



THE HISTORY OF ETHER AND ELECTRON THEORY

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It is what you learn after you know it all that really counts.
Western Reserve

Explanatory Note

From ancient times, we have the theory that space is not empty. During the early 20th century, those who chose to believe in photons which are particulate in nature began a campaign to discredit those who believed light to be a wave moving through a medium. During the late 20th century, the debate led to a belief that light sometimes acted as wave and other times as a particle. Today, there is a growing number of scientists who believe space is filled with something that allows light to move through it as a wave - and particle physicists are hard pressed to show how particles, especially photons, can act as waves. Those who say that space is filled with dark energy are merely putting a new name upon what was once called ether.

Our universe appears to be filled with a perfect fluid which is filled with energy in the form of motion. Concentrations of this energy form vortices which, in turn, are centers of energy. Motion within this fluid is what we call electromagnetic radiation. So radiated energy creates vortices which radiate energy.

Along the way the vortices concentrate to form suns. Suns form other arrangements of vortices, explode, and the debris forms planets and other suns. But the basic principle remains: energy creates what we call matter, and matter creates more energy. Nothing appears to be lost and nothing appears to be gained. Energy equals mass times the speed of light squared. And creation continues, fueled by destruction.

[Most of the information in this essay comes from the series of small books written by myself called *Behind Light's Illusion*.]

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ANCIENT WISDOM

In 1965 I was granted the insight to see the basis of dynamic ether (nether) theory. It seemed that the theory was mine alone. But in 1968, after I left the Air Force and went to work for Pacific Telephone, events occurred that caused me to understand that there was at least one civilization existing before the last ice age that had known what I knew. The following are a few examples of quotes from ancient wisdom. There was solid evidence besides that was carried forward by the keepers of knowledge who are still underground since Alexander the Great attempted to acquire secrets to be placed in the library at Alexandria.

***All things in the world come from being
and being comes from non-being.***

Lao Tzu

The above quote from ancient China is similar to the Kabbalistic teaching that there are "whirlings" with the "No-Thing" at their centers that create our world.

***It is a descending stream of pure activity
which is the dynamic force of the universe.***

Kabbalah

The above quote is from a very old philosophy and science that came to us by way of the ancient people of Judea. However, the Judeans were only one of the keepers of what was reputed to be a much older source. Although I was not familiar with Judean ancient history or the Kabbalah when I first stumbled upon the theory behind all forces, I became interested when it became apparent that someone very long ago seemed to have known much more than we have been led to believe.

The word translated as "activity" might well be translated as "acceleration" instead. The Ancient languages seldom resemble any modern language in their concepts, and several books can be required merely to explain one word in ancient Hebrew or Aramaic. The words translated as "dynamic force" might easily be translated as "active principle." This would make the quote "**It is a descending stream**

of pure acceleration which is the active principle of the universe."

Gravity is the closest word we have to a force that the ancients attributed to a vacuum. Throughout the Kabbalah we find references to the Nothingness (No-thing) which is the center of whirlings, the active Principle behind creation.

[Kabbalah is not book. It is an ancient philosophy or series of teachings. It is often spelled differently such as "Quabalah".]

***Wherefrom do all the worlds come? They come from space.
All beings arise from space, and into space they return;
space is indeed their beginning,
and space is their final end.***

The Upanishads

The Upanishads come from ancient India. Physicists today often call the medium of electromagnetism "space." What did the author of this ancient quote mean by the word translated as "space"? Very likely, the word meant "ether" which the ancients considered to be "space".

The Kabbalah of the Middle East, the ancient teachings of China, and the Sanscrit sources of ancient India are perhaps the best known sources of the old wisdom. The words in their languages are difficult to translate because one word alone can take several pages to describe when using English. Truly, the only way one can have a clue as to its meaning is for one to study the ancient civilization and the philosophy from whence it came. This can take a period of several years.

According to very ancient wisdom, there is a pyramid of natural principles which exists in the Plane of the Eternal. The Plane of the Eternal is not located in any particular time because it has existed forever, and will continue to exist forever. Furthermore, it has been in every universe that has existed, is in every universe existing now, and will exist in every universe that will exist. It is a plane meant only to contain the pyramid of principles, and these principles are always present everywhere and everywhen.

Some of these principles are the laws, rules, axioms, and postulates which are very fundamental such as "one is unity", "one plus one is two", "zero is the sum of an infinite combination of negative and positive numbers", "space has three dimensions", "triangles form rigid structures", "life is the ordering principle", "death is the disordering principle necessary to create more building blocks for life to use", and "the sum of everything is nothing". Others are consequences of the more fundamental principles such as those relating to chemistry, biology, sociology, or history.

This pyramid is the ordering of the principles, with the most fundamental found at the top, and those which are consequences of many consequences found at the bottom. In this sense, the pyramid is inverted because the fundamental principle which is the base of all principles is its point and all else follows. Each higher layer of the pyramid is the foundation for the principles found in the adjacent lower

layer.

The pyramid, its principles, and the plane in which they reside do not depend upon anything. No person or mind need be present to appreciate them. They are present regardless. No universe need be present to contain them. However, they are the foundation of all universes.

There is an ancient myth about a No-Thing which was living alone in Eternity. The No-Thing writhed and changed into different states, yet Its sum was always No-Thing (nothing). Primitive, ignorant, and alone, It experienced almost unendurable boredom.

As Eternity continued, It attempted to end its agony. At last, quite by chance, it writhed into a point which grew into a rotating sphere, rapidly expanding, reaching outward, consisting of alternate layers of positiveness and negativeness, each layer a non-particulate fluid, each layer a universe among an infinity of universes. This was the Word, the Vibration, the Sound, the Tone, the primal Lu, which created the universes.

The universes developed suns, planets, and moons. Eventually, intelligent life evolved, providing the No-Thing with true thought. The No-Thing began to learn. Because It was alone It was One, and when It was divided into the first states of positive and negative, It was two. Divided into to many, It could experience multiple states of separation and continue to learn from It's own creations, subdivisions of Itself.

While the primal Lu continues to resound, the universes will continue to be created and the One will continue to learn, as art forms and stories unfold in the universes, each of which operates from fundamental principles which sustain lesser principles to form an automatic wholeness.

From ancient India comes a teaching that Brahma (supreme soul of the universe) breathes the universes into existence. This Brahma consists of a trinity of deities (which include another Brahma): Brahma the Creator, Vishnu the Preserver, and Siva the Destroyer. The flute is the instrument of Krishna, the eighth avatar of Vishnu the Preserver. This is a way of saying that the universes are preserved through the vibration of a sustained musical note.

Many of the ancient myths and teachings hint of multiple universes formed and sustained from vibration. Man has always been curious about his universe and its origins. Today, we are still attempting to find the answers.

***The appearance and disappearance of the Universe are pictured
as an outbreathing and inbreathing of "the Great Breath,"
which is eternal, and which, being Motion,
is one of the three aspects of the Absolute -
Abstract Space and Duration being the other two.***

H.P. Blavatsky

In the Kabbalistic teachings we see the "Tree of Life" in which one sephiroth is called Binah, the virgin mother-to-be of all that is. Binah is the great sea of space, the "water" of space. It is virgin water, still, without movement. Another sephiroth is Chokmah, the father of all-that-is. Chokmah is motion, agitation, vibration. When Chokmah impregnates Binah, there is motion, agitation, vibration within her, and she becomes the mother-of-all, the holder of the energy of all, the "bright pregnant mother" with the name, "Aima", what today is called "dark energy".

The ancient Greeks came later and called the virgin sea of space "Pontus", the father energy or motion within in it "Uranus", and the impregnated sea "Gaea".

In *Genesis*, the first of the ancient texts of the Hebrew Torah, adopted and mistranslated to become part of the Christian Holy Bible, we see *the spirit (vibration) of Elohim (plural form for natural laws or forces of the Creator) moved upon the face of the waters, and declared Elohim: "Let light be." And light existed.*

Light is vibration within the sea of space. Genesis was written as poetry, and in this old poetic form, light means "electromagnetic vibration". With this in mind, our universe is definitely a sea of light.

India is the home to which many of the ancient Indo-Europeans migrated. Their teaching, mentioned above, of the all-encompassing Brahma (supreme soul of the universe) that breathed the universes into existence, has an aspect called Krishna (the flute player) who was the eighth avatar (incarnation of a god) of Vishnu the preserver.

In our universe of energy, which is always in motion, always a sea of vibration, Vishnu can preserve something for only a very short period of time relative to the time that the universe has existed. In that universe, contained within an expanding sea of motion, one note (one rhythmic series of vibrations) is preserved for only a short time as it passes through any particular location. Yet it passes onward to the end of the universe and is still there when masking noise will not let us hear it. We have constant change. Indeed, if it were not for constant change, the note would not exist, because it is a phenomenon of change as is everything in our universe. So a note is really preserved because everything of which it is made is changing. And when Siva attempts to destroy our note, he does so by masking the rhythmic changing that creates and preserves it.

In a sense, the ancients had a better way to describe our three-dimensional universe. They called it a universe of six directions. They believed that everyone is always at the center of the universe because the universe seems to be infinite in size, and at one's center, six directions radiate outward. This can be compared East, West, North, South, Up, and Down - but that is only a simple comparison because it can only be applied to something like our planetary surface.

So, according to the wiser ancients, each of us is a point of awareness within an infinite universe of six directions - and we rest at the center. And because the universe is infinite and each of us is at the center,

everywhere is at the center, we are all in an infinite center, and we are all part of One, the body of the Creator, the body of the *Master of Breath*, all of us, including the two-legged, the four-legged, the six-legged, the eight-legged, the winged, the finned, those with flippers, those with pseudopods, those with tentacles, those with leaves, those with roots, all of us. We are all part of what the ancient Native Americans called the "Web of Life".

In ancient astrology, we find that the old astrologers knew that the solar system is like a single organism. The sun provides heat and light for us and the planets with their gravitational and magnetic influences regulate the cycles of the sun. They knew that the earth was tilted and wobbled like a top, creating the precession of the equinoxes. In fact, they knew things that we are just now discovering and have yet to discover.

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THE DECLINE

There was a time long ago when more was known than we now realize, another time when we fell headfirst into the pit of ignorance, and a time which followed when we began to find our way out of the pit. There were events, major turning points between each of these times, which were preludes to the times to come, and there were lesser turning points too numerous to recount. At each turning point there were obstacles against change.

In the Middle East before 700 BCE and for some time after, science, mathematics, and the applied sciences were at a pinnacle of development. Architecture and engineering were very advanced, and even health practices and medicine were vastly better than what came later. In mathematics, the equivalent of advanced forms of algebra such as the quadratic equation were being used, as well as several forms of math that are only recently being rediscovered. There was a science of music that we were not aware of thirty years ago, is not fully known today, and with rudiments which are not yet taught in our colleges and universities. There was a science that has come down to us as astrology, and which is only now beginning to be understood for what it actually is. The earth was known to be a sphere and its dimensions were almost as precisely known then as we know them today. The sun was known to be the center of the solar system and the precession of the equinoxes was a well established fact.

Architectural works were often built with stone, which is not necessarily inferior to metal. In fact, if something is built to last, metal is often an inferior material to use when stone is available. And we still do not truly understand how stone was handled so readily that such things as the Egyptian pyramids could be feasibly built, or even why they were built.

Plumbing systems, highways, and buildings thousands of years before the present era were more enduring than those we now use. There were public schools and educational systems which were far better than what we have in the United States today. (This is partly due to the fact that we do not have a

school system that is as rigorous as those of other parts of the world, but it is also due to our own bigotry, arrogance, and ignorance.) And these examples are only a few among many.

In spite of the wisdom of some of the ancient peoples, there was a practice (which we still have today) in which we stored our accumulated knowledge, our treasures of art, and our standards for weights and measures, in one location, allowing them to be destroyed easily and completely. This becomes an unwelcome part of a cycle in human affairs when an enemy very obligingly does destroy them.

In the ancient Middle East, various small kingdoms fought one another repeatedly until at some point one small kingdom was able to unite most of those in one locale. The uniting was done by conquest. Force of arms initially maintained the unity. If the warring had not been excessively obnoxious before the unification, the unity would continue long enough to form a cohesive nation without the continued use of force. However, force was involved on a continual basis in the sense that neighboring nations threatened to overpower the new nation if the unity of the little kingdoms were discontinued.

All of the large nations usually acquired satrapies around them to use as buffer zones. A satrapy was a small kingdom who paid tribute to its "sponsor" for protection against other nations, including the one to whom it paid tribute. This practice was similar to the practice of having businesses pay tribute to the Mafia chiefs in old Chicago, or to our practice of paying tribute to our governments when they "ask" us to do so, so that we are protected from a few of their many ravages.

In this long ago time, Babylon was the capitol city of a large nation called Babylonia. This city was the showpiece used for housing and displaying the accumulated national treasures of art, wisdom, and science, as well as the national standards for weights and measures.

When Babylon had existed long enough to become the ancient equivalent of the Paris of today, King Sennacherib of neighboring Assyria, in a fit of rage, destroyed it completely (689 BCE), even to the extent of diverting the Euphrates River over the site of the city. Subsequently, the city of Nineveh in Assyria became the greatest center of accumulated treasures. It was destroyed by the enemies of Assyria in retribution for what Assyria had done to them (612 BCE). Then, after Babylon had been rebuilt and once again began to accumulate some national treasures, Cyrus the Great of Persia destroyed it (479 BCE). Each destruction included most of the literary treasures and scientific texts of the day.

Sometime later, when Alexander the Great conquered the known world, he attempted to place all manuscripts of importance in his new library which was located in the city named after him. What he was actually able to steal from secret schools throughout the world was but a small portion of what had been available. Most of the texts were hidden or destroyed by their preservers before the conquering army could find them. Nevertheless, the Library of Ptolemy in Alexandria supposedly contained over 700,000 volumes of what remained of the accumulated knowledge and literature of Rome, Greece, India, Egypt, and Babylon.

True to form, part of the library of Ptolemy was destroyed in 47 BCE by fire during Julius Caesar's seige

of Alexandria. The rest of it was burned in 391 AD by fanatical Christians led by Archbishop Theophilus.

During the age which followed our knowledge dropped to a low point. The earth was considered flat and was the supposed center of the universe. Later, the earth was thought to be a tiny sphere within a larger sphere upon which were attached the stars. The larger sphere moved about the earth which accounted for the apparent movement of the "fixed" stars. This theory was later embellished to account for the movements of the planets which differ from one another and from that of the stars. There was thought to be a system of concentric moving spheres around Earth, one for each known planet and one for the stars.

Having grown from a small and innocuous beginning, a particular cult had been championed by the politically astute emperor Justinian I, at the insistence of his wife, in the 6th century AD. This was probably the true beginning of the Catholic Church with most of its current dogma. By the 15th and early 16th centuries AD, it dominated the known world. Its theology was part of all sciences and there was no division between science and religion.

At this time, the only accepted physics was that of Aristotle. Earth was the center of the universe. Man was supreme in the sense that everything was placed in the universe for his benefit. The Pope was the most powerful man in the world. And the world moved according to the Pope's dictates.

Alessandro Farnese, the man who was to become one of the most powerful Popes in history, was born on February 29, 1468, in Canino, Italy. He was educated in Rome where he was introduced to the ruling class and went on to Florence where his family connections allowed him to become acquainted with the Medici, a family whose name first appears in Florentine records in the twelfth century AD.

The Medici had gained in prominence and wealth, and by the time of Alessandro they had caused to be built palaces, villas, churches, and chapels. The Medici benefitted the Church and the Church benefitted them. In 1469, Lorenzo De' Medici and his younger brother Giuliano, succeeded their father to become the rulers of Florence. The family headed a large network of influential people with which it was able to direct almost every action of consequence in Florence.

With the Medici behind him, Alessandro attained the rank of Cardinal in 1493 and subsequently became Bishop of Ostia and the dean of the Sacred College. Twice he represented the Pope during the Pope's absence. He was elected to the Papal chair in succession to Pope Clement VII in 1534.

As Pope Paul III, he became a vigorous suppressor of heresy and re-established the Inquisition by locating it in Italy. He approved the order of Jesuits, condemned slavery, established strict censorship of books, and excommunicated Henry VIII of England. He took great pains to advance the interests of the Catholic Church and to establish its stability, and looked after his natural children to the extent of appointing one of them Duke of Parma and Piacenza.

Pope Paul III modeled the Italian Inquisition after the Spanish Inquisition, so that it was similar in its

own peculiar methods, but more directly dependent upon the will of the Pope. Six cardinals were appointed as inquisitors-general, with the power to constitute inferior tribunals which had authority on both sides of the Alps to imprison and try all suspected persons of whatever rank or order. Persons of wealth were often favored targets so that their holdings could be confiscated by the Church and added to its already considerable wealth. Heretical books were destroyed. In 1548, one bishop, who had been employed in certain embassies by the Pope, was obliged to escape to avoid the fate of suspected heretics who were subjected to torture, imprisonment, and death.

One of the reasons for the increased oppression of the people by Pope Paul III was the new renaissance which included philological inquiries, bringing about the renewal of classical culture in a movement known as "humanism." Humanism began in fifteenth century Italy when an explosion in literature was experienced which presented ideas often in diametric opposition to the philosophy of the Church.

The accepted literature of the time was written in Latin, the religious language of the day rather than the spoken language. This effectively prevented anyone but Latin scholars (usually Churchmen) from publishing. And literary works could be controlled easily through the Church bureaucracy from whom writers were obliged to acquire permission to publish.

The Church was literally involved in everything from science to politics and the Pope was considered to be infallible. Thus, the diametrically opposed ideas often found in humanism were a threat to the establishment, the Church, the Pope, and to the salvation of the souls of the faithful. This was the world in which Nicolaus Copernicus lived.

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THE STRUGGLE TO RISE

In ancient times in the more enlightened civilizations that formed after the last ice age, religion and science were essentially synonymous. The universe was considered to be the work of the Creator and the study of his work was considered to be a means of understanding the Creator. True faith in a supposed fact was faith in which one had discovered that there was actually valid evidence to believe in that fact.

Evolution was taught as such because it was logical that the Creator would use his infinite lifespan to watch evolution occur, using it to further his purposes. If one were to bake a cake by cooking all the ingredients separately and then assembling them, it would be a stupid thing to do when one could simply mix the batter, put it in a pan in an oven, and watch it become a cake within an hour or so. Evolution is like the oven, the Creator can just wait for it to happen once he has created the batter. Those who choose to believe in a God who does not use evolution are those who limit the intellect of their God. They may be likened to those who refused to believe that a Creator can be responsible for a whole universe as opposed to only a tiny little ball we call Earth. The old Kabbalists believed in an eternal Being and christened it "The Eternal" by choosing four letters of three conjugations of the verb "to be" meaning:

"that which was, that which is, and that which will be". It was never meant to be pronounced as a word, yet the misinformed today do pronounce it as "Jehovah".

We are still in the process of rediscovering what we once knew before the last ice age, and our ignorance is reinforced by our refusal to pay attention.

Nicolaus Copernicus was born in Torun, Poland, on February 19, 1473. His father died in 1489 and Copernicus became the ward of his maternal uncle, the elected Bishop of Warmia. In 1491, he began to study medicine, theology, mathematics, and astrology. He went to Bologna, Italy, in 1496 where he began a four year study of law and astrology. In 1497, even though he was in Italy, he was appointed Canon of the Cathedral of Frauenburg in East Prussia. In 1500, he went to Rome to lecture on mathematics and astrology. He later studied medicine and received his doctorate in this field, which led to his serving as a physician to his uncle and patron, the Bishop of Ermeland. The Bishop died in 1512 and Copernicus moved to Frauenburg where he remained until his death.

In Frauenburg, Copernicus devoted much of his time to the branch of astrology which we now call astronomy. He became disenchanted with the current theory of planetary motion and subsequently developed his own theory based upon a reference he had found on Aristarchus of Samos, a Greek astrologer of the third century BCE, who was supposed to have written extensively on heliocentric theory (a sun-centered system). Copernicus gave copies of some of his work to some of his friends and acquaintances as early as 1514. Certain church authorities became interested in what he was doing as word of his work spread and a cardinal, who was also a friend, inquired about Copernicus' work. Copernicus answered "Although I know the thoughts of a philosopher do not depend upon the judgement of the many, when I consider how absurd my doctrine would appear, I hesitate as to whether I should publish my book."

The book was completed in 1530 and locked away. In 1533, Copernicus lectured on the principles of heliocentric theory before Pope Clement VII, who seemed favorably impressed. However, in 1534 Pope Clement VII died and Pope Paul III began his "reign." A formal request to publish was made to Copernicus from the new Pope in 1536, but Copernicus continued to procrastinate. Pope Paul III was, in many ways, the antithesis of the old Pope.

In spite of the active opposition of Martin Luther, the printing of the book was begun in 1540. It was called De Revolutionibus Orbium Coelestium (The Revolution of the Heavenly Orbs). It contained an introduction, by Osiander, which represented it as a mathematical exercise. The purposes of the "exercise" were to make predictions easier and to increase the accuracy of the calendar by using a re-interpretation of the work of Ptolemy. The correct procedures, as dictated by the Church, were followed to the letter to allow its publication and it was dedicated to the Pope with all the necessary kowtowing. But at the core of the "exercise" was the sun as the center of a solar system in which the earth was demoted to being just another planet. The book was finally published in 1543, the year Copernicus died, and was published largely due to the encouragement of one of Copernicus' pupils, Joachim Rheticus,

who had become an accomplished mathematician and colleague.

The initial reaction on the part of the Catholic Church was silence, probably due to the many manuscripts flooding their bureaucracy, the fact that many of these appeared to be much more earthshaking, and the fact that Copernicus' book required certain expertise to be understood. There really was no reason for the Church to take offense because the book did nothing to immediately undermine Church authority. And, after all, the book was written by a faithful proponent of the Church who had wisely dedicated it to the current Pope.

On the other hand, the protestant leaders and the scientists of the day derided Copernicus and his book, and Luther asserted that it was contrary to Joshua, Chapter 10, verses 10 thru 15, of the scriptures (when the sun stood still to allow more daylight for the Israelites to annihilate the five opposing kings and their armies). As time passed, the Catholic Church continued to do nothing to affirm or deny the book. Copernicus was not around to champion his own cause, and probably would not have wished to do so, considering the consequences. It was up to others to take the risk of promoting heliocentric theory.

During the ensuing years in which occurred what has been called the "Copernican Revolution", Brahe, Kepler, and Galileo did much to improve upon Copernicus work. During this time, supposed heretics continued to be persecuted by the Inquisition, and some who championed Copernicus' theory, such as Giordano Bruno, were tortured and burned at the stake. However, it was not until Galileo offered enough proof to make Copernicus' theory more than just a mathematical exercise that the Catholic Church became fearful enough to take more lasting steps.

In very ancient times, astrology was the science encompassing many forms of mathematics, planetary motion, planetary influences, and their consequences. Astronomy branched off of this old science and began to be what is considered legitimate today. Until the time of Galileo, astrology was part of theology, medicine, and related sciences. When Astrology in the form of Copernicus' theory, as championed by Galileo, threatened to undermine the infallibility of the Pope, Galileo was forced to recant and was placed upon house arrest for the remainder of his life. The science of astrology was denounced along with the branch we call astronomy.

In spite of the opposition of the Christian protestant leaders, the Catholic Church, and most of the brainwashed "scientists" of the day, the seed was planted and now it was only a matter of time before the educated people of the world would begin to think in terms of a sun-centered system. However, the solar system was still considered the center of the universe and man's ego was still in its infancy, for he knew that he lived at the center of the universe and that everything was placed in the universe for the benefit of himself.

Thomas Digges, in the sixteenth century, constructed a diagram in which the stars were conceived as extending in all directions within an infinite space. Later, other investigators began to define the sun as just another star. And even later, contributions were made to astronomy which established the existence and nature of galaxies, vast systems of stars within even vaster expanses of space.

When spectro-analysis became available, it was possible for astronomers to accurately ascertain the true frequencies of light emitted from distant celestial objects. It was shown that light reaches us at frequencies which are lower than they were when they were first emitted. This is the Doppler effect, named for Christian Johannes Doppler, the Austrian mathematician and physicist who discovered it. This effect is caused by objects moving away from us at high relative velocities, and seems to indicate that the universe is expanding.

The universe appears to be expanding uniformly in our portion of it at least, with objects farther from us moving away at greater velocities than objects closer to us. This implies that, at one time, all the objects in the universe were closer together, perhaps even at the same point. Consequent mathematical calculations have attempted to establish the age of the universe by using the present rate of expansion as a means to go backward to the time when the universe was born, the time of the "Big Bang."

The rate of expansion is measured by something called the Hubble Constant. Edwin Powell Hubble derived this constant by dividing the apparent velocity of an outward moving object by its apparent distance from us.

It has been generally accepted that the universe came into being in an instant. It was merely a point when it was born, which exploded and expanded very rapidly subsequent to its birth. It continued to expand, gravity from the matter within it causing the rate of expansion to slow with the passage of time.

This thinking has led to today's two most accepted theories which are (1) infinite expansion of the universe at a slowing rate and (2) cyclic expansion and contraction of the universe. Both of these theories are based upon the idea that the initial explosion gave momentum to the outward-moving objects, momentum which is being reduced by their mutual gravitational attraction. There has been a controversy as to whether or not there is enough matter to have enough gravity to slow down the rate of expansion and eventually cause the objects in the universe to come back together.

There are actually three basic possibilities for an expanding universe. The rate of expansion may (1) remain constant, (2) be reduced, or (3) increase with the passage of time. The first two possibilities mentioned depend upon number two, a reduced expansion with respect to time. The third is now beginning to come to the fore.

If the entire universe is made of nether, nether pressure would have caused it to expand in an accelerated manner into the void of empty space. As it continued to expand, the nether pressure would lessen and the rate of acceleration would decrease, but there would still be accelerated expansion. This would continue forever. At our present time, the universe would have expanded sufficiently to allow for its acceleration to be relatively modest.

Assuming that ours is a universe of nether, eventually, the nether pressure will be reduced to a tiny fraction of its initial magnitude. This will have been caused by the vortices exhausting the nether into the vacuum, and by the expansion itself. However, as long as there will be nether surrounded by the

emptiness of space, the universe will continue to expand at an accelerated rate.

Recently, the red shift (Doppler effect) calculated from distant celestial objects indicates a universe in which expansion is accelerating. This is consistent with nether theory. Although there is a controversy now as to the validity of the current measurements, I believe that it will be discovered that the expansion of the universe is still accelerating.

***The key to growth is the introduction
of higher dimensions of consciousness
into our universe.***

Pir Vilayat Inayat Khan

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FROM THE 17TH CENTURY ONWARD

There have been many great men who have contributed to our present knowledge of the laws of physics, and it would be necessary to write several volumes to describe the work of all of them. Consequently, only a few will be mentioned here.

Huygens

Christian Huygens was born on April 14, 1629. He received his first instruction in mathematics and mechanics from his father, Constantine Huygens, a well educated man of wealth and position. He entered the University of Leyden when he was sixteen, studied law and mathematics there and at Breda, and published several important papers on the latter subject. He built and improved telescopes to the extent of using one to discover a satellite of Saturn.

Huygens was invited to Paris by Louis XIV in 1665 to join his newly founded Academy. Subsequently, Huygens invented the pendulum controlled clock, announcing this device in 1657. In 1681, he returned to Holland, continuing his study of science and publishing his works. There he died on June 8, 1695.

Among his many important contributions to science were works on centrifugal force and the pendulum. However, the most noted of his papers was his treatise on light, published in 1678, laying the foundation of undulatory wave theory.

Newton

Sir Isaac Newton was born in Woolsthorpe, Lincolnshire, England, on December 25, 1642. His father,

also named Isaac, was a farmer who died a few months before Sir Isaac was born. His father was the owner of the manor of Woolsthorpe, and although it was small as compared to most manors, it was a home which Sir Isaac received as part of his inheritance when he reached majority. This allowed a certain measure of independence for Sir Isaac without the burden of renting or saving for the day he might purchase a home as most of us are obliged to do today. This fact, coupled with his excellent education at Cambridge, led to his being able to develop his genius with fewer encumbrances than most people have.

When Sir Isaac was three years old, his mother remarried and left him in the care of his grandmother. He attended village schools until the age of eleven and was then sent to grammar school at Grantham where he distinguished himself. At age 14, he was removed from school to work on his mother's farm, but proved to be unsuited for farming. His schoolmaster advised that he attend college, and he was enrolled at Trinity College, Cambridge University, at the age of seventeen. His tutor at Cambridge was Doctor Isaac Barrow who was known for his prowess in mathematics.

Before his graduation at the age of twenty-two, he was already doing original work, and in this time and shortly after, while he was at home in Woolsthorpe during a plague, he made a number of mathematical discoveries (one of which was shared by Barrow). After that his life was a series of accomplishments which included work in celestial mechanics that became the basis for much of modern physics. He was appointed Warden of the Mint and succeeded in organizing and following through with the reformation of the coinage. His work in mathematics, optics, and celestial mechanics is well known today. However, he was a student of mythology, a theologian, philosopher, and astrologer among other things. He is one of the discoverers of differential calculus which he called fluxional calculus. Leibnitz made the same discovery at about the same time in Germany and called it differential calculus. At the time, England claimed that Newton had discovered it and Germany claimed that Leibnitz had discovered it. Today, both men are credited with its discovery.

Newton's Questionable Triumph

In 1678, Christian Huygens explained light as waves moving through a hypothetical medium termed "luminiferous ether" which pervades all of space. Huygens' work was well founded and explained. However, Isaac Newton, already a prominent scientist, opposed Huygens by expounding upon the corpuscular theory of light. Although Newton made no attempt to address the questions raised by Huygens' work, Newton prevailed with his corpuscular theory - and Huygen's work was eclipsed.

Young

Thomas Young was born on June 13, 1773, a century after Huygens, at Milverton in Somersetshire, England. He was a student of many languages, including Hebrew, and mathematics. When his uncle died in 1797, he was left with funds to allow himself time to study physics. He discovered the

interference of light, becoming what one might call the father of interferometry. He also formulated the correct theory for color vision. He invented the term energy, applying it to what everyone else had been calling the "quantity of motion," and using interference, he revived Huygens' undulatory theory of light, accepting the idea of an elastic ether pervading all of space. In his work, he showed that energy is proportional to mass times the square of velocity.

Ampere

Andre Marie Ampere was born in Lyons, France, on January 20, 1775. His father, a well-to-do merchant devoted himself to his son's education. Very early in life, Andre showed genius in mathematics and an interest in many areas of knowledge. During the reign of terror characteristic of the revolution, his father was killed, leaving young Andre emotionally distraught but still with means to continue his study of mathematics, publish papers on math, and teach it.

Eventually, he was appointed professor of mathematics at the Lyceum at Lyons. Subsequently, he obtained a post at the Ecole Polytechnique in Paris, and in 1809 became professor of analysis there.

In 1820, Hans Christian Oersted published his discovery of the magnetic field, leading Ampere to investigate the forces exerted by currents on other currents, and to develop the mathematical theory to describe them. This is the work for which he is best known and with it he became one of the foremost authorities on electricity and magnetism.

In his later years, he occupied himself with philosophical questions and preparing a work on the classification of the sciences. The latter appeared after his death in Marseilles on June 10, 1836.

Fresnel

Augustin Jean Fresnel was born at Broglie in Normandy on May 10, 1788. He suffered from poor health which affected his education. His mathematical abilities were noticed by his teachers when he entered the Ecole Politechnique. He soon transferred to the Ecole des Ponts et Chaussees, from which he graduated as an engineer. In about 1814, he began to study light, and in the next twelve years he published the memoirs firmly establishing the undulatory wave theory of light (this was done by building upon the work of Christian Huygens, Thomas Young and Dominique-Francois Jean Arago.

Fresnel and Dominique-Francois Jean Arago, building upon the work of Thomas Young, made experiments involving polarized light that stand even to this day when the theory of light, as a wave moving through a medium, is no longer considered correct.

Fresnel is credited with establishing the undulatory wave theory of light in the period between 1814 and 1826. At this time, the ether was supposed to be a stationary medium through which the planets moved,

and matter was what it appeared to be, something made of "solid" particles.

Faraday

Michael Faraday was born at Newington, Surrey (England), on September 22, 1791. Unlike most of the men mentioned here, his father was a tradesman, a blacksmith, and Michael learned the trade of bookbinding. However, Michael's interest was in scientific investigation which led to his applying for a position under Sir Humphry Davy.

In 1813, Faraday was made assistant in the laboratory of the Royal Institution where he carried on investigations in chemistry and electricity under Davy's direction. He also accompanied Davy on tour in continental Europe where he met many prominent scientists of the time.

In 1825, he was made director of the laboratory, and in 1853 he was appointed Fullerian Professor of Chemistry. To allow him more time to pursue his investigations, he was relieved of the obligation to give a course of lectures to students.

Faraday's life was devoted to scientific investigation, mostly in the field of electricity. He died at Hampton Court on August 25, 1867. His best known work was his series called "Experimental Researches in Electricity" in which appeared his discovery of electromagnetic induction and his statement of the law of the production of currents by this induction.

In 1845, Faraday discovered that polarized light passing through a magnetic field rotated slightly. It was known that magnetism could be produced by means of electricity and vice-versa. Faraday's work was added to the evidence that light and electricity were entangled.

Maxwell

James Clerk Maxwell was born in Edinburgh, Scotland on November 13, 1831. He was educated at the universities in Edinburgh and Cambridge and appointed professor of natural philosophy at Marischal College in Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1856, and at King's College in London in 1860. In 1871, he was elected to the chair of experimental physics at Cambridge where he directed the organization of the Cavendish laboratory. He passed on in 1879.

Although his accomplishments were numerous, his fame comes from his studies of electricity and magnetism which were based upon theories of Hans Christian Oersted and Michael Faraday. Maxwell assumed that all magnetic and electrical phenomena were local strains and motions in a material medium, which led to the electromagnetic theory of light and the logical need for something like the ether or aether.

Maxwell established the theory that light is akin to electricity, that periodic changes in an electrical field cause a periodicity in space or an electric wave. The same logic can be based upon a periodic magnetic field as the cause of magnetic waves. Maxwell's theory showed that electric fields and magnetic fields move together and that they produce waves.

The Discovery of Electrons

Electrons were discovered, and Hendrik Lorentz (1853-1928) developed and expounded upon electron theory which assumed that electrons were to be found in all atoms. Hertz produced electromagnetic waves of much longer wavelengths than light and showed that they conformed to the same rules, thus adding to the work of Maxwell and Faraday.

Lorentz

Hendrik Antoon Lorentz was born in Arnheim, Holland in 1853. He was educated at the University of Leyden, was a teacher from 1872 through 1877 in Arnheim, and was then made professor of mathematics at the Arnheim University.

He developed Maxwell's ether theory and was one of the founders of electron theory. His other works are too numerous to mention here.

Michelson

Albert Abraham Michelson was born on December 19, 1852, in Strelno, Prussia. His family moved to the United States when he was an infant. In 1873, he graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, where he later served as a science instructor (1875-1879). He took graduate courses in physics in Berlin, Heidelberg, and Paris, resigned from the Navy, and in 1883 became professor of physics at the Case School of Applied Science in Cleveland, Ohio. From 1889 to 1892, he was professor of physics at Clark University. From 1892 until just before his death in 1931, he was head of the department of physics at the University of Chicago.

While instructing at Annapolis, Michelson improved an apparatus invented by J. B. Leon Foucault and established new figures for the velocity of light in a "vacuum," and thereafter developed his interferometer, establishing the wavelength of light as a practical unit of measure. He continued with a long line of accomplishments and experiments. The best known of his experiments was first performed in 1881, and performed again on a more elaborate scale in 1887 with Edward William Morley.

Morley

Edward William Morley was born on January 29, 1838, in Newark, New Jersey. He graduated from Williams College in 1860. He was a chemist who became the professor of chemistry in Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, in 1869. He was also professor of chemistry in the Cleveland Medical College for some years.

The Michelson-Morley Experiment

In 1887, it was thought that electromagnetic radiation (lightwaves) traveled through a medium in space called the ether. This experiment was supposed to discover a relative motion between the earth and the ether (or aether). The ether was supposed to be at rest, according to Fresnel, except in the interior of transparent media, where light traveled with less velocity than in a supposed vacuum. The earth was moving through the ether, and therefore, motion between the earth and the ether should be detectable using interferometry.

Although a very slight motion was detected, it was far removed from the expected result. With the passage of time and the formulation and development of relativity by an Einstein who was the living example of the kind and paternal scientist, the growing number of proponents of this new theory asserted that the ether did not exist.

The 1887 experiment was the successor to an earlier experiment performed in 1881. Although this experiment was generally accepted by proponents of a corpuscular theory for light as disproving beyond a shadow of a doubt the existence of a stationary ether, such an argument was fallacious. Those who had taken courses in logic, knew that it was almost impossible to prove that something does not exist. The eagerness to accept the experiment as proof of a negative was largely political in nature.

Further experiments of the same nature continued into 1932 with results that showed low relative ether velocities which varied seasonally. One experiment of a slightly different nature was performed by Sagnac in 1914. It proved the existence of an "entrained" ether. Similar experiments by others confirmed that Sagnac was correct. ["Entrained" meant that the ether appeared to be at the surface of the earth and moving with the earth.]

Einstein chose to ignore their work, and those who had staked their reputations on relativity suppressed even the mention of such experiments. These were the accepted physicists at the time, so ether was no longer mentioned by those who wished to avoid censure. To do so invited immediate termination of employment.

Einstein

Albert Einstein was born in Ulm, Germany, on March 14, 1879. He was educated at technical schools in

Munich and Switzerland. From 1902 through 1909, he worked as a patent examiner in the Berne patent office. During this period, he wrote numerous scientific articles which were published, and which led to his appointment as professor of theoretical physics at the University of Zurich (1909 through 1911). In 1913, he became the director of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute of Physics. In 1914, he became a member of the Prussian Academy of Sciences.

When Hitler came into power, Einstein left Germany and came to the United States. He received an appointment for life at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, New Jersey.

He is known for his theory of relativity which establishes an interrelation between mass and energy, states that only relative motion of objects can be observed, and establishes time as a fourth dimension to be measured along with the three dimensions of space. There are two parts to the theory. One is the "special theory" and the other the "general theory."

It has been stated that Einstein based his special theory on the assumption that ether did not exist. However, upon viewing his autobiographical notes, it is apparent that he based his two postulates of special relativity only upon the empirical evidence available at the time. This evidence did not include any assumptions as to the existence or non-existence of ether of any kind. Part of his theory includes the mathematical equations of Lorentz

The proponents of light as a particle (called a photon) chose to view relativity as an alternative to wave theory, a conclusion based upon the supposed negative results of the Michelson-Morley experiment. They believed that ether does not exist, and therefore space is a vacuum and there is nothing but relative motion between objects in space.

Einstein's general theory was adopted by the most influential scientists and was the basis for the development of the atomic bomb. Its most awesome equation states that matter is composed of energy equivalent to the product of mass and the speed of light squared.

$$e = mc^2$$

The papers upon which Einstein was working before he died use tensor analysis to explain the nature of light, treating it as a tensor wave through the medium of space, which pre-supposes a fabric to space which he chose not to call the ether. According to his biographical notes, he had been working on the theory of light as a wave even before he published his special theory in 1905, and he had published that theory to augment Maxwell's work.

Planck

Max Karl Ernst Ludwig Planck was born in Kiel, Germany, on April 23, 1858. He studied at Munich and Berlin, became Professor of Physics at Kiel University in 1885, and was Professor of Physics at Berlin University from 1889 through 1928. He was the president of the Kaiser Wilhelm Society for the

Advancement of Science from 1930 to 1935.

He is known as the father of quantum theory which shows that energy is composed of multiples of a precise quantum now known as Planck's constant.

In 1900 Planck discovered his constant, the fundamental unit of which electromagnetic energy appears to be composed. This seemed to add to the arguments in favor of a corpuscular theory of light.

Electron "Spin"

In 1925, evidence suggested that electrons have a quality termed "spin" which is innate and which cannot be removed or permanently altered. Spin was considered a major discrepancy in electron theory at that time. It has since been called "angular momentum" and "spin angular momentum". However, in fact, the product of true angular momentum and anything else one chooses to insert, will result in a quality that remains as if it were angular momentum. So we have a term today which is not really angular momentum, but which contains something which acts like angular momentum.

Electron spin implied that the electron was breaking two fundamental laws of physics: the laws of conservation of momentum and conservation of energy. The fact that spin was innate would normally have caused one to recall the only thing that has such a quality - the vortex. Whether we speak of the waterspout, the whirlwind, the tornado, the hurricane, or the whirlpool that is there when the bathtub is drained, the vortex has the quality of maintaining its "spin."

Unfortunately, logic dictated that a vortex must have a medium like ether. During the span between 1887 and 1925, the dogma of non-etheric space became so deeply entrenched that the discovery of spin did not even make a dent upon it. Should it be discovered that an etherlike substance infested space, all the textbooks, reputations, and general world views of "scientists" would be affected. So the foundations of physics were sacrificed and the idea of an electron vortex was never allowed to surface.

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PARTICLES

For a long time, we have been thinking of a universe that is made of nothing (empty space) and particles that form things that have various appearances of solidity. A bit more recently, we began to realize that what we call "things" are not really solid (not even black holes), and that the "particles" of which they are composed are in constant motion with vast spaces between them, so that each thing, were we to perceive it without its "shield" of light waves, would seem quite ethereal, more so even than a fog. And these "particles" may not really be particles.

The "particles" of which things are made, at one level, are what we call atoms, little ethereal constructions of what we call protons, neutrons, and electrons. Atoms come in all sizes and join in many ways to form what we call things. When joined, we call this joining a molecule. You, the chair you are sitting on, the floor you stand on, the air you breathe, the water you drink, the food you eat, and this book from which this came, all are made of molecules which are conjoined atoms.

Each atom has what is called a nucleus which is made of some relatively "close-packed" protons and neutrons. A proton has what we call a positive electric charge. An electron has what we call a negative electric charge. According to classical physics, one of each combined make a neutron, and make the neutron neutral in charge (which is where it gets its name). So, these three particles, the proton, the electron, and the neutron make an atom, and two of these particles, the neutron and the proton, make up an atomic nucleus. But since each neutron is really one each of the two other constituent particles, there are really only two particles involved: the proton and the electron.

Each atom also has one or more "orbiting" electrons, one for each "free" proton in the atomic nucleus. "Orbiting" is given quotation marks because no one really knows the path or paths the electrons follow as they move about the nucleus. "Free" is given quotation marks because we are speaking of protons that are not married to electrons to form a neutron. It might be best to think of a neutron as a marriage between a proton and an electron, and a proton in the nucleus as having an electron in "orbit" that is his girlfriend. The boyfriend proton and the girlfriend electron are not married because the girlfriend electron can be a girlfriend to any other proton in the nucleus or to a proton in another nucleus if she wishes. In fact, she might be a girlfriend to all of the protons in the nucleus at once (if there is more than one), along with her sisters, if any, which are also "orbiting."

In current day physics, the proton is made of two "up" quarks and one "down" quark, while the neutron is made of two "down" quarks and one "up" quark. These conclusions were found by blasting two relatively stable "particles" (the proton and the neutron) into small "pieces" of extremely short-lived "particles" called "quarks." To me, the conclusions reached in this fashion are fully as reasonable as stuffing a person with dynamite, exploding the dynamite, and then stating that he or she is made of "up" parts (those hurled skyward) and "down" parts (those hurled earthward). Since each quark can be colored either red, green, or blue (or red, yellow, or blue - according to who is talking), this can be analogous to having each up or down part of our exploded person divided into rare, medium, or well done.

However, not too long ago, a high-energy electron beam was first sent into the nucleus of a hydrogen atom (a proton) and quarks appeared to exist as constituent point-like particles of the proton. This experiment made a little more sense, and has led to the theory on the nature of quarks, and the constitution of protons and neutrons (see Book Six of the series *Behind Light's Illusion*).

Particles that are smaller than atoms, are called "subatomic" particles. If we do not consider the neutrino (which is not really a particle at all), there are only two relatively stable subatomic particles - the proton and the electron. Of these two, only the electron is completely stable. To date, no one has been aware of

any of these disappearing or changing into another type of particle under "normal" conditions. However, there have been many discoveries of transitory subatomic particles which last for an instant and are gone. The neutron is an intermediate category. It usually remains stable while part of a nucleus, but a divorce can occur, and the partner proton and electron can go their separate ways. Then the neutron is no more.

Molecules are marriages of atoms and can also break up to form different things. Water, for instance, can break up into hydrogen and oxygen. Table salt can break up to form sodium and chlorine. But atoms seldom break up. Men have made atomic bombs. The reactions in these powerful devices consist of atoms breaking up. This is often called transmutation of the elements.

Through an electron microscope, an atom looks much like a little cloud, possibly because the subatomic particles are moving so rapidly, and possibly because they do not look like solid objects either.

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THE ELECTRON

It was not until the late 1920s and early 1930s that most scientists began to realize that electrons have "spin" or "angular momentum" that makes them act like small gyroscopes. Furthermore, all of them have the same spin and that spin does not speed up, slow down, or stop - regardless of what is done to an electron. Since "scientists" insisted that electrons are particulate in nature, it would appear that the known laws of physics up to that period of time had been suspended for the electron. Two fundamental laws of physics were apparently being broken by the electron: (1) conservation of momentum, and (2) conservation of energy.

Apparently, even Einstein failed to notice the disparity in electron theory at this time - or perhaps he was just too tired to jump into the fray again.

The mainstream theoretical "physicists" today consider the electron to be a point-like particle without dimension or structure, and with only a small fraction of the proton's mass. It has been easier to study because it moves from atom to atom or molecule to molecule with ease. An electric current is a good example of this. It takes less energy to accelerate the electron in a particle accelerator. And the electron is on the outside of any atom or molecule whereas the protons are part of the atomic nuclei. Today, the electron is sometimes thought of as "condensed energy" or a particle with some strange characteristics.

The electron seems to spin. And the spin seems to have angular momentum. And when the angular momentum should be reduced (when the electron is disturbed), it remains as it was. Every electron apparently has the same mass, size, spin direction, and angular momentum as every other electron. And every electron has innate angular momentum that will not be diminished.

Why, we ask, does angular momentum remain constant even after it has supposedly been disturbed? Why does every electron have the same spin direction and the same angular momentum? Frankly, the only other things we know that have such a quality are whirlpools, all in the same depth of water, with the water passing through holes of the same size. This would imply that an electron is actually a vortex like the whirlpool that forms when you drain bathwater. However, this seems to be improbable because:

1. Matter is considered particulate, solid, while the space around it is empty. If we have a vortex, the implication is that the center of the vortex is empty and the space around it is full.
2. A vortex implies an inward flow of a fluid medium, and that would mean a place for the medium to flow. There does not seem to be such a place.

In spite of these objections, we should examine the possibility that electrons are vortices.

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VORTICES AND VORTICLES

If we were to consider the electron as a vortex rather than a particle or even a wave (as some physicists believe possible), we should look at the properties of a vortex. We should also consider the possibility that all subatomic particles are vortices or combinations of vortices. Such an assumption might provide some clues about nether itself.

The assumption that ether would be basically stationary is not necessarily correct. If subatomic particles are vortices, then large amounts of them together, like those that form our planet, would be sucking in ether in vast quantities. Any massive body would pull it in with a high velocity. Furthermore, the velocities of the earth spinning and moving about the sun and the galaxy could be minor if the ether near the earth moved with the earth. So the ether might not be stationary at all. In fact, it might be so different that it would be best to give it a new name - which is why I coined the word "nether" to take its place.

Even though nether might be moving in great quantities into the earth, there should have been some variation in the light velocities in the Michelson-Morley experiment. And, in fact, there was some variation. However, it was so slight that it was considered insignificant and was subsequently suppressed either by intent or by accident. This slight variation is in keeping with the theory of nether moving into the earth.

An interesting footnote to all this is that Einstein, when looking for the unified field theory, used tensor analysis to postulate light moving within the fabric of space. The fabric of space is merely another way of saying nether. Tensor analysis is basically an advanced form of vector analysis with some structural engineering thrown in. The tensor equations seemed to describe the motion of light. It would appear that

Einstein had some inkling of a medium through which light could travel, implying that light is traveling as a unique waveform.

Today, we are told about black holes which are composed of "particles" of matter compressed to the point that they nearly touch each other. Light cannot escape from a black hole. If nether were flowing into matter this dense, it would come in at a velocity in excess of lightspeed and light would definitely not escape.

Another interesting fact is that light travels most quickly in space devoid of any matter whatsoever. Sound travels most quickly in very dense matter. Matter is the medium of sound. Perhaps space or nether is the medium of light.

It is interesting that the real doers, the people who work with radio and other forms of electromagnetic radiation, still use the term "ether" in their work and use it as if it had always been there even though the theoreticians have declared that it is not there. Remember that, at one time, the bumble bee could not possibly fly and there was a well-known substance called phlogiston that every flammable substance contained which allowed it to burn.

The Michelson-Morley experiments in the late 19th century were based upon the assumption that ether was static. If matter moved through the ether, then the ether would have a measurable velocity relative to the earth's surface. This velocity could be found by rotating a table in which light moved in two directions at right angles to one another. Essentially, a single beam of light was split into two parts which traveled in different directions but along equal distances, and were then reflected to the same place. Supposedly, a difference in their velocities would be apparent as interference at the finish. The interference could be converted to a difference in the velocities of the parts of the light moving in the two different directions, and this would indicate the relative horizontal velocity of the ether.

This seemed to be valid reasoning and, **according to the rules assumed for the ether to use**, a measurable velocity of a certain magnitude should have been found unless there was no ether to be found. The key phrase is **according to the rules assumed for the ether to use**. In each experiment, a fairly consistent and barely measurable velocity was discovered.

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THE DYNAMIC ETHER VORTEX

A vortex pre-supposes the existence of a medium such as ether. In 1925, it was suicidal in academic circles to think in terms of ether. To think in terms of a so-called particle being a vortex, a thing made of energy within a dynamic medium, was to invite removal from one's place of employment. And the trend continues to this day even in the light of increasing evidence in favor of a dynamic ether.

Dynamic ether is unlike the ether of Fresnel, and using such word as "ether" can cause confusion when discussing the new dynamic concept, so I have adopted the term "nether" which can be supposed to mean "not ether," "new ether," or simply the underlying substance given to us from Greek mythology. It is pronounced like "weather" rather than "either".

Nether has qualities that make it rather unique and cause us to be mystified in most instances. It is frictionless, has inertia, and compresses in some dimensions while expanding in others, according to the dictates of forces around it. Its movement creates what we call gravity. It is closer to Young's elastic ether than to Fresnel's static ether.

Gravity is one thing at the level of the electron. There, nether can flow into a vorticle (a vortex which contemporary science calls a particle) without much change in pressure and with a flow that is actually in the form of a vortex. At the level of planets such as earth, the vortices of the constituent vorticles average so that there is no apparent vortex. Furthermore, the vast numbers of vorticles in a massive body cause the spherical cross-section of flow enclosing them to pass in nether at a rate far surpassing what is found at subatomic levels. This is because the cross-section of inflow of the massive body is far less than the combined cross-sections of inflows of the vorticles.

Because the nether is frictionless and has inertia, when it is moving at a constant velocity, it cannot be felt as a force. With nether, velocity is relative and most of the concepts and equations of relativity work quite well. Although the nether is never at rest even in deep space, if it were, its rest state would be no different to us than a state of constant velocity. This means that nether can be flowing past us like a wind at a constant velocity and have no effect upon us.

If we were to use a hypothetical machine to "feel" the nether, constant nether velocity would not be felt at all. Constant change of nether velocity (acceleration) would be felt as acceleration even when all or some of the nether velocities involved are in the opposite direction from the acceleration. And constant change of nether acceleration (some people call this "jerk") would be felt as jerk. In a gravity funnel such as Earth, we exist in nether that is accelerating faster and faster, so that it is actually a form of "jerk". But at any particular elevation, it is acceleration and we call it gravity.

Furthermore, nether Mass (shown as "M") is what causes what has been known as mass (shown as "m"), which is actually the Mass of nether flowing into a vorticle center (or vorticle centers) in a given length of time. So $m = M/t$. To avoid confusion, this must be understood when either "m" or "M" is used.

So: our "rest" or our constant "velocity" is nether d/t or nether velocity which is meaningless to us, our acceleration is nether v/t , our jerk is nether a/t , and our mass is nether M/t . So sometimes what appears to be happening, is what the nether is doing, and sometimes what appears to be happening is not what the nether is doing.

There are instances when it first appears that the nether does not conform to the usual equations found in physics. However, upon deeper examination, you will see that the nether only appears to be non-

conforming. It is actually very logical, understandable, reasonable, and conforming - in its own way.

Visible change is caused by nether acceleration, which comes about only from expenditure of energy. And nether acceleration carries this energy to other places to create other changes.

All of the energy in our universe was, is, and always will be created by the imbalance between the vacuum (nothing) and the pressure of the nether. This includes the energy in the big bang. Energy was, is, and always will be transmitted via nether acceleration as opposed to nether velocity. The vacuum and nether-pressure imbalance of the vortices composing this planet create the energy of inward nether acceleration which is gravity. This imbalance also creates electricity, magnetism, light, and atomic energy. And this same imbalance causes electrons to communicate via nether acceleration, creating radio, television, radar, x-rays, and other miracles of our age.

***At the dawning of that day,
all objects in manifestation
stream forth from the Unmanifest,
and when evening falls
they are dissolved into it again.
In truth, therefore,
there is the Eternal Unmanifest,
which is beyond and above
the Unmanifest Spirit of Creation,
which is never destroyed
when all these beings perish.
Bhagavad Gita***

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