

# The Tao of Larson

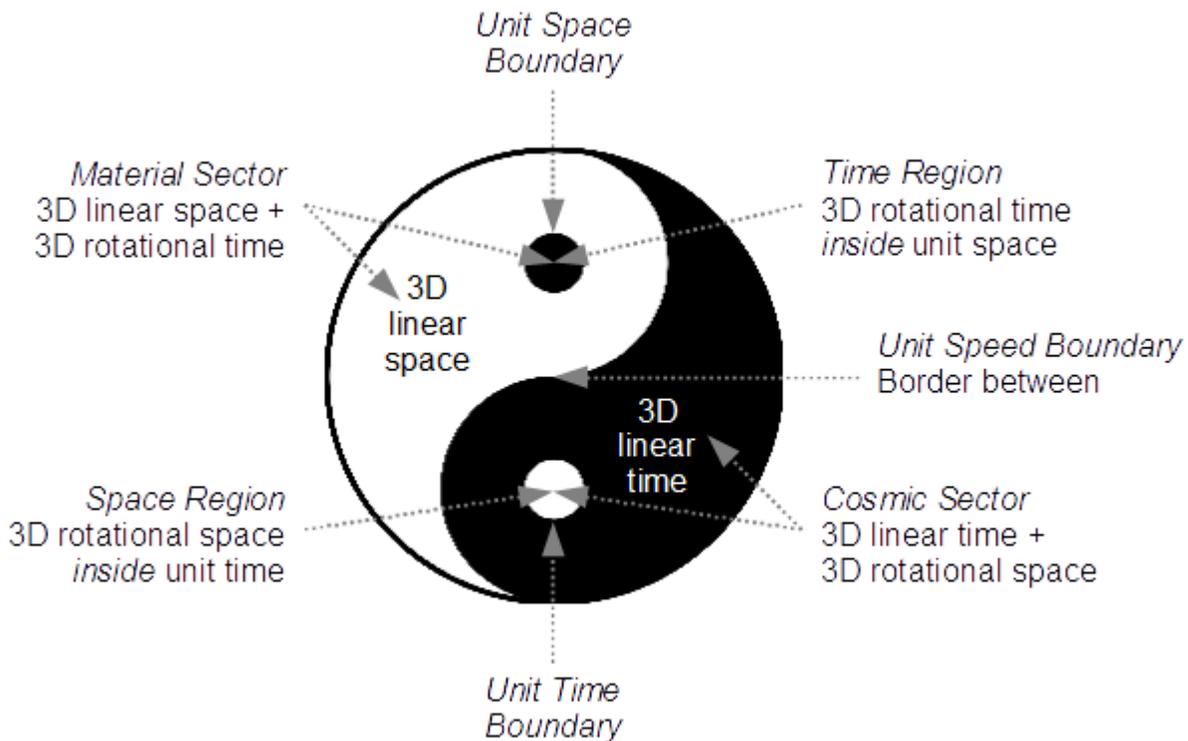
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When people first look at Larson’s publications concerning the *Reciprocal System (RS)*, they find a conceptually different model from what they have been taught all their life and think it is something new and outrageous. But, when you take a detailed look at what Larson proposes for his theory, it is actually nothing more than an *ancient philosophy*—that of *yin-yang*—using modern, scientific terms. Yang is replaced by *space* and yin by *time*.

One of the elementary principles of yin-yang is that yin can *never* be separated from yang. Larson says the same thing, but with a more mathematical jargon: space and time are the *aspects* of the *ratio of motion*—you cannot have a ratio without *BOTH* a numerator and denominator.

A universe based on the concept of *motion*, is the *Tao of Larson*.

As an overview, let us make a comparison of the taijitu yin-yang symbol to the concepts that Larson uses in his universe of motion, described in the book, *Nothing But Motion*:



The yin-yang symbol has *four* distinct regions separated by *three* boundaries within its circle of completeness (7 parts). White customarily represents *yang* and equates to *space*, whereas yin is *black*, the reciprocal aspect of *time*. Just looking at the symbol, one can see *both* macroscopic and microscopic versions of these aspects interpenetrating each other.

Larson does *exactly* the same thing, *four regions* defining where motion takes place, contained by *three boundaries*, to create his “completeness” of the universe of motion.

The design, itself, indicates that the interaction between the two aspects (yin-yang, space/time) is

dynamic and appears to be spinning—suggesting that the idea of *rotational cycles* are at the heart of everything. Scalar rotation defines all structure (particles and atoms) in the *Reciprocal System*.

Also, the boundary between yin-yang is not straight but *curved* like a wave, suggesting that when space and time rotate, waveforms are being produced (in much the same way that air and water interact to produce surface waves).

The Reciprocal System breaks the universe into two halves, or *sectors*. This boundary, that wavy line between the yin (time) and yang (space) aspects is called the *unit speed boundary*, known to modern science as the *speed of light*, 299,792,458 meters per second. Larson, however, does not use conventional units like meters and seconds, he uses *natural units*, making the unit speed boundary, *unity* (one natural unit of space per one natural unit of time).

This unit speed boundary forms the *reference speed* from which ALL other speeds are measured, whether they be less than unity (sub-light speed) and part of the *material sector*, or greater than unity (faster-than-light speed) and part of the *cosmic sector*. Unity is the *natural datum* of the Reciprocal System—the end of the tape measure that you hook on things to determine distances. In the case of the Reciprocal System, this deviation from the speed of light is called a *displacement* from unit speed.

Splitting one, big empty universe up into two, empty halves of space and time does not really accomplish a lot, because neither half has any *structure*. This is where the other two boundaries come into play, with the smaller, opposite-aspect circles containing the aspects of yin and yang. When the microcosm of one aspect intrudes into the macrocosm of the other, something happens—we get *structure* in the form of *photons, particles and atoms*.

Larson expresses the differences between the macrocosm and microcosm as *geometry*, separated from each other by a spherical, unit boundary (circular on the 2D drawing of yin-yang).

- The *macrocosm* is *translational*—it moves in 1-dimensional, straight lines, just as Sir Isaac Newton observed. Translational (linear) motion is *unbounded*, in that there is no fixed end point—it can go on and on to infinity. It is defined by the first power of speed, velocity ( $v^1$ ).
- The *microcosm* is *rotational*—it moves in a circle like a satellite orbiting the Earth. Rotational motion is *bounded*—there IS a fixed end point, which coincides with the start point. It can go round-and-round for an eternity (the temporal analog to infinity), but always follows the same path. It is defined by the second power of speed ( $v^2$ ), orbital speed.

When a yang (spatial) macrocosm contains a yin (temporal) microcosm, Larson calls that boundary the *unit space boundary*, because with a natural datum of unity, you cannot have less than 1 unit of space—but you *can* have more than 1 unit of time in the other aspect, so even though you can have more *time* in that region, you can only have a single unit of *space*. Hence, “unit space.” This is represented by the small, black yin circle within the larger, white region. This defines the structure of *matter*.

The opposite is also true; yin (temporal) macrocosm can contain yang (spatial) microcosm, separated by the *unit time boundary*; the small white circle in the larger, black field. This defines the structure of *antimatter*, or what Larson calls *cosmic matter* (c-matter).

In conclusion, the taijitu symbol is a *complete description of a universe of motion*. The little round, rotational microcosm contains bounded structure, present at a location in the translational macrocosm of the opposite aspect. Together, these four regions with three boundaries define the *physical universe*, by the *Tao of Larson*.