



Web of Destiny

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Order of Moorish History and Science

"Inal Haqqu Hu Zahaqqal"

The Gonads

Knowledge is God's wisdom, loaned to man to manifest in his image and likeness. We said that it was loaned, not given to any one man as a personal gift. Correct knowledge, once attained should be utilized for the highest ultimate Good for a maximum amount of people. Jesus said: "Seek ye first the Kingdom of God and his righteousness and then all things shall be added unto you." Since "Seeking The Kingdom" is studying yourself, let us engage in the study of ourself at the reproduction level, The Gonads which are of course the sex glands. The seven endocrine glands or the seven roses on the cross are:

1. Pineal Gland Ruled by Neptune
2. Pituitary " " " Uranus
3. Thyroid " " " Mercury
4. Thymus " " " Venus
5. Spleen " " " Sun
6. & 7 Are The Two Adrenals Ruled by Jupiter.

You should have noticed by observation that the Gonads are not listed being one of the seven roses on the cross. The gonads of the female are the ovaries, the breast and the the uterus while in the male they are the testicles, the penis and prostate gland. They are the generative or reproductive glands or sex glands. They are of external and internal secretion. The ovaries produce the ovum which is of course the egg but they also produce an endocrine substance that vitalizes a woman and makes her feminine. The testes have as thier external secretion semen which is the spermatozoon carrier and which is stored in the prostate gland. The internal secretion of the cortex of the testes is the male energizing force and that which makes him really male. It is the male endocrine. Early evolutionary life was produced and perpetuated by budding or fissure. That might have been enough to perpetuate life and mankind but the Great Consciousness or Higher Mind created further for some purpose. Something more was needed to evolve individuality and differentiation. From the Great Cosmic Wisdom came the evolvement of sex individuality and differentiation with charaters of Negative and Positive expression. Sex urge has caused some of mans most extreme individualistic or selfish traits. Before the evolution of sex, food was the ~~only~~ only urgent needof life. Now more is required: sex pleasure, sex selection, fine foods, the sense of beauty, personal adornment, the urge for ever more and more expression. Sex has produced ideals. There are different characteristics for male and female. Sex has lifted man above the commonplace, but it has also been the greatest source of brutality. " Man has always been most brutal to himself in the name of ideal." Castration was one of the first surgical operations an most often done in the name of religion. In early ages, children were castrated and

thus prepared for the profession of eunuchs or slaves. In all ages it has been a religious rite by some fanatical sects. Even today there are cults which practice castration. Some religious people also practice circumcision. To a scientific mind it is very difficult to conceive of a creator that would love the handiwork of his consciousness any the more for its being mutilated. Yet in all ages there have been fanatics that believe in perverting the natural expressions of The Great Creative Force of the Universe. Castration of boys before puberty retards ossification (change tissue into bony structure) of the long bones with consequent enlargement of the stature. The lower limbs become disproportionately long. There is also adiposity (tendency to get fat). The larynx (voice organ) is not so prominent, and the voice remains high-pitched. Hair fails to grow on the face. The external sex organ remains infantile, and there is little or no sex feeling. Mental sluggishness prevails and the eunuch is lazy, suspicious and undependable.

Removal of the ovaries is followed by corresponding effects. If performed before puberty the characteristic feminine attributes do not appear. The girl tends to become mannish in type, the accessory organs of sex fail to develop fully and menstruation does not occur. In women, after the age of puberty, the removal of the ovaries is followed by changes characteristic of the menopause. The castrated male becomes female in type and the castrated female becomes male in type. Experiments on these beings have shown that if an ovary is implanted in a male eunuch his general characteristics become female to a great degree. If a testicle is implanted in a female eunuch the characteristics soon become male. If an ovary is implanted in a female eunuch the person will take on the whole appearance and characteristics of the female. If a testicle is implanted in a male eunuch the functioning of the male will be brought into expression. Eunuchs have more brittle and weaker bones than normal individuals.

The normal man is one with normal gonads. (male gonads). The normal female is one with normal female gonads. The manly man and the womanly woman are the normal functioning man and woman. The ovaries regulate the lime distribution in the female. Excessive pregnancies cause the terrible cases of osteomalacia or soft bone deformities that are so common in the densely populated districts of Europe and Asia. The frequent pregnancies use all the lime reserves and the bones suffer. Many women suffer with tooth trouble during pregnancy. In the male the testes or interstitial glands regulate the lime of the bones and their strength and stability. The powerfully boned male is usually very virile sexually. Some of the endocrines act as accelerators to the sex glands and some act as inhibitors. The thymus holds the sex in abeyance and the adrenals accelerate the sex expression. The thyroid and pituitary also play an important part in the expression of sex. The prostate gland, which is the storehouse for the seminal fluids, lies at the base of the bladder and surrounds its neck. Its complete function is not understood, but it must have some influence upon the nervous system for when it becomes ~~irritated~~ inflamed the man becomes irritable, despondent and even suicidal.

Before one may expect to teach the subject of reproduction to his or her children, he or she should be thoroughly grounded in the elemental principles of anatomy and physiology by virtue of which the miracle of life begins. It is not at all necessary that the layman should know all the great Latin Names for every little part or that he should hope to understand the chemistry and physics of the whole process, but he does need to know something of the amazing things that take place in the months preceding the birth of a child, and he needs to understand the system well enough to be able to give it the care that hygiene demands. Very badly indeed he needs a vocabulary by means of which he may discuss these matters without the faintest taint of vulgarity or obscenity.

The generative system in either of the two sexes consists of two portions:

1. The sex glands themselves (ovaries in the female, testicles in the male).
2. A system of tubes which carry the sex cells, and later, in the female, protect and nourish the developing child. Strange as it may seem, the organs of the two sexes are really much alike, each organ of the one sex having its exact but poorly developed homologue in the opposite sex. The sex glands of the male, the testicles, consist of a great number of microscopic tubules which are lined with cells which are constantly undergoing cell division after the individual has attained sexual maturity. These cells become the spermatozoa or sperm cells, which are tiny little living bodies with long slender tails which whip about and in this way propel the sperm in its search for the egg cell. These sperm cells carry the entire inheritance which a given child will or can get from its father. The spermatozoa may live for several ~~many~~ days in the tubes of the male, or may live for sometime after they have gained access to the female organs. They begin to be produced when the boy reaches puberty at about age fourteen and continue to be formed until senility has been reached, at the time of infirmity when he becomes weak and feeble from old age. During the period of sexual maturity, they are commonly produced at the rate of millions per day. In addition to the above function of the testicles, there is another that is nearly or quite as important as the production of the sex cells, between the tubules which produce the spermatozoa there lie certain cells which are called the interstitial cells. They secrete a substance which is absorbed by the blood and is responsible for the development of the secondary characteristics of the male. Everyone is familiar with the fact that the body of the man differs from that of the woman in ~~other respects~~ other respects than the appearance of the sex organs themselves. The beard of the male, the deep voice, the heavier bones, the narrowness of the pelvis, the texture of the skin, the scantiness of the subcutaneous fat, the lack of development of the breasts are all results of this secretion. Unfortunate indeed, is the man who does not have enough of this secretion to cause such a differentiation of his body that he may be immediately recognized as being definitely masculine in appearance. It is because of the loss of this substance that the castrated male (known as an eunuch) loses the characteristics of a manly man. Such individuals are commonly held in contempt by normal members of both sexes. The ovaries of the female serve a purpose in the female exactly comparable to that of the testicles in the male, though there are, of course, difference in details. The egg cells are already pretty well formed in the ovary at the time of birth, or shortly afterwards. They need to be matured, and stocked with a small supply of food, and then are ready to be extruded from the ovary. At the age of puberty (age twelve to thirteen in a girl) the girl begins to produce mature egg cells at the rate of one (occasionally more) per menstrual month (twenty-eight days). This is continued until the menopause or change of life is reached. This means that, on the average, less than five hundred egg cells are actually released in a lifetime. As in the testicles, the ovary contains interstitial cells which produce a secretion that is responsible for the secondary sex characteristics of the female. The soft skin, the abundant subcutaneous fat, the development of the breasts, the higher pitched voice, the wider pelvis, and a great many other typically feminine attributes too familiar to enumerate. Women, because of loss of or atrophy of the ovaries (wasting or withering), or because of some other glandular disturbances, occasionally lose much of their ~~femininity~~ femininity and may develop a beard or course manlike features. Such a misfortune is distressing, indeed, to the individual herself, and greatly disfigures her in the eyes of others. The testicles and the ovaries are the essential organs of reproduction. Indeed, as we have seen, many of the simpler animals and plants have hardly any other organs of reproduction than just these. Even in somewhat higher animals, as fish and frogs, the eggs are simply turned out into the water, and the spermatic fluid is spread over them there in the water. The episode of sex as we humans know it becomes a trivial part of the process - merely the spreading of milt by the male over the eggs laid in the water by the female. The ovaries of woman are ruled by the moon while the testicles of man are ruled over by mars. We need hardly point out that the process which brings an innocent child into the world and reproduces the species is inherently clean. The parent who attempts

to instruct a child in the marvels of sex must thoroughly convert himself to a firm belief in this fact, self evident though it may seem. The process is right and the child is pure. If, then, there is anything wrong with it or about it, the difficulty must surely lie with the parent or his understanding of the situation. It is incumbent upon the parent to become familiar with the fundamental facts concerning the process which brings a child into existence. Even before marriage, they should have talked over these matters and should have sought to learn through legitimate channels the facts about so important a matter. A parent should not duck in alarm when the child hurls the first sexual question his or her way. Be prepared to hurl some authoritative answers to your child. Let us return for a minute to the testicles ruled by mars and the ovaries ruled by the moon. As the higher forms of life are studied, it is noted that more and more care is given the fertilized egg. The reptiles and the birds lay large eggs containing abundance of food so that the young may attain considerable size and development before they need to begin to fend for themselves. The mammals give their young even better care, and for weeks and months the female carries the young in her own body, and then, after releasing them, suckles them for another rather long period. Obviously such an arrangement has necessitated an enormous increase in the complexity of the system. The entire body of the female is modified to take care of the fertilized egg and to nourish the young. The body of the male is likewise modified so that it may be able to impregnate the female and protect her and the young during the critical months before and after the birth of the young. Sex as we think of it is highly developed in these animals. The human species is characterized by the fact that the infant has an unusually long period of gestation, infancy and dependency. It is this long period of comparative helplessness that allows the child to develop countless possibilities which would have been quite out of the question had he been compelled to look after himself from the first. Likewise it is this which has made necessary the tremendous changes in the body structure of the two sexes, and the even more complicated of the human family life, upon which this happy and efficient functioning of so much in the life of the child depends. There is here a most vital point which is often overlooked by superficial students of sex and its problems. They tend to think that the work of the reproductive organs is finished as soon as the child is born or weaned. Actually this is by no means the case. The child needs a highly stable and secure home at least until he or she is grown. Anything that tends to hold the father and mother together in a tight and rugged union until after the child is born and reared is of tremendous advantage to the individual and the nation. This, then, also a function of the reproduction organs. Fortunate indeed is the child whose parents have learned such functions of the reproductive system that they may derive exquisite pleasure and enjoyment therefrom. The child is safe because he will have behind him a father and mother who love each other and are devoted to the child. Such a child will usually go much farther than the one from a broken or loveless home.

The accessory sex organs of the male consists of a long tortuous tube from each of the testicles to the corresponding seminal vesicles or reservoirs, where the spermatic fluid and the sperm cells are stored until such time that there may be opportunity for extrusion (ejaculation); the prostate gland, which secretes a mucus-like fluid which carries the seminal secretion and makes a medium which will permit the spermatozoa to live and reach their objective; and the penis; which is an erectile tube capable of depositing the mixture of spermatic and prostatic secretion into the vault of the vagina near the mouth of the womb. The accessory organs of the female are necessarily more complicated for the reason that they must not only protect the egg cells but must provide a home for the developing child for nine long and eventful months. Essentially they consist of two tubes (fallopian tubes or oviducts) which are open at the upper end and receive the egg cells when they are extruded from the ovaries. These tubes open into the womb, which is a muscular, hollow organ capable of enormous expansion. This womb in turn empties into the vagina, which is for the purpose of receiving the seminal secretion, and later ~~as~~ serving as a passageway for the child at the time of birth. The external female organs are called collectively the Vulva. The breasts nourish the newly born child until it is old enough to eat solid food.

The egg cell, after being released by the ovary, passes into the fallopian tube where it may or may not be fertilized by coming into contact with sperm cells. In case it does not make such a contact it lies there for a few days and then passes down into the womb and finally to the exterior. If it is fertilized it begins at once to divide rapidly and grows apace, utilizing the food that is stored in the egg cell and probably also some food absorbed from the surrounding tissues. It now migrates down into the womb and attaches itself to the inner wall of the womb (uterus) as would a parasite. After a time a placenta is formed. The placenta is the form or point of contact between the mother and the child. The bloods of the two individuals (mother and child) remain separate, both the mother and child having a set of closed vessels in the placenta, but fluids and gasses can freely pass from the one to the other through the vessel walls by the process of osmosis. The mother furnishes food, water, oxygen, and other requirements; the child gives off waste material of various sorts to the mother. No nerves pass from one to the other. Various membranes for the protection of the child are also produced. These membranes and the placenta are delivered after the child is born and are collectively referred to as "afterbirth". At the time of birth the walls of the womb contract strongly and expell the child and the "afterbirth". The life of a new individual begins when the living egg cell of the mother is fertilized by the living sperm cell of the father. Really, then, the human child is approximately nine months old when it is born, and more has happened in the development of the individual during that nine months that will take place in the next nine years. There are many who suppose that life begins in the child at about the time that the mother may feel the movements of the child in the womb. Indeed, it is customary to refer to these movements as the "beginning of life". This phenomenon is usually observed at about the middle of the pregnancy. Actually, however, the child is alive from the time of the union of the egg and the sperm. As soon as it is known that a baby is expected, parents usually greatly interested in the speculation as to whether it is a boy or a girl. There is good reason to believe that the sex of the child is unalterably determined at the time of fertilization. To date there is no reliable means of controlling the sex of the offspring, and there is no accurate way of knowing until the child is born whether it is male or female. According to the most widely accepted theory of sex determination, each cell in the body of the female contains two determiners for sex (~~chromosomes~~ (chromosomes), while each cell in the body of the male has but one such determiner. When the egg cells are produced, each cell contains one of these determiners; when the sperm cells are made, half of them have one sex determiner and the other half have none. If, then, the sperm cell with one sex chromosome meets an egg cell which always contains one, the fertilized egg will have two and is therefore female. If the sperm cell has no sex chromosome, then the fertilized egg will have but one - the one from the egg cell - and the sex is then male. If this theory is correct, and there is little doubt about it being correct, it would seem that the control of the sex of the unborn child by any practical means is probably quite outside the range of possibility. Many attempts to control sex have been tried, but none have as yet succeeded. Even though the sex of the child is determined from the very beginning, it will be weeks before the differentiation of the organs is such that the sex might be recognized, even if the child could be examined closely. By such careful examination it is possible during the third month of fetal life to determine whether or not the child would have been male or female if it had lived. Previous to this time, the sex organs appear exactly alike, and, even in adult life, it is possible to find in each sex the exact homologue of the organs of the opposite sex. In the early months of fetal life the one or the other set of characteristics begins to be accentuated, and the opposing organs begin to atrophy. (wither).... In case of a developmental error is made it may be rather difficult to say without careful examination - an examination which sometimes requires an abdominal operation - whether the full grown individual is male or female. These unfortunate persons are called hermaphrodites and are looked upon with considerable disdain and pity by thier normal neighbors. Usually they are decidedly more like the one sex or the other, though, as afore mentioned, there are some who present considerable difficulty in diagnosis. These individuals are rarely fertile (if ever) either as males or females.

able to function as both father and mother at the same times. Obviously the matter of reproduction is of the utmost consequence both to society and to the individuals concerned, and for that reason it is extremely important that every person of mature age should understand something of the complex phenomena which take place during the months of pregnancy, . If these relations are well understood, a vast amount of suffering, distress and danger to the mother and child might be avoided. A momentous question is that concerning where the baby came from. It is a question that every child should have asked by the time he is four or five years old. Some mothers have seen fit to tell thier children many stories of where they came from, garbage pails, straw piles, hollow log, doctors satchel and other monstrous places. The most outstanding of which is the made in germany story of the stork story. The children of Germany love and respect the stork but the small children of this country know little of such a creature.

Sexual excesses are supposed to be largely the cause of enlargement of the prostate, as also is gonorrhoea with its aftereffects. Prostatic hypertrophy which tends to appear in the later years of life is attributed directly to hypersecretion of the male hormone. This hyper-secretion is due to over stimulation of the testes by the gonadotropic hormone of the pituitary. Sexual indulgence or sexual excess has probably nothing to do with an enlarged prostate.

The ovaries are supposed to erupt an ovum every twenty-eight days which is taken up by one of the fallopian tubes and conducted to the uterus where it must meet the male germ (spermatozoon) if a new life is to be started. There is no stronger urge expressed in life than the effort of the male and female germ to meet. The breast plays an important part in the female expression. They form the food for the newborn child and they have an endocrine faculty that aids or normalizes the menstrual function.

There are periods of sexual desire and activity which in animals occur once or oftener in each breeding season. The first cycle commences at puberty. In women they are represented by the menstrual periods. During these oestral cycles the ovum or egg is maturing and getting ready to be discharged for fertilization or impregnation. At such time, such functional and organic changes take place in the internal and external sexual organs, including the mammary glands (breasts). The uterus is the female sex organ where the foetus (child) is developed and prepared for its advent upon this sphere. Just what the endocrine influence is, science has not yet found positively, but we do know that when a woman has an inflamed uterus, she is irritable and usually depressed. There is an intimate alliance between the post pituitary and the uterus. A few drops of post pituitary extract injected in the circulation will cause intense contraction of the uterus. This knowledge has been of great value to the obstetrician in the delivery of the child. The reasoning mind cannot yet conceive how or why at just the correct moment there is freed in the system an excess supply of this post-pituitary endocrine substance that finds its way to the uterine cells and causes rythmic contractions which expel the child and contracts all those blood vessels of the uterus that have doing such heavy work for nine months.