

Darkness and Light

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© April 27, 2021

Abstract

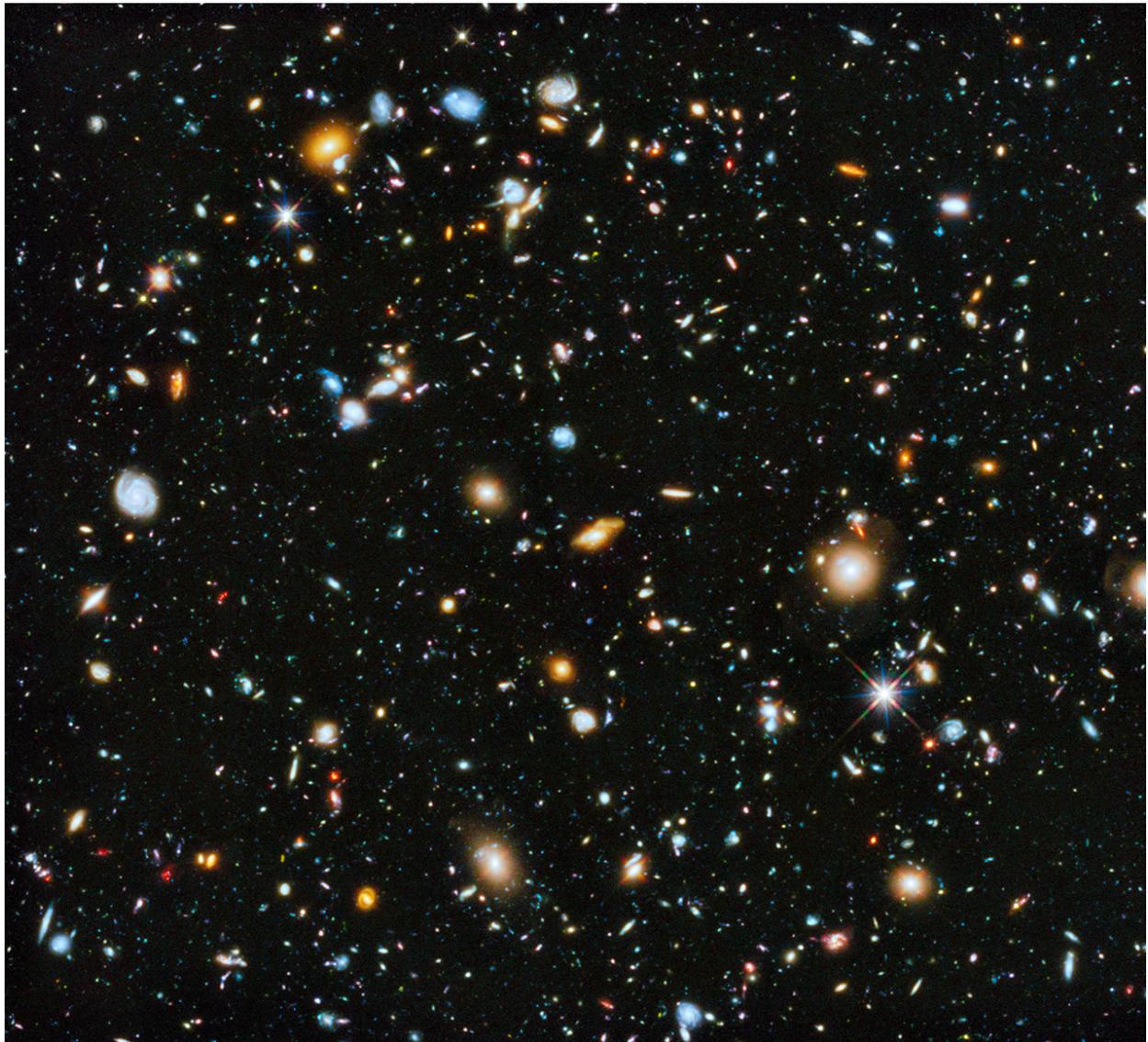
Darkness is everywhere, but hardly anywhere within serious thought. We like to focus on light, and ignore the other side of the coin, impoverishing our vision and our physics. This deceptively simple essay considers gray areas where hard science and evolving human society interpenetrate. Here is a primary intersection of scientific physics and humanistic philosophy.

Most people who venture out into the darkness of night feel some unease because their natural vision is less powerful, and danger could sneak up on us. As an amateur astronomer, I feel the opposite on a clear night when skies are ablaze with light. Celestial points of light, and constellations and asterisms all have comforting names or numbers. Furthermore, when I direct my amateur optical instruments anywhere above I uncover many more brilliant citizens of the sky. At the same time I am acutely aware of the defining aspect of darkness – not as an ominous threat, but as a “picture frame” and companion for the light.

Professional astronomers are always trying to go deeper into our potentially visible universe, essentially opening up previously unseen 4D dimensions to the eyes of science. The great Hubble telescope has twice been pointed for as many as thirty hours at a time at tiny dark areas of northern and southern constellations.

These areas showed us virtually nothing before Hubble revealed deep and amazing light richness beyond everyday consciousness and ordinary observatories.¹

Here below is some of what Hubble found in 2014 hidden in a very “dark” and tiny spot of the southern Fornax constellation. Each of these discovered specks of light is an emerging galaxy. In general, the smallest imaged galaxies are the most distant.



¹ https://apod.nasa.gov/apod/image/1406/hud2014_1280.jpg

Even the Hubble cannot image lights beyond our visible local universe. Most astronomers still hold to the century-old idea within General Relativity that our local big-bang universe is in fact THE universe. In contrast, there is growing evidence and theory that our local universe is just one among a countless number of 4D universes constituting in total the real universe of universes: the multiverse. This emerging model embraces our local universe as being like a bubble within the ancient multiversal bubble bath.

I have written several theses regarding the myopia involved in the antique General Relativity correlative model. Interestingly, elements of quantum theory regarding the quantum foam idea are better suited to models of a 4D multiverse.

We often contrast black to white, but that is an impoverished world view. Black is the absence of light, and white is all colors. That's just among colors we can see and envision with our eyes. The visual spectrum is amazing, with our healthy eyes being able to discriminate among millions of not-black shades.

The full electromagnetic spectrum is much more vast. We are great at navigating among frequencies that are given to us by our yellow sun, but there are many more home light sources elsewhere. The Milky Way has far more red dwarfs than yellow stars like ours, so it is a given that any biomass orbiting around a red dwarf should have its vision sensors tilted toward the reds.

Most importantly, there are frequencies beyond any organic eyes, and even beyond any instrument we mortals have created or could engineer – which is where things get very interesting from a physics perspective. I invite you to read the several essays within the "*Clark's Web Pages*" section of ***astronomy-links.net*** that discuss aspects of this elegant new paradigm.

One of the most important aspects about this "invisible" dark spectrum is how many of its beaded strings are extremely bright, and extremely penetrating. How can this be?

Currently we can measure up to gamma-ray EM frequencies. However, frequencies can be very much higher, as the producers of photon energy yield the wave frequencies of emitted yin/yang beaded photon strings. The launching speed of yin/yang photon strings is the same, whatever their length. Photon frequencies that are detectable within the initial frame of reference indicate length, not speed, as they all launch at "c." There is much more to this electromagnetic model. Learn how it all fits together by reading several of my essays referenced in the previous page.

Let us turn now to *social aspects of darkness and light*:

We all have an idea of being "in the dark" about something. We have dark moods sometimes. We used to watch black and white movies (actually, shades of gray). Idiots among us think in terms of white and black peoples, with white being better. I could add many more dimensions of small thinking. Objective science is much more interesting than lazy prejudice paraded as facts.

Objectivity underlies the real social world, like it or not. Our imaginary-world ideas projected onto the real world don't change overall reality. It is our human tendency for self-confusion and self-delusion that most endangers our survival as a species.

Turning on the real lights of wisdom among us all will not be easy: Some great religious traditions recognize *fundamental darkness*. In *Lotus Sutra* Buddhism it is said that even spiritually evolved Buddhas retain some fundamental darkness. Collectively we can manage our species' fundamental darkness. Together we have the opportunity to advance as an ever-improving alpha species **if** we are wise enough to forcefully act now within the very narrow window of time currently before us.

Jesus essentially said (*Matthew 3:2*) the kingdom of heaven is within us. It's there to be found by societies who would create a divine and just Earth. If not, there are many other viable planets in our universe where compassionate wisdom could emerge and prosper for a very long time at the highest levels.