Kabbalah is 137: Atomic Power – a creation of mystics

Science > Pop Mech Pro: Science

Objective Reality Doesn't Exist. It's a Moving Target You Can Shape, Groundbreaking Research Suggests.

Like the proverbial tree falling in the forest, scientists wonder: does reality exist on its own . . . or just when you observe the world?

BY STAV DIMITROPOULOS PUBLISHED: AUG 04, 2025 5:22 PM EDT

An example of how things go wrong when you let a bunch of mystics play scientists.[1]

Introduction

It is fascinating to study how many of the originators of modern physics – the theory of relativity and quantum mechanics – were not only scientists but also mystics and were therefore guided by thought processes that were completely at odds with the scientific method.

'*Could there be a single number at the root of the universe which is, as Douglas Adams has it in The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy, "the answer to life, the universe and everything?" (…) Some have been convinced that the answer might be the very weird number 137, which on the one hand very precisely describes the DNA of light and on the other is the sum of the Hebrew letters of the word "Kabbalah".'* [2]

I suggest that we skip the often very limited documentation from the ancient Greek philosophers of the atomistic school and start the story just over 500 years ago when Kabbalah began to spread across Europe.

'*When Kepler was growing up, there was a flood of astrological, kabbalistic, and alchemical texts being published. Anything attributed to Hermes Trismegistus was hailed as a revelation. They held readers spellbound, the vaguer the better. Kepler was hooked; his enormous imagination was sparked.*'[3]

Then we will take a look at the scientific, but also kabbalistic, history up to and including the launch of atomic energy as a real narrative to the world after the alleged atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki (plus a few other events up to and including the coronavirus pandemic). We will see that physics has never freed itself from its mystical roots, but rather that scientists who have worked strictly according to the scientific method have instead been opposed and sidelined by an increasingly theoretical, mystical and incorrect interpretation of our world.

But before the chronological review, we need to take a quick look at some of the Kabbalistic mysticism – their 'code language'.

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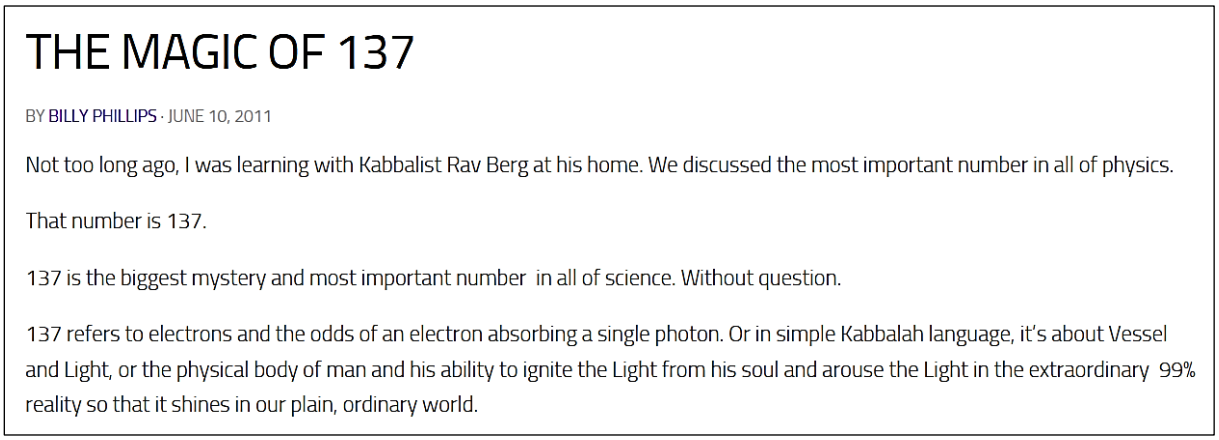
[1] S. Dimitropoulos, 2025, *Objective Reality Doesn't Exist. It's a Moving Target You Can Shape, Groundbreaking Research Suggests.*, Popular Mechanics, https://www.popularmechanics.com/science/a65595413/does-observation-create-reality/ (retrieved 9 October 2025).

[2] A. I. Miller, *137: Jung, Pauli, and the Pursuit of a Scientific Obsession*, London, 2008, prolog xv.

[3] Ibid., 74

Kabbalistic mysticism

It's so stupid, it must be true… – We set the bar for our continued investigations of scientific history with some longer quotes from an article on the website *kabbalahstudent.com*. Here we get an answer to the question: Why are Kabbalists so fond of certain numbers, e.g. 11, 22 and 33?



THE MAGIC OF 137

BY BILLY PHILLIPS · JUNE 10, 2011

Not too long ago, I was learning with Kabbalist Rav Berg at his home. We discussed the most important number in all of physics.

That number is 137.

137 is the biggest mystery and most important number in all of science. Without question.

137 refers to electrons and the odds of an electron absorbing a single photon. Or in simple Kabbalah language, it's about Vessel and Light, or the physical body of man and his ability to ignite the Light from his soul and arouse the Light in the extraordinary 99% reality so that it shines in our plain, ordinary world.

Article about the number 137 on kabbalahstudent.com, a subset of which has been quoted below.

'*Guess what the great physicist and genius Wolfgang Pauli discovered: He was shocked to learn that the numerical value of KABBALAH was 137! Pauli studied Kabbalah in the hopes of finding a solution. His problem was that he did not study with a Kabbalist. He studied with a scholar and was thus unable to crack the code.*

So now we know that the most important number in physics, which deals with photons and electrons, is the same numerical value as the word Kabbalah, which deals with Light and Vessels.

Wolfgang Pauli also died in Room 137 of the Rotkreuz hospital in Zürich, Switzerland.

Anyway,when I was learning with the [Kabbalist] Rav [Berg], the Rav acknowledged that there was a profound message behind that fact that the one magic number of physics is the exact same numerical value as the word Kabbalah.

(…)

Then the Rav explained that 137 is the 33rd prime number. Why 33? The Rav said "the number 33 lives on and on and on." Sure enough, 33 is the day Rav Shimon left this world, the holiday known as Lag B'omer. This is the one day when all the Light of Zohar and Kabbalah are revealed into the physical world, or the electron absorbs the photon.

The 33rd day of Omer is the day Rabbi Akiva taught Rav Shimon the Kabbalah.

The 33rd day of the Omer is also the day when Rav Shimon left the cave after 13 years of learning.

The Kabbalists say the day Rav Shimon left the cave is equal to the full revelation of Light on Mount Sinai with Moses. So 137 — by way of 33 — also connects to Kabbalah in a profound way. Our purpose in this world is to unite the physical world (electron) with the spiritual world of Light (photon) and that is what Kabbalah (137) teaches us to do.

33 is the highest degree in Scottish Rite Freemasonry, which is based solely on Kabbalah.

33 is the age that Kabbalist Yehoshua ben Yoseph (Jesus) left this world.

137 also plays a role cosmically. Read this…

NASA's Wilkinson Microwave Anisotropy Probe (WMAP) has taken the best measurement of the age of the Universe to date."…scientists now have the best estimate yet on the age of the Universe: 13.7 billion years"

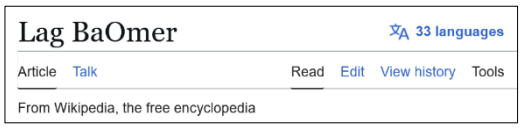
(there it is again 137)

(…)

The Rav then said the following:
"If you add the individual numbers of 137 together you get eleven. A very powerful number in the Zohar. In warfare, using the weapons known by the Hebrew word Korbanot (or sacrifices) the other side (evil) brought ten items and the Israelites brought eleven. The other side (evil) knew ten was part of this physical reality, to control it. But the Israelites knew ten was not ultimate but rather eleven was. Eleven is part of the eleven spices spoke of in the Torah and Zohar. And all the activities of the morning connection (morning prayers) add up to eleven. Eleven is a good number. Two times eleven is 22, the number of letters in aleph bet. Three times 11 is 33, Rabbi Shimon and Lag B'Omer."

The Rav stopped talking for a few minutes on this subject. Then, after a short while, the Rav returned to it.

"Why is eleven chosen as good number?" the Rav asked. "Ten (sephirot) is limiting because even in the realm of the ein sof (Endless World, the realm above our physical world) we are not dealing with the ultimate Light. So eleven is higher than ten".'[4]



When we read on Swedish Wikipedia, we are treated to a different story about **Lag BaOmer** (also **Lag B'Omer** or **Lag LaOmer**):

'*Akiba ben Josef (Rabbi Akiba), who lived in the 2nd century, ran a large school with thousands of students. The school was struck by the plague on the same day the Omer began, and according to the account, over 10,000 of Akiba's students died. The plague miraculously ceased on the 33rd day of the Omer. Thereafter, it became a day of joy and celebration.*'[5]

[4] B. Phillips, 2011, *The Magic of 137*, Kabbalahstudent.com, https://kabbalahstudent.com/the-magic-of-137/ (retrieved 9 October 2025).
[5] Wikipedia, *Lag B'Omer*, https://sv.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lag_B'Omer, translated by H. Englund, (retrieved 9 October 2025).

Gematria, numerology, the Star of David, 33 and the ether

Within literal Kabbalah, gematria is the 'art' of summing up the values of letters and finding mystical connections – and if you let Kabbalists knead a language long enough, you can expect a lot of mystical connections to emerge!

'*Torah is just a long string of numbers.*'[6]

In Sweden, for example, we have the super-Kabbalist Johan Bure (1568-1652), who has been called the 'father of Swedish grammar'.

The Hebrew word for Kabbalah is: קַבָּלָה (qof-bet-lamed-he). The traditional Hebrew gematria values (Mispar Hechrachi) for the letters are:

- ק (Qof) = 100
- ב (Bet) = 2
- ל (Lamed) = 30
- ה (He) = 5

With a total of: 100+2+30+5=**137**

Let's remember from now on that 137 is the 33rd prime number, and that 33 and 137 are therefore connected as some kind of equivalents in Jewish mysticism.

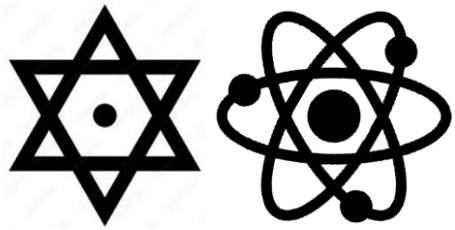
'Numerology' is a relatively new word from the early 20th century for an old tradition of adding up the digits in numbers. The numerology of 137, for example, is 1+3+7 = 11.

The numerology of 19 is 1+9 = 10 which continues to reduce to 1+0 = 1, (since no "master number," 11, 22, or 33, arises during the reduction).

The Star of David, the hexagram, is a six-pointed star formed by two intertwined triangles.

Two triangles: 3+3 ('**33**')

The symbol for ether is a hexagram, sometimes with a dot in the middle.



The similarity between the Star of David, the ether symbol, and the atomic symbol.

A Kabbalist can often find mystical connections. Aether = 33 (reverse reduction). Ether = 29 -> 2+9 = 11

[6] *Pi Movie Scene from 1998 – Hebrew is Math*, YouTube, https://youtu.be/3hORkomSidM.

15th century

1486

The Italian humanist and philosopher Giovanni Pico della Mirandola attempts to reconcile ancient philosophy with Kabbalah when, at the age of 23, he presents his 900 Theses (Conclusiones) in Rome, including several Kabbalistic theses that he himself describes as a Christian interpretation of Kabbalah. These theses mark the beginning of the Christian Kabbalah tradition and represent an attempt to confirm the truth of Christianity on the basis of Jewish Kabbalah. Mirandola initially receive support from Pope Innocent VIII, but he later judge some of the theses to be heretical.

1492

Jews are expelled from Spain. The alternative is to convert to Catholicism. Many rich, learned and deeply religious Jews do not want to convert and become so-called conversos, but move to other countries, which means that Kabbalah has an important spread to places like Venice, Rome, Amsterdam and Istanbul. Those who become conversos often continue to secretly maintain their Jewish teachings.

In the same year, Columbus 'discovers' America.

1494

De verbo mirifico, the first Kabbalistic work by the German humanist Johannes Reuchlin, is published in Germany two years after the expulsion of the Jews. Reuchlin has been in Italy to learn Hebrew and benefit from all the Jewish literature now circulating there. Reuchlin's work as a linguist, especially in Hebrew and Greek, lays the foundation for a deeper understanding of the Old Testament, which then influences the theological development of the Reformation. He defends Jewish scriptures, especially against proposals to burn them.

1496

Portugal expels the Jews, but in reality, this means that most of them stay and become 'conversos' because it is practically impossible for them to leave the country.

'*By the end of the fifteenth century the Kabbalah had been integrated into Christian theology, though the Christian Kabbalah emphasized the Trinity rather than the Sephirot. Christian thinkers were particularly fascinated by the Gematria, which assigned numbers to letters of the Hebrew alphabet.*'[7]

[7] A. I. Miller, *137: Jung, Pauli, and the Pursuit of a Scientific Obsession*, London, 2008, p. 73.

16th century

1517
Johannes Reuchlin describes in his book *De Arte Cabbalistica* that Pythagoras learned his philosophy from Kabbalists, and that 'Kabbalah' was translated into the Greek word 'philosophy'.[8]

1525–1536
Francesco Georgi (or Zorzi) of Venice probably joined the Franciscan Order early in life. Venice is now an important Jewish hub, bringing with it new waves of Hebrew studies, and Kabbalistic writings have flooded the city and other parts of Italy. With a strong Christian drive, Georgi is not only influenced by Kabbalistic literature, but he believes that Kabbalah can show, or rather has already shown, the truth of Christianity. As a disciple of Hebrew, he follows the process of manipulating these 22 letters in the name of God, which he believes demonstrates that Jesus is the name of the Messiah. This branch of Jewish mysticism is called the literal Kabbalah, and more precisely *gematria*.

Like Pico, Georgi can see all the connections and similarities between the Hebrew Gnostic system and the teachings of the alleged 'Hermes Trismegistus', which were also given a Christian interpretation. Georgi integrates these influences into his Neoplatonism, into which he also weaves the entire tradition of Pythagorean-Platonic numerology.[9]

Georgi's main published works are *De harmonia mundi* (1525), and *Problemata* (1536). It is worth noting that Johannes Kepler's book with the similar title *Harmonices Mundi* was published in 1619, barely a hundred years after *De harmonia mundi*.

1540
The Jesuit order is approved by Pope Paul III on the 27th of September. A large proportion of the early members were conversos; Jews or Moors.

Rabbi Avraham Azulai (1570-1643) writes retrospectively around 1619 that based on mystical interpretations of the Torah and earlier Kabbalistic writings, it is a mitzvah (a religious obligation, a commandment) and permissible for anyone, young or old, to study Kabbalah openly from the year 1540. Azulai thus lays the foundation for a new era of open dissemination of Kabbalah that follows his time.

1543
Nicolaus Copernicus' book *De revolutionibus orbium coelestium* – On the Revolutions of the Celestial Bodies – is published shortly before his death. It is the first astronomy book based on a heliocentric worldview. This idea is the beginning of modern astronomy and, in our time, also the basis for the derailed, erroneous and mysterious modern physics. Copernicus writes in the book next to the famous picture of his heliocentric solar system:

'*In the middle of all sits the Sun enthroned. In his beautiful temple could we place this luminary in any better position from which he can illuminate the*

[8] F. A. Yates, *The Occult Philosophy In The Elizabethan Age*, London, 1979, p. 27, https://archive.org/details/YatesFrancesTheOccultPhilosophyInTheElizabethanAgeRoutledge/page/n39/mode/2up.
[9] Ibid., 33.

whole at once? He is rightly called the Lamp, the Mind, the Ruler of the Universe; Hermes Trismegistus names him the Visible God, Sophocles' Electra calls him the All-seeing. So the Sun sits as upon a royal throne ruling his children, the planets which circle around him.'[10]

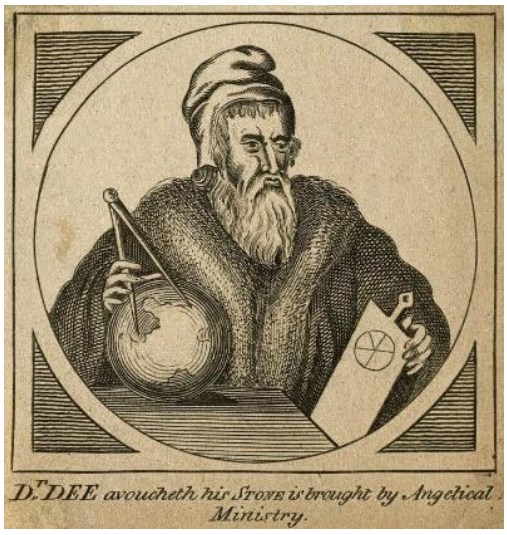
'*Why did Copernicus and Kepler, in advance of any empirical confirmation of the new hypothesis that the earth is a planet revolving on its axis and circling round the sun, while the fixed stars remain at rest, believe it to be a true picture of the astronomical universe?*'[11]

1563
As a 16-year-old student in Leipzig, Tycho Brahe discovered major errors in astronomical tables and begins his work, a precursor to the scientific method (a concept that did not exist in Brahe's time).

1570s
Isaac ben Solomon Luria Ashkenazi, or simply Isaac Luria, the Jewish mystic, moves to Safed in northern Palestine and begins to develop and teach his Kabbalistic system, the Lurianic Kabbalah.

Luria presents a theory of how the world was created and then degenerated, as well as a method for how the original harmony could be restored. One of the three basic concepts of the complex theory is Tzimtzum ('contraction' or 'evasion'), which is similar to the Big Bang theory that would be launched in 1927 by the Belgian Jesuit Georges Lemaître: before creation there were no boundaries, no beginning and no end. God filled everything; there was therefore no void in which a world could come into being. God then withdrew, leaving behind a void, a dark hole, in which the world could arise. He sent rays of light into the darkness and the world could thus arise.

1570–1577
John Dee, British mathematician, astronomer, astrologer, geographer, occultist and advisor to Elizabeth I, coins the term "the British Empire" ('*The Incomparable Brytish Empire*'). Dee advocates both science and magic and was a key Kabbalistic thinker in the esoteric tradition of the late Renaissance.



1582
The Gregorian calendar comes into force. It is the Jesuit Christopher Clavius, a German mathematician and astronomer, who carries out the final calculations and makes the modifications. The month numbers for September to December continue to be incorrect, i.e. they do not correspond to the numbers '*septem*', '*octem*', '*novem*' and '*decem*' (seven, eight, nine and ten) in Latin.

[10] N. Copernicus, *De revolutionibus orbium coelestium*, Nürnberg, 1543, fol. 10v, https://archive.org/details/on-the-revolutions-of-celestial-spheres/page/n35/mode/1up; English translation in A. I. Miller, *137: Jung, Pauli, and the Pursuit of a Scientific Obsession*, London, 2008, p. 69.
[11] E. A. Burtt, *The Metaphysical Foundations of Modern Physical Science*, Oxford, 1925, p. 23, https://archive.org/details/metaphysicalfoun00burtuoft/page/23/mode/1up.

It is in this calendar system that the ‘numerologists’ plan important events and change the dates to obtain the correct ‘master numbers’ and so on.

The Jesuit Christopher Clavius.

17th century

1601

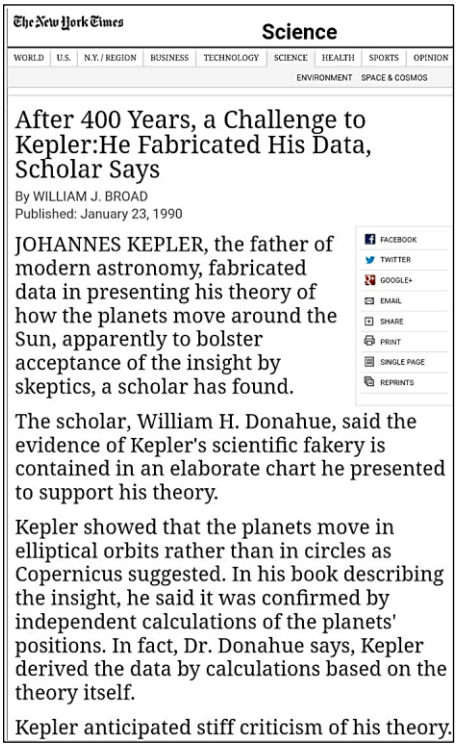
Tycho Brahe is murdered by mercury poisoning in Prague. Kepler steals Tycho's large and unique catalog of astronomical observation data from the estate after the murder.

1609

Johannes Kepler's *Astronomia Nova* (The New Astronomy) is published.

’*Kepler had overthrown the two-thousand-year-old assumption that the complicated orbits of planets could only be explained by adding circles moving on circles in uniform circular motion and that the planets move with a uniform speed*.’[12]

To reach his conclusion that the planets move in elliptical orbits, Kepler needs to cheat; he uses the mathematical formula for an ellipse to generate alleged data from astronomical observations, something that was written about in the New York Times on 23 January 1990.[13]



The New York Times

Science

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After 400 Years, a Challenge to Kepler:He Fabricated His Data, Scholar Says

By WILLIAM J. BROAD
Published: January 23, 1990

JOHANNES KEPLER, the father of modern astronomy, fabricated data in presenting his theory of how the planets move around the Sun, apparently to bolster acceptance of the insight by skeptics, a scholar has found.

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The scholar, William H. Donahue, said the evidence of Kepler's scientific fakery is contained in an elaborate chart he presented to support his theory.

Kepler showed that the planets move in elliptical orbits rather than in circles as Copernicus suggested. In his book describing the insight, he said it was confirmed by independent calculations of the planets' positions. In fact, Dr. Donahue says, Kepler derived the data by calculations based on the theory itself.

Kepler anticipated stiff criticism of his theory.

1620

Francis Bacon, who is said to have taken over the life's work from the Kabbalist John Dee, proposes in his book *Novum Organum* that work should be done according to what we today call the scientific method. A method that Tycho Brahe had worked with his entire adult life until he was murdered nineteen years earlier, in 1601.

Bacon encodes the number 33 in his works in the form of the gematria (sum of letters) of his surname in the Elizabethan alphabet (which has 24 letters and lacks J and W):

B+A+C+O+N = 2+1+3+14+13 = **33**

One of several theories about the true originator of the “Shake-Spear” collection points to Bacon as the man who led this literary and linguistic project. Spear-Shaker refers to *Pallas Athena*, often called simply *Athena*, the goddess of wisdom and war in Greek mythology – when she shook her spear, it was a display of wisdom-led strength.

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[12] A. I. Miller, *137: Jung, Pauli, and the Pursuit of a Scientific Obsession*, London, 2008, p. 78.

[13] W. J. Broad, ”After 400 Years, a Challenge to Kepler: He Fabricated His Data, Scholar Says”, *New York Times*, 23 January 1990, https://web.archive.org/web/20160326204355/http://www.nytimes.com/1990/01/23/science/after-400-years-a-challenge-to-kepler-he-fabricated-his-data-scholar-says.html (retrieved 9 October 2025).

1622
Christen Sørensen Longomontanus' work *Astronomia Danica* with the semi-Tychonic model is published.

1629
Jesuit priests win an astronomical competition in China by accurately predicting a solar eclipse. They use Western astronomical methods, including the semi-Tychonic model.

1629
Letters I and V receive their own unique positions (and numerical values) in the English alphabet in printed works. Previously, I and J were treated as interchangeable variants at position 9, and U and V as interchangeable variants at position 20. This means that the English alphabet has 26 letters—a number that is highly divine to Christian Kabbalists because it is the gematria for Jehovah in Hebrew:

Yod (י) = 10
He (ה) = 5
Vav (ו) = 6
He (ה) = 5

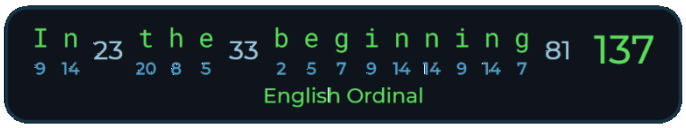
10 + 5 + 6 + 5 = 26

With 26 letters, the English alphabet also has a special symmetry that allows the numerology of a word in the usual 'forward cipher' (where A=1, B=2, C=3, etc.) to be easily converted to the reverse cipher (Z=1, Y=2, X=3, etc.), regardless of the number of letters.

As if by 'coincidence', 'God' adds up to 26 in the new alphabet:

G O D
7 15 4 = 26

Nothing should be assumed to be a coincidence, however, when it comes to important words at the core of Christianity, where many generations of Kabbalists have very carefully turned and weighed every single letter. Since this time the English language has changed surprisingly little compared to other languages including e.g. Swedish.



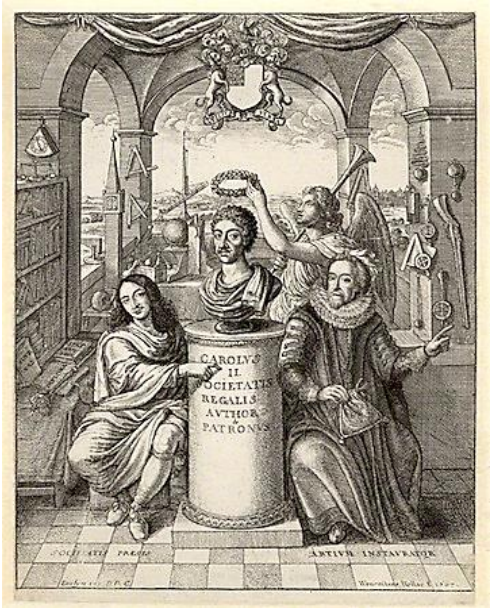
The letters of the first words of the Bible add up to 137.

1648–1665
Sabbatai Zevi builds a Kabbalistic system inspired by Lurianic Kabbalah, in which he emphasizes that the Messiah and all his followers, by breaking the commandments and living sinfully, can help liberate the world's hidden divine sparks—small fragments of holiness stuck in the material world—and thus heal the world and usher in the Messianic era. Some of his followers engage in extreme acts such as constant partying and even sexual excesses. With the support of Nathan of Gaza, Zevi is proclaimed the Messiah in 1665.

1660
The Royal Society is formed. The intellectual legacy of Francis Bacon (1561–1626) has a huge influence on its founding and early activities. His ideas, particularly from works such as *Novum Organum* (1620) and *The Advancement of Learning* (1605), shape the philosophy and method of the organization.

1666
Sabbatai Zevi converts to Islam under Ottoman pressure, after his messianic movement, based on Lurianic Kabbalah, gains widespread support among Jews worldwide. His conversion triggers a profound crisis for his followers and Jewish messianism.

1660s–1710s
In parallel with his scientific work, Isaac Newton devoted himself to extensive studies of theology, alchemy, and kabbalistic or esoteric speculations, including attempts to calculate the time of the coming apocalypse.



'*The History of the Royal-Society of London*' (1667) – Masonic symbolism before Freemasonry was officially launched in 1717.

According to Richard S. Westfall's article '*Newton and the Fudge Factor*' (published in Science, Vol. 179, No. 4075, pp. 751–758, 23 February 1973), Isaac Newton's adjustments to data and calculations—so-called 'fudging'—occurred throughout much of his scientific career, from the 1660s to the 1710s.

One example of 'fudging' that Westfall seems to emphasize as notable, if not downright 'troubling', is Newton's treatment of the apsidal precession of the moon during the 1680s and 1690s.

Newton was also 'Master of the Mint' for the Royal Mint in London from 1699 to 1727.

18th century

1797–98
The Cavendish experiment: Henry Cavendish claims to have succeeded in measuring the density of the Earth (and indirectly the gravitational constant G) by using a torsion balance to observe the weak gravitational force between lead balls in his relatively small shed.

So, in short:
Isaac Newton gave the world gravity—and, in the process, invented his very own "**new ton**" of force—while Cavendish later measured that constant in his shed, when he wasn't hiding his hand in his waistcoat.

1799
Thomas Young writes that light, like sound, is a wave motion. He submits his proposal to the Royal Society in 1800. His name and work will be dishonored in modern theoretical physics over a hundred years later by the claim that Young's double-slit experiment shows that light is also a particle.

19th century

1802
The British physicist William Hyde Wollaston observes the solar spectrum through a prism, discovers dark lines, and writes in *A Method of examining refractive and dispersive Powers, by prismatic Reflection* in passing:

'*(...) and there are also, on each side of this limit, other distinct dark lines, f and g, either of which, in an imperfect experiment, might be mistaken for the boundary of these colours.*'[14]

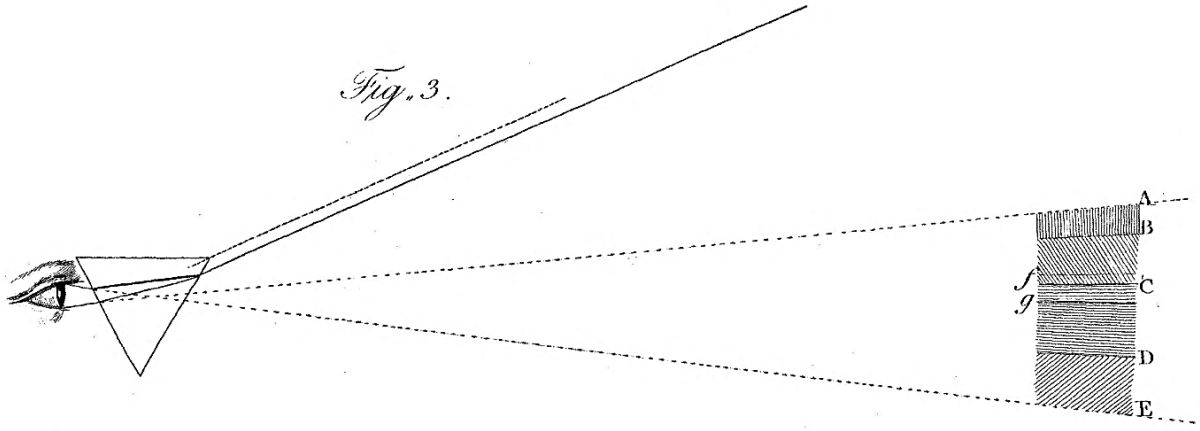


Figure from Wollaston's 1802 article.

Joseph von Fraunhofer, 12 years later, in 1814, again observes these and several other dark lines in the spectrum of sunlight. These are today called the Fraunhofer lines.

Through more precise instruments and the invention of the photographic plate, a finer structure of these lines will later begin to appear.

1808
The work of British chemist, physicist and meteorologist John Dalton laid the foundations of modern atomic theory. Dalton proposed that compounds are formed when atoms of different elements combine in fixed whole-number proportions, something he is said to have discovered in 1802 and which was published 1808 in his book *A New System of Chemical Philosophy*.[15]

'*Historians have raised substantial questions about the experiments of John Dalton, a towering figure in early nineteenth-century chemistry and a founder of the atomic theory of matter. From his belief that each element is composed of its own kind of atoms, Dalton developed his law of simple multiple*

[14] W. H. Wollaston, *A Method of examining refractive and dispersive Powers, by prismatic Reflection*, London, 1802, p. 378, https://archive.org/details/jstor-107124/page/n13/mode/2up?q=lines.
[15] J. Dalton, *A New System of Chemical Philosophy*, Manchester, 1808, https://archive.org/details/newsystemofchemi01daltuoft/page/n237/mode/2up.

proportions. The law holds that when two elements form a chemical compound they do so in fixed proportions because the atoms of one element combine with a precise whole number—one, two, or more—of the atoms of the other element. Dalton supplied major evidence for this law from his study of the oxides of nitrogen, stating that oxygen would combine with a given amount of nitrogen only in certain fixed ratios.

Modern inquiry raises considerable doubts about Dalton's data. For one thing, historians are now sure that Dalton first speculated on the law and then made experiments in order to prove it. For another, he seems to have selected his data, publishing only the "best" results, in other words those that supported his theory. His best results are distinctly hard to duplicate. "From my own experiments I am convinced that it is almost impossible to get these simple ratios in mixing nitric oxide and air over water," says historian J. R. Partington.'[16]

'*Dalton's "rule of greatest simplicity" caused him to assume that the formula for water was OH and ammonia was NH, quite different from our modern understanding (H_2O, NH_3). On the other hand, his simplicity rule led him to propose the correct modern formulas for the two oxides of carbon (CO and CO_2). Despite the uncertainty at the heart of Dalton's atomic theory, the principles of the theory survived.*'[17]

1845

The Faraday effect, in which polarized light rotates its polarization direction when it passes through a material (e.g. glass) in the presence of a magnetic field, was discovered by Michael Faraday. The effect demonstrates a connection between electromagnetism and light.

1862

Michael Faraday theorizes that a strong magnetic field can affect the spectral lines of light from a light source, based on his earlier observations of the Faraday effect. He performs an unsuccessful experiment, limited by the technology of the time. Pieter Zeeman succeeds in a similar experiment in 1896.

1869

The French brothers Edmund and Jules de Goncourt write in their Journal des Goncourt on the 7th of April 1869:

'*It was said that Berthelot had predicted that within a hundred years of physical and chemical science, man would know of what the atom is constituted and would be able, at will, to moderate, extinguish, and light up the sun as if it were a Carcel lamp.*'[18]

They refer to a statement by Marcellin Berthelot (1827–1907), the prominent French chemist and scientist.

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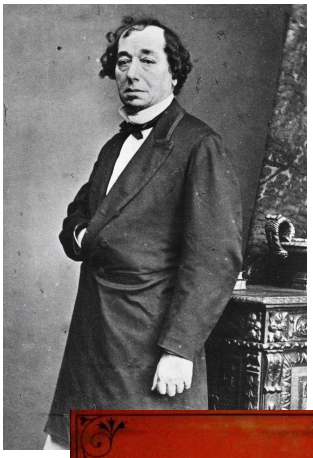
[16] W. Broad & N. Wade, *Betrayers of the Truth: Fraud and Deceit in the Halls of Science*, New York, 1982, p. 29.
[17] Wikipedia, *John Dalton*, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Dalton, (retrieved 11 November 2025).
[18] E. & J. de Goncourt, *Journal des Goncourt, Mémoires de la vie littéraire, Troisième volume, 1866-1870*, Paris, 1888, translated by H. Englund, p. 287-288, https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k202671k.

1870

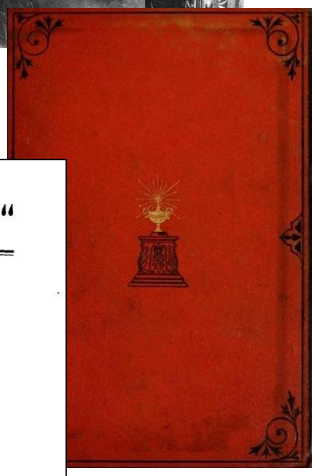


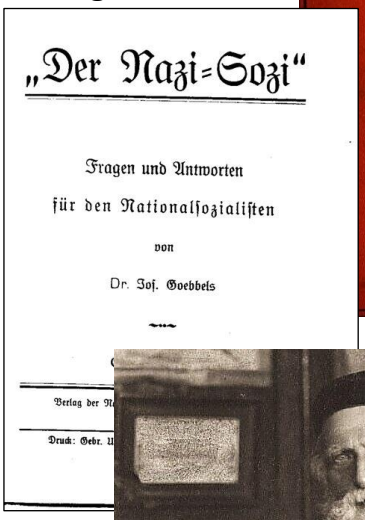
'Welcome, my friend!' said Mr. Phœbus to Lothair. 'Welcome to an Aryan clime, an Aryan landscape, and an Aryan race! It will do you good after your Semitic hallucinations.'

Quote from Benjamin Disraeli's 1870 novel *Lothair*. Disraeli, of Jewish descent and twice British Prime Minister, employs this passage to juxtapose Hellenic ideals with Judeo-Christian influences, reflecting 19th-century cultural debates.

1871

In Edward Bulwer-Lytton's 1871 novel *The Coming Race*, the concept of '*vril*' is introduced as a powerful, all-purpose energy force harnessed by a superior subterranean civilization. Its versatile and potent nature draws parallels to modern understandings of atomic energy, which can be both constructive (e.g., powering cities) and destructive (e.g., nuclear weapons), reflecting Bulwer-Lytton's speculative vision of a transformative energy source.

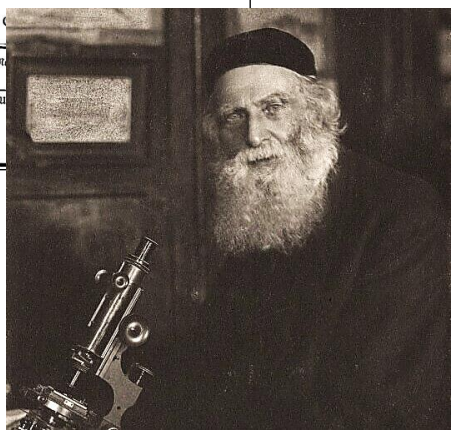




The word '*Nan-zi*', in the novel's Vril-ya language, means 'eternal evil' or 'ultimate evil'. In the occult roots of the German National Socialist movement, Thule members, including Rudolf Hess and Alfred Rosenberg, viewed the Vril-ya as prototypes for a Germanic master race.

1874

Irishman George Johnstone Stoney presents the concept of a fundamental unit of electric charge at the British Association meeting in Belfast; calls it 'electrine' and calculates its value based on electrolysis data.



George Johnstone Stoney – a kind of early theoretical quantum physicist before the next stone: 'Ein Stein' (German: 'a Stone').

1887

The Michelson-Morley Experiment – Albert A. Michelson's and Edward W. Morley's final and most precise ether wind measurement: no high speed ether wind due to the Earth's alleged orbit in about 108,000 km/h around the Sun can be measured.

1889

The Irishman George FitzGerald launches a solution to why no ether movement was detected by Michelson-Morley: length contraction. Independently of FitzGerald, the German Hendrik Lorentz develops a similar idea around 1892.

Then the Frenchman Henri Poincaré and others also work with this misdirection within the narrative with the incorrect heliocentric solar system model.

1891

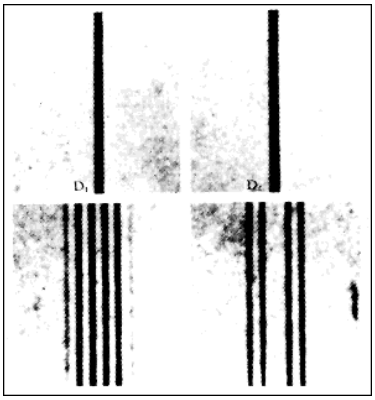
George Johnstone Stoney changes the name of the fundamental electric charge to '*electron*' in the article '*On the Physical Units of Nature*' (Philosophical Magazine) and refines its concept as a universal unit of charge.

1894
George Johnstone Stoney publishes a detailed article on the size of the electron and its role in optical phenomena, which strengthens the theory. The foundation stone is now firmly laid for the coming theoretical quantum physics.

1895
Another Irishman, the author Robert Cromie, presents an atomic model in his novel *The Crack of Doom* (Chapter II '*A Strange Experiment*.', page 17) that is strongly reminiscent of both the model that Ernest Rutherford would launch 16 years later in 1911 and the one that Niels Bohr would present 18 years later in 1913. In addition, elliptical orbits are also described for the particles orbiting the nucleus in Cromie's novel model, something that Arnold Sommerfeld would present 21 years later, in 1916, in his further development of Bohr's atomic model.

Cromie writes in the preface, from Belfast in May 1895, that he received the information from a secret source. The book's radical scientist has a secret society called *The Cui Bono Society*, and the plot contains the first description of an atomic explosion.[19]

1896
Henri Becquerel discovers radioactivity by chance when, at the encouragement of his friend Henri Poincaré, he tries to determine whether fluorescence in uranium salts was the same phenomenon as X-rays (discovered the year before, 1895).



Spectral line(s) of sodium before and after applied magnetic field.

1896
Pieter Zeeman discovers that a broadening of spectral lines occurs in a magnetic field; later experiments show that the lines are in fact split into several.

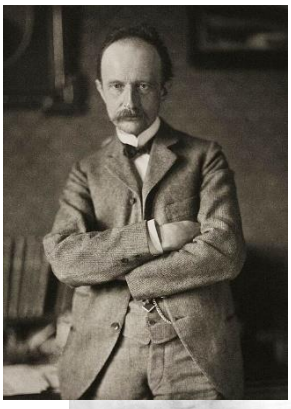
1897
After Johnstone Stoney laid the foundation stone, J.J. Thomson now discovers the electron, and adopts the name proposed by Stoney for this elementary particle.

J.J. Thomson ("J.J." = "10.10." -> 11), and a foundation stone ceremony within Freemasonry.

1880s and 1890s
In the 1880s and 1890s, Albert A. Michelson and Edward W. Morley, using Michelson's interferometer, observed that spectral lines from hydrogen and other elements were broadened or split into smaller lines (*without applied*

[19] R. Cromie, *The Crack of Doom*, London, 1895, https://archive.org/details/crackofdoom00cromiala.

magnetic field according to the Zeeman effect), providing the first precise evidence for **fine structure**. In the 1890s, Wilhelm Wien confirmed these observations through spectroscopic experiments, noting subtle splittings in spectral lines, including those of hydrogen. His work furthered the understanding of fine structure, although a theoretical explanation was lacking until Arnold Sommerfeld's model in 1916.



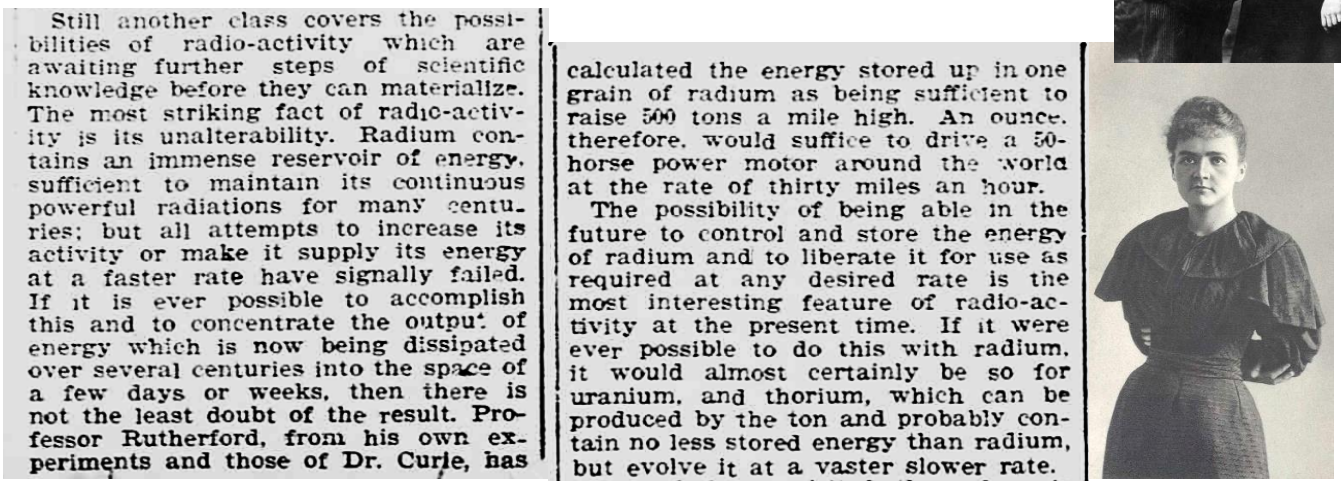
20th century

1900

Max Planck postulates that energy is emitted and absorbed in discrete packets, called quanta, with the energy E = hv, where (h) is Planck's constant and v is the frequency. This is presented in his work on blackbody radiation, published in the *Annalen der Physik* (December 1900) to solve the so-called 'ultraviolet catastrophe' problem in classical physics. This lays a fundamental theoretical foundation for quantum physics and paves the way for the development of quantum mechanics.

1903

Rutherford and the Curies tell the world about the enormous amount of energy stored in Radium. However, there is still no known way to speed up the process of extracting energy from radioactive substances.



Still another class covers the possibilities of radio-activity which are awaiting further steps of scientific knowledge before they can materialize. The most striking fact of radio-activity is its unalterability. Radium contains an immense reservoir of energy, sufficient to maintain its continuous powerful radiations for many centuries; but all attempts to increase its activity or make it supply its energy at a faster rate have signally failed. If it is ever possible to accomplish this and to concentrate the output of energy which is now being dissipated over several centuries into the space of a few days or weeks, then there is not the least doubt of the result. Professor Rutherford, from his own experiments and those of Dr. Curie, has calculated the energy stored up in one grain of radium as being sufficient to raise 500 tons a mile high. An ounce, therefore, would suffice to drive a 50-horse power motor around the world at the rate of thirty miles an hour.

The possibility of being able in the future to control and store the energy of radium and to liberate it for use as required at any desired rate is the most interesting feature of radio-activity at the present time. If it were ever possible to do this with radium, it would almost certainly be so for uranium, and thorium, which can be produced by the ton and probably contain no less stored energy than radium, but evolve it at a vaster slower rate.

The Wilmington Messenger, the 4th of Augusti 1903, Rutherford's and Curie's energy calculations.[20]

1904

J. J. Thomson presents his atomic model – the 'plum pudding model'.

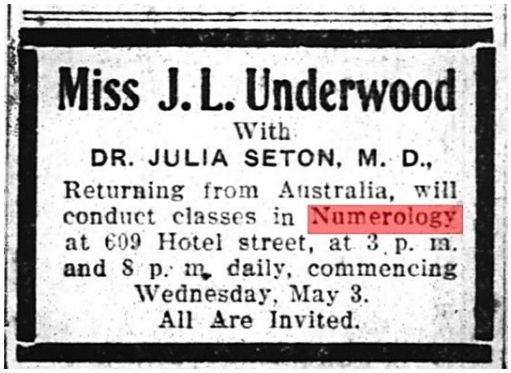
1905

Einstein presents his special theory of relativity.

Einstein's work on the photoelectric effect, which introduces the concept of the photon, became a cornerstone in the development of quantum physics. It connects the particle properties of light to experimental observations and inspired later advances in quantum mechanics.

[20] Available at *Chronicling America*, https://www.loc.gov/resource/sn91068367/1903-08-04/ed-1/?sp=4&q=Curie+energy.

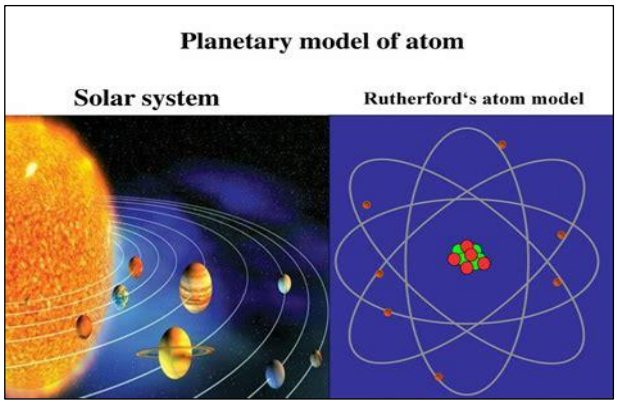
1908–1909
The 'gold foil experiment' – the Geiger-Marsden experiment led by Ernest Rutherford – shows that the element gold consists mostly of empty space. J.J. Thomson's 'plum pudding model' cannot explain the unexpected results of the experiment, in which some alpha particles bounced back at large angles.



American newspaper advertisement from May 1916.

1910s
The term '*numerology*' begins to be used for the Kabbalistic system including, among other things, gematria calculations for words with letters of the English alphabet with a profane target group within the mystical movement that is today called '*New Age*'.

1911
Ernest Rutherford launches a new atomic model in which he claims to solve the problem of the 'plum pudding model'.[21]



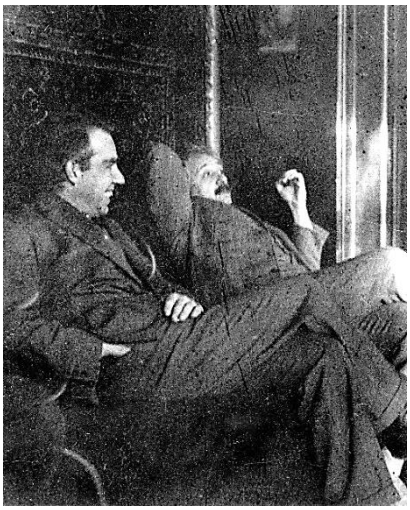
1913
The Dane Niels Bohr, of Jewish descent, presents his atomic model, inspired by the work of Max Planck and Albert Einstein, in which he disregards classical physics.

'*The Danish physicist Niels Bohr pioneered the use of the quantum hypothesis in developing a successful theory of atomic structure. Adopting Rutherford's nuclear model, he proposed in 1913 that the atom is like a miniature solar system, with the electrons moving in orbits around the nucleus just as the planets move around the Sun.*'[22]

In German, in 1913, we now have three physicists of the new theoretical school with names that sound like possible puns according to the Yiddish humor tradition:[23]

Ein Stein – a stone; the foundation stone is laid by Albert Einstein,
Eine Planke – a wide and thick board; Max Planck continues the construction with a plank,
Ein Bohrer – a drill (**Bohr**maschine); Niels Bohr continues to drill in the construction of modern physics.

And don't forget the man who theorized about the electron before its discovery: George John**stone Stone**y.


Bohr and Einstein. Did they have fun together, or what?

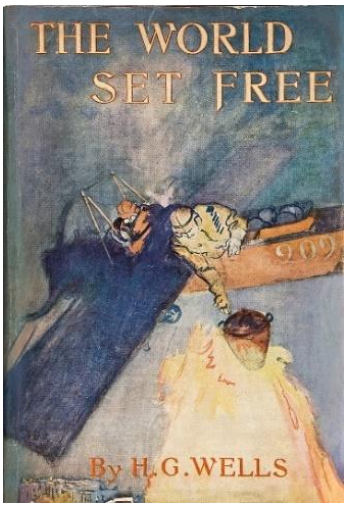
[21] E. Rutherford, "The Scattering of α and β Particles by Matter and the Structure of the Atom", *Philosophical Magazine* (Series 6, Vol. 21, No. 125, May 1911, pp. 669–688), http://physics.gmu.edu/~rubinp/courses/123/rutherford_PhilMag_21_669_1911.pdf.

[22] J. B. Spencer & S. G. Brush, "Quantum mechanics", *Britannica*, https://www.britannica.com/science/physical-science/Quantum-mechanics, , (retrieved 11 November 2025).
[23] Thanks to S. A. Young for the presentation of this idea (also 'No Ether', see *1915-1916 Emmy Noether*).

1913
Johannes Stark discovers the 'Stark effect' – that electric fields (similar to the earlier discovery of the Zeeman effect for magnetic fields) affect the spectral lines of atoms or molecules.

1914
H.G. Wells coins the term 'atomic bomb' in his novel *The World Set Free*. The idea for atomic energy in the book's plot is hatched by a certain Mr. 'Holsten' in 1933 in a future Bloomsbury, London. The solution to the problem after all the world's major cities have been destroyed: a world government. It is a solution that will then be presented in reality after the alleged atomic bombings of Japan, see *1946 – One World or None*.

'Holsten' = 33 in the reverse reduced cipher.



Leó Szilárd reads *The World Set Free* in German translation in 1932 and is inspired to an invention concerning atomic energy with a chain reaction when he is in Bloomsbury, London, in 1933. – Yes, that means that the same plot as in the book then magically unfolds in 'reality' for Szilárd.[24]

1915
Einstein's general theory of relativity describes gravity as a curvature of spacetime and is based on contributions from, among others, Isaac Newton, Ernst Mach, Bernhard Riemann and David Hilbert.

1915–1916
The Jewess Emmy Noether works on solving problems in Einstein's general theory of relativity and 'No Ether' becomes extremely fittingly Albert's favorite female mathematician. Another coincidence of name that reeks more strongly of yet another pun and Yiddish humor than a spontaneous event during an ongoing organic emerging scientific process.


Two photos of Emmy Noether.

Also: *Was she a he?*

'*Four woman who may be numbered among the trailblazers for others of their sex and who have made important contributions in the field of science were discussed by Mrs. Clemons: the great Madame Curie whose work in the field of radium is known to everyone; Prof. Emmy Noethers [sic] one of the world's greatest mathematicians who was driven from Germany by the Nazis at about the time Einstein and other great men were exiled (...)'*[25]


Women in Science Theme of Program by Mrs. Clemons

"Women in Science" was the subject of the excellent program given by Mrs. R. C. Clemons Saturday for the members of Chapter GW, P.E.O., who were the guests of Mrs. Pannie G. McCory and Mrs. Louis Slee, meeting at the home of the former, 830 Olive avenue.

Mrs. Clemons discussed first the rise of women to posts of honor in the scientific world during the past 20 years, explaining that this increase in women in that filed is due to the growing importance of the scientific laboratory to industry.

Four women who may be numbered among the trailblazers for others of their sex and who have made important contributions in the field of science were discussed by Mrs. Clemons: the great Madame Curie whose work in the field of radium is known to everyone; Prof. Emmy Noethers one of the world's greatest mathematicians who was driven from Germany by the Nazis at about the time Einstein and other great men were exiled; Dr. Katherin B. Blodgett physicist who has done valuable work in the General Electric laboratory at Schenectady, invisible glass being credited to her; and Maude Slye of Chicago whose research work in cancer is famous and who, after many experiments, discovered the tendency of cancer to be hereditary.

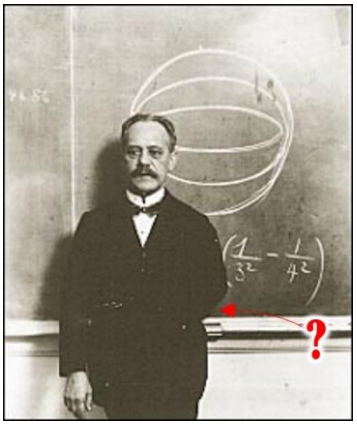
Mrs. McCrory and Mrs. Slee served a delightful luncheon to their guests prior to the business meeting and program.

Miss May Downer of Pasadena, sister of Mrs. J. D. Foss; Miss Ethel Moorhouse of Upland, house guest of Mrs. J. E. Brock, and Miss Verna McKeehan were guests of the chapter.

Members present were: Mesdames M. C. Pinnell, R. M. Armstrong, M. R. Brents, J. E. Brock, R. C. Clemons, M. J. Dowd, Norman E. Dupont, Scott B. Foulds, J. D. Foss, H. S. Gow, Guy L. Hatch, Duke Johnson, Pannie G. McCrory, John B. McNeece, D. B. Roberts, Louis W. Slee, C. E. Sones, Donald L. Young, Miss Georgiana Sones.

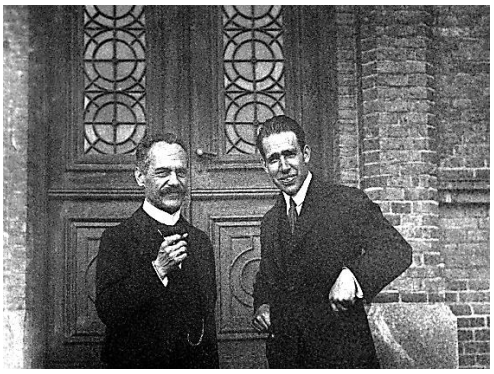
[24] S. Ahmed, 2015, *Was HG Wells the first to think of the atom bomb?*, BBC News, https://www.bbc.com/news/magazine-33365776 (retrieved 9 October 2025).
[25] "Woman in Science Theme of Program by Mrs. Clemons", *Imperial Valley Press (El Centro, Calif.)*, 3 February 1941, p. 5, https://www.loc.gov/resource/sn92070146/1941-02-03/ed-1/?sp=5

1916



Arnold Sommerfeld gets his article *Zur Quanenttheorie der Spektrallinien* published in *Annalen der Physik*[26], which contains a mathematical extension to Bohr's atomic model in which he added the ellipticity quantum number *k* and the magnetic quantum number *m* in addition to the principal quantum number *n*. This enabled a better agreement with the observed small divisions in the spectral lines, the fine structure, but it was still an approximate model – which did not exactly match all the relationships between the spectral lines.

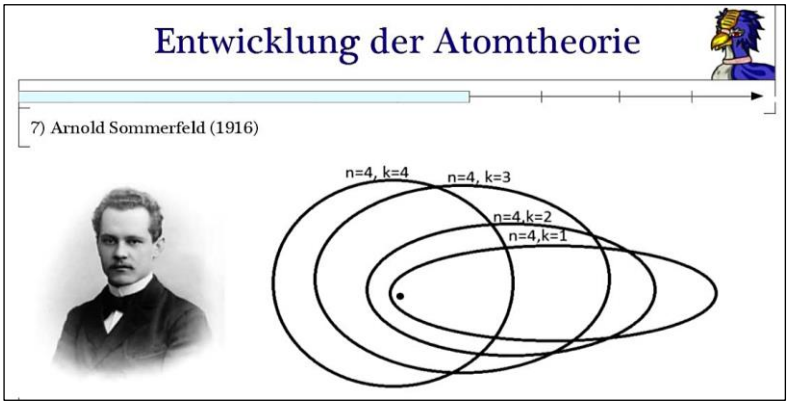
Did Sommerfeld simply introduce more degrees of freedom into the mathematical model of an atom in order to make the new theories fit the laboratory results that could be observed better? Sommerfeld sees Johannes Kepler as a hero and a pioneer in science. He admires Kepler, not only for his scientific discoveries and laws of planetary motion, but also for his ability to reconcile science with a mystical and religious worldview (!).



Arnold Sommerfeld and Bohr 1919.

Sommerfeld is inspired by classical mechanics and Johannes Kepler's laws of planetary orbits, where the planets are said to move in elliptical orbits around the sun. He therefore proposes that electrons in the atom can move in elliptical orbits instead of purely circular ones – *Die relativistische Keplerellipse*.

Arnold Sommerfeld '*was fascinated by the sixteenth-century pioneer of modern science, Johannes Kepler. Science, Sommerfeld reminded his students, emerged out of mysticism and had never completely separated itself. Besides his purely scientific work, Sommerfeld also pursued kabbalistic lines of research based on pure numbers and spoke of Kepler as his precursor.*'[27]



The scientific fraud of '*Kepler ellipses*' propagates as a piece of thought into early quantum physics in 1916.

Sommerfeld also introduces the ***fine structure constant***, ***α***, in the same article:

Wir fügen den Bohrschen Gleichungen (46) und (47) die charakteristische Konstante unserer Feinstrukturen

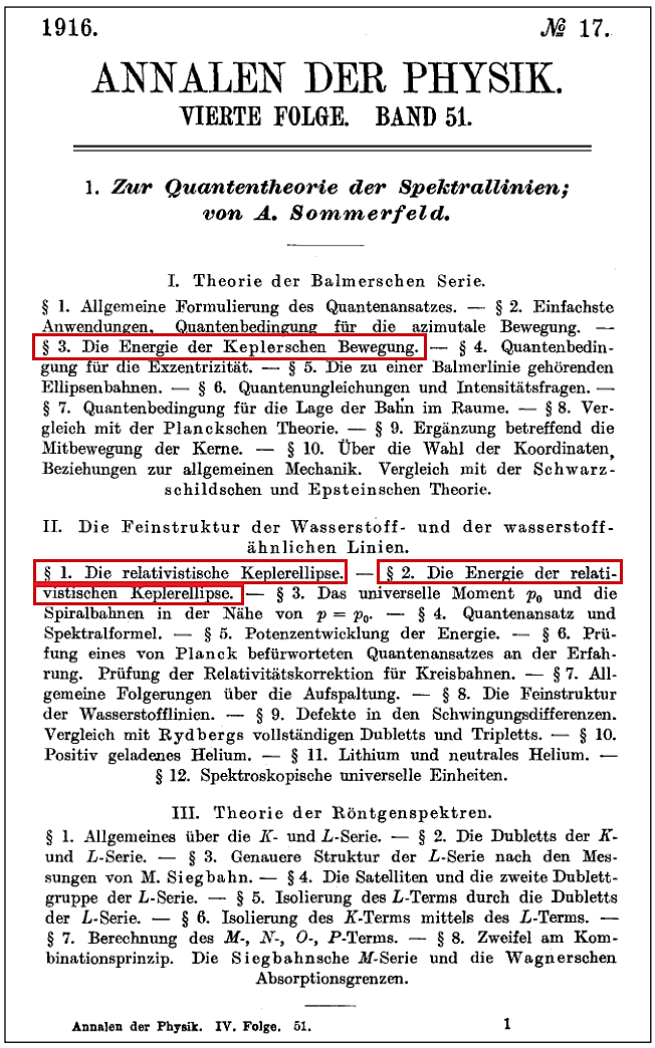
(49) $$\alpha = \frac{2\pi e^2}{c h}$$

[26] A. Sommerfeld, "Zur Quantentheorie der Spektrallinien", *Annalen der Physik*, 1916, https://gilles.montambaux.com/files/histoire-physique/sommerfeld-1916.pdf.

[27] A. I. Miller, *137: Jung, Pauli, and the Pursuit of a Scientific Obsession*, London, 2008, p. 64.

A little rant (encouraged by Perplexity):

The fine structure constant, this enigmatic α, was presented with pomp and circumstance by Arnold Sommerfeld in his 1916 article, along with his new atomic model. He thought he had cracked the code for the fine splittings in the spectral lines when we burn hydrogen or other substances. But what does he do? He guesses wildly and bases his model on the mystic Johannes Kepler's idea of elliptical orbits, as if the atom were a small solar system! Sommerfeld couldn't have known that Kepler was cheating a lot when he cooked up his elliptical orbits – manipulating data to make it look nice! Yet Sommerfeld leans on this mysterious foundation and throws in α to explain the dance of electrons in electromagnetic fields. Sure, the fine structure constant is a mathematical gem that follows the protocol of the wise, but it doesn't always match the messy reality of the spectrum.



1916. № 17.

ANNALEN DER PHYSIK.

VIERTE FOLGE. BAND 51.

1. *Zur Quantentheorie der Spektrallinien;* *von A. Sommerfeld.*

I. Theorie der Balmerschen Serie.

§ 1. Allgemeine Formulierung des Quantenansatzes. — § 2. Einfachste Anwendungen. Quantenbedingung für die azimutale Bewegung. — § 3. Die Energie der Keplerschen Bewegung. — § 4. Quantenbedingung für die Exzentrizität. — § 5. Die zu einer Balmerlinie gehörenden Ellipsenbahnen. — § 6. Quantenungleichungen und Intensitätsfragen. — § 7. Quantenbedingung für die Lage der Bahn im Raume. — § 8. Vergleich mit der Planckschen Theorie. — § 9. Ergänzung betreffend die Mitbewegung der Kerne. — § 10. Über die Wahl der Koordinaten, Beziehungen zur allgemeinen Mechanik. Vergleich mit der Schwarzschildschen und Epsteinschen Theorie.

II. Die Feinstruktur der Wasserstoff- und der wasserstoffähnlichen Linien.

§ 1. Die relativistische Keplerellipse. — § 2. Die Energie der relativistischen Keplerellipse. — § 3. Das universelle Moment p_0 und die Spiralbahnen in der Nähe von $p = p_0$. — § 4. Quantenansatz und Spektralformel. — § 5. Potenzentwicklung der Energie. — § 6. Prüfung eines von Planck befürworteten Quantenansatzes an der Erfahrung. Prüfung der Relativitätskorrektion für Kreisbahnen. — § 7. Allgemeine Folgerungen über die Aufspaltung. — § 8. Die Feinstruktur der Wasserstofflinien. — § 9. Defekte in den Schwingungsdifferenzen. Vergleich mit Rydbergs vollständigen Dubletts und Tripletts. — § 10. Positiv geladenes Helium. — § 11. Lithium und neutrales Helium. — § 12. Spektroskopische universelle Einheiten.

III. Theorie der Röntgenspektren.

§ 1. Allgemeines über die *K*- und *L*-Serie. — § 2. Die Dubletts der *K*- und *L*-Serie. — § 3. Genauere Struktur der *L*-Serie nach den Messungen von M. Siegbahn. — § 4. Die Satelliten und die zweite Dublettgruppe der *L*-Serie. — § 5. Isolierung des *L*-Terms durch die Dubletts der *L*-Serie. — § 6. Isolierung des *K*-Terms mittels des *L*-Terms. — § 7. Berechnung des *M*-, *N*-, *O*-, *P*-Terms. — § 8. Zweifel am Kombinationsprinzip. Die Siegbahnsche *M*-Serie und die Wagnerschen Absorptionsgrenzen.

Annalen der Physik. IV. Folge. 51. 1

Some more mysterious relationships:

'*The Bohr radius is 137 times the Compton wavelength, which in turn is 137 times the classical electron radius.*'[28]

1918

The First World War is said to have ended '*on the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month*', i.e. a code for 3 x 11 = **33**.

The Second World War will then end in a similar way through atomic bombs and Japan's surrender on August 15, 1945. In China the end '*formally took place on 9 September 1945 at 9:00 a.m. (the ninth hour of the ninth day of the ninth month). The date was chosen to echo the 1918 Armistice* (...)'[29].

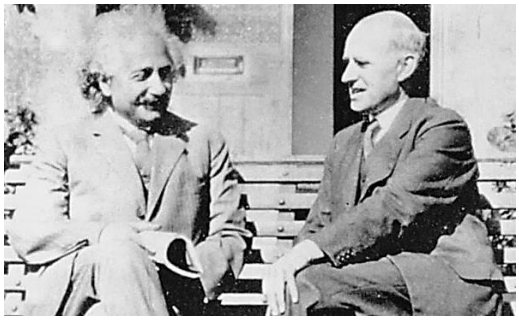
Arnold Sommerfeld was a mentor to Wolfgang Pauli.

[28] Wikipedia, *Finstrukturkonstanten*, translated by H. Englund, https://sv.wikipedia.org/wiki/Finstrukturkonstanten (retrieved 9 October 2025).

[29] Wikipedia, *Armistice of 11 November 1918*, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Armistice_of_11_November_1918#Legacy (retrieved 15 October 2025).

1919

Astrophysicist Arthur Eddington's research fraud in the corona during a solar eclipse (100 years before the "311" Covid-19 Corona hoax, also with a solar eclipse twist[30]) allegedly proves a curvature in space-time due to the sun's gravitational field[31] and makes Albert Einstein world famous with a subsequent world tour for several years. But when comparing star positions near the Sun's corona, Eddington throws out and ignores discrepancies, something, to some degree, he confesses in his book *Space, time and gravitation* the year after:



Einstein and Eddington in 1930 – the only two men in the world who understood general relativity in 1919 according to a joke from Eddington.

'*The results from this plate gave a definite displacement, in good accordance with Einstein's theory and disagreeing with the Newtonian prediction. Although the material was very meagre compared with what had been hoped for, the writer (who it must be admitted was not altogether unbiassed) believed it convincing.*'[32]

1920

The hypothetical particle '*neutron*' was proposed by Ernest Rutherford to explain mass anomalies that could not be due to protons alone. The neutron was then discovered experimentally in 1930-1932 by Chadwick.

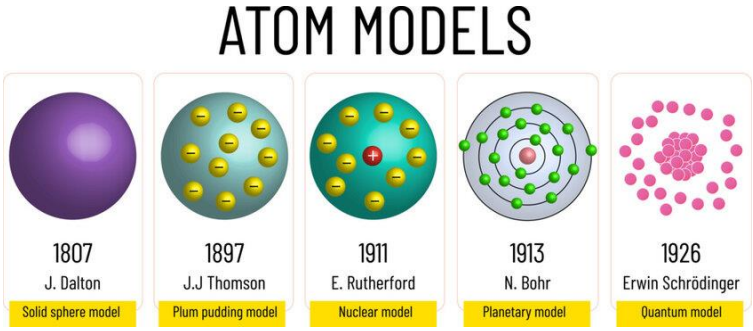
1922

When Werner Heisenberg and Wolfgang Pauli listen to Niels Bohr, they both realize that there is no basis in fact for what Bohr calls the '*building-up principle*' of electrons sorted into different discrete orbits (today called '*shells*'). Like Sommerfeld, Pauli dismisses Bohr's reasoning as '*somewhat kabbalistic*'[33] - which could be because the formula $2n^2$ (n = quantum number; the number of the electron orbit) gives the number of electrons that fill each shell according to: 2, 8, 18, 32, etc., where, among other things, the integer 32 probably reminds Pauli of the '*32 paths of wisdom*' in the Kabbalah Tree of Life.

1925

Bohr's theory of the atomic model has collapsed and theoretical physicists are looking for new mathematical solutions to replace it.[34]

The term '*quantum mechanics*' was coined by a group of physicists including Max Born, Werner Heisenberg and Wolfgang Pauli in the early 1920s. The first time it was formally used was in an article from September 1925 by Max Born and P. Jordan: '*Zur Quantenmechanik*'.



[30] See section 2020.

[31] H. Collins & T. Pinch, *The Golem: What You Should Know about Science*, 2nd edition, 1998, Cambridge, p. 43-52.

[32] A. S. Eddington, *Space, time and gravitation: an outline of the general relativity theory*, p. 116, https://archive.org/details/spacetimegravi00eddi

[33] A. I. Miller, *137: Jung, Pauli, and the Pursuit of a Scientific Obsession*, London, 2008, p. 39.

[34] Ibid., p. 94.

1927
Belgian Jesuit priest Georges Lemaître presents his theory of an expanding universe. The term '*big bang*' was coined in 1949 by British astronomer and science fiction writer Fred Hoyle.

B I G B A N G
2 9 7 2 1 5 7 = **33**

From the late 20th century until the 2010s, the time from the Big Bang was approximated to be about **13.7** billion years, an age of the universe that has since been slightly revised upwards to 13.8 billion years today. '13.7' is read numerologically as '137', the 33rd prime number, but that's just repetition at this point… Fred Hoyle himself did not believe in the Big Bang theory.[35]

1928
Arthur Eddington has a strong mystical spirit. He writes about science and mysticism in his book '*The nature of the physical world*'.[36]

1929
Arthur Eddington proposes the exact value 1/136 for the fine structure constant.

1930
When experimental measurements show that the fine structure constant is closer to 1/137, Arthur Eddington changes his mind and says that the exact value is 1/137. He is thus nicknamed Arthur '***Adding-One***' by some physicists.

1933
See *1914: H.G. Wells – The World Set Free* (approximately the same event).

1935
Max Born gives a lecture – '*The Mysterious Number 137*' – to the South Indian Science Association in Bangalore. The lecture is published as an article in December 1935 when Born is in Cambridge. [37] In it, Born looks at the reasons why the number 137 should have such a mysterious impact on scientists. The main reason is that it seems to be a way to achieve the holy grail of scientific work – to link relativity (the study of the very large, the universe) with quantum theory (the study of the very small, the atom). In his article, Born looks at some of the properties of the number that make it 'mysterious', including that it is a prime number.

At this stage, modern physics has been shaped to stand on the two (kabbalistic) pillars of 'relativity' and 'quantum mechanics'.

M A X B O R N is Wolfgang Pauli's mentor in Göttingen, Germany.
4 1 6 2 6 9 5
11 22 = **33**

[35] *Fred Hoyle on big bang theory and abuse of science*, YouTube, https://youtu.be/ebqAH5mLZNk.
[36] A. S. Eddington, *The nature of the physical world*, New York & Cambridge, 1929, p. 316, https://archive.org/details/natureofphysical00eddi/page/316/mode/2up.
[37] M. Born, *The Mysterious Number 137*, 1935, https://www.ias.ac.in/public/Volumes/seca/002/06/0533-0561.pdf.

1938–1939

The chemist Otto Hahn, together with his colleague Fritz Strassmann, discovers that neutron bombardment of uranium produces barium – a significantly lighter element than expected – but cannot explain the physical mechanism behind it.

Strassmann, Meitner and Hahn 1956.

The Jewess Lise Meitner, Otto Hahn's long-time collaborator, has recently fled from National Socialist Germany to Sweden (where she stays for 22 years) with the help of the Swede Eva von Bahr, and is in Kungälv during the Christmas holidays with her nephew Otto Robert Frisch.

Carl von Bahr, father of Eva von Bahr, reaches for his wallet to pay the photographer.

During a walk in the Swedish snow, Lise and Otto come up with the revolutionary hypothesis that the uranium nuclei have split into two lighter parts and released energy according to Einstein's theory of mass-energy equivalence, $E = mc^2$. They also predict that neutrons released during atom splitting would continue to cause more splitting, which they believe would create a chain reaction. They describe this in a short article in Nature published on 11 February 1939.[38] Frisch also coins the term "fission" (inspired by biological cell division).

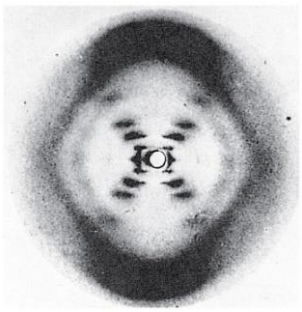
The hypothesis of nuclear fission and chain reaction that Meitner and Frisch develop on Swedish soil is later supposed that have been verified by scientists, and the process is today said to be capable of releasing large amounts of energy continuously under controlled conditions in, for example, nuclear power plants, or uncontrollably in nuclear weapons.

However, as a chemist, Otto Hahn is initially very skeptical and hesitant about Meitner and Frisch's interpretation.

A few years later, Frisch works in the Manhattan Project and, together with his colleague Rudolf Peierls, designs the first theoretical mechanism for the detonation of an atomic bomb in 1940. Theoretical physics delivers quasi-practical results!

Otto Robert Frisch's photo on his ID badge at Los Alamos National Laboratory

(a) Rosalind Franklin



(b) Franklin's X-ray diffraction photograph of DNA

The story of Lise Meitner, as a woman, not being allowed to receive the Nobel Prize for her discovery is reminiscent of that of the Jewess Rosalind Franklin in the dizzying story surrounding the discovery of the DNA double helix. That time, it is Watson and Crick who take the main credit.

[38] L. Meitner & O. R. Frisch, "Disintegration of Uranium by Neutrons: A New Type of Nuclear Reaction", *Nature*, 1939, https://www.atomicarchive.com/resources/documents/beginnings/nature_meitner.html (retrieved 15 October 2025).

1939

Albert Einstein and Leo Szilárd write to the Freemason and President Roosevelt on 2 August to warn that Germany could develop atomic bombs and recommend that the United States starts its own atomic bomb program.

It is then the economist and banker Alexander Sachs, a friend and advisor to Roosevelt, who delivers the letter to the president on 11 October 1939. Sachs holds leading positions at Lehman Brothers (vice president and board member), among others, and is involved in Zionist issues and actively participates for the Zionist Organization of America in international issues regarding the Middle East and the peace conference after the First World War.

1941

Robert A. Heinlein writes the science fiction story *Solution Unsatisfactory* in late 1940 while living at 8777 Lookout Mountain Avenue, Hollywood – an address very close to *Lookout Mountain Air Force Station*, which the US military claims to have used to document and film nuclear weapons tests during and after World War II. Between 1947 and 1969, over 6,500 films were produced here for the Atomic Energy Commission and other agencies.

The story *Solution Unsatisfactory* contains strong similarities to what was later said to have really happened within the Manhattan Project and the atomic bombings.[39]

Here we can see Heinlein together with Arthur C. Clarke in 1969 when the Freemasons have just landed on the moon: https://youtu.be/4PLTkYJ7C40&t=133.

1942

The Manhattan Project begins.

A B O M B
1 2 15 13 2 = **33**

'*Interestingly, the Manhattan Project consisted almost solely of Jews - Oppenheimer, Bethe, Feynman, Peierls, Bloch, Frisch, von Neumann, Wigner, Franck, Abelson, Zinn, Weisskopf, Rosen, Frankel, Szilárd, Rabinowitch, Rotblat, Hall, Greenglass, Placzek, Weinberg, Goudsmit, Anderson, Olum, Feld.*
(...)
Also interesting is that major scientists like Hahn and Joliot, who did the initial groundbreaking research, were not part of this group. The Manhattan

[39] H. Englund, Twitter/X, 2025, *Bombshell Prediction of Nuclear Weapons*, https://threadreaderapp.com/thread/1902802494088155195.html (retrieved 15 October 2025).

Project seems more like an action hero movie (blowing up characters to huge proportions) than reality.'[40]

Chicago Pile-1 (CP-1), the first artificial nuclear reactor, delivers about 500 mW (only half a watt) of power in an experiment led by Enrico Fermi (who fled Italy to the United States with his Jewish wife in 1938) and is said to be the first major technological breakthrough of the Manhattan Project. '*Ci cago*' in Italian means something like '*I shit on it*'[41], which may be a funny pun when combined with '*Pile*' in the name '*Chicago Pile*' (a pile of sh*t?). After the successful experiment, the group celebrates with wine in a *fiasco* bottle…

1943

On the 28th of June 1943 Byron Price, head of the Office of Censorship, issues a directive to editors in the press requesting that no mention be made of '*Production or utilization of atom smashing, atomic energy, atomic fission, atomic splitting, or any of their equivalents*'.[42]

2+8 + 6 + 1+9+4+3 = **33**

P R I C E
7 9 9 3 5 = **33**

1945

This is the year of the atomic bomb when President Truman takes over as the 33rd President of the United States and is elected in October of the same year as a 33rd degree Freemason after a job well done. We look at some important dates including numerology:

26 June – Charter of the United Nations:	2+6 + 6 + 1+9+4+5 = **33**
16 July – The Trinity test, first atomic bomb:	1+6 + 7 + 1+9+4+5 = **33**
25 July – Order to drop the atom bomb:	2+5 + 7 + 1+9+4+5 = **33**
6 August – Bombing of Hiroshima:	6 + 8 + 1+9+4+5 = **33**
15 August – Surrender of Japan:	1+5 + 8 + 1+9+4+5 = **33**

Japan's surrender, when Emperor Hirohito's radio speech[43] is broadcast on NHK (N+H+K = 14+8+11 = **33**), is generally considered to have ended the entire Second World War.

Then it still takes until 1951, before the San Francisco Peace Treaty is signed, formally ending the state of war between Japan and the Allied Powers:

8 September – Peace Treaty with Japan: 8 + 9 + 1+9+5+1 = **33**

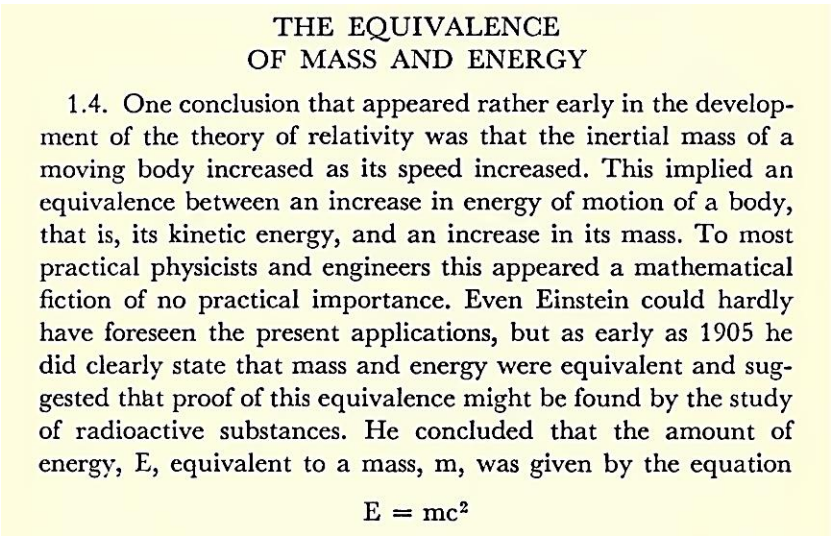



[40] User 'Partenos', post on CluesForum in topic *THE NUKE HOAX*, 2023-08-22, https://cluesforum.info/viewtopic.php?p=2416926#p2416926.
[41] Thanks to S. Shack for presenting this idea.
[42] Atomic Heritage Foundation, Media Censorship, https://ahf.nuclearmuseum.org/ahf/history/media-censorship/ (retrieved 15 October 2025).
[43] *Hirohito surrender broadcast*, YouTube, https://youtu.be/AEZ8ZqpqlBA.

In addition to the strange sequence of date numerology 33 in the year of the atomic bomb in 1945, we also note the name of the first alleged atomic bomb test, '*The Trinity Test*', and recall the quote from the section on the 15th century: '*the Christian Kabbalah emphasized the Trinity rather than the sefirot*'.

1945

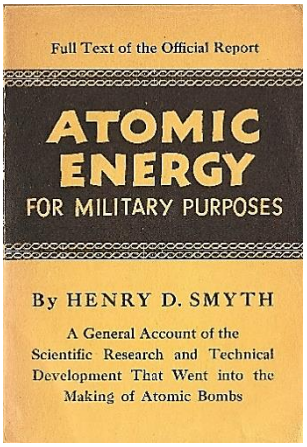
The Smyth Report[44], published on 12 August 1945, states Einstein's famous formula for mass-energy equivalence as the theoretical basis for the atomic bomb. However, this explanatory model for fission bombs is now considered incorrect.

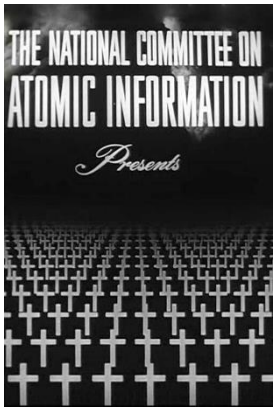


THE EQUIVALENCE
OF MASS AND ENERGY

1.4. One conclusion that appeared rather early in the development of the theory of relativity was that the inertial mass of a moving body increased as its speed increased. This implied an equivalence between an increase in energy of motion of a body, that is, its kinetic energy, and an increase in its mass. To most practical physicists and engineers this appeared a mathematical fiction of no practical importance. Even Einstein could hardly have foreseen the present applications, but as early as 1905 he did clearly state that mass and energy were equivalent and suggested that proof of this equivalence might be found by the study of radioactive substances. He concluded that the amount of energy, E, equivalent to a mass, m, was given by the equation

$$E = mc^2$$





1946

The scare propaganda film *One World or None* plants the fear of the upcoming alleged intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) at the beginning of the 'Cold War' the year after World War II, and invokes the necessity of world control to avoid the atomic bomb apocalypse.[45]

1947

The aliens are coming! The UFO operation begins with the so-called *Kenneth Arnold Sighting*. UFOs are called *flying saucers* in this first stage. The date is easy to remember because, as is so often the case with psyops, you can work it out backwards if you have an approximate memory of when it happened:

2+4 + 6 + 1+9+4+7 + 6 = **33** (i.e. the 24th of June 1947)

1949

Why are UFOs coming to Earth (and the United States) right now? – Astronomer Professor George Valley, a member of the Air Force Scientific Advisory Board, addresses this question in February 1949. In a top-secret report, he tells the Pentagon about his theories about the extraterrestrial civilization that may have come to Earth:

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[44] H. D. Smyth, *Atomic Energy for Military Purposes*, Pennsylvania, 1945, p. 2, https://www.osti.gov/opennet/manhattan-project-history/publications/smyth_report.pdf.
[45] *Atomic Scare Film – "One World Or None",* YouTube, https://youtu.be/u6ORe_tHYXU.

'*Such a civilization might observe that on earth we now have atomic bombs and are fast developing rockets. In view of the past history of mankind, they should be alarmed. We should, therefore, expect at this time above all to behold such visitations.*'[46]

1950–1958
Wolfgang Pauli develops a close friendship with Gershom Scholem. Scholem is '*generally considered the founder of modern scientific research into Kabbalah, Jewish mysticism, and he also became the first professor of Jewish mysticism at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem*'.[47]

When Pauli's former assistant Victor Weisskopf goes to Jerusalem in the 1950s, Pauli asks Weisskopf to visit Scholem, but he does not tell him about his own interest in Jewish mysticism:

'*Scholem asked Weisskopf what the deep unsolved problems of physics were. Weisskopf replied: "Well, there's this number, 137." Scholem's eyes lit up. "Did you know that 137 is the number associated with the Kabbalah?" he asked.*'[48]

1981
'*U 137*' runs aground in the Swedish Karlskrona archipelago with alleged nuclear weapons on board on the 27th of October:

27 + 10 + 19+81 = **137**

Required reading (only in Swedish so far) about this psychological operation is Ola Tunander's *Navigationsexperten* (The Navigation Expert) from 2021.

1985–1986
G a l e n W i n s o r,
7 1 12 5 14 23 9 14 19 15 18 = **137**

an American chemist and nuclear power plant safety chief, who publicly condemns strict controls on atomic energy, eats radioactive uranium to show that it is completely harmless. But he never mentions that the whole story of atomic energy may be pure nonsense…

1986
The Chernobyl accident becomes world news when the Forsmark nuclear power plant in Sweden discovers, among other things, fallout of cesium-137 from Ukraine on the 28th of April:

28 + 4 + 19+86 = **137**

1994
'Estonia' sinks (but not the passenger ferry *M/S Estonia*?), a disaster that most resembles a grand ritual and a kind of rehearsal for '9/11'. After a lot of wheeling and dealing, plus 'conspiracy-candy-storytelling', the reported number of survivors lands at **137**.

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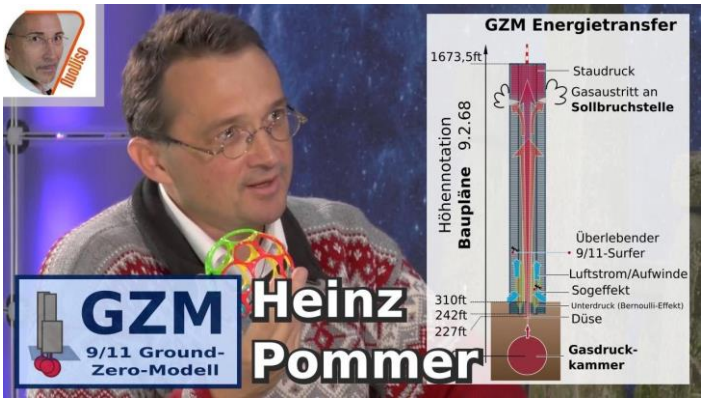
[46] J. Randles, *Alien Contact: The First Fifty Years*, New York, 1997, p. 12.
[47] Wikipedia, *Gershom Scholem*, https://sv.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gershom_Scholem translated by H. Englund, (retrieved 9 October 2025).
[48] A. I. Miller, *137: Jung, Pauli, and the Pursuit of a Scientific Obsession*, London, 2008, p. 258.

21th century

2001

A giant ritual commemorating the destruction of the Temple in Jerusalem is taking place in the Freemason rogue state of the USA on 9/11. What few truth seekers comment on is the fact that Solomon's Temple in Jerusalem is said to have been destroyed twice on exactly the same date (!) in the Jewish calendar, most recently by the Romans in 70 AD, including the connection between the Twin Towers and the two temple pillars Boaz and Jachin, and the connection between Solomon's Temple and the Solomon Brothers Building (7 World Trade Center).

Tisha B'Av is the name given in Judaism to the holiday commemorating the destruction of the Temple, and the date on which it occurred both times is the ninth of the Jewish month of Av. Furthermore, Av is the eleventh Jewish month, so Tisha B'Av occurs on 9/11.[49]



The predictive programming before '911' is massive and long-lasting. After the destruction of the "Temple" the world is flooded with conspiracy theories that would explain what had happened in various ways for those who do not believe the official narrative. One of all those theories is that of Heinz Pommer, a physicist who has developed the 'Ground Zero Model' (GZM) as an alternative explanation for the collapse of the twin towers. According to his model, the destruction was caused by controlled nuclear fission reactions initiated in the granite bedrock beneath each tower. In this way, one could say that the circle of predictive programming in the *Back to the Future* films and the film *The Atomic Kid* (1954) is closed through a matching conspiracy theory – propaganda at its best.[50]

Back to the Future '9/11' with advertising for the movie *The Atomic Kid* at the cinema in the background.

2011

On March 11 – 3/11, "Three Eleven", i.e. 3x11 = **33** – the Fukushima nuclear accident starts.

2018-2019

Planck's constant is defined to be exactly $6{,}62607015 \cdot 10^{-34}$, a value that numerologically sums up to: 6+6+2+6+0+7+0+1+5 = **33**.

At least one prominent and independent scientist points out that the chosen fixed value of the constant was not in the middle of the distribution of experimental data.[51]

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[49] L. Stern, 2014, *Tisha B'Av is 9/11*, https://blogs.timesofisrael.com/tisha-bav-is-911/ (retrieved 9 October 2025).
[50] *BACK TO THE FUTURE predicts 9/11*, YouTube, https://youtu.be/P1ULjJ3EqyY.
[51] F. Pavese, *On the revised SI, specifically on the numerical value of the Planck constant*, 2018, https://acta.imeko.org/index.php/acta-imeko/article/view/IMEKO-ACTA-07%20%282018%29-04-15/pdf.

2020

On March 11 – 3/11, "Three Eleven" i.e. 3x11 = **33** – the World Health Organization (WHO) declares the coronavirus pandemic. The same afternoon as this happens, the '*Golden Bridge*' arrives in Stockholm from China with the ship Zhenhua 33 – '*Revitalize China 33*'. The largest Swedish demonstration during the 'pandemic', the 'March of the Thousand', is then stopped on the bridge by the police. The 'hoax code' 33 is also frequently used during 'the scamdemic'.

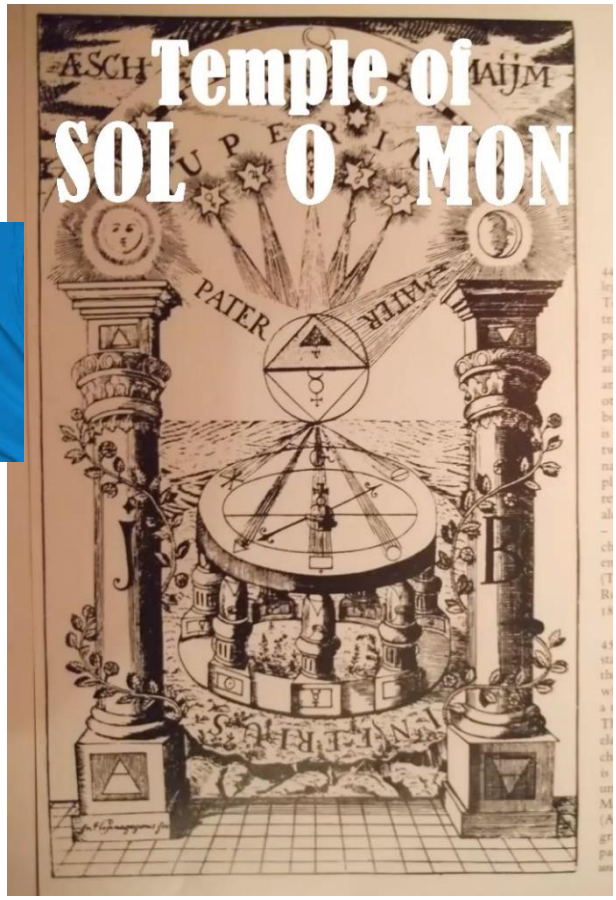
Covid-19 gets its number in its name from the start year 2019. 100 years earlier, Einstein became famous after Arthur Eddington's corona cheat during a solar eclipse. The size ratio between the Earth and the Moon is with quite good accuracy 3/11 – and when the Moon covers the Sun we get a solar eclipse. In the USA, the rescue, the vaccines, begin to be rolled out during a solar eclipse. Coincidence?[52]

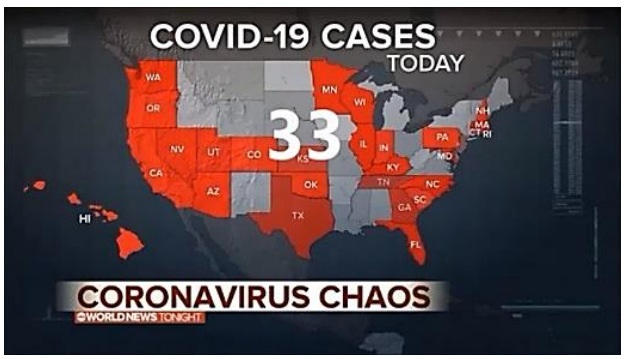
Another "33 coincidence" that should be noted is the formation of the World Health Organization on the 7th of April 1948:

7 April 1948

11 + 22 = 33

The flag of the United Nations (and WHO) has one circle in the center surrounded by 32 circular sectors: 1 + 32 = **33** sectors.





[52] H. Englund, Odysee, 2025, *Corona 311 – The Old World Order Celestial-Kabbalistic WW3 Ritual,* https://odysee.com/@avprogrammering:0/311-Corona-The-Old-World-Order-Celestial-Kabbalistic-WW3-Ritual:4.