



ACADEMY OF ANCESTRAL WISDOM

SUPERIOR COURSE
IN THEURGY - 7



Conversation About The Cosmos - Part 2

Lesson 280

Ven. Master T. A-O Domingo Días Porta

With Astronomer Francisco Fuenmayor

What he [Carl Sagan] is trying to explain here is the geometry of the Universe and the repetition of patterns, for example. Certainly in a galaxy there are a hundred billion stars, but a galaxy like Andromeda, which is our neighbor, ours and the M33 that he mentions there, is the triangle galaxy, as it is called, which is surrounded by a cluster of... Like honeycombs that surround the galaxy and revolve around it, which were probably formed at the same time as the mother galaxy, and each one contains a million more stars.

So, galaxies have honeycombs—the Master infers.

Clusters, and each one has a million stars, and these things revolve around the nucleus and there stars also evolve, for example, the [...] globular clusters because they are as you saw, a spherical geometry, and they are stars very concentrated in the center, and they spread out a little more.

So, no matter where one looks, there are stars... and stars and more stars.

Like sand on the beach of the sea—the Master comments. And with that, planets and more planets.

That is what I wanted to tell you—the astronomer answers to the Master's comment.

Master Domingo: Yes... All this that astronomy proposes is an exercise for the mind, to open our horizons. If we limit ourselves to the Earth, then we live like little ants, stuck in the daily chores without raising our gaze up from time to time to open our being, to that which seems infinite and eternal to us. So, I consider that astronomy needs to get closer to the human being, not limit itself to measuring in years, in kilometers, in short, to see what beats in a galaxy, in a cluster, in a star, its essence, its being, its mind. Because undoubtedly, the star is not a robot; it is not an automaton; it moves intelligently; it has its own life. Just like the planets, they are not stones, inert objects, since they move, produce life, radiate energy, and receive energy.

Thus, they are living entities. We should not think that life has to be the same as on Earth, no. On Mars, on Jupiter, on Pluto, there is life adapted to the characteristics of each planet, of each star. Life on Earth is a life, then, proper to this planet according to the distance from the sun, according to the size, according to the constitution, but that does not deny that there is life in all beings, in all stars, whether they are stars, planets, clusters, etc. Thus, bringing astronomy closer to human biology, to the biology of the other kingdoms of nature, to see that life here on Earth is a consequence of cosmic radiation. Not only the energy of the sun, of the planets, but the Earth is constantly bombarded by cosmic radiation, which passes through the walls of human bodies, everything. For them, there is no obstacle.

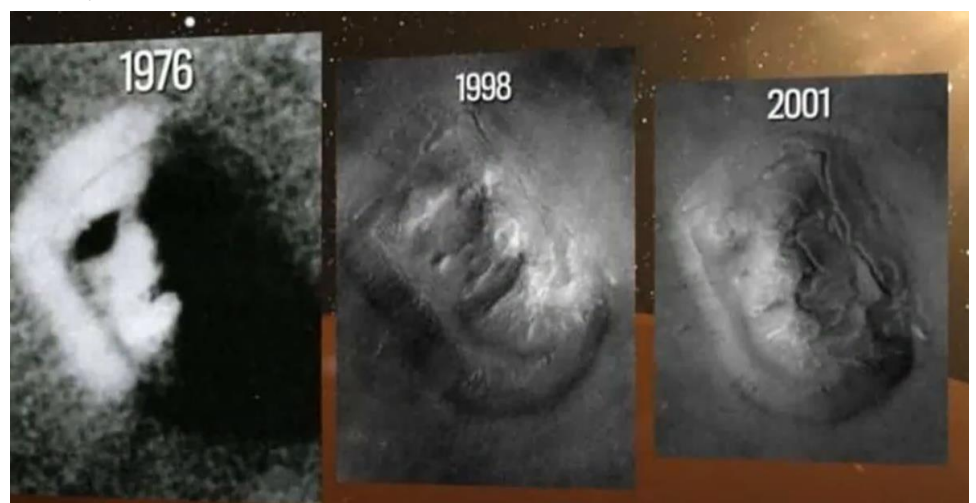
And this cosmic energy is..., it contributes to life on Earth and on other planets. I found it interesting what the country China, has just discovered. They have seen on the hidden side of the Moon a... like a cube. From a distance, the device took the photo, and it looks like a cube.

—Yes..., eh... —answers the astronomer.

Speculations are now being made, what could be there?

Astronomer Fuenmayor: —We must be skeptical, we must be skeptical. We must look at a closer photograph.

Yes, closer—the Master agrees.



Like for example a human face on Mars that had eyes and a mouth, but when a closer photo was taken, it was just any mountain.

Yes, it produces a shadow —the Master intervenes...

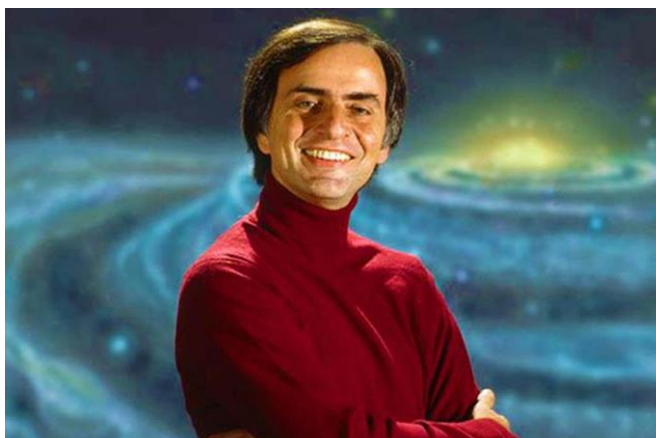
So no, we must not be too impressed by this. But cosmobiology, which is a new discipline that we have developed over the last thirty years, is going in that direction. That is to say, for example, we still do not have a complete definition of what the term life means. We are in that search for what life really is in order to be able to apply it later when some form of life is presented to us on another planet, in another galaxy, that is, in the future surely [...]

Master Domingo: —Yes, human beings here on Earth will travel to other stars and establish relationships; there are prophecies about this. It is said that in ancient times there were contacts with entities from other worlds. So, in some drawings of Ancient Egypt, there is a figure in a space suit, thus, it makes one think. And an ancient wise man said: that relationship between man and beings outside of the Earth is not new, it is old, there has always been that relationship. When the Bible says, for example, that the sons of God married the daughters of men because they found them beautiful, that is a key to meditate on. That relationship that existed between beings from space, which in the Bible are called “sons of God” with the relationship with the beings of the Earth.

And it is said that “the guardian angel”, in short... Things that are kept, perhaps in the form of myths, of legend.

Yes —the astronomer nods.

But that can later be verified, let's say scientifically, because there have been people who have had experiences that they have verified for themselves, but for the majority, for the rest of the people, well, it does not convince them, because they have no way of verifying it. Not because man is wrong, but because most of us are limited in our mental capacities.



Voice of Carl Sagan:

“That galactic place of the human species, in the remote, dark places of the spiral arm of Carina Signus [...] we evolved toward consciousness and a little understanding. Concentrated at its brilliant center and scattered throughout its spirals are 400,000 billion suns, [...] It takes a hundred thousand years to travel from one end of the galaxy to the other. Within this galaxy are stars and worlds, and a vast variety of living beings may exist as well, intelligent beings and space civilizations.

Scattered among the stars of the Milky Way, are the remnants of supernovae, each the result of a colossal stellar explosion. These filaments of incandescent gas are the outer layers of a recently destroyed star. It is the gas that spreads out and sends star dust back into space. At its center are the remains of the original star, a thick, condensed fragment called a pulsar, a natural beacon flashing and hissing, a sun that rotates twice per second.

Pulsars are so precise that the first one discovered seemed like a signal from extraterrestrial intelligence. Perhaps a beacon for ships traveling across light years and between stars. Perhaps there is even intelligence on those ships, but pulsars are not their insignia. Rather, they are sad reminders that nothing lasts forever and that stars die too.

We continue moving thousands of light years toward the disc of the galaxy. This is the Milky Way, our galaxy seen in profile, billions of nuclear boilers converting matter into starlight. Some stars are as fragile as a bubble, while others are billions of times denser than lead. The hottest, blue ones always die young, and the red, giant ones are rather old; it is doubtful that these stars can have inhabited planets.

Yellow dwarf stars like the Sun, are middle-aged and much more common: ice, rock, air and liquid water. These stars can have planetary systems, and on such planets, for the first time in our cosmic journey, we find matter in various forms. Near this yellow star, there is a small warm, cloudy world with continents and oceans; these conditions allow for an even more precious form of matter: life.

But this is not our Earth; intelligent beings have evolved and reshaped this planetary surface in a massive engineering enterprise. In the Milky Way galaxy there may be many worlds on which matter has become conscious. And I wonder, will they be very different from us? What will their politics be like, their technology, their music, their religion? Do they have patterns of culture that we cannot imagine, are they also a danger to themselves?

Among the many clouds of interstellar gas there is one called the Orion Nebula..."

Astronomer: —Yes, here he mentions, in the direction that was being discussed a few minutes ago, in the sense that matter, consciousness, in the sense that, in their evolution, civilizations will possibly transform the entire planet. So that we do not only have as a source of energy a battery, a cell, a generator, but for example, the entire Sun, can be used as a source of energy for a civilization, which must learn how to use, but will surely do so. And he says that these civilizations will surely be very different from ours, but that they will also have their problems of politics, economy, survival, etc. Like every vital process in the Universe.

Evolution teaches us, the evolution of all... on Earth, teaches us that each species has stumbled upon a natural environment in which it must develop; some expand, evolve into other superior species, others disappear, because each one has had to deal with the environment in which it is formed. And well, the powerful civilizations of other places surely know what you mentioned now about how to communicate with intelligent beings in other places, on other planets.

Teacher: Yes, what he [Carl Sagan] was wondering about whether they will be the same as us or different, depends on the conditions of the star.

Of the environment, yes —adds the astronomer.

Astronomer: —Now we are going to see something very interesting, because the Orion nebula that he mentions here, is very close to us, it is very close to the Sun, the Orion nebula. It is about five hundred [...]

[...] from erasing the Earth, the solar system, someone said —comments the Master.

It's possible, but what I mean is that in those clouds new stars are forming today, and we can see new stars being born. Let's continue watching this part.

Day and night stars are being born and dying, just like here on Earth —the Master comments.

That's what I was saying... Well, that was the last time. Let's continue listening.

Carl Sagan's voice: *"Only fifteen hundred light years from Earth..."*

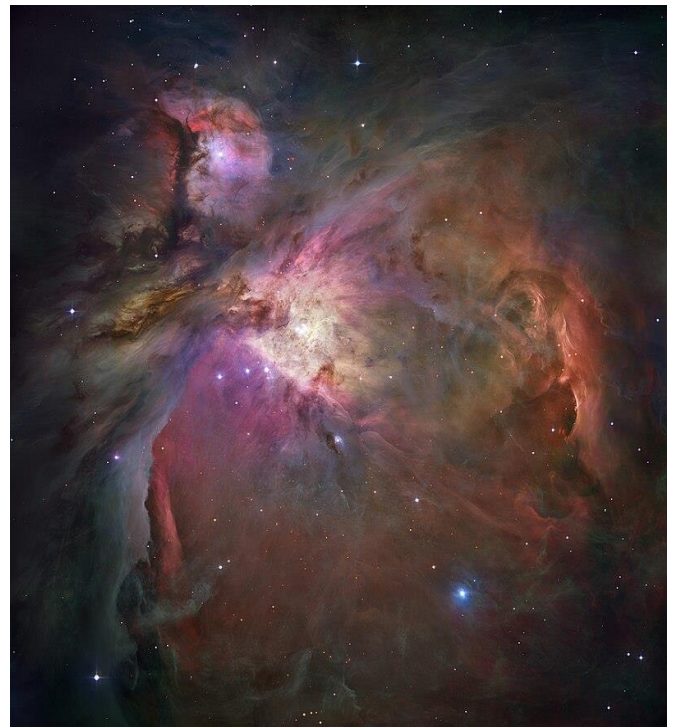
Master: Is that Orion? Listen, I wanted to ask you, a few nights ago, just before dawn, about a quarter to six, I saw two very bright stars, but they are not planets because there were no planets in that area. One was in the mid sky and the other was to the west, but it was high up; it was not falling. I calculated. I said, it must be Leo, right? Regulus, and Taurus...

Astronomer: No, they are Sirius and Canopus. Sirius is the brightest star in the sky.

Master: But did you see them?

Astronomer: It is in the Great Dog, the Canis Major.

Master: It is already dawning, isn't it?



Astronomer: Yes, dawning. When it is dawning it is already a little high and you can't see it anymore, but they are Sirius and Canopus. Sirius is the brightest and Canopus is the second brightest. And they are seen in the same area of the sky, at dawn, in this [...]

Master: So, that calculation... there are no planets in that area of the sky yet, there is a planetary alignment right now, right?

Astronomer: —But towards sunset, here it will be... For us, it is almost impossible to see it. It was at sunset, near the horizon. The Moon is now crescent, so, it has Venus, Jupiter and Saturn. Remember that we saw them at 9:00 at night the other day, very high. Well, they are already setting... those two planets are setting after sunset, that is, because the Earth has moved and they, then...

And why can't we see them? —asks the Master.

Because it gets very cloudy here in Merida. We would have to make a trip to Lagunillas [...] to Lagunillas at 5:00 in the afternoon and wait for the sunset on one of its peaks. Next week, the first week of January, next week, one of my graduate students who is in Mexico is coming and we are going to have... I am going to have with him... He is going to visit me. And he lives in Lagunillas. [...] Yes, he lives in Lagunillas.

So, I am going to propose that we take an excursion in the afternoon to see the sunset [...] Lagunillas hill, in December, where there are almost no clouds, but here yes, and there it is possible to see a beautiful sunset.

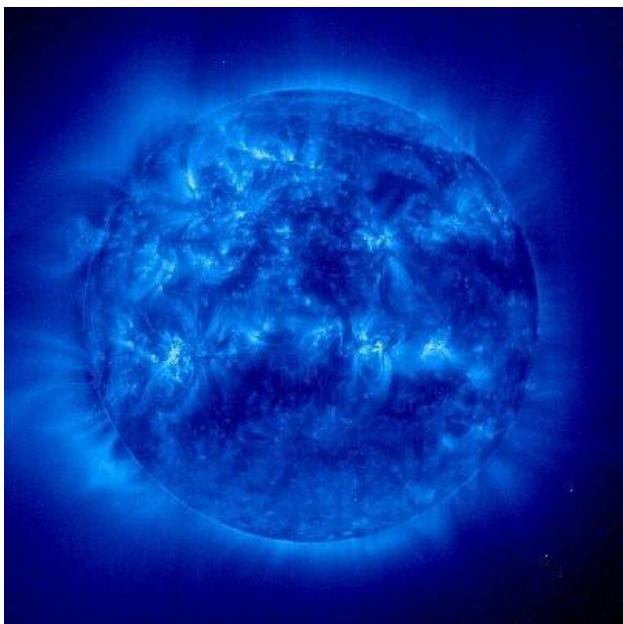
Mmm... how beautiful —the Master comments...

So, we are going to do that...

So, there is the horizon, can you mark it there or is it higher? —asks Sister Ma. Guadalupe.

No, the horizon is mountainous, but since we are a little higher and we see towards El Vigía, which is lower, then, it is possible to see the sunset with enough... until the disk can be... We have to go up a little! We have to go up the mountain in front of Lagunillas a little. I once went up that mountain with my children and we saw an annular solar eclipse; that is, there was a ring around the Sun and the Moon in the middle.

And the eclipse happened, because you went to Mérida, right at sunset. What was it! [laughter] [...] it was incredible, about ten, fifteen years ago perhaps? Yes. Let's see what he says about the Orion Nebula.



Master: Have you seen the theory of the cold sun?

Cold sun? The Sun is “a hot sun” —answers the astronomer.

If the sun's rays came out hot from the Sun, towards the Earth, they would arrive frozen, passing through space which is at absolute zero. The heat of the sun's rays is produced by friction with the atmosphere. Your hands are frozen and they rub against each other, and produce heat.

Astronomer: Yes, but wait a minute, when you expose yourself to the sun, you feel that your skin begins to heat up. The infrared rays of the sun heat up, those are hot rays. Ultraviolet rays, for example, are indeed cold, but they are very penetrating, they go under the skin, they are capable of causing damage to the skin and under the skin. But, no, the relative heat of the Sun comes out hot from the Sun and reaches the Earth a little less hot due to the distance, because when one has a hot body at a distance, as that

relationship expands, it does not reach us as hot. That is why we are living, yes. On Venus, for example, it is closer to the Sun, the atmosphere has temperatures of 400°, it melts lead.

But, it is because of its atmosphere, because Mercury has less heat and is closer to the Sun —argues the Master.

Because it has no atmosphere. That is why. —replies the Master.

The part opposite the Sun is very cold, two hundred below zero, but the part facing the Sun is extremely hot. Of course, there is no way to measure it because there is no air, but anything that one puts on the illuminated part of Mercury melts, because of the temperature it reaches due to the short distance.

That... what is it called? That ship that is approaching the Sun, that is getting closer and closer, it keeps working, it does not melt, it does not explode —argues the Master.

No, because they are taking care that it heats up a little and then moves away in a very elongated orbit, then it comes closer again. There will come a time when it will perish, it will melt, but that is planned. It will get very close to the Sun, but it will take many photographs before it melts; just before, but we are going to send it as close to the Sun as possible.

Yes, it is already at what? 100,000,000 kilometers, I think, right? Less —asks the Master.

No, much less. Its orbit goes from 100,000,000 to 30. At thirty million we are talking about the same distance as Mercury, but it will get even closer, but it will heat up much more too.

[...] it will be interesting —comments the Master.

Yes, of course —the astronomer agrees.

Sister Ma. G.: Just the last time I asked you the same thing that the Master is telling you about the theory of the cold sun. Because they have spoken to us in what are the studies of the Order within the Universal Great Brotherhood, when we were starting, well, we were young. And they told us what the Master is telling you. In other words, space or outside of here on Earth, space is frozen.

No, it is not frozen, it is cold —the astronomer replies.

Cold, it is cold.

It is at absolute zero —the Master comments.

And that the Sun is made of helium, of one of the minerals?

Hydrogen and helium —the astronomer corrects.

Aha, and helium is very cold, so what it does is... and it's dark, that is, there's no light, what refracts the light is our atmosphere, right? Or something like that, and the heat too, when the sun's rays cross.

Yes, that's the experience of astronauts, who —the Master intervenes...

Astronomer: No, astronomy doesn't agree with that; the Sun produces its energy in a furnace inside it that is precisely hydrogen. And when the Sun gets older, it will be the helium. It won't be cold, it will be very hot, to produce much more energy, so much energy that the Sun will expand. It will reach the orbit of Mercury, it will reach the orbit of Venus, and it will reach the orbit of the Earth! In about three or four billion years that will happen. Because the current furnace that is made of hydrogen is hot, it's true, but helium is even much hotter, helium in fusion. When a helium nucleus collides with another helium nucleus, it produces such a quantity of energy that it begins to heat everything around it.

In the Cosmos, in the —says Sister Ma. G....

Inside the Sun, no. In space, helium is cold, that's true, it's made up of its four "nuclei", two protons and two neutrons, and two electrons around it. And what we assume is that since we use liquid helium on Earth, liquid helium is extremely cold, that's true, but it has to be subjected to very strong pressure, and a lot of energy has to be used for that. And it is enclosed in sealed containers, in fact, because helium is used to inflate balloons, it does not last long, because it is so small that it escapes through the pores of the balloon and ends up deflating the... So, yes, it is the cold air that is around us, but not the one in the Sun. It is at a temperature of 6,000°, 5,200° on its surface. And inside, it is 20,000,000°.

And how did you verify that, if you have not been able to get close... to the area? —asks Sister Ma. Guadalupe.

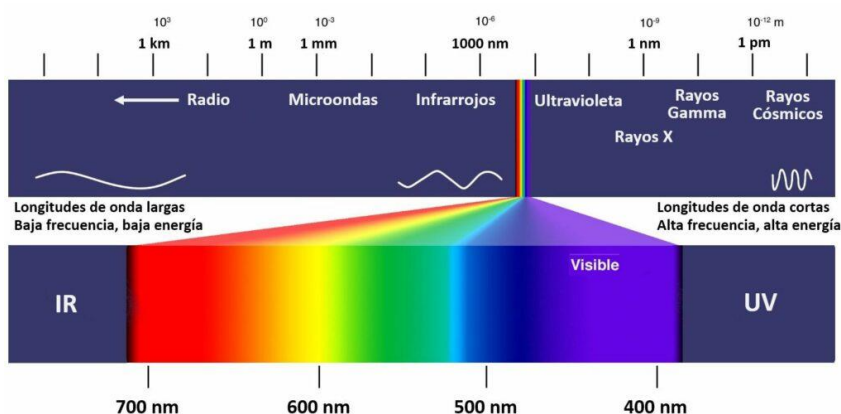
Of course, yes —replies the astronomer— by the measurement of light.

The light that reaches us from the Sun is a fingerprint. It is imprinted with the chemical elements that form it, the state of ionization in which they are found, and the temperature at which they are found, all the chemical

elements, not only hydrogen and helium: there is carbon, nitrogen, oxygen, iron, a lot of iron, in the atmosphere of the Sun. And when we study, in the laboratory, the behavior of these elements, we make comparisons, we deduce the temperature of the Sun.

And its rays, the rays that it reflects back to us: gamma, infrared, ultraviolet, you said that some are cold, others are hot, but those, aren't they affected when they enter the Earth's atmosphere? —asks the Sister.

Astronomer: Very much, of course. For example, infrared penetrates more easily than ultraviolet. There is a ring around the Earth that filters ultraviolet radiation so that it doesn't penetrate as much into the Earth, on the surface; we owe our life to it. By the way, the ozone layer that surrounds the Earth, that ozone layer is in danger because of the amount of materials that are being sent into the atmosphere. It is destroying the ozone.



It is perforated, there have been holes —the Master comments.

Ozone is oxygen₂, which is what we breathe, plus another oxygen molecule, and it forms oxygen₃. That oxygen₃ is very sensitive to the passage of ultraviolet radiation. It is absorbed and converted into oxygen. So, it is in danger of disappearing, more [...] Holes in the poles have been formed, and a lot of ultraviolet radiation penetrates through there, which is very harmful to plants and animals, and people.

Some holes have been closing, I have seen in the news —the Master comments.

Yes, it is possible, because there have been measures to reduce this. To release harmful substances into the atmosphere, to burn, to burn things, well, that are harmful to the ozone. But the ozone is extremely hot.

Sister Ma. G.: But look, inside the atmosphere, when it enters the atmosphere, right? When it enters the atmosphere there are those changes, right? To preserve life, for everything. For the good of living beings, I imagine, right? Our creator has already planned that. But outside the atmosphere, in space, those same rays that come out of the Sun, if the atmosphere makes that change for the survival or sometimes even for the destruction of some microbes on a massive scale on the planet, I don't know, some viruses that we couldn't kill with insecticide, fungi or something like that. All that, those rays from one to three in the afternoon or from eleven to three in the afternoon, that they say that one should not sunbathe (or be exposed) because it can give us cancer. But then, those rays inside our atmosphere, passing through the ozone layer and all that, towards our planet, outside our planet, are they just as hot?

Astronomer: —Absolutely, the same temperature, only what is it that is going to warm it up? For example, when we go up, in the atmosphere we find the summit of Everest, eight thousand and something meters, there is ice. It is very cold, because the density of the atmosphere is much weaker. And then, for example, the content of CO₂ is much lower, and CO₂ is responsible for warming the atmosphere. So, as we descend, the temperature rises, as we ascend, the temperature drops.

And the higher we go towards the Sun, the colder it gets still —argues the Master.

When we go beyond sixty thousand kilometers...

It's what... What do you call cold?

Ice —answers Sister Ma. G.

There is no ice in empty space.

So, a temperature... —says Sister Ma. G.

There is no air, there is nothing to cool, for example. Now, if you go out into space in a spaceship, you're going to... you're going to feel it...

Darkness... —says Sister Ma. G.

Darkness, light, cold, heat, etc., dangerous radiation, etc., but as long as there's nothing that the atmosphere...

Don't collide —the Master completes.

The rays don't collide —says Sister Ma. G.

Yes, they relate, there's no way to measure anything.

Superior Course in Theurgy, By the Ven. Master T. A-O Domingo Días Porta

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