

## MORE DYNAMIC ETHER THEORY

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*He who knows nothing is closer to the truth than he  
whose mind is filled with falsehoods and errors.*

**Thomas Jefferson**

### Introduction

Dynamic ether (nether) theory is a unified theory that encompasses what Einstein was expecting in a "unified field theory". However, it is so different in its approach and findings that it has been considered unacceptable by most theoretical physicists today (2013 AD) - and it is certainly more than a "field" theory. This is only one of many essays about dynamic ether.

What follows is shows (1) why the Michelson-Morley experiment yielded results that were not sufficiently convincing to many scientists; (2) the nature of the electron; (3) the nature of mass, gravity, micro-gravity, spin, and charge; (4) how incoming nether (dynamic ether) velocity can be derived from

orbital velocity; (5) the nature of neutrinos; (6) the true nature of black holes; (7) an elegant derivation of the Schwarzschild radius; (8) the nature of Seyfert galaxies; (9) how the size of an electron can be found by computing its Schwarzschild radius; and (10) why gravity cannot be the result of gravitons or gravity waves.

Although the above seems to indicate that these subjects are remote from one another, they are actually related - as should be the case in a unified theory.

## **The Michelson-Morley Experiment**      [Back to Top](#)

In 1887, the second and most famous of several similar experiments was performed by Albert Abraham Michelson and Edward William Morley (the MM Experiment for short). Technically, these experiments all showed positive results. This would have proved the existence of ether except that the resulting data did not conform to expectations and the results of the earliest experiments were barely measurable.

The Michelson-Morley experiment was based upon the conclusion that ether was static with matter moving through it. 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. However, it was much smaller than anticipated. Those who championed the opposing theory, claimed that this "discrepancy" in magnitude was a strong argument in favor of a corpuscular (particle) theory for light. Therefore, they said, ether does not exist and space is vacuum. But if we were to assume that ether exists with its own rules rather than those dictated by humans, what could have caused such a "discrepancy"? A dynamic ether with attributes shown in the behavior of the electron vortex provides the answer.

## **"Old" vs. "New" Ether**      [Back to Top](#)

The essay called *Some Fundamentals of Dynamic Ether Theory* gives a more detailed view of the dynamic ether and how it differs from the old static ether. The difference is so extreme that I chose to give this "new" ether a new name, "nether", so that it can be distinguished from the old "ether". There were other reasons for my choice. "dynamic ether" is too long to type or pronounce quickly. "Nether"

is a mythological region.

The qualities of nether were determined from the electron actually being a vortex of nether created by the pressure difference between the electron center and the pressure of the nether in our universe.

Eventually, I determined that all subatomic entities are either vortices or combinations of vortices (see [Book Six](#) of the series *Behind Light's Illusion*), in which nether disappears into their centers, and the nature of gravity became obvious. It could be called either a pulling or a pushing acceleration inward, because it is a pressure difference between the vortex center and the surrounding nether.

## **The Electron Center**     [Back to Top](#)

The electron is vortex. Its center is held open by centrifugal force according to the well-known equation:

$$F_c = mv^2/r$$

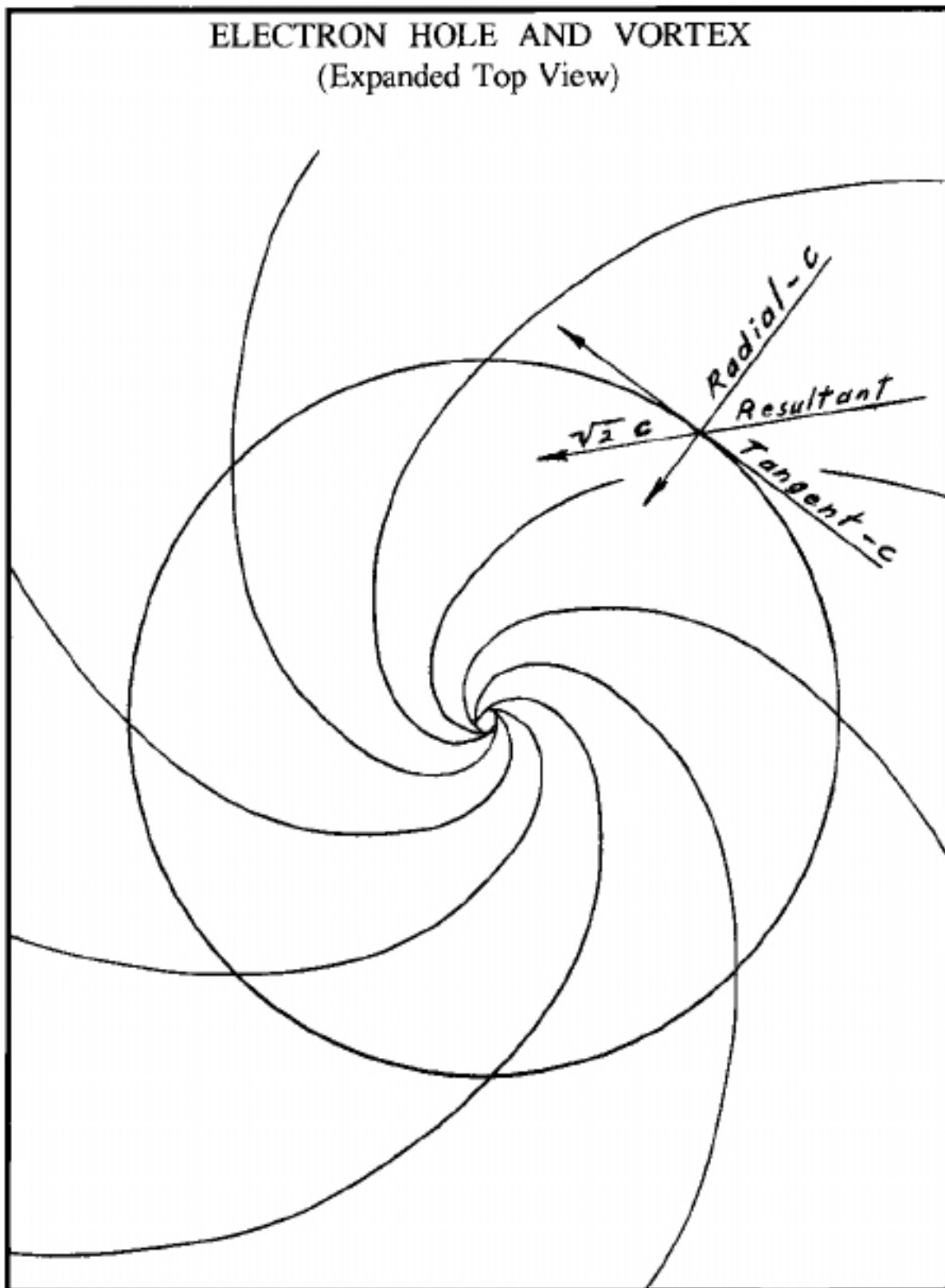
except that "m" could be replaced by "M" - either would be correct in this instance. "M" is nether Mass, and "m" is what is known as "mass", "mass" being the amount of "Mass" moving into the electron in a specified period of time (like one second).

If a slight deviation in nether pressure were to cause that pressure to increase, v would increase and then  $F_c$  would increase. This would cause r to increase and compensate for the nether pressure increase. The opposite would happen if nether pressure were to temporarily decrease. So for the same point in the universe,  $F_c$  remains constant, the electron is self-regulating - and the center remains open for the nether inflow.

At the electron center, v in the above equation is actually the speed of light, "c", and the equation then becomes

$$F_c = mc^2/r$$

At the vortex center, the actual straight-in inflow also has the velocity, "c" (the speed of light), and the true velocity of the incoming nether is found as the resultant that is the hypotenuse of a right triangle with sides each equal to "c", the speed of light.



Some people may have wondered why  $e = mc^2$  is correct for the equivalency of matter and energy. One would think that something like kinetic energy is involved. The equation for kinetic energy,  $E_k$ , is

$$E_k = (1/2)mv^2$$

When applied to the vortex that is the electron center, we would expect that the conversion of electron mass into energy would be the result of the cessation of the hole at the center so that the kinetic energy of the incoming nether would give us the correct answer. Let us see if this is true. (In nether theory, mass as we know it is actually the amount of nether Mass entering the vortex in a specified period of time like one second. In total, it can be called either "Mass" or "mass".)

If the electron vortex were suddenly stopped, the amount of incoming nether would be the Mass that has suddenly stopped coming in. The velocity of this Mass was  $(2^{1/2})c$  before it was stopped. We are dealing with the total incoming "Mass" for the electron, so we may call it "mass". If we apply this knowledge to the equation for kinetic energy,  $E_k$ , we have:

1.  $E_k = (1/2)mv^2$
2.  $E_k = (1/2)m(2^{1/2}c)^2$      Substituting " $2^{1/2}c$ " for " $v$ ".

Taking the equation one step at a time, it can be simplified:

3.  $E_k = (1/2)m(2^{1/2})^2 c^2$
4.  $E_k = (1/2)m(2)c^2$
5.  $E_k = mc^2$      or
6.  $e = mc^2$      showing that the matter-energy equivalency is merely the kinetic energy of the incoming nether.

Please note that at the center of the vortex, the resultant nether velocity is equal to the product of the square root of two and either the tangential or inward radial velocity vector of the nether. The tangential radial velocity is merely a vector of the resultant velocity, as is the inward radial vector. The actual flow is the resultant, and the tangential vector is the part of the resultant that keeps the hole open.

An object in orbit is actually a mass or Mass of nether. The tangentially moving nether at the electron center is also just a mass or Mass of nether. The resultant incoming nether velocity at the electron center is the same as the incoming nether at greater distances from that center. The difference is that the incoming nether near an orbiting body is coming straight into the "attracting" body creating the gravity funnel, while the incoming nether at the electron center is being forced to turn at right angles (it goes into the fourth dimension, time, which is at right angles to all three of our dimensions of space), thus creating a vortex and a curved path for it to follow (due to conservation of momentum).

The tangential velocity vector of the vortex furnishes the energy to keep the hole open.

The inward radial velocity is the velocity of the actual inflow. Its kinetic energy is part of the total energy in the electron. It is micro-gravity.

The resultant velocity of  $2^{1/2}c$  is the velocity that creates the total of the two energies above (or what we call "mass" before it is "converted" into energy, and which causes "inertia" at the subatomic level). It is also what creates the "charge" of the electron.

So at the subatomic level we see the energy in the acceleration we call gravity become visible as two equal sides of a right triangle. There is a huge volume of subatomic entities found within a celestial body. These entities are vortices pointing in many different directions. Thus, most of their qualities are averaged and are not easily detected in our macro-world, only their subatomic-level resultants are easily detectable, and these create what we call gravity.

## **Micro-Gravity and Gravity**      [Back to Top](#)

There are truly two kinds of straight-in pulling force. One is micro-gravity and the other is what we call gravity. A single electron (a "vorticle" as opposed to a "particle") pulls in nether mostly from the "sides" of its vortex, so what I have termed "micro-gravity" extends outward primarily from the vorticle sides. Furthermore, a single vorticle does not cause appreciable nether compression as nether moves toward the vorticle. So, at the level of a single vorticle, the pulling force is rather weak when compared to the electromagnetic force which is created.

In the case of a single vorticle, the nether is drawn in so that its passage might be measured when passing through a theoretical sphere surrounding the vorticle center. In this case, the nether passing through the theoretical sphere is very minimal. If we place other vorticles near the sphere's center as is the case with an asteroid, moon, planet, sun, or any other celestial body, the passage of nether through our theoretical sphere will increase to become what we call gravity. Thus, when many vorticles are grouped together, they create a combined inflow of nether which is far in excess of the inflow into a single vorticle.

Nether flows into a simple vorticle center at a forty-five degree angle from a radial drawn from that center. The inward vector of this flow, the one parallel to the radial itself, is micro-gravity. The vector that is at right angles to the radial is what causes "spin". And the resultant of the micro-gravity and spin vectors, the actual flow vector itself, is what causes charge. So it might be said that, at the submicroscopic level, the actual inward flow divides into three things: micro-gravity, spin, and charge.

In the case of a larger mass, all of the forty-five degree flows of its constituent vorticles average out to become one large inward vector which we call gravity, while their spins and charges average to become zero.

There is a point in vorticle collection where, rather abruptly, micro-gravity becomes gravity. When we

measure the effect of lower masses to obtain a gravitational constant, we are nearing this point and our measurement will very likely be erroneous. Furthermore, the inflow of nether into the earth, passing the masses used in a laboratory for gravity experiments, affects the value of G (the gravitational "constant"), as does the density and radius of the masses used.

The inflow of nether into the earth varies with altitude, latitude, and the constituency of the earth below. So the gravitational constant found in the laboratory will change according to where the laboratory is located. Things move with time, including what is under the laboratory or near the laboratory. So the so-called constant that is G changes.

The moon and sun also have an effect on earth's gravity, and this effect changes with the rotation of the earth and the position of the sun and moon.

The gravitational "constant", G, is found with the formula:

$$F = G (m_1 m_2 / r^2)$$

"F" is force which can be measured, "m<sub>1</sub>" and "m<sub>2</sub>" are masses, and "r" is the distance (supposedly) between their centers of gravity. Several things were not taken into account and the current value of G is an average from multiple laboratories. Truly, G is never constant, but a rough guess is helpful and that is what is used.

To create a "constant" G, the value of earth's gravity must be very carefully measured at the location of each of the laboratories used, and must be the same value for each experiment. The masses used must be the same density, shape, and size. The experiment must be performed on a perfectly level surface, and no interfering masses must be nearby. The moon and sun must be at essentially the same place relative to the lab and the experiment must be performed before the earth rotates very far. Otherwise, G is simply a rough average.

## **Derivation of Nether Velocity from Orbital Velocity**      [Back to Top](#)

We know that nether velocity inward is equal to the escape velocity at any point in a gravity funnel. This is from the general equation:

$$v^2 = 2rg$$

We may call the velocity in the above equation "v<sub>i</sub>" to further distinguish it from orbital velocity "v<sub>o</sub>".

The equation is then:

Equation (1):  $v_i^2 = 2rg$

We may use the above equation to find the incoming nether velocity toward a celestial body that is creating a gravity funnel. If we use the sun as an example at Earth's orbital distance from it, " $v_i$ " is the velocity of nether moving toward the sun, " $r$ " is our distance from the sun, and " $g$ " is the value of solar gravity where we are.

When an object like the earth is in orbit, it has an orbital velocity which we may call " $v_o$ ". A planet in orbit about a sun remains in orbit when the centrifugal force of its motion is equal to the centripetal force of the sun's gravity at the planet's orbital distance from the sun.

Let:  
 $F_c$  = centrifugal force of Earth orbiting the sun  
 $m$  = mass of Earth  
 $a$  = acceleration  
 $r$  = Earth's distance from the sun  
 $g$  = solar gravity aa experienced from Earth's orbital distance

Then the equation for centrifugal force is:

$$F_c = mv_o^2/r$$

The general equation for force is:

$$F_c = ma$$

So:

$$F_c = mv_o^2/r = ma$$

Gravity is the acceleration that balances the " $a$ " in the equation, so:

$$mv_o^2/r = mg$$

If we divide both sides by " $m$ " the equation becomes:

$$v_o^2/r = g$$



This can be re-written as:

$$\text{Equation (2): } v_o^2 = rg$$

If we divide equation (1) with equation (2):

$$v_i^2/v_o^2 = 2rg/rg = 2$$

then the equation can be re-written as:

$$V_i = (2v_o^2)^{1/2}$$

or

$$\text{Equation (3): } v_i = (2^{1/2})v_o$$

The sun's mass is approximately 333,000 times the mass of the earth. The approximate average orbital velocity of the earth is 18.5169 miles/second. The approximate average distance of the earth from the sun is 93,000,000 miles. Using these figures, the gravity program I devised using the older equations (which do not include orbital velocity) provides an answer for "v<sub>i</sub>" of 26.12849 miles/second. Equation (3) shown above provides an answer of 26.18682 miles/second. The input figures are approximations, so the two answers should be slightly different from one another. Of the two, the answer provided by equation (3) should be the most correct if we were to be able to find our precise orbital velocity at any given moment. Perhaps this will be possible in the future if someone has not already discovered a means to do so.

### **Another Derivation of Nether Velocity from Orbital Velocity**

The equation for gravity and escape velocity is:

$$v_i = (2rg)^{1/2} \text{ Squaring both sides gives us}$$

$$\text{Equation (1): } v_i^2 = 2rg$$

$$\text{or } g = v_i^2/2r$$

The equation for centrifugal force is:

$$F_c = mv_o^2/r$$

in which r is the radius from a point within a gravity funnel.

$$F_c = ma$$

So as applied to centrifugal force:

$$ma = mv_o^2/r$$

If we remove "m" from both sides:

$$a = v_o^2/r$$

"a" must equal "g" for an orbiting body to maintain its orbit, so:

$$a = g$$

Substituting, we have:

$$v_i^2/2r = v_o^2/r$$

Removing "r" from both sides, the equation is:

$$v_i^2/2 = v_o^2$$

Multiplying both sides by 2 gives us

$$v_i^2 = 2v_o^2$$

Takng the square root of both sides:

$$v_i = (2v_o^2)^{1/2}$$

which is equation (3) above:

$$\mathbf{v}_i = (2^{1/2})\mathbf{v}_o$$

## Implications and Conclusions

The velocity of an orbiting body has two components. One is the tangential velocity that creates an outward acceleration due to centrifugal force. The other is the inward velocity toward the "attracting" body that causes the orbiting body to turn in a circle or an ellipse. Both are taken into consideration when "r" is used in the equation for centrifugal force.

$$F_c = mv_o^2/r$$

Yet, equation (3) implies a right triangle in which the sides are " $v_o$ " and the hypotenuse is " $v_i$ ". If such a triangle exists, we know that one side is " $v_o$ " and that the hypotenuse is " $v_i$ ". But " $v_o$ " is the orbital velocity which is 90 degrees to " $v_i$ ". So where is the right triangle and the other side that is equal to " $v_o$ "? These things are "hidden" in gravity and are shown in micro-gravity.

As nether enters a mass composed of many subatomic entities, the incoming nether of the gravity funnel is allocated to the vortex centers of the subatomic entities composing the mass - as is seen with the electron (the simplest example). There, the incoming nether flow is divided into components which cannot be realized from the macro nether flow that becomes what we call gravity.

We now know that

- (1) gravity is an inward acceleration that is the change in " $v_i$ " which precisely opposes the outward acceleration of the orbiting body,
- (2) the incoming velocity of nether in a gravity funnel at a funnel cross-section equals the product of the square root of two and the velocity of an orbiting body at that cross-section,
- (3) at the subatomic level, the gravity is reduced to micro-gravity,
- (4) the incoming velocity of nether in a gravity funnel becomes more than gravity at the subatomic level, and
- (5) the electron is a self-regulating vortex.

## **Neutrinos**      [Back to Top](#)

The electron vortex has a "mouth" which is our side of the hole into the fourth dimension that is at the electron center. The electron is "energy conscious" which means that it prefers to point its mouth in the direction it is moving. A single electron will tend to orient itself in the direction of its movement or in the direction from which nether is moving past it.

When many electrons move along a wire, they orient themselves in the direction of movement to create a "flux field" around the wire. The "flux field" is actually the inflow of nether. This is the key to understanding "cross talk" in the old telephone lines, magnetism, radio, and light.

Radio and light are caused by electron reversal in direction. Planck's constant is the result of one wave of a "photon" of light. One light wave is the result of electron movement in one direction followed by its movement in the opposite direction. This is one cycle (now known as a "Hertz" to honor a physicist by that name - or perhaps to confuse us). Many same cycles create a "photon" with a frequency equal to the number of cycles in one second.

Planck's constant uses a full cycle to calculate energy in a "photon" based upon the number of waves (cycles) in the photon. Actually, the smallest measure is a half-wave. Such half waves are not easily detectable, and there are many which are "left over" from various interactions between subatomic entities. These half-waves are what contemporary physicists call "neutrinos".

"Neutrinos" move at the speed of light and cannot be detected by normal means because they are half-waves. Even a single lightwave cannot be easily detected, much less a half-wave. For detection, there must be at least one complete "photon", consisting of several waves.

## **Black Holes**      [Back to Top](#)

"Black hole" is the name given to a body that has gravity excessive enough to prevent light from escaping. It does this by pulling in nether at a velocity equal to or more than "c", the velocity of light. The body at the center of the black hole may be much smaller than the black hole's radius - and it usually is much smaller. But it has gravity strong enough of keep light from escaping.

There is nothing mysterious about a black hole. It is merely the result of having enough subatomic entities in one volume of space to pull in nether fast enough for light to be held back. In a universe of matter being composed of vortices which take in nether, there will logically be bodies of compacted matter sufficient to bring in nether at velocities that exceed the speed of light.

## **The Schwarzschild Radius**      [Back to Top](#)

The Schwarzschild radius shows the necessary specifications for a black hole to exist. The Schwarzschild radius need not be the radius of the body that is producing the gravity. It is, instead, the distance (from the center of a body) at which the velocity of the incoming nether equals "c". [A black hole is black when light cannot escape and this happens at the radius where the velocity of the incoming nether equals "c".] It is like a river with a current moving at a velocity equal to what a motorboat can go. If the boat attempts to move upstream, it stays in one place. When the velocity of the current is greater than the boat's velocity, the boat is pulled backward. When the incoming nether velocity exceeds "c", light cannot even get started.

The Schwarzschild radius can be derived from the equation for escape velocity which is the same as nether velocity inward (downward) for any given location within a gravity funnel.

$c$  = the velocity of light

$F$  = force

$g$  = gravity at a point within the gravity funnel

$G$  = the gravitational constant

$m_p$  = mass of the body producing the gravity funnel

$m_s$  = mass of a smaller body in the gravity funnel

$r$  = radius

$v$  = nether velocity

$F = Gm_p m_s / r^2$  is the equation using the gravitational constant to show the force between two masses.

$F = m_s g$  is the equation for force downward for a body within a gravity funnel.

From the above,

$$F = m_s g = Gm_p m_s / r^2.$$

So:

$$m_s g = Gm_p m_s / r^2$$

If we divide both sides by  $m_s$ :

$$g = Gm_p / r^2$$

$v = (2rg)^{1/2}$  is the equation for escape velocity or nether velocity downward at any point in a gravity

funnel.

Let "v" be equal to "c". Then

$$c = (2rg)^{1/2}$$

By substituting  $Gm_p/r^2$  for g we have:

$$c = [2r(Gm_p/r^2)]^{1/2}$$

By removing "r" from both the numerator and denominator, we have:

$$c = (2Gm_p/r)^{1/2}$$

By squaring both sides, we have:

$$c^2 = 2Gm_p/r$$

By multiplying both sides by "r" and dividing both sides by "c<sup>2</sup>", we have:

$$r = 2Gm_p/c^2$$

**$r = 2Gm_p/c^2$**  is the Schwarzschild radius.

It is interesting to go to a website that shows how Karl Schwarzschild originally derived this radius. He used Einstein's theory of gravity as a beginning. Without knowing the true nature of gravity, he was able to use a lot of complicated theory and equations to arrive at the correct solution which the physicists called his "metric" or the "Schwarzschild solution" so that they could introduce another barrier between themselves and the lay person.

Considering how little Schwarzschild knew of the true nature of gravity when he derived his theory in 1916, he did a great job. But notice the difference when one understands what gravity actually is. Once one knows the true nature of gravity, the simple equation for escape velocity along with the equation for the gravitational constant are enough to complete the derivation in the form shown above.

The Schwarzschild radius was placed on my website to show how black hole radii can be found within certain limits (these radii will always be equal to or less than their corresponding Schwarzschild radii) - and for some other calculations to be shown regarding the electron. I did not bother with the above

derivation before that time because the equation for escape velocity is so adequate, that a separate derivation for the Schwarzschild radius seemed too simple and too trivial to be shown.

Now I realize that part of nether theory's problem in being accepted has to do with (1) it not being complicated enough to impress and confuse the intelligent lay person, and (2) my showing elegant derivations in place of the complex derivations that are currently accepted. When my derivation for the Schwarzschild radius emerged, there were derogatory comments on why I did not choose to use calculus. Obviously, the simple solution above is more elegant than Schwarzschild's original which consists of over two pages of calculus.

There is a theory that after enough energy and matter (which is energy also - but in a different form) enter a black hole, they begin to "evaporate" (Stephen Hawking). This makes sense if all the facts are not known. However, in my opinion, the observations of Halton Arp (Seyfert galaxies) indicate that something else happens. Of course, Halton Arp has not been allowed by the majority of astronomers and astrophysicists to properly air his findings because they upset the theories of some of the controlling prestigious members of their club.

## **Seyfert Galaxies**      [Back to Top](#)

Most mainstream scientists believe in the "Big Bang". If matter were considered to occur in a little bang, perhaps that is the phenomenon found in Seyfert galaxies. If the little bang is defined as being caused from compressed nether suddenly appearing at a part of our universe, then the phenomenon of Seyfert galaxies is definitely that of a little bang. On the other hand, if the little bang is defined as being caused by the sudden appearance of new Mass (nether) at a part of our universe, then this phenomenon is probably not a little bang.

One of the possible consequences of compressed matter within a black hole, according to nether theory, is that sufficient compression may disrupt the vortices that comprise matter. The matter at the center of a black hole, is under extreme pressure. If the black hole producer is massive enough, the compression within its center would cause many of its vortices to lose too great an amount of incoming nether, and thus cease to have the force necessary to keep the holes at their centers open. This would cause the holes at the centers of the vortices to close and there would be no place for the incoming nether to go.

The nether near the center is already severely compressed due to the nature of a gravity funnel - and the inertia due to its incoming movement would cause it to be compressed even more upon hole closure. This, in turn, would cause a chain reaction of more hole closures and more compression of incoming nether. The final result would be a sudden appearance of very highly compressed nether within a volume of our universe. It would create something that would cause the black hole producer to explode, with its remnants moving outward at near-light-velocity. The destruction of the electrons (and any temporary positrons) would cause gamma radiation to be emitted from the center where pressure would be greatest. [For more evidence of hole closure under extreme pressure, see [www.lewpaxtonprice.us/gamma.htm](http://www.lewpaxtonprice.us/gamma.htm)

which was added to my website on October 6, 2006.]

Each vortex of matter, when its hole closed (and this would happen suddenly), would provide energy according to the formula  $e = mc^2$ . This would be the energy of the compressed nether moving at speed  $2^{1/2}c$ . As was the case with the big bang, some of this energy would create new matter. But the nether that composes our universe would not increase beyond what is already here - and that amount will continue to decrease with time.

In 1965, Sandage announced the discovery of objects that could be aged quasars. They looked like ordinary bluish stars, but possessed the same huge red-shifts as quasars. They were apparently distant, as luminous, and as small as quasars, but lacked microwave (radio) emissions. Sandage called them "blue stellar objects" (BSOs).

The BSOs were apparently about 50 times more numerous than quasars. This implies that they endure for fifty times as long as quasars. Older quasars than these must dim to a point where detection is no longer possible or otherwise change so that we cannot recognize or detect them.

In the spring of 1966, there were reports that quasars might be associated with "peculiar galaxies". Halton Arp in particular, preferred to examine peculiar galaxies. He found that quasars are ejected from galactic nuclei and that Seyfert (named after Karl Seyfert) galaxies are "quasar factories". They appear to be ejected from a galaxy's nucleus in pairs with one on each "end" of the minor axis. While rather dim at first, they brighten as they move farther outward. And as they move outward, their extremely strong red-shift diminishes somewhat. As time passes, a new pair is ejected in apparently the same manner. As each quasar ages, it passes through various stages in its evolution and eventually becomes a new galaxy.

Arp has catalogued numerous examples of these phenomena. Yet, Arp's findings are a thorn in the side of the "good old boys", so his findings have not been accepted and his work has been seriously obstructed since 1983.

Quasars are ejected at the minor axis of a Seyfert Galaxy. This is the axis that is the shorter of the two axes of an ellipse. As the stars orbit a galaxy, their perigee, where their tidal effects are strongest, occur along the minor axis. This causes the black hole producer at the galactic center to distend outward along the minor axis so that more of its mass is located at the ends of the distension than would otherwise be the case. When the object at the center of the black hole explodes, the larger part of the mass moves outward as two quasars, on opposite sides of the black hole along the minor axis.

As the quasars move outward they become part of a volume of expanding nether and their red-shifts decrease accordingly. Their component masses spread outward with the compressed nether so that a galaxy forms of wide-spread matter.

Each time that ejection of quasars occurs in a Seyfert galaxy, the mass of two new quasars moves outward and new mass begins to build within the black hole at the galaxy's nucleus. The mass builds



until another super-dense compression occurs at the center of the black hole, and another explosion and consequent ejection occurs. This is the reason for the line of quasars that extends outward from the galaxy's nucleus. It is like the black hole at the center of the galaxy is gobbling matter and cyclically "burping" from its gluttony. It would appear that whenever a black hole becomes massive enough, a Seyfert galaxy is the result. For more detailed information, see [www.lewpaxtonprice.us/quasar.htm](http://www.lewpaxtonprice.us/quasar.htm)

## **The Schwarzschild Radius for the Electron**      [Back to Top](#)

The Schwarzschild radius is the radius for any particular mass from which light cannot escape. It was originally derived for black holes, and was derived in nether theory with much less effort. With one modification, it seems to be able to work for electron mass as well as the masses of larger entities.

The electron has a center that is bounded by nether moving inward at the speed of light. It creates light by moving alternately back and forth when it drops from a higher energy level to a lower energy level in an atom. The result is a series of light waves that move outward at the speed of light. But the speed of light is too slow at the beginning of the "photon" creation and the light actually begins to move outward very incrementally outside of the electron center. As it moves outward, it finds less and less inward nether velocity to slow it down, and it moves at a more respectable speed, eventually achieving speed "c".

Before, when light was at the edge of the vortex center, it did not move outward at all. This was when it was at the Schwarzschild radius for the electron. All electrons have the same Schwarzschild radius and this defines the radius of the electron center.

$$\text{Schwarzschild radius} = r_c = 2Gm/c^2$$

At the vortex center (the "hole"), nether enters at the speed of light, so it is the electron " $r_c$ " that is the approximate radius of the electron "hole" into the 4th dimension. It is true that the electron " $r_c$ " is well above the necessary energy level that particle physicists can reach with their accelerators, but what could they find if they were able to reach this level? The electron " $r_c$ " was computed via the equation above and is about  $1.3529559 \times 10^{-57}$  meter.

## **Nether Compression in a Gravity Funnel**      [Back to Top](#)

Nether moving into a large mass is like a compressible fluid flowing into a funnel. So a mass such as Earth is actually a gravity funnel with theoretical spheres about the planet acting as funnel cross-sections. The fluid flowing through any gravity funnel created by a large mass, is compressing in two dimensions which are tangent to the surface of any theoretical sphere (funnel cross-section) with the

large mass at its center. The earth's surface almost precisely coincides with such a theoretical sphere. It would coincide exactly except for the fact that the earth is not a perfect sphere. When there is relative fluid velocity such as that caused by the earth rotating, revolving about the sun, and the sun moving about the galactic rim, this velocity is reduced beyond the point at which it can be easily measured - mostly because of the fluid compression.

## **Consequences of Various Motions**

The earth rotates about 361 degrees relative to a "fixed" star every 24 hours. Its circumference at the equator is about 24,901.5 miles. The horizontal velocity of the earth's surface at the equator is about 1,000 miles per hour and at the poles is zero miles per hour. Between the equator and the poles, the velocity varies.

Gravity at the surface of the earth is approximately 32 feet per second squared. Nether flow into the earth at the surface of the planet has a velocity of approximately 6.94 miles per second. At the equator, the earth's surface is moving horizontally at a velocity of about 0.29 miles per second.

The earth orbits the sun at distance of approximately 93 million miles. The mass of the sun is about 333,000 times the mass of earth. The earth moves along its orbit at approximately 18 miles per second. At the distance of the earth's orbit from the sun, the solar gravity is approximately 0.0194 feet per second squared, and the nether moving toward the sun as part of the sun's gravity funnel, has a velocity of approximately 26 miles per second.

According to figures published in 1984 in a Scientific American publication called The Universe of Galaxies compiled by Paul W. Hodge, the sun and its planets move about the galactic center at a velocity that is approximately 144 miles per second. From this, I calculated an incoming galactic nether velocity (at the sun's orbital distance) of 203.6468 miles/second and a gravity from the galactic center of about  $2.03647 \times 10^{-15}$  miles/second<sup>2</sup>.

The Milky Way Galaxy (our galaxy) is probably orbiting a common center for a number of other galaxies and the incoming nether velocity for this common center may be even greater than the 203 miles per second moving toward our galactic center. Also, there will be a relative nether velocity between our system of galaxies and the expansion from the center for the Big Bang.

Each large component of a resultant nether velocity are affected by more local components. The relative velocity of a stationary ether would have varied according to where the earth was in its orbit at the time it was measured. The speed of the sun about the galactic center, the speed of the earth in orbit relative to the sun, the horizontal speed of the earth's surface, etc. would have interacted to cause variations in relative ether velocity that would have been complicated but measurable with the Michelson-Morley type of experiment. However, the ether is not fixed and it is moving into the earth, the sun, and the galactic center.

Furthermore, the earth's constituent subatomic entities (vortices) are actually vortices of nether which combine to make a gravity funnel in which nether flows toward the planet. Instead of a ball, the planet is a giant vacuum which "sucks" nether into it. And, yes, there is some degree of "entrainment" in the sense that the sucking pulls ether slightly sideways as it flows downward. There is no "shearing" action between the planetary surface and the incoming nether - the two are not separate as would have been the case with a big ball moving through a stationary ether. Consequently, the relative velocities found in MM type ether detection have been much lower than were expected, and the relative nether velocity vector due to the earth's rotation is exceedingly small at its greatest.

The MM type of experiment uses a horizontal table. One of my brighter friends once asked if the table should not have been vertical. Perhaps he was right. To find the resultant incoming nether velocity and direction, the table should be tilted and rotated until the maximum reading can be found.

### **Consequences of Compression**

Nether remote from the center of a gravity funnel has a relatively low density. In a gravity funnel, the product of Mass, cross-sectional area, and velocity, must remain the same. As nether approaches the mass at the center of a gravity funnel, the cross-sectional area of the funnel decreases, squeezing the nether and causing the nether density and inward nether velocity to increase while the horizontal nether velocity vector decreases. Thus, the relative velocity vector of the nether from planetary motion, is much lower than was predicted by Michelson and Morley.

Nether flowing into a gravity funnel is compressing in two dimensions which are tangent to the surface of any theoretical sphere (funnel cross-section) with a large mass at its center. When there is relative nether velocity such as that caused by the earth's orbital motion about the sun, any relative tangential velocity is reduced beyond the point at which it can be measured - because of the nether compression.

Think of a car moving along a track that is circular with a radius of 100 yards. The car is moving at a velocity of 100 feet per second (about 68 miles per hour). We are looking at this motion from above in a helicopter. We can make measurements to see that the car is moving at 100 feet per second. Now, suppose that we compress the scene (just as nether is compressed when it moves into a gravity funnel) so that the track has half the radius (50 yards). We now notice that we measure the car's velocity as only 50 feet per second (half of what it was). Now we compress the track a bit more until its radius is only 25 yards long (one-quarter of what it was) and we measure the car's velocity as only 25 feet per second. We continue to compress the track until it has a radius of only one inch. It now has a radius that is 1/3600 times as long as it was at the beginning. The speed of the car has been reduced to 1/3 inch per second (.0189 miles per hour). However, the speed of the car is now lower than we can measure with our apparatus, so we mistakenly conclude that the car is not moving at all.

Nether compression tends to reduce the velocity of nether in a horizontal direction until it is lower than we can measure with our apparatus.

The relative nether velocity is only one vector of the resultant relative nether movement and the vector of radial velocity, which may have been quite small at a distance, is actually expanded to become much larger as the nether approaches earth. So at the earth's surface, the inward moving nether has a very high velocity vector and the tangential vector is too small for us to notice.

The MM experiment was not tailored properly to discover ether in its true form. A slightly different type of experiment must be used to discover nether movement, although the principle of using interference between paths of light is valid. A man called Sagnac made such an experiment, but was ignored by the self-serving physicists of his time. Engineers still use his work and call it the "Sagnac effect" because it is useful in real-world engineering.

## **Gravitons**      [Back to Top](#)

Since recorded history, our unenlightened scientists have been hypothesizing and subsequently "discovering" smaller and smaller magnitudes of "particles". There was the atom, then various types of subatomic matter, and at one point something called gravitons which are either the smallest or one of the smallest hypothesized particles to date.

Matthew R. Edwards edited a collection of papers published by C. Roy Keys Inc. in a book called Pushing Gravity. James Evans wrote the first paper in the book, *Gravity in the Century of Light*. According to Evans, Georges-Louis Le Sage (1724-1803) attempted in the 18th century to provide a mechanical explanation of gravity. In later parts of the book, we see that this explanation was embellished by others in the passage of time. However, the fundamental theory consists of a universe filled with very tiny particles moving in all directions which push upon material objects that are shadowing one another from the onslaught of the tiny particles. The result is movement of the material bodies toward one another, which we have called gravity. The pushing particles have been called "gravitons", bearing in mind that this term is not exclusive to Le Sage theories.

As smaller and smaller particles are hypothesized, we appear to be moving toward a concept of particles which are infinitely small. In nether theory (advanced ether theory) we postulate a perfect fluid. A perfect fluid is the same as having a fluid made of infinitely small particles. With such a fluid, we have merely arrived a little bit earlier at a point to which everyone else seems to be going. Such a fluid would be devoid of friction and would, therefore, have properties unlike those of fluids with which we are familiar.

## **Gravity Waves**

In a laboratory, gravity waves have been caused by using a dumbbell composed of two heavy masses connected with a rod. The rod is suspended at its center (the balance point between the heavy masses).

The apparatus is rotated so that the two masses alternately are near and far from an instrument that measures gravity. Thus, gravity is alternately increased and decreased from the vantage point of the measuring instrument. Yes, these are gravity waves. However, they do not explain how gravity is produced. Instead, this experiment is analagous to moving a lantern alternately closer and farther from the observer to create "light waves". The brightness changes for the observer, but the experiment does indicate how light is produced.

The Le Sage gravity theory and those like it explain how gravity can act instantaneously or nearly so. Wave theories for the production of gravity cannot account for the fact that gravity actually does act instantaneously - because waves usually take time to move from one place to another. This instantaneous action, however, can be explained easily in a way which does not require the existence of gravity waves, gravitons, or any faster-than-light-light particles. The following paragraphs shed more light on this subject.

### **Light versus Gravity and Charge**

Relative to the fixed stars, the earth revolves about the sun once each year, passing through the zodiac at the approximate rate of one constellation each month, and moving with an orbital speed of about 66,700 miles per hour at a distance of about 93 million miles from the sun. If we lived upon the solar surface, we would see the reality of this movement. However, we live upon the surface of the earth, and what we see is the apparent movement of the sun around the earth, completing an entire revolution each year, passing through the zodiac at the rate of about one constellation per month, and moving along its orbit at the rate of about one degree per day or one second of arc in every 24 seconds of time.

Light travels at a speed of about 186,000 miles per second. It requires about 500 seconds to reach us after it originates at the sun. In 500 seconds of time, the sun appears (from our viewpoint) to move about 20.5 seconds of arc. Consequently, the position of the sun that we see is actually 20.5 arc seconds older than the correct position of the sun at the time we see it. This illusion happens because sunlight has a finite speed and must travel for 500 seconds before we can see it.

It has been discovered that gravity pulls in the exact direction of the sun at all times and that charge also acts from the exact direction of its source at all times. From these observations, most scientists have concluded that gravity and charge move at nearly infinite speed so that they arrive instantaneously. A wave requires movement from its source to its receiver, and this takes time. If gravity and charge were moving as waves, their speed would have to be infinite for an instantaneous effect. The very idea of a wave that is moving at infinite speed is contrary to logic. Thus it would seem that neither gravity nor charge is transmitted as a wave - nor is either caused by small fast particles such as gravitons.

### **The Answer**

A gravity funnel, such as the sun, has an inward flow like a river. All parts of the flow exist and create gravity (acceleration) at all points within itself for as long as the funnel (the sun) exists. Although the earth moves along an orbit where sunlight is perceived to be 20.5 arc seconds behind the sun's actual position, the sun's position is precisely correct according to its gravity.

The sun is pulling in nether in essentially straight lines. They are all the same magnitude all around the sun at the distance of the earth's orbit. These lines extend to end of the universe - although they might bend a bit and the acceleration we call gravity is reduced with distance. The earth in its orbit crosses these lines all the time and the acceleration the lines produce is solar gravity attracting the earth. The lines are always there pointing toward the sun.

Solar gravity at our distance from the sun is 0.0194 feet/second<sup>2</sup>. Galactic gravity at the solar system's orbital distance is only  $2.03647 \times 10^{-15}$  miles/second<sup>2</sup>. So there are effects from galactic gravity, but they are negligible when compared to the solar gravity at Earth's orbital distance.

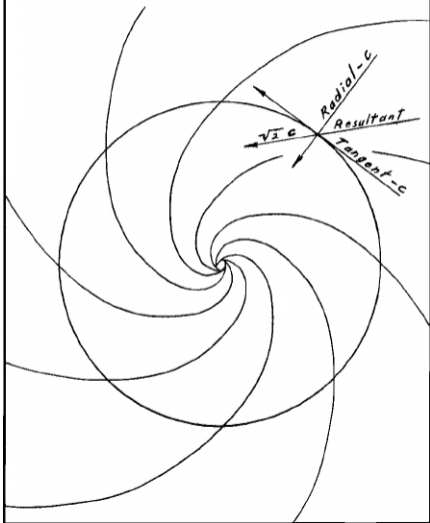
Light moves outward from the sun (not inward like the nether inflow). By the time the light arrives at the distance of the earth's orbit, the solar position relative to the earth has moved.

There is no transmission time for gravity in the solar gravity funnel because the correct direction and the correct magnitude of solar gravity is there when the earth arrives. It has been there all the time, will continue to be there after the earth leaves, and will be waiting for the earth when it arrives at the same point in its orbit a year later. The same principle is the reason why charge appears to move at infinite speed. It was there even before its receiver arrived.

***Light travels at an amazing speed until it hits the human mind.***  
**Hudson Triangle**

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ELECTRON HOLE AND VORTEX  
(Expanded Top View)



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