

Mankind's Purple Dawn

Dancing in the Dark

“In the beginning there was only darkness. Yet, in that darkness, there was already Raven. He was *still small and weak* and his special powers had not fully developed.”¹*Eskimo creation myth*

Between 20,000 - 40,000 years ago, humans in Europe entered into the dark and foreboding gloom of various deep cave systems, lit their animal fat fuelled lamps, and proceeded to produce artistic masterpieces that, when rediscovered millennia later, led Pablo Picasso to declare modern art “had invented nothing!” According to the scenario that will unfold in the following pages, the subterranean gloom encountered by these early artists was nothing substantially different from their everyday existence on the surface above. Outside these caves, in the open air of a world existing under a chaotic void-like sky, mankind's early ancestors are reported in myth to have lived in a perpetual twilight devoid of our current sun. Their world, according to many ancient creation accounts, was permeated by a dull glow that provided barely enough light by which to read your average Palaeolithic newspaper.

Dwardu Cardona, in a chapter in his book *God Star* titled ‘The Age of Darkness,’ points to comments made by P. Wheeler on the Japanese creation myth that indicate the universal nature of the Kronos/Saturn myth as the main construct in this primordial age of darkness.

“In the earliest legend with which the recital [i.e., the *Kojiki*] opens, one recognises the primal myth . . . the development from a primordial darkness and chaos. . . This is the Kronos legend, in its thousand forms, the father of all mythologies, upon which so many peoples have constructed their cosmogonies.”²

While also providing many direct quotes from various world creation myths, including Jewish literature, Cardona cites H. Osborne whose work on South American mythology also recognised this primeval ‘age of darkness’ theme:

“Some mythological cycles feature a primitive age of darkness *before the existence of the sun*, when human beings lived in a state of anarchy without the techniques of civilized life.”³

¹ M. Wood, “*Heroes and Hunters from North American Indian Mythology*,” (N.Y. 1982), page 17; as quoted with emphasis added by Dwardu Cardona, “*God Star*,” (2006), page 284. Note: ‘Raven’ is the Eskimo equivalent to the primordial star and later planet Saturn.

² P. Wheeler, “*The Sacred Scriptures of the Japanese*,” (N.Y. 1952), page 387; as quoted by Dwardu Cardona, “*God Star*,” (2006), page 275.

³ H. Osborne, “*South American Mythology*,” *Mythology of the Americas* (London, 1970), page 294; as quoted with emphasis by Dwardu Cardona, “*God Star*,” (2006), page 278.

An age *before the existence of the sun*? As noted by Cardona, such descriptions may leave the reader with the mistaken impression that, without the sun, there was no light at all. Yet, this is not quite the case in mythology, and the same creation myths point to the existence of at least a modest amount of light before the coming of the sun, albeit from a different source to our current sun. That source was Saturn, the ancient creator god in his myriad of forms throughout world mythology, and conclusively identified with the planet Saturn. This celestial Saturn was the very same *small and weak* Raven-character we saw in the Eskimo quote at the beginning of this chapter.



The Purple Dawn of Mankind. Artist's impression of the mythical 'age of darkness' when Saturn is said to have hovered as a pale, weak orb in Earth's north celestial sphere. The purple hue of the light is a result of Saturn's blue/red light spectrum, the spectrum most associated with brown dwarf stars.

Small and Weak

The light of our current sun, as a rule, is *not* essential to life. Microbial life can exist in a sunless environment as can species of deep sea life, while photosynthesis in vegetation works best in the darker, red-light spectrum rather than the harsh and bright ultraviolet light of the Sun. So it is not inconceivable that life on Earth as we know it could have existed, and even flourished, in a predominantly nocturnal world, provided there was some form of radiated red-spectrum light or energy. In fact, most species of animal, including those now long extinct, exhibit high degrees of nocturnal adaptation. Of all the higher creatures currently inhabiting the Earth, human beings are probably the least adapted to a nocturnal environment.

Yet traditional mythologies remember a time of darkness stretching out into an unknown antiquity, a time in which the god Saturn, in all his manifestations, was small and weak, a mere shadow of the creative force he was destined to become. As mankind's first remembered source of light, long before the coming of the sun, Saturn is said to have cast its pale light on a world without seasons and devoid of any means

for humans to calculate time. Locked in a stationary post that is reported in mythology to have been at the northern celestial realms, the primordial Saturn seemingly drifted aimlessly through the skies on a chaotic heavenly milieu resembling the ebb and flow of a dark ocean. It is this state of affairs that is referred to in the opening verses of Genesis when “darkness [was] upon the face of the deep. And the spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters.”⁴

Our conclusion here is that Saturn, this primordial source of a dim, timeless light, was a dully glowing *sub*-brown dwarf star of which Earth was one of its primary and original satellites; and that Earth was nestled close enough to its original host star to have been enveloped in Saturn’s opaque and warming plasma sheath. For humans alive on Earth at this time, there would have been no reference to the greater cosmos, and therefore no reference to any moving celestial object with which they could have marked the passage of time. This was a timeless age in which the dim blue/red-light spectrum emanating from Saturn would have cast a dark purple-hued glow over Earth’s surface. This, then, was mankind’s purple dawn of creation.

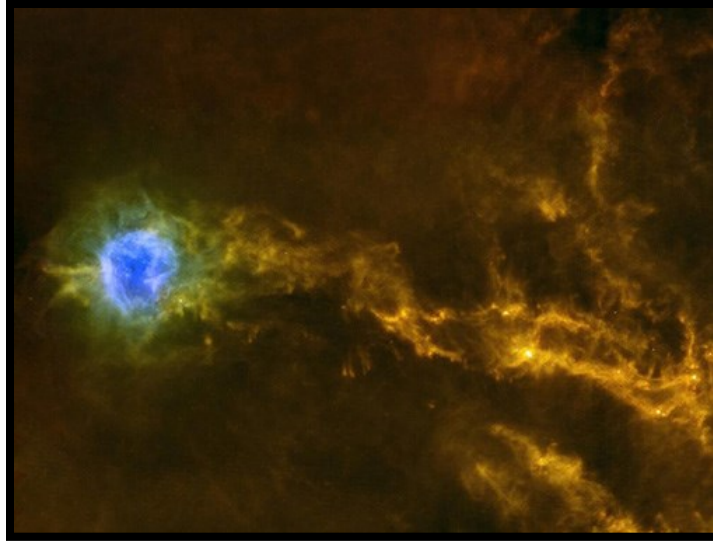
Life Under a Brown dwarf Star dwarf

Electric Universe (EU) physicist Wallace Thornhill has suggested that planets orbiting closely to brown dwarf stars would be the best place to go looking for life as we know it outside the Solar System. This is a possibility under the EU model because all types of stars, including brown dwarfs, are explained as an electric discharge phenomenon taking place where vast cosmic and electrically live Birkeland currents entwine and pinch down into what is called a z-pinch (also known as a Bennett pinch). Discovered over one hundred years ago, Birkeland currents,⁵ or the filamentary gas-like strings of twisting ‘plasma ropes’ seen in space, are viewed in the EU model as the galaxy’s power lines feeding electrical power to all the stars we see shining in the night sky.⁶

⁴ Exert from Genesis 1: 1-2.

⁵ For an overview on Birkeland currents, see: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Birkeland_currents
For an Electric Universe take on the role played by Birkeland currents in the formation of galaxies, see: Wallace Thornhill, “Electric Galaxies,” May 20, 2008, <http://www.holoscience.com/wp/electric-galaxies/>

⁶ An excellent summary of Birkeland currents acting as galactic power lines can be seen here: <http://www.thunderbolts.info/tpod/2011/arch11/110629powerlines.htm>
Also see: “Cygnus Loop,” *Picture of the Day*, August 31, 2005, Thunderbolts.info, <http://www.thunderbolts.info/tpod/2005/arch05/050831cygnusloop.htm>



Mistakenly referred to as filaments of 'hot gases' that are subject to meteorological-like space winds and mechanical models producing acoustic shocks,⁷ the filamentary orange-like strings seen in this image are actually made of plasma, an excellent conductor of electricity. These are electrically alive Birkeland currents operating at interstellar scales, seen here feeding electrical energy into a star manufacturing area called the Cocoon Nebula (blue region). Image credit: ESA/Herschel/SPIRE/PACS/D. Arzoumanian (CEA Saclay)

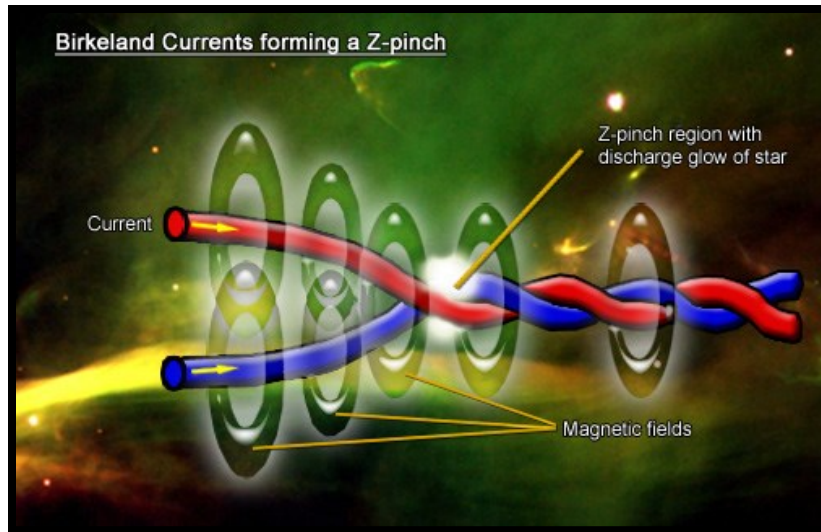
The z-pinch effects we see in Birkeland currents appear as beads along the giant strings of interstellar plasma seen in many telescope images taken of deep space. These glowing beads, like pearls on a string, are the points of light that make up the huge clusters of stars seen in ours and other galaxies.⁸ The Birkeland currents feeding these stars or beads with electrical power are usually in their dark mode and therefore cannot be detected by traditional optical means.

“As the effect, called a "z-pinch," increases, the electric field intensifies, further increasing the z-pinch. The compressed blobs form spinning electrical discharges. At first they glow as dim red dwarfs, then blazing yellow stars, and finally they might become brilliant ultraviolet arcs, driven by the electric currents that generated them.”⁹

⁷ (Note to photo caption) For an Electric Universe perspective on the debate surrounding gaseous filaments seen in space, see: “Hot Gas vs. Electric Currents,” *Picture of the Day*, April 17, 2009, Thunderbolts.info; <http://www.thunderbolts.info/tpod/2009/arch09/090417hotgas.htm>

⁸ See: “Electrical Birthing of Stars,” *Picture of the Day*, March 4, 2005, Thunderbolts.info; <http://www.thunderbolts.info/tpod/2005/arch05/050304starbirth.htm>

⁹ Stephen Smith, “How Stars are Born,” *Picture of the Day*, November 6, 2009, Thunderbolts.info



The vast clouds of filamentary plasma seen in photos taken of deep space cannot be detected by the human eye. This is because the plasma seen in them is operating in what is called ‘dark mode.’ Only when plasma shifts into ‘glow mode’ as seen in aurora phenomenon and ‘arc mode’ as seen in welding torches and stellar flares can it be seen by the naked eye. In the above graphic a simplified diagram of a Birkeland current z-pinching down to create a star discharge has been superimposed onto a classic false-color image taken of deep space by NASA.

The star’s visible outward glow is the electrical anode of these z-pinches and it is analogous to the same discharge glow we see given off by an ordinary electric light bulb. As the late electrical engineer and scientist Ralph E. Juergens has said regarding our own sun, as quoted by Thornhill:

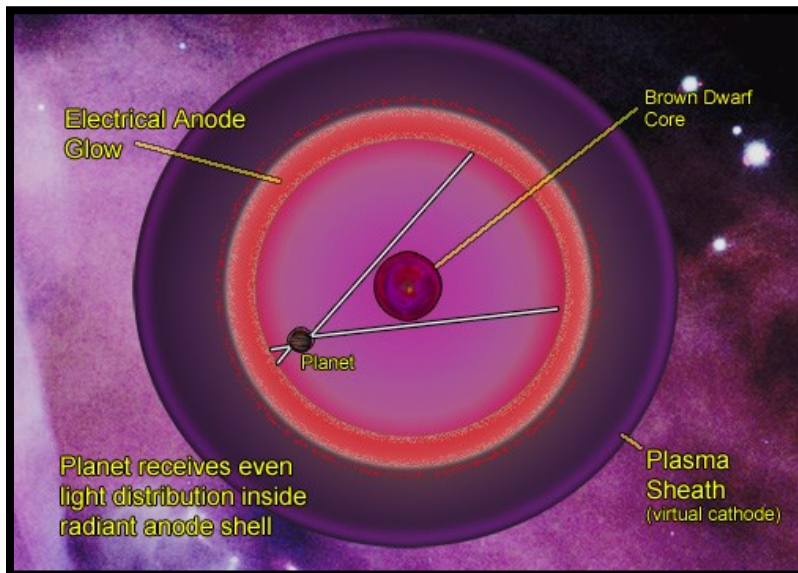
“As I pursued the phenomenology of electric discharges, it gradually dawned on me that, structurally, the atmosphere of the sun bears a striking resemblance to the low-pressure type of electric discharge known as the glow discharge...”¹⁰

What this means is that if the temperature of a star’s glow discharge is low enough, such as that of a brown dwarf star, then planets orbiting in close proximity would not experience the searing heat associated with main sequence stars like our sun.

“Since an electric star [as opposed to a nuclear fusion-driven star] is heated externally [by Birkeland currents] a planet need not be destroyed by orbiting beneath its anode glow. In fact life is not only possible inside the glow of a small brown dwarf, it seems far more likely than on a planet orbiting outside a star! This is because the radiant energy arriving on a planet orbiting inside a glowing sphere is evenly distributed over the entire surface of the planet. There are no

¹⁰ See “Twinkle, twinkle electric star,” by Wallace Thornhill, July 1, 2008; <http://www.holoscience.com/wp/twinkle-twinkle-electric-star/>

seasons, no tropics and no ice-caps. A planet does not have to rotate, its axis can point in any direction and its orbit can be eccentric.”¹¹



Brown Dwarf with planet existing inside its anode glow shell and plasma sheath according to the Electric Universe model for the structure of brown dwarf stars.

Here we have the type of conditions required for mythology’s purple dawn of creation; i.e. a terrestrial-type planet trapped within a low temperature opaque glowing sheath and receiving enough radiated energy for life to survive, yet that life having no frame of reference beyond the all-encompassing dull anode glow of its host star. Brown dwarf stars generally glow in the 800 - 1,700 Kelvin range, a temperature range that can provide enough warmth to a close orbiting planet for human life to flourish. By contrast, self-regulating main sequence stars like our own sun glow at temperatures of 5,500° Celsius plus on their surfaces and in excess of 2 million Kelvin at their coronas; far too hot for a similar scenario involving any close orbiting planets with life on them.

Importantly, and especially for some of the Jupiter-related concepts that appear later in this work, Wallace Thornhill has also provided us with an illustration of just how such a planetary arrangement might exist inside the anode glow of a brown dwarf:

“For example, consider Jupiter as an independent body moving in the galaxy inside its radiant plasma sheath (analogous to a cometary coma). It would be regarded as a brown dwarf star! And even if that glowing sphere were half the size of Jupiter’s present magnetosphere, which is

¹¹ Wallace Thornhill, “Other stars, other worlds, other life?” December 15, 1999. See; <http://www.holoscience.com/wp/other-stars-other-worlds-other-life/>

10,300,000 km in diameter, all of Jupiter's large moons would orbit comfortably inside that cocoon."¹²

That the earth was originally encased in a similar situation under a brown dwarf star called Saturn is central to understanding why mythology tells us our most primordial existence was one of darkness, an age when Saturn hovered as a dull orb in the chaotic swirls of the northern skies. Outside stars could not have been seen because Saturn's opaque plasma sheath and its anode glow would have blocked out all incoming light — much in the same way that the glow from city lights bouncing off the atmosphere can block out the stars today.

And herein lays a caveat in contemplating life under a brown dwarf star, for it was this enveloping plasma sheath that catastrophically short-circuited and lost its opaqueness when it eventually brushed against the Sun's heliosphere during Saturn's approach towards the Solar System, an event that is recorded in mythology as the dramatic and destructive flaring of the god Saturn at the start of the fabled Golden Age.

“ . . . The brown dwarf ‘Garden of Eden’ comes with a caveat. Stars off the main sequence do not have the self-regulating photospheric discharge to smooth out variations in electrical power input. Consequently, brown dwarfs are subject to sudden outbursts, or ‘flaring,’ when they encounter a surge in the circuit that powers them. These flares could cause sparking to and between the satellites orbiting inside the sheath and lead to sudden extinction events, vast fallout deposits and fossilization. There is much food for new thoughts!”¹³

Food for new thoughts indeed! We can only begin to imagine the effect on Earth's existing human inhabitants in seeing their previously passive host star burst into life. What terror must have been felt as their previously dark and tepid world suddenly disintegrated in a blindingly bright flash of light and the huge vastness of space was revealed to them!

Yet, what was this world truly like for those humans living there before these spectacular events that heralded the start of the mythical Golden Age? Can we truly ever come to understand the challenges and complexities of their lives as they struggled to survive and make meaning of the world in which they lived? After all, these are the same people who produced the masterpieces seen in the caves at Lascaux and Chauvet and other parts of the world, a people whose artistic merits cannot be questioned and whose obvious knowledge of self cannot be denied. And in the same way that our modern interest in them belies a fascination with our origins as a species, could it also be that they too wondered from whence they had come, and who they might have truly once been?

¹² Wallace Thornhill, “Assembling the Solar System,” October 23, 2008. See; <http://www.holoscience.com/wp/assembling-the-solar-system/>

¹³ Wallace Thornhill, “Twinkle, twinkle electric star,” July 1, 2008, see; <http://www.holoscience.com/wp/twinkle-twinkle-electric-star/>

The Mystery of Earth Under Saturn

"The evidence of myth which points to Saturn having once occupied a position above Earth's north polar regions is voluminous. There is not a race on Earth that has not preserved at least one account which states as much. According to this evidence, Saturn occupied a central position in the north celestial regions. It rotated, and rotated widely; but other than that, it was immovable."

Dwardu Cardona (1978)

A macro-cosmological view of the world in which our cave painting ancestors lived must take into account the mythological record of a dominant Saturn, the very same god that was clearly identified by the ancients with the actual planet Saturn, a planet that now, somewhat incongruously, resides in exile in the outer realms of the Solar System.¹⁴ As noted already, this reportedly stationary celestial object hovering over Earth's northern polar regions eventually burst forth into a bright sun in its own right where it claimed the mantle as Earth's original sun. E.S. Butterworth had this to say about how the ancient's viewed their sun:

"[The sun of the ancients] is not the natural sun of heaven, for it neither rises nor sets, but is, as it seems, ever in the zenith above the navel of the world. There are signs of an ambiguity between the pole star and the sun."¹⁵

The *Popol Vuh*, a Mesoamerican text detailing similar traditions, tells of the same phenomenon associated with the Saturn myth:

"Like a man was the sun when it showed itself. It showed itself when it was born and *remained fixed in the sky* like a mirror. *Certainly it was not the same sun which we see*, it is said in their old tales." [emphasis ours]

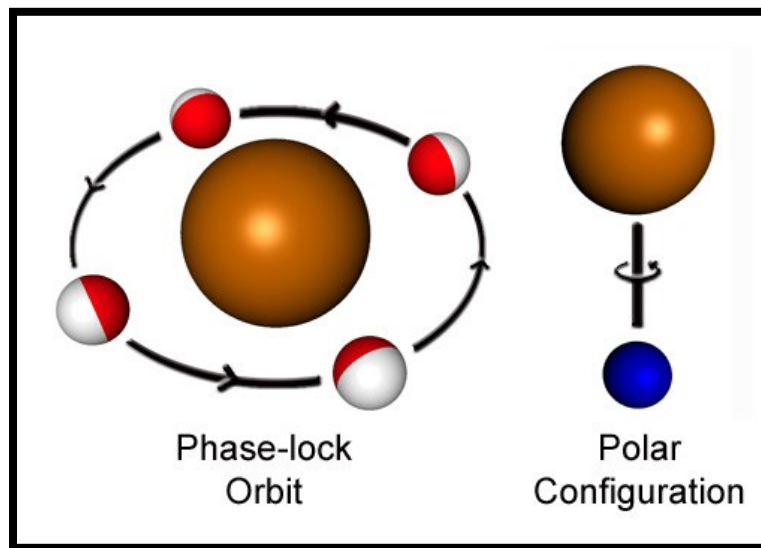
There are only two ways a celestial stellar object can appear to remain immobile in the sky from the perspective of one viewing it from a rotating Earth. The first is if the Earth were in phase-lock with the object in the same way the moon is in phase-lock with the Earth today. Or, and this is the more controversial solution, the Earth is suspended below Saturn's south pole where it rotates in axial alignment with its host star (see graphic below). While variations of the former configuration, the phase-lock solution, are favored by the majority of Saturn Theory researchers, the great champion for the latter solution is Dwardu Cardona. Dubbing his model the *polar configuration*, Cardona tells of the difficulties this solution faces while giving the reasoning for his acceptance of such a model:

¹⁴ While critics have tried to refute a direct association between the mythical god Saturn and the planet Saturn based on claims that the naming of the planets only occurred at a later date and are therefore coincidental with mythology, this can clearly be shown not to be the case. Such spurious refutations stem from the works of a 19th century scholar called John J. O'Neill who, in his work *The Night of the Gods*, recognised the consistent placing of Saturn above the north pole, but contrived to create a distinction between the god and the planet due to his inability to reconcile the mythological record with the planet Saturn's current orbit. See: David Talbott, "Guidelines to the Saturn Myth." *KRONOS X:3* (Summer 1985)

¹⁵ E. A. S. Butterworth, "The Tree at the Navel of the Earth," (Berlin, 1970), page 124

“[Speaking of Prof. Lynn Rose’s phase lock solution] It is, therefore, understandable that, in *his* Saturnian scenario . . . Lynn Rose opted for an Earth in phase lock with Saturn. And yet for years I had reason to object to Rose’s explanation of this phenomenon, just as he found reason to object to mine — since, almost from the very start of my research, I had come to the conclusion that Saturn’s proper placement in Earth’s primordial sky *had* to have been in Earth’s north celestial sphere. Given that Rose’s model is more feasible from a physical point of view, why do I opt for this bizarre idea? The answer is simple enough: *That* is where the mytho-historical record places the primeval Saturn — plumb in the centre of the Earth’s north celestial sphere, the very place which is presently occupied by the Pole Star.”¹⁶

Cardona’s point coincides with the question of Egyptian art forms (reproduced in chapter “Splash Saltations”) showing a rotation about a central northern pole, i.e. the ship-of-morning, ship-of-day, ship-of-evening, ship-of-night images.



The two competing models describing how Saturn could have been seen by inhabitants on Earth sitting immobile at Earth’s celestial north.

Readers with a physics mind-set, especially those with a basic grounding in Newtonian celestial mechanics, will find the concept of planets aligned axially in a polar configuration untenable. This is especially so since it seems obvious no such configuration is observed amongst any of the planets currently known. However, there have been observations of such a phenomenon, just not with planets — yet! In fact, polar configurations in their various guises are becoming increasingly common in the

¹⁶ Dwardu Cardona, “God Star,” *Trafford Publishing*, Victoria B.C. Canada, (2006), pages 220 – 222.

observable universe, providing us with vital clues into the physics of such a model. It's simply a matter of knowing what you are looking at.

Broken Comets and Star Factories

Something extraordinary happened in 2005 — contrary to all previous known laws of physics, scientists at the California Institute of Technology confirmed that bumble bees could, and actually do indeed fly.¹⁷ And the world breathed a sigh of relief that all was well with the world. . .

Something extraordinary had also previously occurred in the year 1994 — the comet Shoemaker-Levy 9 split apart into twenty-one separate pieces, reformed into a *polar configuration*, and spectacularly slammed into the planet Jupiter.

Of the event taking place in 1994, astrophysicists have been conspicuously quiet in coming forth with an explanation as to why the separate pieces of comet Shoemaker-Levy 9 should assume its famous 'string of pearls' configuration where each piece was stacked up above the one below it in axial alignment.¹⁸ To date most physicists are only concerned with the fireworks surrounding the impact of Shoemaker-Levy 9's pieces as they crashed into Jupiter where, contrary to all mainstream expectations, they exploded in the higher Jovian atmosphere and not further down towards the planet's denser interior — but that is another story perfectly explainable by the EU model, which sees such 'impacts' as mostly attributable to destructive atmospheric electrical discharges.

For the issue at hand, the fact that Shoemaker-Levy 9's shattered remnants formed up into precisely the type of celestial alignment posited for the Earth/Saturn polar configuration as recorded in ancient times should give critics pause for thought in their assertions that no such celestial configuration can occur. Here is observed evidence for just such a configuration, albeit at a vastly smaller scale.

¹⁷ See: "Deciphering the Mystery of Bee Flight," Pasadena, California, *NEWS*, 11/29/2005, see: <http://www.caltech.edu/content/deciphering-mystery-bee-flight>

¹⁸ An excellent diagram detailing Shoemaker-Levy 9's polar configuration, reproduced in part in the following page's graphic can be seen here: http://ase.tufts.edu/cosmos/view_picture.asp?id=1262

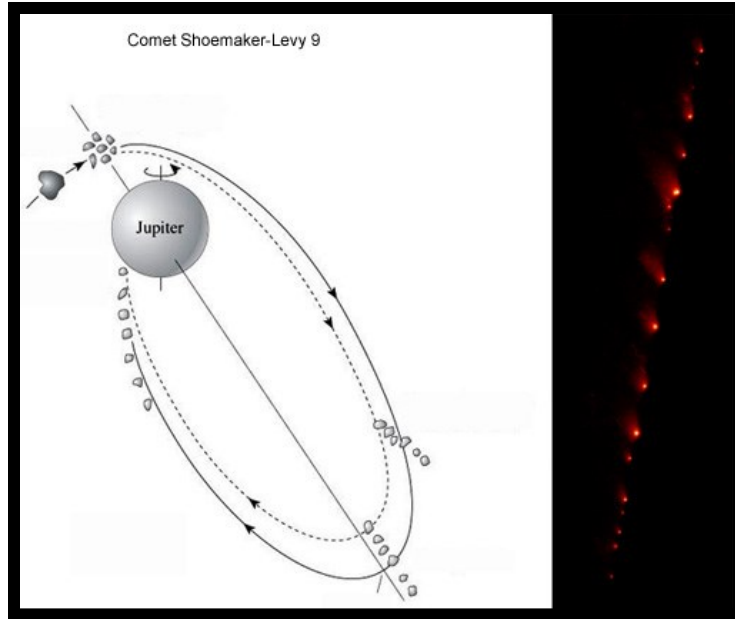
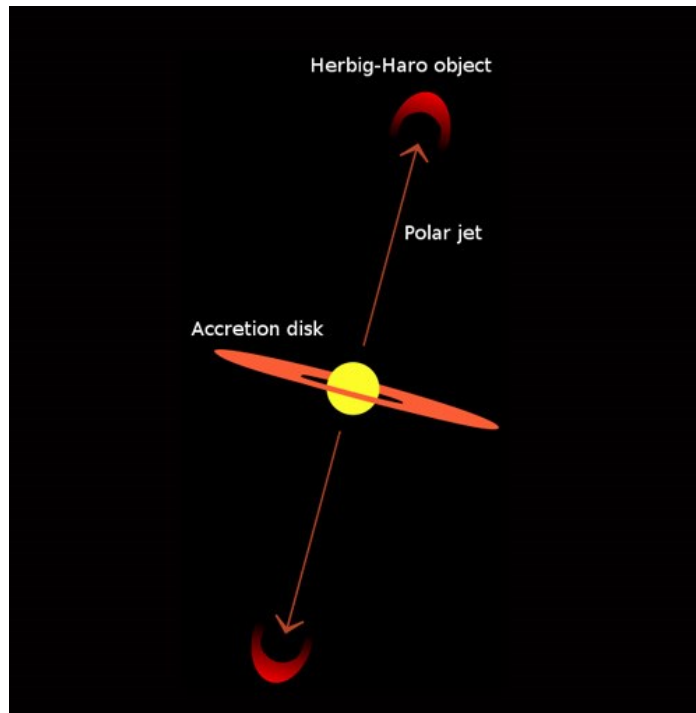


Diagram showing comet Shoemaker-Levy 9's breakup and subsequent orbit in its famous 'string of pearls' formation – i.e. each piece axially aligned. At right is a photo showing all twenty-one pieces of the broken apart comet. Diagram adapted from original image by: Professor Kenneth R. Lang, Tufts University; Photo image credit at right: NASA, ESA, and H. Weaver and E. Smith (STScI)

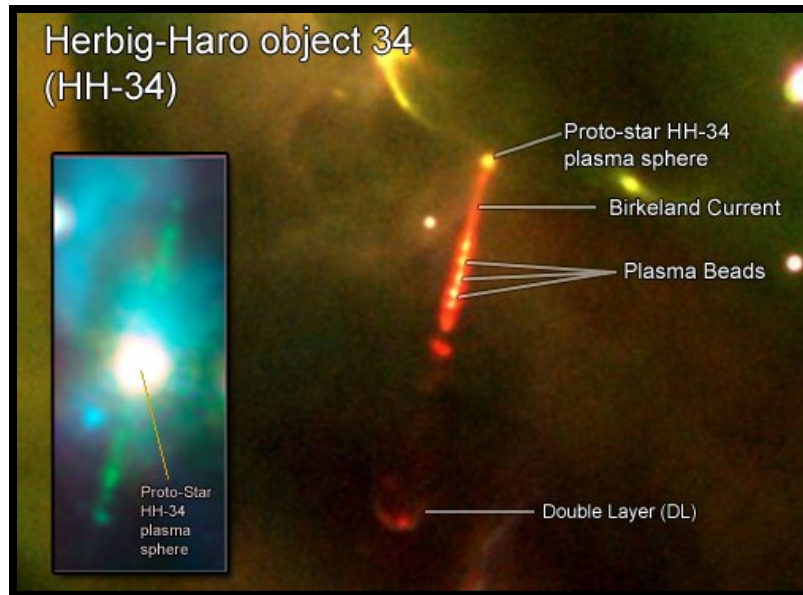
Then again, at the other end of the cosmic scale we have an increasing number of observed axially aligned space objects called Herbig-Haro objects. According to mainstream science, “Herbig-Haro objects are ubiquitous in star-forming regions, and several are often seen around a single star, *aligned along its rotational axis.*”¹⁹ Herbig-Haro objects are recognized space regions viewed as star-making factories.

¹⁹ Wikipedia entry on “Herbig-Haro object,” see: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Herbig%E2%80%93Haro_object



The standard (and badly labeled) model for a Herbig-Haro object showing the axially aligned ‘polar jets’ being expelled by a newly formed proto-star. The half-moon objects at the ends of the polar jets are thought by mainstream science to be ‘bow shocks’ caused by the fast moving hot gas of the jets moving through cold interstellar space. The disk labeled an ‘accretion disk’ is the circumstellar cloud of dust and debris found around most stars — we reject the notion that any form of gravity-only induced ‘accretion’ is taking place here.

Herbig-Haro objects are believed to be associated with *proto*-stars in their infancy, and the accepted view is that these baby stars are shooting out vast polar jets of gas along their rotational axis in which globules or beads of plasma collect in our now familiar ‘string of pearls’ analogy. These so-called beads maintain their axial alignment and rotation in step with the proto-star exactly in the manner suggested for the Earth/Saturn polar configuration. Here, in fact, is the elusive evidence pointing to the possibility that polar configurations are possible in the depths of space.



The Herbig-Haro object 34 (HH-34) is a classic example of axially aligned celestial objects conforming to the polar configuration model postulated for an ancient Earth/Saturn axial alignment. The inset photo is a Spitzer Space Telescope image with enough resolution to show HH-34's northern polar jet/Birkeland current. Image credits: NASA, IRAC

However, astronomers are not quite sure what is going on inside these beads of plasma. There is not enough infrared radiation to convince them that more main-sequence proto-stars are being born and they have certainly never suggested that the formation of proto-planets or sub-stellar objects might be taking place. We, on the other hand, claim this may be exactly what is happening.²⁰

Why?

Firstly, what mainstream scientists identify as polar jets of hot gas are, in fact, Birkeland currents, the great interstellar and interplanetary transmission lines for the flow of electrical energy through interstellar space. The beads of plasma collecting along these Birkeland currents are where z-pinches are taking place. Z-pinches are extremely stable areas into which heavy elements like iron, ejected from the proto-star or drifting in interstellar space, are attracted and captured due to the intense magnetic fields associated with z-pinches. Some of these z-pinches fail to spark into full-blown main-sequence stars, and instead produce brown dwarfs. They even may produce the solid cores needed for the formation of terrestrial-type planets — and all this is happening along the same axial alignment of their proto-star's shared rotation.

Secondly, the so-called 'bow-wave shocks' supposedly produced by the hot gas shooting out along the proto-star's polar axis are nothing more than what plasma physics calls a 'Double Layer'. These double

²⁰ Recent work by the Gemini Observatory has determined the presence of iron in similar 'gas bullets' being shot out of the Orion Nebula. Iron is, of course, a precursor element to the forming of a core around which a planet or a star can form, according to the EU model. See: "Gemini's Laser Vision Reveals Striking New Details in Orion Nebula," Gemini Observatory, Hilo HI, USA, <http://www.gemini.edu/node/226>

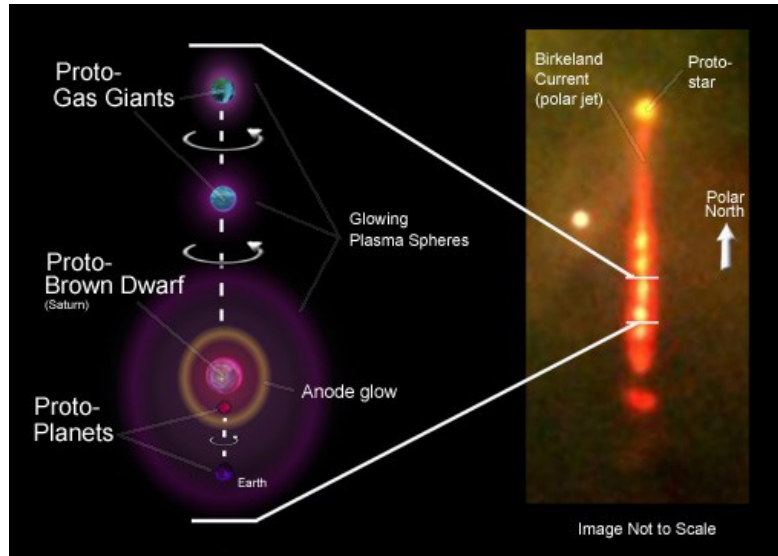
layers, or DLs, are the signature effect of a Langmuir sheath, or, in other words, a *plasma sheath*; the same protective electrical cocoon we have already encountered when looking at the electrical environment surrounding brown dwarf stars. Their presence in Herbig-Haro objects is a dead giveaway that serious electrical activity is taking place, the kind of activity that produces intensely strong and attractive magnetic fields. Wherever you have powerful magnetic fields you have a recipe for potential planet and star-birthing activity; it is the magnetism at work that attracts heavy elements like iron to form a solid core. It is this profusion of electrical activity that is most relevant to our assertion that Earth started off under Saturn according to this polar configuration model.

Saturn's Birth and the Birth of Planet Earth

Obviously, the mainstream nebular hypothesis for planet formation out of a star's so-called accretion disk is discarded where this work is concerned. There are too many problems with this hypothesis, mostly to do with mainstream astrophysics' insistence that gravity, and not electromagnetism is the dominant force involved in shaping star systems and the creation of their planetary satellites. When electric forces are factored in, it is the power of a Birkeland current's z-pinch that determines how and where heavy elements are accreted (magnetically attracted) to form the core for any star, planet or sub-stellar object. Herbig-Haro objects proliferate with these powerful yet stable magnetic fields making them ideal candidates for the birthing of brown dwarfs and planets.

The sheer size of some of these axial aligned Herbig-Haro objects suggests a vast degree of separation between the main proto-star itself and the beads of plasma seen forming along its length and at the furthest extremities of the proto-star's electrically powered polar jets. However, should the Birkeland current emanating from the main proto-star electrically surge, then any star or planet-producing activity taking place in one of these beads would be severely impacted. If one of these beads harbors a proto-brown dwarf, then it is likely this proto-brown dwarf will flare electrically under the stress of the surge and eject a portion of its own core out along its own polar axis. This happens when an electrical short circuit takes place and the proto-brown dwarf's internal core fractures to leave two pieces of positively charged iron core — the smaller piece of the core is repelled (ejected) by the like-charged parent core.

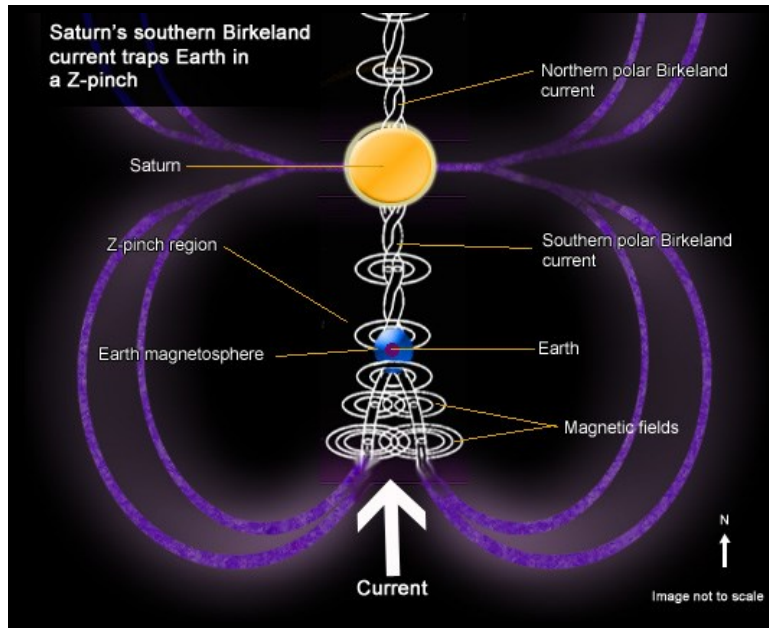
All the above can potentially take place inside any one of these giant beads of plasma seen strung out along the length of most Herbig-Haro objects. According to this scenario, the plasma beads seen by our telescopes constitute the proto-plasma sheath for any newborn brown dwarf and any newly ejected moon or planet that is being held in place by a z-pinch in the proto-star's Birkeland current. This is why there is a low amount, if any infrared activity detected from inside these beads; it is not a main sequence star like our sun that is being formed there, but the conditions for the forming of a brown dwarf star or planet.



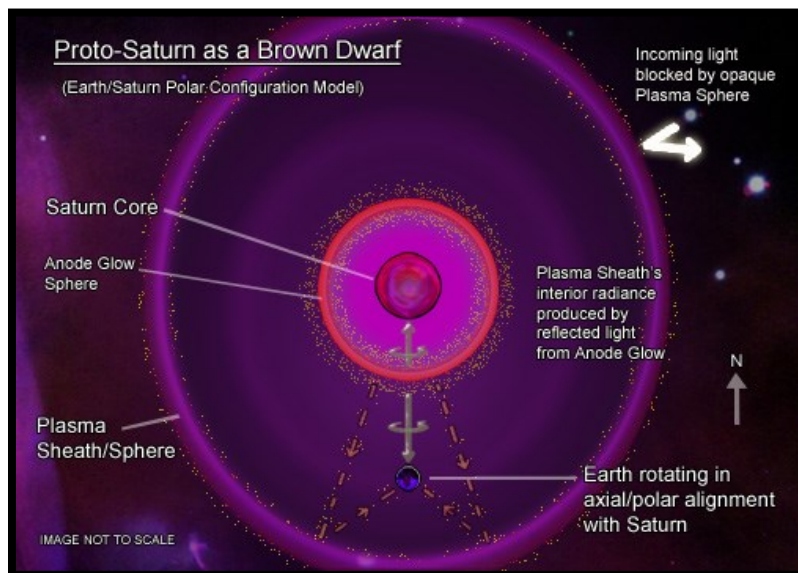
The prospective axial alignment of the Saturnian system of planets within the beaded plasma spheres found along a proto-star's polar jets. This diagram uses the axially aligned Herbig-Haro object 34 (HH-34) as an analogous reference. Image credit for HH-34 photo: NASA.

A brown dwarf star formed in this environment can be expected to maintain its own axially aligned Birkeland current even if it is severed from the main Birkeland current emanating from the main proto-star. Acting as a spinning homo-polar electric motor, or Faraday motor, the new brown dwarf star will generate its own electrical equilibrium as it feeds from the same general galactic electrical circuit that is also driving the main proto-star at the heart of the now breaking-apart Herbig-Haro object. In this way its axial tilt may change slightly, an important consideration when contemplating why Saturn came to have a *different* axial tilt to the Sun.

Any close proximity proto-planets captured along the Birkeland current of this newly formed and now separated brown dwarf star, either through ejection from a parent body or through the magnetic attraction of heavy elements into a z-pinch, can also be expected to remain trapped in the z-pinch in which they find themselves. While the vast majority of proto-planets and moons will eventually scatter like buckshot to find orbits along the equatorial plane of our newly formed brown dwarf, some will remain trapped in the z-pinches of the existing Birkeland currents flowing along the new system's rotational axis. Again, it is well to remember that z-pinches are very stable electrical constructs and are therefore quite capable of holding a planetary body in rotational lock-step alignment with the polarity of the brown dwarf's Birkeland current.



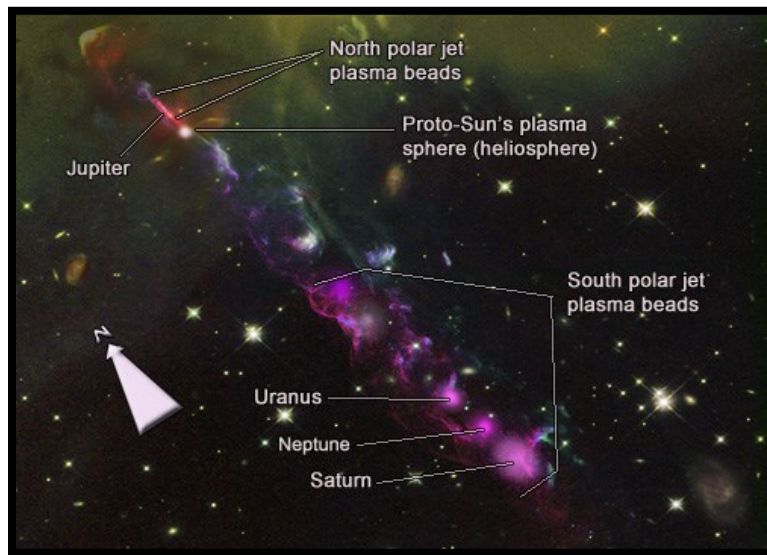
Birkeland currents forming Saturn's electrical circuit with Earth trapped in a z-pinch along Saturn's southern polar Birkeland current. Saturn is operating as a giant Faraday motor that produces the powerful Birkeland currents seen here. The formation of an intrinsic magnetosphere around the Earth is a key component for allowing terrestrial life to exist in the high radiation field produced by a brown dwarf star like proto-Saturn. Graphic adapted from Hannes Alfvén's larger model for a galactic electrical circuit.



A cross section of the polar configuration model for a brown dwarf (proto-Saturn) harboring an axially aligned planet (Earth) between its anode glow discharge and its outer plasma sheath. Light from Saturn's pale anode glow is reflected back off its plasma sheath to provide a generally uniform spread of energy over the Earth at all points. Only Earth's northern polar region would receive direct light and would therefore be the brightest area on a fairly dark planet.

It should also be remembered that the lifespan of a Herbig-Haro object is a relatively short-lived affair, lasting in the tens of thousands of years, and not the millions of years usually associated with star formation. Things happen quickly where these objects are concerned, and they apparently begin to break up once the proto-star at its center develops into a fully-fledged main-sequence star like our current sun. Any brown dwarfs and their satellites attached to such a former proto-star will be released to form their own planetary nebula while finding their own way in space.

This, then, is the possible mechanism for how a separate brown dwarf planetary system is formed within an overall axially aligned Herbig-Haro object. According to this scenario, as the main proto-star goes main-sequence, we are left with a separate planetary nebula formed far down along the former proto-star's polar axis; a planetary nebula whose planets will likely still be aligned according to the polar configuration required by the Earth/Saturn relationship of mythology.

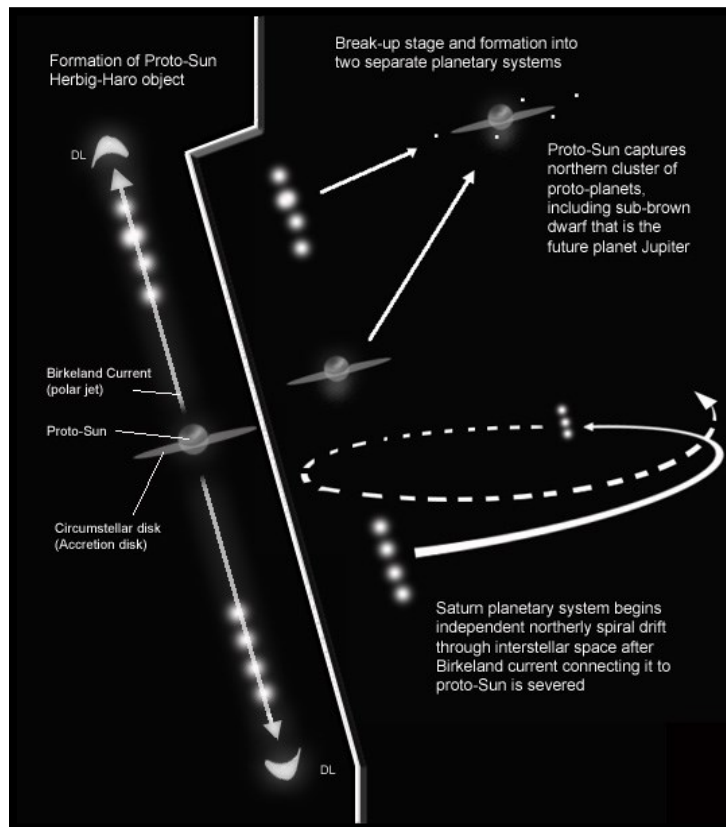


Speculative mock-up composite image showing a perspective view from south south-west of the Sun in its proto-star stage within a Herbig-Haro object. The proto-brown dwarf Saturn and its proto-planets are encased in the plasma bead at the extreme end of the Sun's southern polar jet (Birkeland current), while proto-Jupiter is portrayed as being part of the northern polar jet's string of plasma beads. The distance from the Sun to Saturn would be approximately 1,800 AU, or 15 solar systems away. Image composited from NASA images of HH-34 and HH-110 Herbig-Haro objects. Additional detail added by the authors.

Saturn as the Master of a Free-Floating Planetary Nebula

In the case of Saturn, we would suggest that three plasma beads attached by a Birkeland current to their parent proto-star (the Sun) became separated and formed a string of free-floating proto-brown dwarfs, Saturn being the most southern and the largest of these beads. The two remaining beads north of Saturn reduced to become the planets Neptune and Uranus while continuing to remain in axial alignment with Saturn, becoming trapped in the northern flow of Saturn's dominant Birkeland current. The planets Mars and Earth, we suggest, were ejections from Saturn's core and they remained trapped in z-pinches along

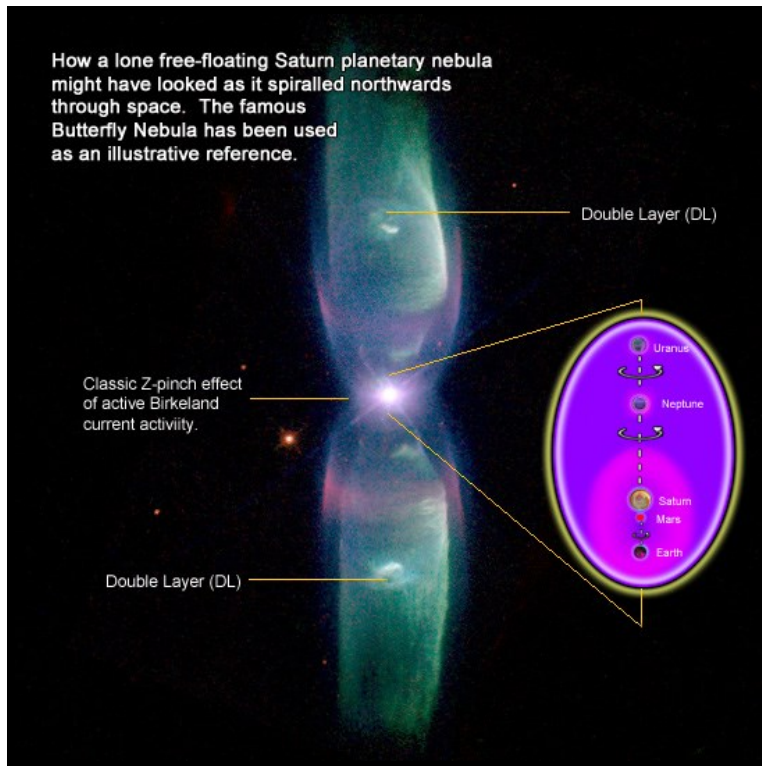
the tornado-like flow of the Saturn's powerful southern polar Birkeland current. This Saturnian system, a planetary nebula in its own right, then broke free of the confines of the overall Herbig-Haro object it had been a part of and proceeded to widely spiral northwards through interstellar space. Eventually it would 'catch-up' to its parent proto-star, the Sun, and experience multiple interactions with the Sun's relatively positively charged electrical sphere. Such brushes of contact between the now two different systems would have been played out over multiple times before the Saturnian system was eventually fully captured by the Sun, which had previously captured those northern proto-planets formed in its northern polar jet.



Two stages in the formation and break-up of a Herbig-Haro object with the Sun as its central proto-star. The Sun will quickly catch up with its northern proto-planets to form a classic solar system, while the southern proto-planets will remain in axial alignment with the proto-brown dwarf Saturn. This axial alignment for the Saturnian system of planets is maintained until it caught up to make eventual contact with northern solar system forming around the Sun.

Many of the space objects identified by astronomers as 'planetary' nebulas are, in fact, centers for young proto-stars. The classic signs of electrical Birkeland current activity can be seen in many of these planetary nebulas; for example, signature effects like z-pinches and Double Layers (DLs), which belie the existence of cocooning plasma sheaths, can be seen interacting with the greater interstellar electric field. The possibility that active brown dwarf stars can themselves form these spectacular displays of plasma

activity also holds true, especially during periods of enhanced electrical input or disruption. This is what we believe happened to Saturn and its satellites as they found themselves severed from their main proto-star.



After separation from the main proto-star (the Sun's) Birkeland current, the proto-Saturnian system of polar-configured planets would have been encased in their own nebular plasma environment powered by Saturn's own Birkeland current. It is in this environment that mankind experienced the purple dawn era of myth. Each planetary nebular takes on its own electro-visual characteristics, but the famous Butterfly Nebula (seen above) serves as an illustrative reference for how the Saturnian system may have looked to any hypothetical imaging telescopes seeing it from the depths of space. NOTE: The image of the Butterfly Nebula is a false-color image that can't be detected by the human eye without special imaging equipment. Image of Butterfly Nebula credit: NASA.

After separation, the proto-Saturnian system of planets would have then found itself spiraling independently towards its original proto-star that had formed the Herbig-Haro object that had given it birth. By this time, that very same proto-star had now developed into a full-blown main-sequence star with its own set of orbiting planets, and almost definitely one companion sub-brown dwarf star. That former proto-star is what today we call the Sun. The Sun's companion sub-brown dwarf we are talking about was destined to become the future planet Jupiter, but that part of the story is for the second part of this book.



The primordial and dark 'Purple Dawn' era under proto-Saturn during its sub-brown dwarf star stage. A view looking north from the Siberian arctic coast.

Summary and Takeaways from this chapter

Before light came into the world, humankind's earliest memories are of a primordial and permanent darkness permeated by a dull purple-hued twilight glow. In this 'dreamtime' or 'purple dawn' humanity is said to have had no way of calculating the passage of time since neither the Sun, the moon or the stars could be seen. Instead, the weak and dull glow of a future creative force hovered over a celestial ocean that milled chaotically above humanity for a period that stretched back into an unknowable antiquity.

- The sole energy source for the dull glow that permeated the Purple Dawn era of humanity is recorded as having occupied the northern celestial realms where it maintained a semi-stationary position where the Pole Star is seen today.
- We argue that descriptions of this dark primordial twilight actually describe the conditions of life under a sub-brown dwarf star and that this sub-stellar object would later come to be known as the planet/god Saturn, a celestial body that ancient mythology identifies as Earth's first and best sun.
- Earth was originally a satellite of Saturn during the latter's phase as a sub-brown dwarf star with Earth being cocooned in Saturn's opaque plasma sheath where it received a uniform radiated energy from Saturn in the blue/red spectrum that was reflected back off Saturn's plasma sheath, a type of electrical cocoon.
- The Earth, during its time under Saturn, would have experienced a season-less climate where flora grew in predominantly reddish hues and animal life was primarily adapted to a nocturnal existence (with the notable exception of humans). All light from stars outside of Saturn's plasma sheath would have been blocked from reaching the Earth, thus depriving any humans at that time from being able to calculate the passage of time.
- The predominant force governing the universe (and therefore Earth's primordial relationship to Saturn) is not gravity, but electricity. The transmission of electrical currents via cosmic plasma-based Birkeland currents, where the phenomenon of the electrically-induced and powerful z-pinch can form stars and planets, supersedes gravity as the main force shaping our cosmos.

- Earth was formed and trapped in the z-pinch of proto-Saturn's southern polar Birkeland current where it maintained axial alignment with its original host star in what is called a 'polar configuration'. This axial arrangement persisted and extended back in time for the duration of the period called by us the Purple Dawn and only came to an end after Saturn's capture by the Sun. An axial alignment of this type perfectly explains Saturn's stationary position at Earth's celestial north as recorded in world mythology.
- Axial aligned objects are now commonly seen throughout the galaxy where they are often referred to as Herbig-Haro objects. These Herbig-Haro objects are associated with proto-stars that display vast polar jets (Birkeland currents) populated with plasma beads along their length (z-pinch regions where planets can form). Herbig-Haro objects offer a new axial-aligned model for the birthing of brown dwarfs and planets as polar ejected bodies originating from the cores of young proto-stars.
- We hypothesize that our current Sun started out life as a proto-star at the centre of a Herbig-Haro object where its southern polar Birkeland current formed the proto-brown dwarf Saturn and the proto-planets Uranus, Neptune, Mars and Earth, while its northern polar Birkeland current formed Jupiter, Mercury and Pluto.
- We hypothesize that the proto-Sun's axially aligned Herbig-Haro configuration broke up once the Sun went main sequence and that the Sun's northerly drift first allowed it to capture its northern proto-planets of Jupiter (and its moons), Mercury and Pluto before being eventually caught-up by the southern proto-planets dominated by Saturn.
- We hypothesize that in the interim between the break-up of the Sun's proto-Herbig-Haro configuration to its capture of Saturn, the Saturnian collection of proto-planets (including Earth) maintained their axial alignment while drifting in a wide northerly spiral towards the Sun. During this time Saturn and its axial-aligned satellites formed a planetary nebular within an opaque plasma cocoon capable of blocking out all incoming galactic light — i.e. the age known as the Purple Dawn of Mankind.