

Mysticism vs. Science

in the Janet Kuypers show 7/24/13 at Gallery Cabaret

Janet Kuypers 7/24/13															2 He		
3 Li	4 8e	Periodic Table poems performed												7 N	8	9 F	10 Ne
11	12	live at Chicago's "the Café Gallery"												15	16	17	18
Na	Mg													P	5	CI	Ar
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	R	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	5b	Te		Xe
55	56		72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86
Cs	84		Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	11	Pb	Bi	Po	At	8n
87	88		104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118
Fr	83		Rf	Db	5g	Bh	Hs	Mt	Ds	Rg	Cn	Uut	Uuq	Uup	Uuh	Uus	Uuo

Lantanidi

Aktinidi



It's actually quite unremarkable. It doesn't seem to have much use.

But Antimony seemed to cause a long and bitter war in the sixteen hundreds between France and Germany.

Wars are started over land, religion, love, or money. But the element Antimony?

Well, doctors in that age believed in the medicinal value of Antimony, and the war was the war of the pen, with opposing views on Antimony's medicinal value. The two sides took up literary arms, writing scathing reports in medical journals with the vitriol of a Jerry Springer show where the bodyguards couldn't even control the feud.

And the scary thing is that Antimony is actually toxic...

But still, Greek physicians recommended Antimony for skin complaints in the first century A.D., and since that age, many still championed Antimony for medicinal purposes... In fact, in Germany a man (under the false name of a fifteenth century monk named Basil Valentine) wrote an entire book about Antimony remedies, published in sixteen oh four. And he claimed that alchemy could free Antimony of it's toxicity: just because it makes you vomit, means that it helps your body remove the toxins that ail you.

The Egyptians even used Antimony as a form of mascara — they called the toxic Antimony sulfide stibnite a black eye powder called "kohl".

Later, Al-Qaeda chemists called this substance Al-Kohl, which came to be a term to mean any powder, which led to a sixteen hundreds Swiss alchemist to call a distilled extract of wine "alcool vini" (which shows the trail from toxic eye make-up to intoxicating "alcohol").

But this fondness for Antimony lasted through the centuries, as doctors still prescribed it's use through the seventeen hundreds. It has even been suggested that Antimony "remedies" may have been what actually killed Mozart.

Maybe they caught on to Antimony by the next century, because it became the element of choice for murderers looking to cause a slow painful death to their victims.

We use Antimony now only in alloys for batteries, or maybe to harden lead. But it's strange, that Antimony can have such a violent history, dipping it's hand into everything from make-up to medicines, to the later naming of "alcohol", to poisoning people. I guess when people don't know all the chemical conditions, Antimony can lead a colorful history indeed...

Myrticism vs. science



Looking for better sound remains at the top of the list.

Having better stereo speakers at all group parties, meetings or settings,

having a portable sound system anyone could take with them,

even using sound while in the car to reduce traffic noise, hear better music,

or talk hands-free on your smart phone.

The possibilities seem endless, but stereo speakers take up space —

so we need to use science and technology to even help us meet our audio needs.

Companies create better and better sound systems, earbuds for iPods

have grown smaller and smaller, even with noise-canceling technology...

There has to be a way to use the world around us to get us exactly what we have

decided we need.

So, after just a little research, I discovered an element twice as common

as silver on this planet, and when it is mixed into a compound, Terbium can help create

Janet Kuypers

a "Soundbug" speaker that can turn any flat surface into a flat panel speaker.

(Any flat surface, like an office window, or your dining room table at home.)

You see, the Terbium-filled Soundbug can be plugged into a headphone socket

and then suction to any flat surface — literally turning that surface into a speaker.

Now, this Terbium-rich Soundbug is only the size of a computer mouse,

and retailing at less than fifty bucks, they're targeting this to the youth market;

but a wide-range of technology users are going to love this little gadget

that can re-purpose everyday flat surfaces into speakers for all sorts of sound needs.

The thicker the flat material surface, the better the sound quality of the Terbium-laced

Soundbug speaker, and yeah, the resonance of the speaker material (wood, glass, metal)

can effect the final sound quality, but in theory you could daisy-chain

a few of these Terbium Soundbugs together to excite multiple electrical currents of the music

players, to excite the mock speakers, to bring every party to life in richer stereo.

Now, I know Terbium is like a "Swiss Army knife" for cancer diagnosis,

Mysticism 14. Science

and I know it's green luminescence gives color enrichment to tee tees

and is even used in fluorescent lamps, or lasers, or semiconductor devices...

But this whole "using what we have to multi-purpose what we have" idea

is really beginning to stick with me. This audio technology can work with

magnetostriction, like, in a car instead of in a business meeting or a party:

in a car, the Terbium Soundbug could create noise-insulating windows,

blocking out the excessive sounds of traffic (and you know how I hate the sound of traffic...).

But to business workers in a car, the mobile phone version of the Terbium

Soundbug could be stuck to a car windshield, to allow hands-free, headset-free talking.

(Well, that may cost a little more than the indoors Terbium Soundbug,

but no price is too high to stop people from staring at their phones while driving,

right?)

So yeah, although it is more common on earth than silver, Terbium may still be

hard to get sometimes — but if we can find this many uses for this element,

I'm sure it's demand will increase, because pretty soon, Terbium will be desired

more than anything.



Niobium's name is derived from Greek Mythology, from the woman Niobe, daughter of Tantalus...

(and yes, there's an element Tantalum, and he's directly below her in the Periodic Table, and it's hard to tell them apart sometimes...)

But after Niobe had more children (seven sons and seven daughters), and because Niobe felt she had more prominent stature, she asked, "My father was a guest at the table of the Gods. My husband built and rules this city. I have seven sons and seven daughters worthy of pride. You revere gods and goddesses you cannot even see, but aren't I worthy of goddess worship?"

Well, sounding a bit too haughty to everyone in town, the god Artemis and her twin sister Apollo used arrows for their vengeance — Artemis killed Niobe's daughters Apollo killed Niobe's sons. I don't know is any were spared, but according to mythology, when Niobe's husband saw their dead sons. he hilled himself in grief and despair. After losing everything. Niobe fled to Mount Sipylus. As she wept, she was turned to stone, and to this day there is a natural rock formation there that resembles a woman's face, and rainwater pours through the porous limestone. They call this the "Weeping Rock" in honor of Niobe.

And sure,
Niobium is in chemicals
that are water soluble,
and Niobium is used
in superconducting magnets
(probably like how Niobe
had so many children,
and how everyone was drawn
to her beautiful face,
as she was always
resplendently adorned
in gold and jewels —

through I doubt she had metal jewelry made out of Niobium, even though it turns to a beautiful blue when exposed to air).

Niobium is mixed with steel to make it stronger — since the Niobium in metal is also more resistant to heat, it can be used in anything from jet engines, to liquid rocket thrusters for outer space.

(And as a funny twist, Niobium is even in the main engine of the Apollo Lunar Modules.)

You know, Niobium is often used in commemorative coins, with gold and silver.
So who knows, maybe Niobe did have Niobium in her jewelry, as everyone admired her beauty — until she lost it all.

Myrticism 20. Science

Old Star, New elemental Tricks

based on Arsenic (#033, As) and Seleninm (#034, Se)

When the Big Bang first exploded, the only elements it could muster were hydrogen and helium and a smidgen of lithium and boron.

Higher elements were only created after the creation of stars.

But scientists have now discovered that in an ancient star in the faint stellar halo surrounding the Milky Way, astronomers have detected the presence of Arsenic and Selenium.

Now, I've only known Arsenic as highly toxic, and scientists pulling phosphorus from the sextet of life while down at the Arsenic-rich Mono Lake to fill DNA with Arsenic.

And Selenium is used for horses, but can kill a person if ingested regularly (even leaving a garlic taste when given to victims). Hmmm, and I like garlic so much...

But these two elements, sitting right next to each other in the Periodic Table, transition from light to heavy elements, and have never been found in old stars — until now.

Janet Kuypers

You see, stars like our sun usually make the lighter elements (like, up to oxygen), and heavier stars can make elements as high in the Periodic Table as iron. Any elements heavier than that (like Arsenic and Selenium) have to be made by neutron-capture nucleosynthesis. So, thanks to the nuclear reaction from inside the heaviest of stars, scientists found Arsenic and Selenium in a 12 billion year-old halo star.

And they say the universe is like 13.77 billion years old, so when I'm talking old star remanants, I'm talking infancy of the universe stars.

(And we thought we were the only ones who know how to utilize these poisonous elements here on earth, and now we see that stars from the ancient history of this universe have been creating this stuff for eons...)

So they've discovered quite a new trick from this old star, which means we now know how to look for elements in other stars, and maybe explain why some elements appear on earth. Cause, it's all science, and we can explain away the mysteries of what's good and bad here on planet earth, and trace it all the way back to the toddler years of this entire universe too...

Strontium

(#038, Sr)

People seem to think that they need to eat a ton of red meat in order to be strong.

They think eating slaughtered animal is the only way a human being is capable of getting themselves protein.

And I know it may be a tightrope walk to get what you need —

I know how you can turn a flame into satan red (but that means we use you in red flares, or even red fireworks)...

I know how a part of you can turn radioactive (like when the Chernobyl explosion threw Strontium 90 into the air:

but yeah, we've learned, and can use that Strontium 90 in cancer therapy)...

And since Strontium can get into your bones (since it's similar to calcium), salt Strontium ranelate treats osteoarthritis.

The thing is, plants are higher in Strontium than meat, and because it's like calcium it stays in our bones.

Because when we tested ancient bones, Austrian researchers suggested that Roman gladiators were vegetarians.

(Actually, they ate mostly barley, beans, and dried fruit.)

So yeah, the strong, ruthless Roman gladiators (the confident, self-assured Roman gladiators) were vegetarians. Sorry, but I've heard of how run down firemen started feeling better after they cut out meat (metaphorically, I mean, they didn't actually cut any meat, no animals were harmed in this experiment in making people healthier)...

Because if just the right Strontium can help your bones, and it is more common in plants than animals, maybe people can realize that they don't need to eat a ton of red meat in order to be strong.

Because with a plant-based diet, a little Strontium can go a long way.



When a couple is meant to be together (but at their core they're nothing alike), you can see them come together almost violently, before their anger pushes them away from each other.

Until they do it again, and again, and again. It's like they can't stop. They can't help it.

They rush to each other for a mad embrace, they feel intense attraction that they can't escape, 'til they know despite their lust, they hate each other so, and they do everything they can to break free.

It's a sick cycle they're stuck in. This coming together. Then rushing apart.

#

There's electricity in the air. I hear the buzz whenever I walk by that street corner and see all of the electrical wires, crossing in every direction — I can hear the loose electricity jumping into the air.

Do you know why electric wires are spaced far apart when they're up high on poles like that? Well, that's because those Tellurium metal alloy wires up high in the sky like that aren't even insulated —

and they have a strong magnetic field with all that electricity coursing through them. If wires were closer to each other while up in the air, the wires would swing toward each other because of their insanely strong magnetic attraction.

In being drawn to each other, an arc may form between the wires, destroying them almost instantly.

But then again, magnetism in the wires switches polarity a hundred and twenty times every second (becausefor electricity's sixty hertz frequency)... That would make those wires want to repel each other as often as they were magnetically drawn to each other. So yes, for one hundred twenty times every second, these wires would vibrate back and forth.

So if there's no electric arc, these Tellurium metal alloy wires would vibrate so intensely and violently, that if they weren't kept far apart they would destroy each other, vibrating.

#

Tellurium is used in alloys with steel to make high-strength conductors. Abundant cosmically but rare on Earth, it's often found combined with gold:

in the first gold rush, this mix looked like waste, so they used it to fill potholes or sidewalks. Once they realized it was Tellurium and gold, there was a second gold rush...

Acute poisoning with Tellurium is rare; most organisms tolerate Tellurium. Organic tellurides have antioxidant activity. and can even be used to identify pathogens

responsible for diphtheria. It's optical refraction makes it perfect for glass. It's been used in color ceramics, and gives rubber heat resistance,

In copper, iron, lead or stainless steel, it makes the metals more machinable, improving solar cell efficiency and electric power generation, so it helps any energy.

I don't know, maybe that explains why we've been feeling this electricity in the air.

Mysticism vs. Science



Janet Kuypers

http://www.janetknypers.com

http://scars.tv/kuypers/poems/periodic-table-of-poetry.htm

published in conjunction with **CC&d** magazine

the UN-religious, NON-family oriented literary and art magazine ccandd96@scars.tv ● http://scars.tv/ccd ● ISSN 1068-5154 ● INTERNET ISSN #1555-1555

Writing Copyright © 2013 Janet Kuypers.

Design Copyright © 2013 Scars Publications and Design

5 6 7 8 9 10 8 C N O F Ne 13 14 15 16 17 18

Magazines: Children, Churches and Daddies (cc&d magazine), founded June 1993; Down in the Dirt, conceived 1994, founded 2000

BOOKS 16 pp. Cast is the Attit, the Window, Class Cerer Below Strikla, (Winness), Autumn Recous, Cantents Under Pressure, the Average Goy's Golde (to Fernicost), Changing Goors, the Key's Belleving, Demotife Bisters, Etc., Octow, Exam Versus, L'est, Into Oliva Suk, The Section of Strikla, Cream, Rough Bixer, Re Entropy Project, The Other Safe (2006 Edition), Supp. Sing For Life, The Newsy and the Destruction, and Vol 37 (Willing) to None State Charles, William (1997), Compared to Many Compared to Compared to Strikla, and Strikla Strikla

Compact DiSCS: Man's francis from to special large (My Indiana) (My In