

FULLER'S 4-DIMENSIONAL COORDINATE SYSTEM

The pioneering genius R. Buckminster "Bucky" Fuller developed an entire body of work that showed the standard 3-dimensional x-y-z rectangular coordinate system does not directly conform to the universe and its principles of nature. Instead, nature is built upon the 4-dimensional vector coordinate frame that is provided by the minimum 3-dimensional geometrical form: the tetrahedron. The most detailed exposition of Fuller's system is given in his 1979 book, Synergetics 2, from which the following quotes are taken:

"All conceptual consideration is inherently four-dimensional. Thus the primitive is a priori four-dimensional, being always comprised of the four planes of reference of the tetrahedron. There can never be any less than four primitive dimensions. Any one of the stars or point-toable "points" is a system—ultratunable, tunable, or infratunable but inherently four dimensional (p. 128)."

Fuller blamed much of the lack of current scientific understanding on the Egyptians, Greeks, and Babylonians for their use of the cubic framework and plane geometry. Unfortunately, Fuller did not have the benefit of the revised history of the ancient world presented by researchers such as Graham Hancock, Robert Temple, and John Anthony West. Nor had Fuller read the greatest scholarly work on ancient Egypt, R.A. Schwaller de Lubicz's book, The Temple of Man, which showed the truly advanced geometric thinking of the Egyptians and to a much lesser extent, their Pythagorean successors. For example, Fuller criticizes ancient and modern people for treating a dimensionless point as a real entity, or at least something that is useful in an abstract sense. Schwaller de Lubicz shows how a point can be considered to be the vertex of a polyhedron, and thus it has real existence.

Regardless of Fuller's view of the developments that led to the current mathematical systems and methods most utilized by 21st century science, Fuller's work offers a different approach that is inherent in nature, rather than artificially imposing a structure on it that doesn't conform to its essence. Fuller's system is based on the tetrahedron. In his own words:

"The tetrahedron is at once both the simplest system and the simplest structural system in Universe. All systems have a minimum set of topological characteristics of vertices, faces, and edges. Alteration of the minimum structural system, the tetrahedron, or any of its structural-system companions in the primitive hierarchy, may be accomplished by either external or internal contact with other systems—which other systems may cleave, smash, break, or erode the simplest primitive systems. Other such polyhedral systems may be transformingly developed by wind-driven sandstorms or wave-driven pebble beach actions. Those other contacting systems can alter the simplest primitive systems in only two topological-system ways: (1) by truncating a vertex or a plurality of vertices, and (2) by truncating an edge or a plurality of edges. Faces cannot be truncated (p. 224)."

This awareness of the universal behavior of nature gave Fuller some insight into the enigma of the Martian "monuments" at Elysium even before

Richard Hoagland, Erol Torun, Carl Munck, and the Mars Mission team's insightful analysis of the structures at the Martian region of Cydonia. Following the behavior of nature, Fuller assessed the "pyramids" found at Elysium as being intelligently designed monumental structures. He states:

"The distorted conditioning of human reflexing and reasoning persisted in overwhelming the academic point of view—and still does so up to this moment in history. This is nowhere more apparent than in the official reaction to the data and photographs taken on planet Mars by the planet Earth's scientists from their multistage-rocket-dispatched *Mariner 9* and *Viking* orbiters:

'But even at the present limits of resolution of which *are the three-sided pyramids* found on the plateau of Elysium. Scientists have tried to find a natural geological process that would account for the formation of these pyramids, some of which are *two miles across at the base*, but as yet their origin is far from being explained. Such tantalizing mysteries may not be fully solved until astronauts are able to make direct observations on the Martian surface (Fuller's italics and direct quote of David L. Chandler, "life on Mars," *Atlantic*, June 1977).'

In 1977 the NASA scientists scrutinized the robot-photographed pictures of the close-in Martian scene and reported the to-them—surprise presence on Mars of two (two-mile-base-edged) three-sided pyramids the size of Mount Fuji. The NASA scientists were unfamiliar with the tetrahedron. They remarked that these forms, with whose simplest, primitive character they were unacquainted, must have been produced by wind-blown sand erosion, whereas we have discovered that tetrahedra are always and only a priori to nature's processes of alteration of her simplest and most primitive polyhedral systems (p. 224)."

From the above passages, Fuller's conclusion regarding the "pyramids" of Elysium hints that there are intelligently designed tetrahedral pyramids on the Elysium plateau, which is based on the photos and the universal behavior of natural systems which start with simple tetrahedral forms and then generate more complex forms—not vice versa. Thus, based on the information and data available, Fuller's best working hypothesis suggests that sometime in the remote past, these two-mile-base-edged pyramids were built by someone, or something, with advanced intelligence and technology.

Were any of those massive structures on Cydonia, Elysium, and other areas on Mars built by intelligent beings. If so, then who built them, when, and why? What happened to the builders? And, are there really groups who actually already know the answer? If so, then when did they first know, how did they first know, and why have they kept this a secret?

This is a hot issue. When looking at both sides of the issue, each side has many arguments in its favor. Further complicating the picture are rampant allegations of secret agendas, cover ups, and conspiracy. NASA and government behavior has been suspicious at best, and leaves lots of room for speculation. In addition, there is also evidence for artificially built monuments on the Moon.

I've examined both sides for years. Based on the evidence at this time, it appears to me that Richard C. Hoagland, Erol Torun, Carl P. Munck, Tom Van

Flandern, Bruce Cornet, David Jinks, and other researchers that argue for intelligent design have a somewhat stronger case. Am I certain? No. We need to send more advanced probes and a manned mission to Mars, all with full disclosure and immediate releases of all data, to settle the issue.