXE globe it has a METAL DISK, which is divided into 24 equal parts.

VII.

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This disk can be TURNED. The 24 equal parts correspond to the MERIDIANS, when

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you turn the disk or TIME DIAL you can show quickly the comparative time at any two points on the globe. This graphic clearly shows HOW time is determined by THE SUN AND BY THE EARTH'S ROTATION.

VIII.

887

Question: You travel WESTWARD on a STEAMSHIP. How far back do you have to set back the clock for every FIFTEEN DEGREES LONGITUDE COVERED?

Question: When you travel EASTWARD how do you have to set your watch then? The answers are on the next page under*. Now, you can determine the corresponding time of ANY other point on the globe just by turning the TIME DIAL so, that ANY

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given hour is over the MERIDIAN passing through a given locality. For example: if you want to know what time it is in LONDON, when it is 1 P.M. in NEW YORK, you REVOLVE the TIME DIAL, until 1 P.M. is on the 75th MERIDIAN WEST [because this 75th MERIDIAN WEST PASSES through NEW YORK]. Now you see, that 6 P.M. on the TIME DIAL is on the ZERO [or GREENWICH MERIDIAN]. Therefore it is 6 P.M. in LONDON, when it is 1 P.M. in NEW YORK.

There is a so-called SUNDAY-MONDAY line, following approximately the 180th MERIDIAN on opposite sides*. This line is called THE INTERNATIONAL DATE LINE. When you travel from EAST to WEST, for each FIFTEEN DEGREES, standard time advances ONE HOUR, or EACH TWENTY-FOURTH OF A CIRCLE OF LONGITUDE AROUND THE EARTH. Thus when you pass completely around the Earth, you gain TWENTY-FOUR HOURS, or ONE DAY. So, how far back do you have to set your watch [as you travel from EAST to WEST] for EACH 15 degrees of longitude? ONE HOUR of course. And when you pass COMPLETELY around the Earth, your watch would lose how many hours? TWENTY-FOUR of course. But when I say, that you or your watch, *lose* one day, this is more a matter

* reckoning of the dates differ by ONE DAY.

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of RECKONING, and not so much of omitting or repeating days. Now we can also know when it is SUNDAY, on the AMERICAN SIDE; Namely on MONDAY for ONE DAY ahead, on the ASIATIC side, side of WHAT? of the INTERNATIONAL DATE LINE. There are a few reasons, why the 180th MERIDIAN is chosen as the one at which this change of date happens. 1. It is FARDEST from the ZERO, or GREENWICH, MERIDIAN. 2. The 180th MERIDIAN passes near the center of the PACIFIC OCEAN, thus avoiding inhabited land [and therefore not causing confusion]. The date line passes through BEIJING STRAIT, west of the ALEUTIAN ISLANDS, and east of some islands near NEW ZEALAND.

THE VERTICAL SUN RAY INDICATOR or ANALEMMA.*

If you do not have that indicator on your globe, use the ECLIPTIC LINE instead. There you can see the DECLINATION OF THE SUN, by showing the LATITUDE on any day of the year where the sun's rays are VERTICAL. Distinct colours indicate each MONTH of the year, SEPARATE DOTS each DAY. The ECLIPTIC LINE also shows THE EQUATION OF TIME. In our next graphic you see an ANALEMMA.

* EV Globe series don't have it.

* from the Greek ANA - a piece of each, and LEMMA from the Greek LEMMA - assumed premise, etc.

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IX

Audendum

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outside the TROPICS the SUN'S RAYS do not fall vertically. So the ANALEMMA extends between the points $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ NORTH and $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ SOUTH, or: between the TROPIC OF CAPRICORN and the TROPIC OF CANCER.* Now we understand why in the UNITED STATES June 21st is the LONGEST day and December 22nd the SHORTEST, because [see ANALEMMA] the VERTICAL RAYS of the SUN have reached the NORTHERN-MOST POINT on JUNE 21st.

The EARTH tilts CONSTANTLY towards the POLAR STAR, when revolving around THE SUN, and because of that, the VERTICAL RAYS strike

* dotted lines on the globe.

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the SOUTHERN-MOST point on December 22nd. On JUNE 21st [in Northern Hemisphere] the sun's rays are HEAVILY more direct, and on December 22nd they ARE LESS direct. The sun's rays fall VERTICALLY on the EQUATOR March 21st and September 23rd, as you can see on the ANALEMMA, where it is CROSSED by the EQUATOR.

Look at your ANALEMMA and find the LATITUDE for DECEMBER 22nd. It must be $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ SOUTH. At this day, for instance, the sun's rays are VERTICAL. Or! The sun's VERTICAL RAYS are falling [at some times during the day] on the ENTIRE TROPIC OF CAPRICORN N. AUM. There are some months in which the sun seems to pass NORTH and SOUTH more RAPIDLY than in OTHERS, and at some dates the sun seems to stand in the same place [at our noon] for several days up to ONE MONTH [June], and then it climbs RAPIDLY from NOON to NOON. And because during JUNE and DECEMBER it takes almost ONE MONTH to "turn around", the sun REMAINS about the same height at our noon during these two months.

Let us analyze now the DIFFERENCE between SOLAR TIME, or SUNTIME, and MEAN SOLAR TIME or CLOCK TIME. A day, according to SOLAR TIME varies in length from $23\frac{3}{4}$ hours to $24\frac{1}{4}$ hours, while with MEAN Solar time the day is ALWAYS 24 hours. Only FOUR TIMES A YEAR does CLOCK TIME and SUNTIME correspond EXACTLY

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to each other.
Stretch a piece of paper [or a metallic Mevivid] parallel with the nearest longitudinal MERIDIAN from a certain date to the scale of time, and you can judge for yourself, how much the SUN TIME is AHEAD or BEHIND the CLOCK TIME.

Example: According to CLOCK TIME the SUN is on NOVEMBER 2nd 16 minutes, 20 seconds FAST, and on FEBRUARY 11th 14 minutes, 20 seconds SLOW.

LIGHT and HEAT of THE SUN, and their INFLUENCE ON OUR PLANET.

Forget what you read, or will read, about LIGHT and HEAT of THE SUN from ORTHODOX SCIENCE. MOST of it is WRONG. They say that most of the LIGHT and HEAT comes from the DIRECT HEAT of THE SUN. This is NOT true. Most of a PLANET'S HEAT comes FROM THE PLANET ITSELF, as THE BOOK OF LIGHT teaches US. Furthermore: Light and Heat are not what SCIENCE thinks they are, but ETHERIC CONDITIONS.

Because THE EARTH is ROUND, the sun's RAYS can reach at one time only HALF of the EARTH'S SURFACE, as we shall see in the next two graphics.

* JUNE 20th, APRIL 14th, AUGUST 30th, DECEMBER 20th.

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X.

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9 from the book

XI.

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10

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XII.

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Because of the ever-moving Earth the sun's rays leave the ANTARCTIC Circle and simultaneously enter the ARCTIC Circle. Then, after having receded entirely from the Antarctic Circle [until June 21], the sun's rays extend BEYOND THE NORTH POLE $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$. THEN, as you can see in graphic XII, the South Pole is in DARKNESS, and the North Pole receives SUNLIGHT, which is the reason why there are six months of day and night in NORTH and SOUTH POLE. But: Day and night are EQUAL at equator. NORTH of the equator day is LONGER than night, SOUTH of the equator day is SHORTER than night. ARCTIC regions are in DAYLIGHT, ANTARCTIC regions in DARKNESS. And WHEN DOES ALL THIS HAPPEN? JUNE 12th.

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Here now a SIMPLE DEMONSTRATION in order to understand the whole process better. All you need is A LIGHT and A GLOBE. Place the light a few feet away from the globe.
XIII.

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NOW MOVE THE GLOBE around THE LIGHT, by keeping THE AXES fixed on $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ and let the NORTH POLE of the globe point CONSTANTLY towards NORTH. Thus the light of your lamp will always cover only HALF OF THE GLOBE [at once]. You will observe that, when the light shines DIRECTLY ON THE EQUATOR, DAY and NIGHT are of EQUAL LENGTH all over the world, because the light THEN COVERS BOTH, SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN HEMISPHERE OF THE GLOBE.

When the entire Arctic Circle is in LIGHT, the SOUTH POLE is in darkness, because THEN the light shines directly on the TROPIC OF CANCER-

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LINE, which is $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ NORTH of the EQUATOR. See GRAPHIC XII. When the light shines $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ SOUTH of the EQUATOR [Tropic of CAPRICORN] the NORTH POLE is in DARKNESS and the ANTARCTIC CIRCLE in SUNLIGHT. DAYS and NIGHT are THEN of EQUAL LENGTH at the EQUATOR. [THAT situation can be seen in Graphic XI.]

Graphic XII. is a very HOLY graphic. AUM-AUM. Once you read the WHOLE BOOK OF LIGHT you shall understand. But here is a PARTIAL EXPLANATION. Graphic XII. shows our planet Earth as we would see it from THE POLE STAR [DHARVVA]. AUM.

BECUSE Earth is constantly ROTATING and REVOLVING [from WEST to EAST] never the SAME half of the EARTH is lighted. And because the EARTH-AXIS is CONSTANTLY INCLINED, while it revolves around the sun, the NORTH POLE of our planet changes gradually from $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ TOWARDS the SUN to $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ AWAY from the SUN. So there is light and darkness in every 24-hour period throughout the year on the portion of Earth from EQUATOR NORTH and SOUTH to $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ from the POLES. WITHIN the ARCTIC circle and the ANTARCTIC CIRCLE [$23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ from either pole] there are even the NORTHERN HEMISPHERE DAYS are shorter than nights, in the SOUTHERN they are longer.

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periods of CONTINUOUS LIGHT or DARKNESS. THESE PERIODS INCREASE from ONE day to a MAXIMUM of SIX MONTHS at THE POLES. In the following graphic we see ONLY the NORTHERN HEMISPHERE. With the SEASONS being REVERSED, the same conditions prevail in the SOUTHERN hemisphere.
XIV.



MARCH 21st and SEPTEMBER 23rd have days and nights of EQUAL length. Equal nights.

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is in Latin "EQUINOXES", so we call MARCH 21 the VERNAL equinox and SEPTEMBER 23 the AUTUMNAL equinox. There is a moment, when the sun seems to stand still [before moving on]. This happens at JUNE 21 and DECEMBER 22. These dates are known as SOLSTICES because "SOLSTICE" is a Latin word, meaning "SUN STAND STILL". What happens at those dates is, that the sun rays have reached their NORTHERN and SOUTHERN LIMITS and seem to stop for a moment before moving on. The SUMMER SOLSTICE for the NORTHERN HEMISPHERE and the WINTER SOLSTICE for the SOUTHERN hemisphere is JUNE 21 and vice versa for DECEMBER 22. MARCH 21 - JUNE 21 = SPRING for the NORTHERN HEMISPHERE.

JUNE 21 - SEPTEMBER 23 = SUMMER for the NORTHERN HEMISPHERE

SEPTEMBER 23 - DECEMBER 22 = AUTUMN for the NORTHERN HEMISPHERE

DECEMBER 22 - MARCH 21 = WINTER for the NORTHERN HEMISPHERE.

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE = OPPOSITE SEASONS. See graphic XI and XII.

Of course the sun is ALWAYS in the CENTER. WE MOVE AROUND THE SUN.