The Continuum

By Mickey R. Green

Are you OK with infinity? Let's find out.

Our zip code has changed.

The Universe and the Big Bang

In the beginning … there was no beginning, no big bang that caused the universe to emerge and the clock to begin ticking. To me, the concept of time is manmade and is nothing more than a scalable (seconds, minutes, days, millennia) measuring stick that helps us determine a given rate of change as it goes on around us. I just don't get it beyond that.

I'm not saying there couldn't have been a big bang, though; unimaginably grand things do happen in the Continuum. But I believe the event that took place was infinitely more substantial and immeasurably larger than the big bang. No contest. At best, the big bang would have only been coincidental to the emergence of the universe, not the key event. And as silly as it sounds, a whole bunch of microscopic bangs would be a much better description of the event.

Why, 13.7 billion years ago, was there a sudden emergence of a cloud thought to be about the size of our current universe?

And how, 13.7 billion years ago, could an immense cloud emerge out of nothingness? The fundamentals of physics insist that energy can be neither created nor destroyed; it can only be converted to some other kind of energy.

How could a cloud the size of our universe form so suddenly and not be a result of the big bang? Because it was formed from the material of itself! *Every bit of it was already there!* All it did was change from vapor to the liquid droplets of a cloud. I don't believe for a moment that I'm the first to come up with this idea. On the surface it's obvious. But there is a line of thinking that comes out of this rather bold statement that sequentially leads to much more than the immediate observation.

Did you notice that "*every bit of it was already there*" is in the past tense? That's because I believe we are no longer where we were when the universe first emerged. We have been, and are still, riding along in our own mysterious dark matter, which is within our own mysterious dark flow, which is powered courtesy of the most recent enigma, a mysterious dark energy. And in my model, all are made of the same thing: dark matter, which I call the fluid of the Continuum.

So—dark matter, dark flow, and dark energy—whatever could these three invisible and mysterious dark horsemen be? You'll have your not-so-mysterious answer soon. But let's consider these dark mysteries for a few moments longer. Dark energy is so powerful that it can sweep our whole universe and all its visible mass this way and then that, as if we're as light as a feather. How could one be expected to understand something so powerful as to be immeasurable? I found that the answer is right there in front of us and so simple as to be almost disappointing.

And what about dark flow? Is there an immense flow of matter out there? Yes, without doubt. Further, there is an infinite amount of these dark flows, and further still, they are within an infinite number of scales (I hesitate to use the term *dimensions* these days, even though they are measurable). Do the fundamentals apply here as well? You'd better believe it.

I guess that some assumptions, the fewer the better, are allowed in science. I'm aware of one assumption in my model. It's not much of one in my opinion, because due to relatively recent observations and discussions, it's rapidly becoming more of a finding.

My assumption is that all of the Cosmos is a yet to be detected fluid, and my model shows how the Cosmos would work if it were. One hint among many of the existence of a cosmological fluid might be the Higgs field. Proof of its existence, though, lies within dark matter, dark flow, dark energy, magnetism, and gravity. I explain how these phenomena are collectively just different characteristics of this same fluid, which is made up of differing temperatures, pressures, densities, and what seems to be an infinite, or near-infinite, range of particle sizes that get bigger and smaller forever. It's this infinite, or near-infinite, range of particle sizes and how they interact with each other that allow my model to work. How? It will become clear soon.

Where Did That Come From?

How was this dark matter converted into our early universe? Well, the fluid beyond the borders of our pre-universe was subjected to a sudden lowering of pressure (a fuller explanation is but a few pages away), which then allowed a rapid pressure drop within our borders as well. If the pressure drops enough and a vapor is present, you get a cloud. I heard it took around 300,000 years to develop. Not even the cosmic blink of an eye. Notice how this event cuts the big bang out of the picture, right about where it should, and picks up right where it ought to?

Anyway, the results were that a brand-new cloud suddenly appeared in our area of the Cosmos, the earliest detectable sign, if I heard it right, of the beginning of our universe. These suspended particles and subsequent orders of particles came together through well-understood processes to become all manner of other things, but these same particles are still with us, as well as part of us, and all are still suspended in the infinite fluid of the Continuum.

So how do we tell when we pass beyond our universal property lines and onto some other piece of property in the Continuum? It's not likely to be much of an issue for a while yet, but one answer is that it's marked with a change of temperature or pressure and/or particle characteristics (such as size), along with significantly differing and even opposing dark flow directions. Of course, it should be no surprise to find those same things occurring within the borders of our universe as well. It's just a question of scale. M theory also defines borders of our universe and was the first theory that I'm aware of to say that our universe is bordered by something ("M" for *membranes*) and that there could be other universes beyond. Good stuff.

How Small Do Those Little Buggers Get?

Currently, I understand that an atom's relative distance from its nucleus to its outside shell might compare to the distance of the head of a pin at the center of a football stadium out to its outside walls. I'm buying; it fits with my own line of thinking. I also think that this size relationship could be variable, depending on the state of pressure (more about that in a bit). Anyway, I understand that all that space between the pin and the outside walls doesn't have much going on.

Blank space? I know that is the accepted view, but instead, how about that space filled right to the top, and forever beyond, with particles that we've only begun to detect. Immeasurably smaller than the atom that contains them, they too have their own relative interior dimensions, where again their blank space is not blank at all. They are filled right to the top, and infinitely beyond, with particles that we couldn't hope to detect, and so on, down into infinity, or near infinity.

The idea is that diminishing and increasing particle sizes are not limited by our ability to detect them. They may continue to both decrease and increase in size forever. For instance, sequentially diminishing levels of equal-sized, or relatively near-equal-sized particles, are each filled with the next level of smaller-sized particles, while at the same time they are part of their own levels of comparable-sized particles that inhabit the free space inside their next larger host particles. Just one atom filled with particles that are filled with particles and so on could sport a tremendous amount of mass and stability, but not an infinite amount, as I shall demonstrate later. I should also mention that this model may not need the "smaller forever" idea to allow it to work; I just choose to see it this way. Going down to an infinitesimally small particle might work as well, if that makes you feel better.

We are interconnected and influenced most by the range of particle sizes that make up all of the physical things in our universe. Whether suns, planets, solar systems, galaxies, or us, our universe exists within a particle range or region of particle sizes. The range of particle sizes, from largest to smallest, could be incalculably vast, but maybe not. The key is that there are much smaller and larger particle sizes that don't act on us as directly as those within our dimensional region do. They are either too small or too large to have an immediate effect on us. But the near-sized particles just beyond our particle region that may not act directly on us are acting directly on those particles that are just within our particle region. Everything is connected; there are no blank spots.

We are at the point where that line of thinking I spoke of earlier begins to come into focus. Ultimately you will see how the characteristics of the fluid in our universe have allowed our existence in the fluid Continuum.

Diving In

Our universe's range of particle sizes could be represented on a blended gray scale, where if we scan from the middle toward one side, we see that the progressively darkening shades represent correspondingly larger particle sizes, and, if we scan in the other direction, we see that the progressively lighter tones correspond to diminishing particle sizes. The darker tones become progressively darker until they fade into black, and the lighter tones become progressively lighter until they fade into white. The solid white and black tones on the ends represent particle sizes beyond our universe's particle region and so are outside of our immediate discussion. The largest to the smallest particle sizes represented on this scale make up all of the things we can see, touch, and feel and are influenced by most: our universe, or maybe our host particle. Yikes!

An explanation of the interrelationship between particles within our particle region follows. I intend to show how these particles engage each other and how their interactions *are* the fluid of the Continuum. In my explanation, and in later examples, I use only three particle sizes to represent our particle region of the Cosmos, but the fluid of the Continuum contains particle sizes that range in magnitude from infinitely large to infinitely small. As long as you understand that, these three particle sizes should be enough to get the point across.

In an effort to keep this explanation simple, I've filled each particle with particles of like size. I don't believe that to be the case in reality. I think there are a variety of different-sized particles suspended within a host particle. If you would like a better sense of what that might be like, just go outside and look up at the night sky.

Anyway, here is my simplified three-particle size example. Start with one particle. Let's designate this particle as a Sublevel 1 (S1) particle, which refers to its size. This size will be the largest of our examples. Now, let's place other S1 particles all around the example. But remember, they must be of like size—you know, all S1s. For the next few paragraphs, let's allow this first bunch of S1s to be hollow, which is the accepted understanding of atoms.

You may notice (as per my model) that each of these Sublevel 1 particles do not have any problem staying next to their new neighbor S1 particles. As a matter of fact, in my model it doesn't matter where or how you add the surrounding S1 particles; once they're seated with those beside them, they can no longer be pulled apart. Actually, if I were to go no further with this example and leave this small clump of hollow particles to fend for themselves, they would be pushed together with such force (pushed together—did you catch that?) that they would not be able to sustain their dimensions and would be crushed. Fortunately, we are not done yet; there's more to do if these particles are to become a successful part of the infinite fluid of the Continuum.

Notice that as we add more and more S1s, they begin to position themselves. For instance, if you place a particle at a specific location on this growing mass of particles, it might, all on its own, move over a few places and then remain stationary. Or it might actually move all the way around to the other side before it settles in. And notice how this bunch of Sublevel 1 particles is beginning to take on the shape of a sphere.

Of course, by the time our universe showed up, this sphere was infinite, and our Sublevel 1 particles went to infinity in every direction, so we find ourselves completely engulfed by them. They're everywhere! They go forever in all directions: up, down, sideways, and every direction in between. They're banged right up tight against us. Yet if we had the ability to observe them, we would see how they all seem to move and sway this way and that; we would see them part when we wave our arms or as we just walk through them.

As we continue to observe, using our impossibly good eyesight, we also notice that all of these Sublevel 1 particles are acting just like they are suspended in a fluid. No fear—you're not going to choke or drown, though they are, as they seem, suspended in a fluid, and infinitely more. They're an infinitely small, or large, part of the fluid of the Continuum.

When we first put these S1 particles together, they could not be pulled apart. They were pushed together with a powerful and crushing force, but now they seem rather buoyant as we easily pass right through them. They offer no noticeable resistance at all.

What's changed? Actually, they are still pushed inward by that same crushing force, though they easily withstand all of that pressure, because each of our S1 particles is full of ever smaller sub particles that completely populate the not-so-free space inside them.

Those smaller sub particles are named Sublevel 2 (S2) particles, and they are the second of our three-particle-size example. They, just like their larger host particle, must sustain an inward crushing force, but not only, as one might think, from the larger Sublevel 1 host particle that envelopes them, nor from those other S1 particles that surround the host particle. Instead, most of the S2's inward crushing pressure is the result of the pressure of its own like-sized Sublevel 2 particles next to it, which, like Sublevel 1 particles, march forever outward in all directions. Again, though, their own crushing pressure is neutralized because all of these Sublevel 2 particles have their internal spaces filled, and fortified with, Sublevel 3 (S3) particles that function the same way as S1 and S2 particles. This is to

say that they too must endure a crushing pressure of their own, from their own, and they too all go shoulder to shoulder forever outward, just as their host particles do.

Sublevel 3 particles are then filled with the next level of smaller sub particles, and so on and on, going sequentially downward forever. The particles contained herein go forever inward and forever outward, becoming forever smaller and forever larger. The particles are so small, and so large, that we can't hope to detect them.

Even though the S2 particles are much smaller than the S1 particle that contains them, they are still large enough to restrain the movements of their S1 host particle and vice versa, but they are not so large that their S1 host would positively capture its inhabitant S2 particles. S3 particles might be small enough to move freely into and out of the S1 particle, but they are still not completely free to do so, because they are also restricted in their movements by the S2 particle that hosts them and vice versa.

If the S1 particle is moved, for example, many of its S2 inhabitant particles could go with it, but not necessarily all of them and even fewer of the S3 particles would go along with the S1 host. Particle sizes several levels smaller than these would pass right through S1s without engaging them or being impeded by them, at least in any way that we could measure, and they would be found far over in the solid white portion of the blended gray scale, beyond our universe's particle region.

Every particle level restricts the movements of both its host and its inhabitant particles, but less and less so as each level is farther separated from a given particle size, giving it its fluid-like characteristics. Will this explanation allow the ever-diminishing and ever-increasing particles to move within and without each other, while at the same time remaining completely engaged with each other? No, not yet; the weight and pressure of the fluid infinite still appear to be there.

I suppose weight and pressure are usually seen as things overlying and weighing down or crowding into other things. Add on enough stuff (weight) or cram enough things together (pressure), and things get crushed. The more weight/pressure you add, the more it's crushed. If I have it right, this is the central argument between the void/no void factions. When the Cosmos is seen as anything other than a void, it must include this weight/pressure infinite, which in effect locks the Cosmos down to the point that it becomes a solid, or at least becomes immovable. And, if that line of logic were accurate, or complete, the void would continue to dominate the argument, but only by default. My model shows that this is not how it works in our universe or throughout the Cosmos. There are two key phenomena within this mechanism that allow our universe, as well as the Cosmos, to easily move through this otherwise crushing high-pressure fluid.

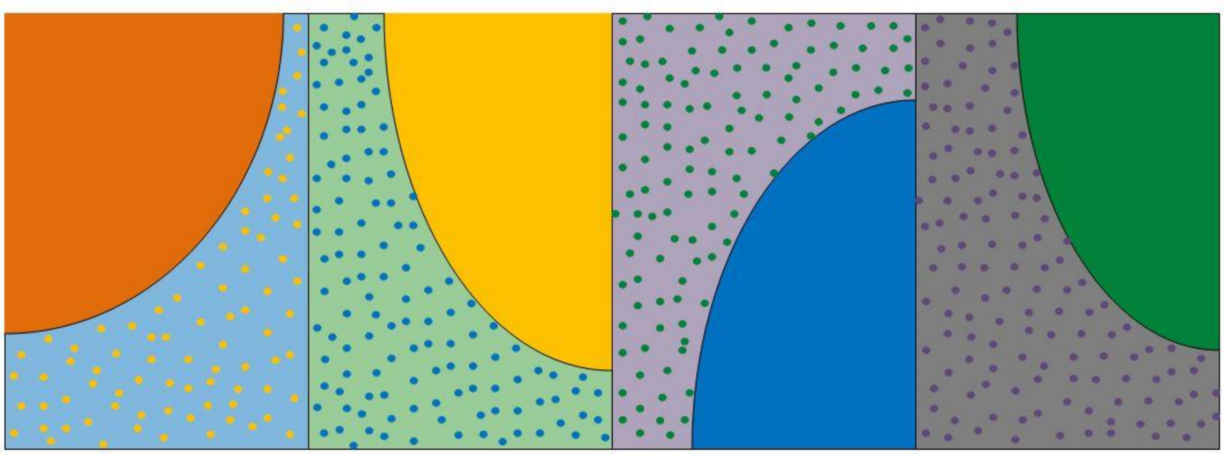
The first part of this mechanism shows that particles, such as atoms, are not empty. It also shows us that the primary pressure a particle is subjected to is the pressure of its own like-sized particles and not from the ever-larger particles that host them. The second part shows us that weight is limited to our range or region of particle sizes only and is not

infinite. For all I know, the next-smaller particles below atoms may pass right through some things of this earth, or far into it, which diminishes the effects of their weight and pressure even more.

So it turns out that the infinite weight and pressure that the first part of this mechanism describes is actually limited and is not infinite at all. The only pressure and weight our universe must endure is restricted to its own S1, S2, and S3 particles. Why? Because when particles become so small that they go right through the stuff in our universe, or become so large that our stuff goes through them, they are at the point where their weight and pressure no longer significantly add to the weight and pressure of the fluid continuum in our universe. They are beyond our universe's particle range or region.

A further example: Particles smaller than our smallest S3 particles become incorporated into our own range of particles and so are encompassed as hosted particles, adding no pressure to our own host particles. Particles larger than our largest S1 particles become so large that they become hosts to our range of particles and so add no weight to our own range of particles within our universe. Put simply: Too small, they go through us; too large, we go through them. Maybe one could think of the Cosmos as being stratified like our own atmosphere or our oceans. There will be more on this when we get to gravity and magnetism.

Figure 1



a. Enlarged subparticle 1 (orange) supported in a field of smaller subparticle 2s (yellow), supported in a field of yet smaller subparticle 3s (blue)

b. Enlarged subparticle 2 (yellow) supported in a field of smaller subparticle 3s (blue), supported in a field of yet smaller subparticle 4s (green)

c. Enlarged subparticle 3 (blue) supported in a field of smaller subparticle 4s (green), supported in a field of yet smaller subparticle 5s (purple)

d. Enlarged subparticle 4 (green) supported in a field of smaller subparticle 5s (purple), supported in a field of yet smaller subparticle 6s (gray)

Thar She Blows!

Mass consisting of ever-smaller particles within particles is overlaid with larger particles within yet bigger particles that get bigger forever, marching away in all directions, moving off of the darkest end of the tone chart and far into the black and beyond. The continuous but variable particle pressure throughout the infinite Cosmos is incessant and everlasting.

Just in our universe alone, all of its mass on top of all of its mass could weigh things down pretty well, but because the Cosmos is a fluid, after all, it could also create conditions that have a tremendous potential for unimaginably powerful ebbs and flows within that fluid. It wouldn't take much to get things moving around. Warmer areas in the fluid expand and push other areas away, and once it gets moving, I think it could quickly begin to build on itself. Heated and expanding fluid compresses adjacent fluid, which then also becomes heated, and off it goes. Heating here and cooling over there, the Cosmos could become a heaving, turbulent storm, an immeasurably powerful tempest driven by an energy containing seemingly violent and explosive forces. Could our limited perspective of these events be misinterpreted as a big bang?

What would we call this tempestuous energy that is so immense that it is beyond comprehension or calculation? It of course already has a name, doesn't it? It could only be called … ***dark energy!*** **And that would mean that dark flow is a wind unfathomable, where an area of high-pressure fluid moves toward an area of lower-pressure fluid. In spite of its immensity, it's the same thing, and for the same reasons we experience wind right here on our own host planet. It just doesn't get much more fundamental and in our faces than that.**

This further explains how our universe is expanding and also explains its increasing rate of expansion. It's what happens when a fluid moves from a high-pressure region to a lower-pressure one. Basically, where the pressure gradient becomes steeper, the fluid (wind/flow) increases in velocity. The low pressure that caused us to condense out of apparent nothingness is part of a dynamic, possibly turbulent, system that is moving at unbelievable velocities—toward what? Well, toward equalizing the difference between the high and low pressures that got this whole thing going in the first place. It'll blow itself out eventually. Don't hold your breath, because it may be that we are still experiencing the continuing emergence of our universe.

Weather in the Cosmos makes sense, but it may still be hard to buy. It's so simple that some may think it childish, but I know of nothing more powerful than a heated fluid, as exemplified by the tremendous power of our own weather right here on earth. And the larger the volume of that fluid, the more powerful its potential, and the fluid of the Continuum is infinite! There is nothing that can explain dark energy and dark flow any better. There is no void or vacuum in space, just areas of higher and lower pressure. The lowest-pressure areas are suspended bodies, such as planets, suns, galaxies, and black

holes, all made round by the immense pressure of the fluid of the Continuum. Matter spontaneously emerging out of nothing never made sense to me. How about you?

Once we are through here, I will have demonstrated how this infinite fluid directly engages us and connects us with everything else in our universe and forever beyond. I will also set right the issues between the very large and the very small and between the relative weakness of gravity and the relative strength of magnetism. Really, they are all the same thing but with slightly different characteristics due to particle size, density, and alignment differences. And yes, the pressure of the Continuum's fluid (dark matter) is involved as well. It is fundamental to magnetism because it is the force behind magnetism. It's just a question of pressure differentials and scale. More later. But I should add that the yet to be detected particles within an atom are the very same particles that make up dark matter. No difference at all, according to my model. If that's true then I find it interesting that we first identified and know more about this hidden mass out in the Cosmos than we know about what's going on inside of the atoms here on earth—which are right under our noses, so to speak.

Vacuum

Space is generally considered a vacuum; some describe it as a "perfect vacuum," but it's anything but. It is instead under a perpetual state of varying pressures. In my model the Cosmos would seem a vacuum because the atoms that condensed out of the cosmic fluid to form that first early cloud were taken from the general fluid to do so. They are the same particles that over time reformed to make the physical things of our current universe. We are made of those same ancient particles, and so are suns, galaxies, and black holes. These and all other things in our universe are suspended in and by these yet to be detected pressures (particles of dark matter).

The particles of dark matter (and dark matter *is* made up of particles) that have been detected around galaxies (depicted as a faint cloud around them) are of a particle size that is large enough to engage not only galaxies but also all things made of atoms in our universe. They are the next size down in the fluid continuum (S1s, S2s, S3s, and so on) that didn't condense out when the larger host atoms that make up our universe did. Dark matter is yet to be identified within our solar system, but it's here too, suspending our individual planets just as it suspends galaxies and all things throughout the universe.

These particles become smaller as they go outward from a suspended body and will be yet harder to detect because of that, but they are holding in suspension those recently recognized particles of dark matter that are holding in suspension all suspended bodies, like galaxies, planets, and everything else that we consider our universe. Again, there are no blank spaces or perfect vacuums; everything is connected and completely engaged.

All of this allows for an explanation of how different suspended bodies were and are formed and explains how some of these bodies acquired the characteristics that they have, such as suns and gas giants that contain only a relative few types of particles: similar

particles are under similar pressures so tend to be pushed to, and otherwise accumulate, in the same areas of low pressure.

There is no longer an even transition of particle sizes in our universe. It is not a void though. Instead it is an abrupt change in particle sizes, leaving the illusion of a void. This left us with our own little hollowed-out hamlet in the Cosmos, which we happen to call our universe. Aah, home sweet home.

Here is an example of how this could work using down-to-earth, everyday physics. Imagine a parcel of air heavily laden with molecules of water vapor, 100 percent saturated. Now let's drop the temperature/pressure within that parcel. You may know that a cloud will result. Water vapor will be converted to water droplets. At some point those water droplets will do what they have always done, which is to coalesce and become bigger and bigger droplets of water. Eventually they will become too big and heavy to stay suspended and will fall out of that parcel of air toward the ground as rain or snow or whatever.

Now, if we go back and measure that same parcel of air, we will learn that we can't find nearly as much water vapor there as we did before. Makes sense, though; most of it fell away as rain leaving that parcel much drier. That water vapor was made up of molecules of water, which were made up of atoms. If one went back and measured for water vapor and found none, and didn't yet have the ability to detect anything as small as individual atoms, one might interpret that parcel of air as devoid of anything at all, especially if one had not yet detected all the other particles there of a similar size or smaller. A void?

The only thing that keeps the weight of this fluid from crushing us and our planet and everything else to dust are the ever-smaller particles that fully inhabit us, our earth's interior, and everything else … dark matter, which is really the omnipresent fluid of the Continuum. It's said that gravity is weak. Not in my model. Its power is beyond measure.

Gravity

So now it's time to address that other niggling little nuisance—gravity. You aren't going to like it, I fear. But I finally see gravity in a way that I can more than just live with. The empirical findings and mathematical predictions remain unaltered, but I now have a logical understanding of what it actually is!

Gravity is matter falling toward other matter. Or is it? Yep, I'm going to say it … it matters.

How about pushed instead of pulled toward each other? And really, if the Cosmos is in fact a yet to be detected fluid, and it likely is, then I don't see how gravity could work any other way. Particles being pushed together by direct interaction with adjacent particles under pressure, instead of pulled together … by what exactly? And the high- and low-pressure

areas within the fluid of the Continuum make real sense because it completely explains dark energy, dark flow, and dark matter.

Referring back to my simplified S1, S2, and S3 particle example, I'll explain how gravity works.

A dropped rock is pushed straight toward the earth because there are more S1 and S2 particles of so-called dark matter pushing downward from the top of the rock than there are S1 and S2 particles pushing upward from the bottom.

In full force the S1 and S2 particles march out from the rock and away into the Continuum, free to go outward forever, or at least until they encounter other suspended bodies. But that same type of dark matter only extends downward from the bottom of the upraised rock to the earth's surface, where most of those size particles are stopped. So S1 and S2 particles go upward and outward to infinity but downward for only about five feet. How could this be?

This imbalance of dark matter is a result of the earth occupying the area where the balancing forces of the S1 and S2 particles would have otherwise been. The S1 particles and a large portion of S2 particles cannot completely penetrate the earth, so they are instead displaced by it, held to the outside surfaces of the world. There are only about five feet of them from the bottom side of the rock to the ground, and they may go out to infinity from the top side of the rock. This means that most of the balancing S1 and S2 particles that should be pushing up at the bottom of the rock are not there. If they were, the rock would be under equal pressure on all sides and would remain suspended when released, held there with best effect by adjacent, near-sized S1 and S2 particles. Because these S1 and S2 particles can't penetrate the earth, it follows that they can't penetrate the rock, so the imbalance of pressure pushes the rock back to earth, moving S1 and S2 particles beneath it out of the way as it is driven downward. You'll want to move your toe; new gravity is not all that weak.

If you would like a visualization of how this works, then just imagine taking a small parcel of air some distance down into a body of water and releasing it. The parcel of air will become a bubble (spherical), and will be pushed to the nearest area of low pressure, which is to the surface. Same with the rock where the earth is the low-pressure area, so the rock is pushed onto it. Kind of plays with the accepted understanding of which way is up, doesn't it?

S1 and S2 particles are the next-smaller particles that didn't condense with their larger cousins when the universe first formed. They are too small to be easily detected, but they are large enough, when added to by their ever-diminishing and supporting levels of smaller particles, to effectively engage all suspended surfaces—more than enough to bring the rock, the earth, our solar system, and all of the galaxies in the universe into suspension. If the fluid of the Continuum can do all that, it can certainly suspend the rock—or push it to the lowest area of pressure. This is likely to be somewhere near where you picked it up. But if

not for those ever-smaller particles below the rock, resisting the infinite weight and pressure of the Continuum, the released rock would be pushed to the earth's surface with unfathomable force. All of that matter above the rock would apply immeasurable downward pressure on it.

Of course, if one wants to test this new hypothesis on gravity, simply pick up a rock and release it. If it returns to the earth, then it is affected by the weight of S1 and S2 particles above it. After all, that's what was holding the rock to the earth's surface in the first place. OK, that was a bit tongue-in-cheek, but it serves to make a point. It's an obvious experiment but an experiment nonetheless. The accepted interpretation would be that gravity magically pulls the rock back to the earth's surface.

"Magically?" a well-regarded individual recently asked. And I say yeah, because the accepted theory for gravity is it pulls instead of pushes things together. Yet the current theory can't reasonably explain why that is, nor for that matter, what it is. It's not like the science community hasn't had plenty of time to advance the theory or arrive at a reasonable explanation. Reverse gravity from pulling to pushing, and reason blooms into a true explanation and understanding of what gravity actually is. All of the numbers stay the same, but the mystery evaporates, and everything from the infinitely large to the infinitely small becomes connected and behaves in a logical, predictable manner. But only if one includes that other little, teeny tiny ingredient … you know … the infinite fluid of the Continuum! The experiment is the same, the results are the same, but the interpretation of how the rock gets back to the earth's surface is reversed (pushed instead of pulled).

If one were to move the rock far enough away from the earth's surface, it would again become suspended as the pressure equalizes in the fluid continuum. It would have to be far enough away to be out of the earth's S1 and S2 shadow.

Now take the same rock, wave your magic wand, and make it denser. Make it, and the earth, dense enough to hold back S1, S2, and S3 particles. Heavier now, isn't it? You must overcome not only the Continuum's push-down force (pushing toward lowest pressure) from the S1 and S2 particles, but also the downward push of the S3 particles. Now you know the real reason that lead and gold are so heavy. They are denser and therefore hold out a wider range of particle sizes.

What if the S3 particles could penetrate the earth but only partway? Would the rock be heavier then but just not as heavy as it would be if the S3s were stopped at the earth's surface? If the rock could hold back S3s but the earth couldn't, then the rock's weight (push-down force) wouldn't change from the first example in which only S1s and S2s were involved, but the rock itself would be under more pressure.

Magnetism

Here, I believe, is the very point where magnetism enters the picture and where we can begin to get a grasp of it. Let's try.

First, the metal in magnets does not contain a magnetic force. There is no force of any kind in a magnet. I don't like it, but my model says magnetism does not exist. Magnets, for the most part, are just metal, although the metal itself does have some characteristics that cause the metal to block a certain particle size or sizes of the fluid continuum. The force is real, but its presence is on the outside, not the inside of the so-called metal magnet.

Keeping with my model, one comes to the conclusion that this magnetic force is just the fluid continuum exerting pressure on the holdout properties within the metal. The holdout properties are caused by a different particle density and/or particle alignment within the magnetized metal. This prevents a specific particle size or sizes of the fluid continuum from passing through, which exerts more pressure on the so-called magnetized metal than is exerted on other metals. This produces a low pressure differential between the two pieces of metal, so they are pushed toward each other, similar to the rock example in the last sentence of the third paragraph above. I'm saying that the magnetic force and gravity, as I explained it, are the very same thing.

If one wanted to play with that a little bit, one could say that gravity is actually stronger than magnetism. Why? Because the magnetic force is not within the two pieces of so-called magnetized metal, and although they will be pushed together, they are still held to the surface of the world by gravity.

Understanding the fluid pressure or force that causes the two magnets, or a magnet and a piece of metal, to be pushed together are evident to me, and they now may be evident for you as well. But maybe you'd really like to know how this undetected fluid pressure pushes these same two pieces of metal apart. Well, so would I. At the time of this writing … I don't know, other than that a pressure differential is involved. What I do know is that if I stay loyal to my model, I will figure it out.

Much smaller particle sizes, several particle levels down, say Sublevel 20 particles, would be small enough to pass into and out of metal, a rock, and I suppose everything else in our universe, with no apparent effect at all. And by that same reasoning, those much smaller S20 particles that inhabit a rock when it is on the ground stay where they are when the rock is lifted away. Again, that is why rocks and other stuff are no heavier than they are—the weight and pressure exerted on them are limited almost entirely by the range of particle sizes that occur inside our universe.

Understanding this is crucial for knowing how the weights of things work and how the Continuum works. Again, the weight and pressure on rocks, us, the earth, galaxies, and all of the things of our universe are limited almost entirely by the range of particle sizes within our universe's particle region, and the particles that are adjacent to those particles that suspend all of the stuff in our universe are themselves suspended by smaller suspended particles and so on.

Because our world is rotating at around 1,000 miles an hour, one would not be able to put the rock back just where it was. That's because the rock and everything of a similar density

would be miles away by the time the rock was back on the surface of the earth. Countless Sublevel 20 particles, for example, would be passing through the rock at the same velocity that the earth is rotating. Doesn't matter if the rock is on the ground, being held, or being tossed; the rock will have moved far away from the S20 particles that populated it when it was first lifted from the ground.

I describe this as if the S20 particles are the ones moving, and they could be, as part of some other flow, but the earth and the rock are also moving, and so are we. Again, the earth is rotating and taking us with it. But, of course, there's more. We are orbiting the sun, uh … really fast, technically speaking. And our solar system is rotating with our galaxy, and our galaxy is orbiting with other galaxies, and the whole thing is tearing along on one of the Continuum's dark flow highways. All the while there are an infinite number of immeasurably small particles passing through us at unimaginable velocities.

Further Thoughts on the Emergence of Matter

Ever wonder just what water vapor looks like as it condenses into cloud one molecule at a time? It emerges seemingly out of nothing. How would that process appear if seen in reverse? There before you are the particle constituents of water, and then one or more particles just disappear. Blink and they are gone. Blink and one of them is back, but not where it was a moment ago. Is it the same particle or a different one?

According to my model, dark flow is passing through our planet and us continually. Depending on our ability to observe particles of this size, we might see the same particle that popped out of view pop back in, but weaker currents and eddies in the Continuum's fluid, that are yet to be detected, would have moved it to a nearby location.

Because I know so little about particle physics, I can enjoy other speculations as well. What if those particles under scrutiny were actually part of a much faster flow? I'm referring to particles that might be even smaller than, say, S20 sizes. One would have no chance of observing the same particle twice. Depending on the flow it is swept along by, it could be hundreds, thousands, millions, or trillions of miles away by the time it was believed to have been reacquired as our observed sample. Stuff deteriorates. Could this be why?

What if conditions were such that our water vapor sample was on the very edge of condensing, but because the parcel of air containing it had reached a near-stable pressure/temperature, the process could not be completed? But maybe just one particle blooms into view and then pops right back out of existence in the very next moment. It's easy to imagine this sort of thing going on at an atomic level. The parcel of air that contains these vapor particles would be said to be in stasis (equilibrium), or near stasis.

I have seen examples presented by particle physicists that show simulations of particles behaving in just that way. One moment nothing; then a particle pops into existence. In the next moment it's gone again, only to reappear somewhere else. According to the talking heads, such phenomenon is a real head-scratcher, and it inevitably invites us back into that

same old tug-of-war—you know, matter coming from nothing. The big bang argument all over again, but at the quantum level. Or has it always been at the quantum level?

Maybe even the best of them, in moments of frustrated weakness, wish they could accept the spontaneous emergence of matter. There is nothing wrong with going far afield in an effort to understand, and so they have. Personally, I enjoy such forays, but to find oneself repeatedly reeled back in by the fundamental logic of physics, gaining little to nothing, and still clutching the same few scraggly straws, has got to wear on one's good nature after a while.

I thought I heard somewhere that even Einstein was a little peeved at such a revolting development, unhappy that science had accepted the theory of matter spontaneously emerging from a void. I imagine many have beaten hell out of their knuckles hoping for a peek behind a mysterious door that was never really there. People that I respect and admire have been up against it for way too long.

Why couldn't those appearing and disappearing particles be, at least in some cases, fluid of the Continuum doing what I've described? It's reasonable to me that the fluid in our universe would act just that way if it were at or near stasis. Considering the observed state of the universe from our point of view, it would seem that large areas in our universe have been at stasis, or near it, for several billion years. Individual particles bloom into view and then pop right back out again. This appears to be the spontaneous emergence of matter, but it may instead be matter on the edge of temperature and pressure balance, where either condensation or evaporation momentarily wins out.

If matter pops in and out of observable existence because of variable pressure/temperature conditions, could we use that knowledge to determine whether we are evaporating faster than we are acquiring more visible mass? Could we use that knowledge to predict what's coming or where we are going, and when we will get there?

Wouldn't it be a hoot if we could measure the condensation and evaporation rate of the universe? Over time we might develop a general idea of its condition and stability. The same could go for the galaxies and even our own solar system. It's beginning to look like we might need a weatherman to know which way the Flow blows.