



This book is totally unsuitable for children!

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Life in the fast lane!

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Introduction to the Hypagasm.

This book is intended to evaluate the mysterious and extraordinary nature of the human orgasm and a way to improve it considerably through the mind-blowing nature of the Hypagasm. I intend to try to evaluate the evidence we have regarding this highlight of human experience, and the nature of the Hypagasm will follow. We will concern ourselves with the history of the human orgasm and what we know about the science behind it. We will also look at the different types of orgasms within the human experience. And finally, I will explain the Hypagasmic method and how to achieve it, and even more bizarrely, why it works, which is very surprising.

We will also look at the nature of gender in the history of human culture. I have also built into the framework of this book a comprehensive explanation of *Cognitive Behavioural Therapies* (CBT) and *Recipro-Meditation Techniques* (RMT). In this process, I talk about my life with severe mental illness and how I learnt to cope and even capitalise on my condition's manic side. We will consider a lot of lofty topics as we traverse the influence religion has had on my mental illness and how to combat its reign of terror in modern human society. **This book is about life and human sexuality, so let's begin our adventure! I also repeat things a few times, just for clarity.**

The orgasm is a very common biological phenomenon throughout the living world and especially in mammals. Typically considered to be the aim and terminal effect of coitus, this mechanism is the driver for sexual reproduction. As a biologist, I am fascinated with this process and the extent of the variety of orgasmic effects throughout the living world. Aquatic life utilises water as a means of mixing sperm and egg

in order to produce offspring. In gas-based land animals, the sperm and egg mix in the female, and in some cases, females hold onto semen from the male for later use (insects). There is a huge variation in the size and structure of sperm cells throughout the living world. For example, most people probably don't realise that plants also produce sperm cells which are as motile as animal sperm.

One of the largest sperm we are aware of is the Tasmanian devil (*Sarcophilus harrisii*). And the smallest sperm is found in humans (*Homo sapiens*), believe it or not. Plant sperm have many flagella, the tail component of sperm, and the sperm bury their way into the plant tissue to find the egg. In humans, the egg cell is the largest cell in the body, and sperm is the smallest. Notice how polarised it actually is, with the biggest and slowest cells in the form of the egg and the smallest and fastest cells in the sperm. Eggs are the least mobile, and sperm are the most mobile, which is a clear polarisation that defines the nature of gender dimorphism.

When the egg and sperm connect, the egg shuts down all other access routes instantly so that no more sperm cells can enter the egg cell. The head of the sperm contains an acrosome, a little organ full of membrane-breaking enzymes, which allow it to breach the female egg's membrane. It's a fascinating mechanism with complex biological routes. The sperm sheds its tail and mid-piece, and just the head migrates through the body of the egg cell, where its DNA mixes with the female DNA, and, hey presto, we have a zygote or fertilised egg. This is actually nuclear physics, yes, nuclear physics, on a higher level of natural scale than the atomic level. I am not being arbitrary either; it is literally nuclear physics. This starts rapid mitosis or cellular division, and a new life comes into the world. A male releases from 40 million to

over 1 billion sperm from just one ejaculation. And all it takes is just one sperm cell to arrive at its egg-based destination to produce a new life. The sperm undergoes a very complex pathway in order to arrive at its destination. When passing through the female reproductive tract, the sperm undergo a harsh corrosive environment and sperm literally battle to get to the egg first (sperm competition).

Sperm move at around 0.0001 miles an hour, and they literally go to war against each other to get to that all-important egg cell. When sperm from more than one male mix in the reproductive tract of a female, they undergo a literal war.

Sperm group together to form walls to block the operating sperm from another male, and they use chemical agents to retard other sperm cells.

Sperm tend to move in straight lines, and after enough time, they use up their energy and begin to stop moving and die. Most of the sperm and semen are released out of the vagina, and only a small amount is retained. In many senses, this battle ensues as a demonstration of natural selection producing stronger offspring through sperm wars.

A male makes around 20 to 300 million sperm cells every day. Most of these cells are reabsorbed back into the testes in a male. This is what happens when a man has a vasectomy, and the sperm are reabsorbed.

The battle of the sexes is never better demonstrated than by looking at the mechanics of sperm and egg. The males battle each other through competition, and the female waits pensively and hopefully for the correct one to come along. The female attracts the sperm and decides which will make the journey effectively. This is basically what happens

in all biological systems; males wage war and females oversee this process waiting for the *right one* to appear and win.

Since the mechanisms of reproduction occur in the female body, the female is the *environment* in which sexual reproduction occurs.

Hence the female is the attractive part which is why females use bright colours such as pinks, yellows, oranges and white. This makes her physically *stand out*; a male can see this and is attracted by her bright colours. The male is the opposite and demonstrates survival colours associated with the environment. So, males are based on camouflage colours such as brown, green, blue and black. In some organisms, the colours and brightness work the other way around, with the male being physically bright and colourful and the female being more drab and uninteresting. This occurs in some birds, for example.

So, this is a fantastic story, and we could go into a lot of detail, all of which is not required in this text. This inversion is rare, however.

So, back to the orgasm and its mysterious variation. Humans have a long history of illustrating sexual activity and embracing its strange ways. Some very old ancient erotica from antiquity still exists today, showing humans in all sorts of strange physical and sexual states. From ancient Rome and Greece to North and South America, we have ancient erotica on earthenware vessels, on the walls of buildings, and much more.

Humans have been fascinated by their sexuality for thousands of years.

Many ancient religions have put sex at the forefront of their societies, celebrating women as sexual centres. Others, like Catholicism, consider pleasure of any description to be evil and sinful.

This approach severely affects people's ability to function sexually and breeds perversion and deviation as a natural consequence of this archaic nonsensical philosophy.

The Catholic Church has been utterly obsessed with what people do in their bedrooms. The problem is that if you turn sex into a negative experience, you create unnecessary taboos by denying people a normal zesty sexual experience and enterprise. It is also strange that the Catholic Church has a long and terrible history of priests and nuns abusing children. This is what happens when you create unnecessary taboos, which provoke dangerous perversions. So, the celibacy of Catholic nuns and priests doesn't work. It's not normal to be completely devoid of sexual behaviour and in denial.

The penis has been thoroughly celebrated as the phallus and is a very significant and unusual organ. In pagan religions, a much more open acceptance of sexuality is observed and celebrated and does away with the taboos. In other religions, the covering up of women creates unnecessary taboos for the same reasons. Young men growing up unable to see even the slightest flesh on a woman fail to function normally in adulthood. Again the taboo causes more problems than it ever solves. Males and females are supposed to see each other's bodies within reason, we typically cover the genitals in both males and females, but in women, we also cover the breasts. In many simple ancient civilisations, such as some of the South American tribes, the bodies are not covered at all, and there are no problems with this.

Men and women should come together because they are attracted to each other and not because of social pressures. This approach makes the world go round and is critical for producing the best offspring. Attraction is often omitted in many cultures, such as Indian societies,

where arranged marriage is promoted. Again males and females are supposed to become a union based on attraction and compatibility, and not on bride price and family cross-fertilisation and social pressure. So, many cultures go about this the wrong way, and this has long-lasting effects and does not produce successful offspring.

So, the genital regions are particularly strange areas of our bodies because they are located at the waste end of a human. Some people find sex to be *dirty* and *unhygienic* as a result. We certainly tend to find that even in the most advanced Western cultures, sex is still a difficult subject, especially in social groups. The *Internet* is awash with every type of pornography (plus VR) you could ever imagine, so we have never been so in tune with our sexuality or freedom.

People have never enjoyed such freedoms, with pornography being a serious crime in the United Kingdom even into the 1990s. The freedom of the Internet has changed us sexually, and for the first time, women are able to find pornography which is designed with women in mind.

This is great for womankind and allows women to truly face their sexuality and capitalise on it through modern technology. It is also fascinating how modern technology has caught up with this modern sexual revolution, for example, virtual reality porn (360° cameras).

As far back as the 1990s, Amsterdam in Holland had a red-light district full of seedy little shops selling sexual publications and all manner of devices and strange ideas. This has changed in the 21st century, and now these shops are like high-class boutiques with the seedy component gone forever, which is great. Technology, such as virtual reality and advances in sex robots, is taking humanity down a different, less shocking, and intrusive pathway.

Many businesses making sex toys are absolutely booming, with most people able to investigate their own sexuality in great detail without the fear of social judgment.

Homosexuality has enjoyed its greatest times, with the practice being openly demonstrated. Many TV programs that run before the *watershed* and that are seen by children involve gay men and women engaging in acts of intimacy without society even reacting to them. With gay marriage comes a deep social acceptance of homosexuality.

And in the natural world, we find around 10% of animal species engaging in some type of homosexual or bisexual activity. A lion, a sheep, or a bird are not making a *lifestyle choice* when they engage in homosexual and bisexual activities. And many will mate for life, which is often seen in sheep.

The connection two gay sheep have is equally as strong as the bonds in heterosexual animals. The flowering plants known as the angiosperms are the homosexual components of the plant world. Homosexuality has polarisation in its framework with the concept of *butch* and *femme* in the lesbian community. It's sad that even in light of the obvious natural existence of homosexuality, some cultures are still willing to put people to death for the simple act of being born gay.

It's appalling and serves no useful purpose whatsoever. Who actually cares what people do in the sanctuary of their own homes? Yes, sex is associated with the waste parts of the body and, therefore, the most primitive parts of the body. Because of this, people still consider the activities of people around these regions to be something *dirty* and generally unsavoury. But again, who is actually being hurt here, society or the individuals? I see no problem here at all.

The future of the sex industry is well placed in the 21st century, with most people admitting they are sexually liberated and broad-minded. It's the other way around today. If you are not liberated in this way and broad-minded, then you are the odd one out. So-called *vanilla sex*, which is sex at its most basic and least kinky, is seen as unnecessarily boring and unadventurous by modern standards. We still have a long way to go to liberate the human population sexually, but the huge freedoms we find today have revolutionised sexuality. Two minutes of searching on the Internet will put you in touch with people who are simply looking for uncomplicated casual sex.

This is true for both men and women, with women actually pushing this attitude more than men. It has never been so easy to get uncomplicated sex these days. You could easily sleep with a new person every day, although this may be risky, mainly for women who have to contend with a man they don't know. But this seems to be even more desirable by many women today who like a variety of partners. This is also true of homosexual people, again uncomplicated free love seems easier than ever to find today. The future of virtual reality will blossom even more as computer-based sex games and robotic lovers appear on the market. People can choose to have an artificial lover as there is no risk of sexually transmitted disease, relationship complications, or pregnancy. They can have their perfect partner made out of plastic, metal and rubber, and yet they are quite content with this unemotional inanimate relationship. They don't see it as unemotional, with some men saying they can actually feel love for a sex doll. The Internet also paves the way for sexual intercourse at a distance. There are devices which men and women can buy which allow them to sexually interact with the genitalia of a person on the other side of the planet through an Internet connection.

The male has a robotic sheath on his penis, which can be stimulated, by a woman who has never even met him, over the Internet. A female can have a phallus-like device to act the same way for her body. When two people have this technology, they can caress someone's genitals and stimulate them intimately at a distance. Here again, we see technology changing the way we have sex and, in many respects making it safer and better. Again these distance-separated technologies put the safety and security of those using them at the forefront. There is no risk of sexually transmitted diseases, and a woman can feel safe and secure in the knowledge that if she starts to feel uncomfortable, she can simply drop the Internet link and, hey presto, she is out of it. Another modern aspect of sexuality is the use of medication to stimulate people sexually. Many medications exist for both men and women, which can stimulate sexual motivation even when there is no motivation without them. Many men suffer from impotence, but today they can simply pop on the Internet and buy some very cheap and highly effective medication to allow them to function in the bedroom or wherever they indulge their carnal urges. So, the science of sex is never more important than it is today. We have moved on from the days of Masters and Johnson, from 1957 to the 1990s. These individuals pioneered sexual scientific investigation for the first time. They studied most aspects of sexuality, including the female orgasm, for the first time. Before they came onto the scene, sexual research never found funding because society was still very much in the closet about sexual matters. Sex was something that was never really talked about and certainly not in mixed social company. People simply had social sexual ideas from those around them and could not easily have any form of useful conversation on this subject. Many people also don't realise that when photography first appeared

in human culture, it was used for sex, by the upper classes no less. There are thousands of pornographic images of people from the roaring 1920s in all manner of sexual situations. The rich indulged here, making it illegal for people to see sex, as the upper class felt that the lower class would simply be unable to handle it. They feared mass rape. The rich felt pornographic images would raise the working class into a sexual frenzy with rape and depravity as its direct consequence. This censorship continued to actively deny modern human society the sexual ideas they so craved. As I said earlier, in the United Kingdom, pornography or, more accurately, any printed depiction of the erect penis was highly illegal. It seems almost nonsensical that educated people in the 1980s and 1990s were told they would lose their minds if they saw so much as a glimmer of an erect penis on paper. The younger generation today has grown up with the Internet and the huge amount of sexual freedom it brings without censorship.

I am quite sure that many of today's youth would find it bizarre and funny that we used to censor ourselves to death and that an erect penis printed on paper was a capital offence. It was the days of, *No Sex Please We're British*!!! The Internet killed this idea stone dead in the 1990s, as the law became completely unenforceable with the advent of the modern Internet, freedom won that battle eventually. When we look at modern educated westerners, there is a gulf between what happens in the mind versus the genitals. The genitals are simple and represent a dramatically similar set of organs mirrored on the structures of the head. The two represent energy levels in an organism. When you have sex you drop down to basic atomic interactions of one particle bumping into another (isochronous motion). As I previously mentioned, sex is typically seen as *dirty* because it involves the diametrically opposite anatomical organs

associated with waste. A well-educated modern human becomes a very, very simple organism during sex, and that's how it's meant to be. We dive into our primitive selves during sex and perform extraordinary acts, many of which appear ignorant and useless. Anal sex is easily the most useless behaviour a human can ever practice. It is biologically useless, yet many people consider it the ultimate form of sex. This is probably because the anus and rectum are even more *base* than the genitals. Simply put, the rectum and vagina are both invaginations and cavities in much the same way and can be used in the same way. So, anal sex is much more powerful because it is an utterly pointless experience biologically speaking, making it a natural taboo.

In many senses, we wallow in our most primaeval selves, and this is associated with smells, sights and sounds that are utterly base. This state of utter simplicity is considered to be the greatest form of human pleasure, wallowing in an entropy-rich set of organs. The lack of symmetry in genital organs and waste systems, such as the anus, demonstrates the active production of entropy (waste).

You are literally basking in the dominance of the 2nd law of thermodynamics. As time passes, the Universe becomes more disordered. Anal sex is a highly entropic disordered phenomenon.

Normally we want to conserve energy and grow, but in sex, we find a mechanism which favours a degraded basic atomic state. In this base state, we can reproduce, and this is what all of life needs to do to grow and amplify, so it all turns out well in the end. We all pay the Universe a death, and degradation fees appear in the form of entropy or waste.

In the process, we turn everything around and favour growth from the stored potential energy of the offspring.

In many senses, we all become simple worms when it comes down to sexual activity. Contact with the genitals, through the mouth and hands, seems to conflict with the fact that those doing these acts have advanced modern minds; we are all animals underneath, and that's just fine! Don't be afraid of your primitive animal instincts; instead, simply embrace them fully.

We like to think that people don't taste and smell each other's waste areas, yet everyone does it. It's the time when the animal inside us gets to be free. *Let's go be a sea anemone for 15 minutes*.

It's that simple; we go to the toilet in private for similar reasons. It's as if society can't reconcile the primitive nature of this action against the advanced nature of an educated 21st-century human mind.

There is an utter gulf in complexity between sperm cells (cellular level) and an entire human brain, and it is irreconcilable. We still feel shocked at what people do. As I have said, we all become as simple as worms when we engage in sexual congress (conjugation).

We act in conjugation, which is exactly what worms do, so I am not being arbitrary when I make this distinction and analogy.

So, we can enjoy throwing off the shackles of modern complex life and dive into our primitive ancient biological past, and that's just fine as well. It's better to be clear about these base urges and to embrace them instead of fighting them. Again sexual taboos, often created by religious craziness, cause people to feel ashamed of their base drives when they should be embracing them instead.

So, going back to some physiology and anatomy, we will consider the genitals again. Another part of the negative view of sexuality is that

many sexual activities involve rather *unhygienic behaviour*, which makes people feel uncomfortable. Another component of sexuality that varies extensively between males and females is the size of the sexual organs. It's interesting that in the same way that a female possesses a brought selection of breast sizes, males also have a broad selection of penis sizes.

The average size of the human penis is around 9.16 cm flaccid and around 13.12 cm in its erect state. The penis does not need to be very long, as the vagina is around 9.60 cm in depth. The size of the penis has always been a bugbear of men who assert their masculinity through its size. In both length and girth, we see huge population distributions. For example, Japanese men have relatively small penises as the Japanese people tend to be smaller on average in terms of body size. Females also have shorter vaginal depths in Japanese societies.

Another component of sexuality is the application of the human mouth in sexual activity. People kiss regularly, and we exchange a whole bunch of microorganisms in the act. That's why a kiss is so intimate because we are exchanging body fluids. The use of the tongue, often called *French kissing*, introduces a penetrative component to any intimate kissing act. Kissing is the first hurdle people reach in order to become intimate. The act of kissing occurs on the head, the highest level of organisation in the human body. Animals generally don't kiss at all and instead attempt to gain access to the genital region very quickly, often smelling it.

Humans draw out this process, often repeating the kissing process long before the genitals become involved. So, we must intimately breach the mouth before we aim at the genitalia. Physical intimacy also

involves hand-holding and hugging, which again begin to break down the barriers of intimacy towards the sex act itself.

Often, a couple will only engage in these tame acts of affection over many weeks. Ultimately humans, in particular, need to get through many intimate barriers before the actual sexual congress takes place.

Sexual congress usually involves some basic genital activities such as oral sex, which allows people to test the water.

Again oral sex in many cultures is considered to be *dirty*, as the mouth exchanges actual bodily fluids containing microorganisms.

In modern human society, we have a full awareness of the consequences of sexual intimacy from the perspective of our knowledge of the consequences of the sex act itself. The consequences are the production of offspring, and yet only humans are aware of this fact going into the sexual arena. We know we have to take sex very, very seriously, as the production of offspring is a lifelong commitment.

It's shocking just how easily humans will enter into full sexual congress with little concern for its possible repercussions. Modern educated humans have no excuse for treating this activity without concern for its implications. As modern humans, we have every opportunity to control reproduction and avoid unwanted pregnancy.

The other huge problem is the possibility of a sexually transmitted disease. People will often fail to apply barrier-based birth control to protect them from STDs.

This very irresponsible act is often considered to heighten sexual pleasure, as there is some risk involved. It's a miracle that most of human society isn't absolutely riddled with sexually transmitted

diseases. Many couples will come together, use protection for a while and then omit its use altogether.

They never say, "Hey, we had better get checked out for STDs before we stop using barrier (condoms) contraception." They may just say that they will start using the pill instead. This may result from prior knowledge of their new partner's sexual history, but you don't know if you have an STD until you are tested.

AIDS radically changed our views on STDs in the 1980s and 1990s and made people more aware that barrier contraception is critical in preventing very serious diseases. The panic of the 1980s about AIDS only lasted around 10 to 15 years, and then people started to slack off the utilisation of barrier contraception as if AIDS had gone away. Certainly, this terrible problem is under better control nowadays, but you can't be sure until you are tested.

So, there is always some aspect of risk in the sex act, either from pregnancy or STDs. Many STDs remain without apparent symptoms, making the situation even worse as people naively avoid checking themselves and their partner's health before abandoning the use of barrier protection. Chlamydia often exists symptomless but can lead towards infertility in women. AIDS can take many years to show symptoms, at which point an HIV-positive person may have slept with a variety of other partners, often without barrier protection. So, it's a miracle that most people aren't infected with some type of STD.

Another severe consequence of modern humans failing to fully protect themselves is abortion. We understand that for many weeks a foetus exists as a jumble of cells and not much more. However, the truth is that it is still a viable organism, and a termination literally kills off this

potential person. As a pathological Humanist, I support women's right to decide what they do with their bodies.

A fetus is literally a parasite to the mother as the child's genome differs from its own. This is the one area of Humanism that I feel uncomfortable with, and I wish people would be more careful with contraception. The trouble is that contraception can literally be the ultimate passion-killing exercise, and that's why people are often not diligent about its application.

I wish more people would avoid pregnancy in the first place, but the abortion data suggests many are still not taking it as seriously as they should. Passion is a powerful motivating factor that often takes away those people's control in the sex act. Often after this uncontrollable passion, we see some regret and fear in people as they realise they have been behaving less than responsibly.

So, I support abortion, but I wish people would better control themselves. How many people have come into this world accidentally, unplanned and in many cases unwanted? We have no excuse in the modern world for this to happen, and it should be preventable in all cases. Yes, sometimes a condom may perish or come off altogether in the sex act, and this causes problems as a result.

The following are interesting and disturbing statistics and general medical definitions of abortion.

Nearly half (45%) of all pregnancies among U.S. women in 2011 were unintended, and about four in ten of these were terminated by abortion. Nineteen per cent of pregnancies (excluding miscarriages) in 2014 ended in abortion.

During 2012, 92% of abortions were performed before 14 weeks gestation, 6% between 14–20 weeks, and 2% (n=96) at a later stage. Of the 96 abortions carried out beyond 20 weeks, 53 were due to actual or probable foetal abnormality.

The U.S. centres for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) estimates that 66% of legal abortions occur within the first eight weeks of gestation, and 92% are performed within the first 13 weeks. Only 1.2% occur at or after 21 weeks (CDC, 2013).

The data on abortions displayed on the worldometers counter is based on the latest statistics on worldwide abortions published by the World Health Organization (WHO). According to WHO, every year in the world, there are an estimated 40–50 million abortions. This corresponds to approximately 125,000 abortions per day; **this must be improved dramatically; it's a terrible statistic!**

According to the *March of Dimes*, as many as 50% of all pregnancies end in miscarriage, most often before a woman misses a menstrual period or even knows she is pregnant.

About 15–25% of recognised pregnancies will end in a miscarriage. More than 80% of miscarriages occur within the first three months of pregnancy.

In 2004, there were 185,415 abortions in England and Wales. 87% of abortions were performed at 12 weeks or less, and 1.6% (or 2,914 abortions) occurred after 20 weeks. Abortion is free to residents; 82% of abortions were carried out by the public tax-paid National Health Service (NHS).

This is an unnecessary waste of money!

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The mean value for the top 25 states with the highest number of abortions in 2008 was 23.31 abortions per 1000 women (15–44). The total number of abortions conducted in 2008 in these 25 states with the most abortions is over 1 million, yes, 1 million (CDC)! **Horrifying!**

Medical abortion regimens using mifepristone in combination with a prostaglandin analogy are the most common methods used for second-trimester abortions in Canada, most of Europe, China and India. This is in direct contrast to the United States, where 96% of second-trimester abortions are performed surgically by dilation and evacuation.

The Partial-Birth Abortion Ban Act of 2003 (Pub.L.108–105, 117 Stat. 1201, enacted November 5, 2003, 18 U.S.C. 1531, PBA Ban) is a United States law prohibiting a form of late termination of pregnancy called *partial-birth abortion*, referred to in medical literature as intact dilation and extraction.

Anti-abortion statutes began to appear in the United States in the 1820s. In 1821, a Connecticut law targeted apothecaries who sold poisons to women for purposes of abortion; and New York made postquickening abortions a felony and pre-quickening abortions a misdemeanour eight years later (WHO).

Various anti-abortion laws have been in force in each state since at least 1900. Before the U.S. Supreme Court decision *Roe v. Wade* decriminalised abortion nationwide in 1973, abortion was already legal in several states. Still, the decision imposed a uniform framework for state legislation on the subject.

Other causes include vascular disease (such as lupus), diabetes, other hormonal problems, infection, and uterus abnormalities. Advancing

maternal age and a woman's history of previous spontaneous abortions are the two leading factors associated with a greater risk of spontaneous abortion.

Among women who know they are pregnant, the miscarriage rate is roughly 10–20%, while rates among all fertilised zygotes are around 30–50%. The precise rate is not known because a large number of miscarriages occur before pregnancies become established and before the woman is aware she is even pregnant.

A septic abortion is an infection of a pregnancy's placenta and foetus (products of conception). Infection is centred in the placenta, and there is a risk of it spreading to the uterus, causing pelvic infection or becoming systemic to cause sepsis and potential damage of distant vital organs.

The current judicial interpretation of the U.S. constitution regarding abortion in the United States, following the Supreme Court of the United States, 1973 landmark decision in *Roe v. Wade*, and subsequent companion decisions, is that abortion is legal but may be restricted by the states to varying degrees.

After a further heated political and moral debate, under a free vote, it was passed on 27 October 1967, coming into effect on 27 April 1968.

The Act made abortion legal on a wide number of grounds in all of Great Britain (but not Northern Ireland) up to 28 weeks gestation. Abortion in childhood is binding on minors, not adults. Second, they require, at minimum, that minors notify their parents before an abortion is performed; in some cases, consent from the parents is needed. And third, they allow minors to acquire a judicial bypass if consent cannot be acquired.

Though the physician's campaign against abortion began in the early 1800s, little progress was made in the United States until after the Civil War. The English law on abortion was first codified in legislation under sections 1 and 2 of the Malicious Shooting or Stabbing Act of 1803.

I was shocked when I first saw these terrible statistics!

So, in April 1980, as part of a formal research project at the French pharmaceutical company Roussel-Uclaf to develop glucocorticoid receptor antagonists, chemist Georges Teutsch synthesised *Mifepristone*, an abortion treatment (RU-38486, the 38,486th compound synthesised by Roussel-Uclaf from 1949 to 1980).

So, abortion is a very big deal and something humans need to avoid by being much more responsible. How many abortions are caused by people in a *drunken stupor*? **Very unsettling and irresponsible, and this has to change!**

Back to the orgasm.

So, the human orgasm is observable in both males and females. There is little doubt that the male orgasm is utterly prolific and occurs in almost 100% of sexual processes. Many sex acts terminate at the point of the male orgasm. It is also worth stating the majority of sex that takes place on this planet daily does not involve a female orgasm. The difference is even more extraordinary when we consider the physiological effects of a male climax as opposed to a female one. This book is all about improving and optimising the male orgasm in the form of the Hypagasm, although I hope it works in women. Men don't typically think there is anything wrong with their orgasms but take it from me, a typical male orgasm is, at best, a poor experience!

You only have to look at the millions of pornographic films on the Internet to realise this. In most cases, the male doesn't even verbalise their climax and may breathe deeply or groan slightly at best, and it's not a world-changing event when a man climaxes.

So, men don't think they have a problem, but they actually do. This is never clearer than when we consider the female version of the orgasm. So, the male orgasm is common but poor, and the female orgasm, by comparison, is rare but dramatically more intense. The female orgasm also happens over a longer period of time than the male orgasm.

The male orgasm, at best, is around 5 to 10 seconds in duration, but a female climax can go up to and above 20 seconds. Some women claim that their climax lasts even longer. It is also interesting that a male recovers from their orgasm in mere seconds. They are left relaxed but not exactly blown away by the experience. It makes perfect biological sense that the male orgasm should be easy to achieve as we would have died out a long time ago if the male struggled to climax.

Also, time can be of the essence, and a male who has managed to gain sexual entry needs to utilise this time rapidly as the female may pull away. In many men, climax can occur after just a couple of minutes post-sexual penetration; this is called *premature ejaculation* and is a common dysfunction in men. Nature elicits this effect to ensure sperm get to an egg quickly.

Sexual dysfunction is defined in the following way. Sexual dysfunction (or sexual malfunction or sexual disorder) is a difficulty experienced by an individual or a couple during any stage of normal sexual activity, including physical pleasure, desire, preference, arousal or orgasm.

So, the female orgasm is very rare, especially in developing countries where female sexuality isn't even identified as significant. In this case, it is simply the male who needs to climax, and females remain as the environment in which the sex act takes place. So, most of the sex taking place on planet Earth today will probably not result in a female orgasm. So, what is the point of the female climax? Well, Masters and Johnson discovered that there are cervical movements which dip the cervix into a semen pool in the vagina, almost picking up and channelling the semen into the reproductive area, and this does make sense. So, one has to ask the question, is sexual fertilisation more likely if the female orgasms? We don't clearly know the answer to this, and it seems that, for the most point, it doesn't really seem to make much difference as the sperm are still able to find the egg.

So, the orgasm gives us a natural high in both males and females which is considered by most societies as the ultimate human high. Again just to reiterate, the male orgasm is comparatively poor but highly frequent, and the female orgasm is rare but much more intense with greater longevity. Women can take up to half an hour or more of stimulation to bring about an orgasm. It is also true that the vast majority of women never ever experience sexual orgasm at any point in their lives. Women don't have much problem with this as they enjoy the sex act nonetheless. However, women should climax. It is also interesting that the male requires very little stimulation in order to achieve an orgasm.

A woman, by comparison, may need to be stimulated for a much more extended period in order to climax. Often women *teeter* around the climax for many minutes, often failing to reach completion and leaving the woman unsatisfied by the experience. It is also true that the clitoris

is directly related to the penis and needs to be stimulated to provoke an orgasm. Actual intercourse does not generally lead to a climax in a woman as the stimulation has to be clitoral, as that's where the highdensity nerve endings are to be found. The same collection of nerve endings is found at the back of the penis in a man, and it's this area which has to be stimulated to provoke a climax such as a Hypagasm.

During intercourse, the nerve endings in the male are intensively stimulated by the movement of the penis in and out of the vagina, which is probably why the male orgasm is much more likely than the female orgasm. The penis and clitoris are classed as homologous, having the same relation, relative position, function or structure, and the main difference is size.

Another fascinating aspect of the male orgasm is the process known as *milking the prostate*. This is achieved by anal stimulation, as the posterior component of the prostate organ is very close to the membranes of the bowel.

This method is often considered to be more intense for a man and produces greater pleasure and a longer orgasm period. So, anal intercourse, often utilised by gay men, can provoke an orgasm through repeated prostate stimulation.

Some women also find this type of intercourse to be erotic, although they have no prostate gland to stimulate, so the mechanism is very different in a woman. A milked prostate orgasm is perhaps 3 to 5 times more intense than an ordinary orgasm. Bear in mind that the Hypagasm explained in this book is powers of ten more intense, so even the milked prostate looks limited and poor by comparison. It is possible to combine the Hypagasm effects with the prostate milking