

**Correcting a Major Error
in Modern Science**

The Dynamic Ether of Cosmic Space

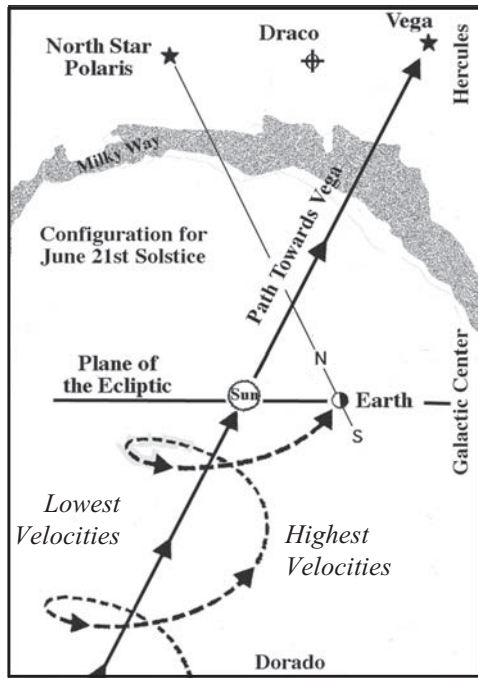


James DeMeo, PhD



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by

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Natural Energy Works

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www.naturalenergyworks.net



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The Dynamic Ether of Cosmic Space

“I believe that I have really found the relationship between gravitation and electricity, assuming that the Miller experiments are based on a fundamental error. Otherwise, the whole relativity theory collapses like a house of cards.”

— Albert Einstein, letter to Robert Millikan
June 1921

“My opinion about Miller’s experiments is the following. ... Should the positive result be confirmed, then the special theory of relativity and with it the general theory of relativity, in its current form, would be invalid. Experimentum summus iudex. Only the equivalence of inertia and gravitation would remain, however, they would have to lead to a significantly different theory.”

— Albert Einstein, letter to Edwin Slosson,
8 July 1925, Hebrew Univ. Archive
Jerusalem.

“The effect [of ether-drift] has persisted throughout. After considering all the possible sources of error, there always remained a positive effect.”

— Dayton Miller, 1928, p.399

“You imagine that I look back on my life’s work with calm satisfaction. But from nearby it looks quite different. There is not a single concept of which I am convinced that it will stand firm, and I feel uncertain whether I am in general on the right track.”

— Albert Einstein, on his 70th birthday,
letter to Maurice Solovine,
28 March 1949

Author's Introduction

*Intergalactic Medium! Interstellar Medium! Interstellar Wind!
Neutrino Sea! Neutrino Wind! Dark Matter! Dark Matter Wind!
Gravitational Waves! Higgs "God" Field! Cosmic Strings!
Cosmic Ray Anisotropy! CMBR Anisotropy!
Zero-Point Vacuum Fluctuation! Torsion Fields! Solitons!*

Modern astrophysics and astronomy describe the cosmic space between the planets, stars and galaxies as an empty void, a hard vacuum lacking in inherent properties or substance. And yet, scientists working in these disciplines continue to discover "empty space" to be saturated with energy and particles, with turbulence and motion, as with the above concepts. Each is considered, by convention, to be a completely separate phenomenon from all the others, in spite of numerous points of similarities and agreement. Each term stands for its own presumed "soup" of discrete mystery particles. No matter how fantastically abundant, the space between them remains an empty void, save for scatterings of light and other electromagnetic waves. The scientists have identified all these specific "trees", but deny the existence of any "forest", whereby their basic nature could be more logically understood. As with the example of 10 blind men in a room with an elephant, each describes in exceedingly precise detail what they have individually grasped – the trunk, tusk, body, tail, legs – but the word "elephant" has become taboo. Like the proverbial naked emperor, nobody dares speak about a possible single ocean of cosmic energy, which offers a more unified and simpler understanding of all the diverse particles and "winds".

In a related manner, a casual look at images of deep space shows us billowing clouds of nebulae, of objects pushing through an unknown fluid and leaving behind a trail within a resisting transparent medium, all frozen in time. They appear more like something seen in the depths of the oceans or lakes. In some areas, a surrounding cosmic substance glows brilliantly with luminating stars, while elsewhere, everything appears darkened and dirty, as if smoke blanketed a patch of space.

Part I:

Cosmic Ether as Theory

and Experimentally

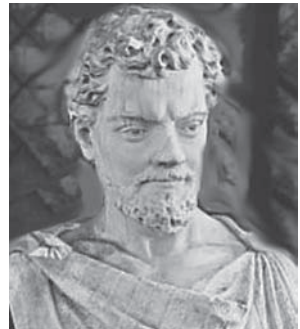
Confirmed Fact

The Matter of Space, Light Waves and Motion

“...when primordia are being carried downwards straight through the void by their own weight, at times quite undetermined and at undetermined spots they push a little from their path, but only just so much as you could call a change of trend. But if they were not used to swerve, all things would fall downwards through the deep void like drops of rain, nor could collision come to be, nor a blow brought to pass for the primordia. So nature would never have brought anything into existence.”

– Lucretius, Roman Poet, c.75 BC
De Rerum Natura, Book II

Lucretius’ primordial “swerve”, quoted above, was a reference to curved or circular motion in the Great Void of the Cosmic Heavens, an early concept of creation in motion, resting upon ideas that ranged back to Greek philosophers such as Aristotle, and the Roman Epicureans. For those ancient philosophers, creation was a role played out by the gods, but they also put reasoned explanations to the physical world they could touch and see. The nature of cosmic motions, the passage of the Sun, Moon, stars and “wandering” planets, was always a central human interest, but only dimly understood, and set apart from the confined material existence of humankind on the Earth’s surface.



Lucretius (c.75 BC)

Aristotle divided the material world into four elements, of fire, air, water and earth, but the heavens were composed of a fifth element, a

The *Positive* Results of the Michelson-Morley Experiment

The history of science records the July 8-12, 1887 ether-drift experiment of Albert Michelson and Edward Morley as a pivotal turning point, after which the energetic ether, filling all of cosmic space, was discarded by mainstream physics and astronomy. Thereafter, the postulate of “empty space” devoid of ether was embraced, along with related concepts which demanded constancy of light speed in all directions, in harmony with Albert Einstein's relativity theory. The now famous Michelson-Morley experiment continues to be widely cited today, in nearly every physics textbook, for its *claimed* “null”, “zero”, or “negative” results. These claims, however, are *not true*, something easily determined by a careful reading of the original Michelson-Morley paper, which appeared in the *American Journal of Science* in November 1887. In fact, their experiment reported a *slight positive result*, later to be independently replicated by others, including by *both* Michelson and Morley, working separately from each other, with different research associates. Twentieth Century science nevertheless ignored all such positive evidence for the cosmic ether, as if psychologically compelled to make a wrong turn.



Albert Michelson
(1852-1931)



Edward Morley
(1838-1923)

The FitzGerald-Lorentz Theory and Morley-Miller Experiments

“Strictly speaking, the condensation [of ether] must be still more considerable than the value we have found to be necessary. If the ether be attracted by the earth, it is natural to suppose that it is acted on likewise by the sun; thus the earth will describe its orbit in a space in which the ether is already condensed. In this dense ether, the earth must produce a new condensation.” — Heinrik Lorentz 1899, p.446.

The years before the Michelson-Morley experiment of 1887 were characterized by a scientific discourse on the nature and properties of the ether, and its role in the properties of light and space. Nearly all had accepted the ether theory for most of their professional lives, and also accepted the wave theory of light, which demanded such a medium for light-wave transmission. Disagreements persisted on just what kind of ether might actually exist. Into that discussion came the 1887 result, variously described as “null” or “zero”, but which as pointed out in the last chapter was a substantial quantity. A significant ether-wind velocity was recorded, of up to 5 to 7.5 km/sec by Michelson-Morley’s own statements, or an average of ~8.4 km/sec as their data was later recalculated by Miller in 1933, using a new theory and understanding about Earth’s net motion in space. The Michelson-Morley result was too small to accommodate the static ether of Newton, but it was significant and sufficient enough to warrant further investigation along the lines of a partially entrained ether-drag effect. Such an ether drag would by definition reduce the conventionally (at that time) “expected” velocity close to the surface of the Earth.

A trend was also set into motion following a new theory of “matter contraction”, to dismiss the Michelson-Morley result as purely “null”, and to *explain away* the cosmic ether itself, as if it were a nuisance. And

Dayton Miller's Positive Ether Drift Experiments, 1921-1926

“I believe that I have really found the relationship between gravitation and electricity, assuming that the Miller experiments are based on a fundamental error. Otherwise, the whole relativity theory collapses like a house of cards.”

— Albert Einstein, letter to Robert Millikan
June 1921 (in Clark 1971, p.328)

In the decades following the Michelson-Morley experiment of 1887, the worlds of physics and astronomy were thrown into confusion, given how the cosmic ether had been a foundational theory for understanding the wave-theory of light, as well as a variety of astronomical and physical phenomena. While the Michelson-Morley experiment obtained a slight positive result, as already discussed, the phrase “null result” and similar misrepresentations came into widespread use when referencing their experiment. Conference lectures and published papers of that period, as by FitzGerald and Lorentz, also previously described, carried forward with an increasingly mystified matter-contraction postulate, as a means to “explain” why the cosmic ether was not, or could never be detected – even though it had already been detected, repeatedly. Astrophysics thereby retreated away from real, tangible results on a critical experiment, in what psychologists might call *emotional denial*, substituting in its place a new metaphysics, which had its historical foundation in Newton’s metaphysically-demanded static ether concepts.



Dayton Miller
(1866-1941)

Which Way Ether Drifting? Miller's Mis-Step, and Last Years

**Ether Confirmed,
Ether Velocity Confirmed,
Axis of Ether Drift Determined, but...
*In Which Direction Does Earth Move Along That Axis?***

The preceding chapter reviewed Dayton Miller's exceptional work on the ether-drift question, his confirmation of both ether and ether drift or ether wind, with a set of velocities and azimuths determined at four different seasonal epochs atop Mount Wilson. He also plotted the axis of ether drift, finding it close to the axis of the solar system's ecliptic plane. However, by the time of his comprehensive 1933 paper on the subject, he had reversed his long-standing view on the northerly direction of Earth's motion along that axis, and instead argued for a southerly direction. I object to his change in direction of motion along the ether-drift axis, but not to the axis itself. My claim requires a clear discussion of the evidence, both pro and contra.

As noted by Miller in the preceding chapter, the interferometer could determine the *axis of ether drift* using the Michelson interferometer, but *not the direction of ether motion along that axis*. For that determination, one needs to logically compare the axis of ether-drift findings against other astronomical observations related to the Earth's velocity and movements relative to nearby stars, and other cosmic coordinates and determinations.

After Mount Wilson

By 1926, after Miller concluded his four major seasonal epochs of ether experiments, he began to reveal his thinking as to the larger issues of the Earth's net velocity through the universe, as well as about an Earth pushing through a dragged ether. His writings on these matters reveal a level of comprehension and skill certainly equal to that of

Sagnac and Michelson-Gale: Ether Detection by Rotation

Another variant of the ether-drift experiments employed a rotating platform which sent two light beams around an irregular “racetrack” path by use of mirrors, one moving clockwise and the other counter-clockwise. After completing the circuit, the two beams were recombined back into one beam, whereupon interference fringes would appear for observation. The experiment could evaluate for both the existence of an ether, and for changes in light speed dependent upon direction of rotation.

The success of these experiments, reported below but nearly forgotten or obfuscated by the Einstein followers today, provided even more direct proof that *light has variable velocities*, dependent upon the speed of the emitter and observer, but irrespective of whether the cosmic ether is static, is in motion along one or another preferred direction, or is even fully stagnant as per the Stokes concepts.

1913-1914: George Sagnac Proves Variable Light Speed and Ether

Enter Georges Sagnac, who undertook the original rotating interferometer experiment in 1913, only 8 years after Einstein’s 1905 published papers on the subject of his new relativity theory. In this experiment, Sagnac created a rotating tabletop interferometer, turning at a speed of 2 revolutions per second. On the surface of the rotating table, two light beams were sent to bounce along different mirrors, so as to move either with the direction of the rotating disk, or in opposition to the rotation. The two light beams originated from the same light source, being split into two beams, much as in the Michelson interferometer. After moving around the rotat-



Georges Sagnac
1869-1928

Michelson and Others Return to the Ether-Drift Question

1926-1928: Michelson, Pease and Pearson Confirm, but Nevertheless Deny an Ether-Drift

In apparent efforts to replicate Miller's results as obtained at Mount Wilson in 1925 and 1926, Albert Michelson, with assistance from F.G. Pease and F. Pearson (hereafter "MPP"), undertook a new set of ether experiments. Their results, with the title "Repetition of the Michelson-Morley Experiment", were published in the January 1929 issue of *Nature* magazine, followed by a nearly identical article a few months later in the *Journal of the Optical Society of America*. Unfortunately in both cases only a frustratingly vague and short report was given, exposing shortcomings well below the standards an optical expert such

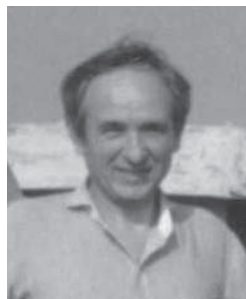


Figure 43. Dayton Miller (left) and Albert Michelson (right) at a *Conference on the Michelson-Morley Experiment* held at Mount Wilson Observatory, February 1927.

Recent Confirmations of an Ether Wind

Yuri Galaev, Kharkiv Ukraine Experiments, 1998-2003

Yuri Galaev is a radio engineer at the Institute for Radiophysics & Electronics, a part of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, in Kharkiv⁴. His work, using both optical light and radiofrequencies to investigate the cosmic ether produced a confirmation of Dayton Miller's work, "down to the details". His methods were unique, employing new designs, including both a radio wave analysis and a simplified Michelson-type apparatus. Like Miller, Galaev was one of the very few who embraced rather than ignored the material nature of the ether and the importance of *removing* shielding materials in the surroundings of the interferometer. This appears as a major reason for his success, and for the failure of so many others. He summarized the matter succinctly:



Yuri Galaev

“In 1933, Miller has marked the shielding property of metal covers in his work. However the scientific community did not react properly to such peculiarity, shown by him in this work... there was a lot of experiments with zero results obtained with the interferometers screened by metallic chambers by that time. ...proper significance [had not been given] to Miller's conclusions 1933 about the inapplicability of metal boxes in the experiments with an ethereal wind. Thus, proper checks of Miller's experiments weren't conducted yet until nowadays, in spite of numerous physicists' attempts to repeat his experiments! All his followers carefully screened the devices from an ethereal wind by metal chambers, and, according to A.A.

4. Kharkiv is the Ukrainian city once called “Kharkov” during the Soviet era.

Part II:

**The Empire Strikes Back:
Erasure, Mystification,
and Falsification
of History**

Einstein Rising

“My opinion about Miller’s experiments is the following... Should the positive result be confirmed, then the special theory of relativity and with it the general theory of relativity, in its current form, would be invalid. Experimentum summus iudex. Only the equivalence of inertia and gravitation would remain, however, they would have to lead to a significantly different theory.”

— Albert Einstein, letter to Edwin Slosson,
8 July 1925 (Hebrew U. Archive)

The Rise of Einstein’s Theory of Relativity

In 1905, Albert Einstein published several research papers that are considered to be cornerstones of modern physics and astronomy. Upon first reading his works decades ago, I found his relativity theory to be deeply mystical, referencing unseen forces such as “curved space-time”. He ignored measured real-world cosmic motions that affected the velocity of light, and conjured up cosmic motions in a space-time unreality, which still remains as sheer speculation, heavy with maths but never convincingly affirmed by empirical reality. Today I accept him as a humanitarian, and his ideas on energy-mass equivalency ($E=mc^2$) as approximations. However, the proofs of variable light-speed, as from the successful ether-drift experiments, completely destroy a central assumption of Einstein’s relativity theory, that of *light-speed constancy*. Above that concern, when the evidence claiming to prove the accuracy of his relativity theory is critically examined from the viewpoint of the



Albert Einstein
(1879-1955)

The Shankland, et al. Hatchet Job on Miller *

Over the years after Miller's death in 1941, his Mount Wilson ether-drift results continued to trouble Einstein and his followers. A post-mortem of Miller's work was finally undertaken in the early 1950s by a team from Case School, led by Robert Shankland, and with "extensive consultations" with Einstein. As one might anticipate, the new evaluation of Miller's findings made all the wrong assumptions about the cosmic ether as previously exposed in prior chapters, with a clear bias to "disprove Miller". Given how Einstein's supporters continue to place a high value on the Shankland, et al. study, I will go into some detail to expose its serious flaws and biases.

Shankland in fact was Miller's graduate student for many years, and only emerged to become a professional advocate of Einstein's relativity after the death of Miller in 1941. His early career as a scientist got off to a rocky start, in his first published paper (1936) "An Apparent Failure of the Photon Theory of Scattering". In that paper, Shankland

Robert S. Shankland, former student of Dayton Miller and later Chairman of the Physics Department at Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland Ohio. Shankland's academic career soared following publication of several widely read interviews with Einstein, and after he organized a post-mortem on Miller's work in cooperation with Einstein, pronouncing Miller's work as worthless. Shankland subsequently became a bureaucrat within the Atomic Energy Commission.



* This chapter was originally presented to a meeting of the Natural Philosophy Alliance, in Berkeley, California, May 2000, titled "Critical Review of the Shankland, et al. Analysis of Dayton Miller's Ether-Drift Experiments".

Part III:

Into New Territory:

Additional Evidence

for a

Material, Motional

and Dynamic Ether

Ether as Cosmic Life-Energy

“There is no such thing as ‘empty space’. There exists no ‘vacuum’. Space reveals definite physical qualities [which] can be observed and demonstrated. Some can be reproduced experimentally...”

– Wilhelm Reich,

Ether, God and Devil, 1948, p.111

In the years after the historic ether-drift experiments were concluded, and figuratively “driven into exile”, multiple converging lines of evidence from other scientific disciplines indicated the discovery of an interconnecting self-organizing cosmic medium, a *cosmic life-energy* with ether-like dynamic and plasmatic properties. The discovered life-energy functioned within living systems, influencing chemistry and biology, and could change the physical structure of water. It also existed as a background medium filling the atmosphere and vacuum of space. Experimenters such as Jacques Benveniste (memory of water), Frank Brown (external biological clock mechanisms), Harold Burr (electrodynamic fields), Björn Nordenström (bioelectrical circuits), Giorgio Piccardi (physical-chemical fields), Wilhelm Reich (orgone energy) and Viktor Schauberger (living water) independently documented different aspects of this phenomenon. Entire bodies of scientific work and literature have been developed over the years by these and similar scientists, far too large to review here. For some, I can only give a general citation to their work in the *References*. For those in the 20th Century up to c.1995, an annotated bibliography was developed by John Burns (1997), *Cosmic Influences on Humans, Animals and Plants*. Science journals such as *Cycles* and the *Interdisciplinary Journal of Cycle Research* published numerous papers on these subjects. Today their journals have nearly vanished, their leading scientific luminaries passed away. When alive, most were subjected to public “skeptical” attacks, academic misrepresentations, and unethical erasure.

The Dynamic Ether of Cosmic Space

Regrettably, nothing of the most insightful and productive of the above list of life-energy scientists, Wilhelm Reich, is found in Burns annotations, and little of fact about him is found elsewhere in mainstream science, pop-media or internet. This was the result of a deadly 20th Century's slander and book-burning campaign directed against him in the 1940s and thereafter, as discussed in the *Introduction*. (WebRef.1) He published his findings in his own institute's journals and books, which were eventually reprinted in the 1970s, after the book-burning epoch.

In this chapter I will survey the facts on Reich's experimental findings, speak to my own positive replications of his experiments over the last decades, and end with a short discussion on Piccardi and Brown. These latter two scientists identified specific cosmic components in their investigations which, I will show, are agreeable in the details with Reich and Miller. Taken together and merged with the prior findings on cosmic ether under discussion, these studies collectively document a *major scientific breakthrough, the discovery of a unitary cosmic-atmospheric-biological energy*, ignored, suppressed and dismissed prematurely during the 20th Century.

Wilhelm Reich's Dynamic Ether-Like *Orgone Energy*

From 1934 to 1957, Wilhelm Reich produced a series of experimental reports documenting the existence of a unique form of energy, called the *orgone*, or *orgone energy*. Reich's line of research began with the clinical and experimental investigation of Freudian libido theory, including a milestone study on the bioelectric nature of emotions, somatic impulses, sexual excitation and sensory perception. Reich's research proceeded also into microbiology, with a study of motility and impulse-creation within simple microbes such as the ameba, which has no brain, nerves or muscle tissue by which to move its protoplasm towards food or away from irritating influences. His studies (Reich 1934, 1938) identified bioelectric commonalities in the motions of raw protoplasm in ameba, to nervous and muscular impulses in humans.

The work by Seifriz (1936) and others on motile slime molds suggests related findings. Slime molds are a large single cell of



Wilhelm Reich
1897-1957

Direct Evidence For a Dynamic Ether

**Motional, Dynamic, Spiralling, Luminiferous,
Variable Density, Matter-Forming, Substantive**

A Review of What We Know

Let's start this chapter by reviewing the specific nature and properties of the cosmic ether as learned from the different experiments already recounted in this work.

From Michelson-Morley 1887, we learned a cosmic ether wind with an upper value of ~ 5 to 7.5 km/sec was detected, able to partially penetrate through the stone basement building in which the light-beam interferometer experiment was conducted. Their results were a much lower velocity than the ~ 200 - 300 km/sec anticipated from Newtonian static ether "absolute space" assumptions. While the 36 turns of their interferometer were minimal, over only a few days, their results were never "null" or "zero". They stated the experiment would have to be repeated again at a higher altitude over intervals of three months. This repetition was never conducted by them.

From Morley-Miller 1898 to 1906, we learned that light speed is not affected by a strong magnetic field. They later constructed a larger and more sensitive light-beam interferometer, used for experiments over several years, with *nearly a thousand individual turns of the instrument over different months*. They experimentally tested their interferometer for the postulated "matter contraction" of FitzGerald-Lorentz, which was never confirmed. This was accomplished by mounting the interferometer optical components on a base of different density materials, such as wood, concrete or steel, and comparing that to the sandstone base used in the Michelson-Morley experiment. However, in the process, Morley-Miller repeatedly confirmed a real ether drift of ~ 7.5 to ~ 9 km/sec. The highest ether velocity was obtained when the

Implications and Consequences of a Material-Motional Cosmic Ether for Modern Astrophysics

The Cosmic Ether Changes Everything!

For more than 100 years, empirical experimental evidence identifying a real material and motional ether has been consistently ignored, overlooked and suppressed, while at the same time, ambiguous and speculative, mystical theories have been promulgated and hungrily devoured. And whenever evidence was asserted to support such mysticisms, it was never so unequivocal that opposing ether theory could not equally or better explain it. *Factually, proof for a motional and material cosmic ether changes everything!* It upsets the modern applecart, and forces us back to unfinished discussions of the early 1900s. To this we must add the considerable work of Reich, who independently and experimentally confirmed an ether-like life energy, and described how it moved in living tissues, in the atmosphere and in the cosmos, thereby adding additional detail to what is known about cosmic ether. The two objective discoveries, and their respective bodies of evidence – of cosmic ether and cosmic orgone – are at root, functionally identical. And not accidentally, some of the same players, notably Einstein and his followers, worked towards the erasure of both Reich and Miller.

In this closing chapter I will review modern cosmological concepts and experiments currently underway, and will challenge their basic foundational assumptions from the viewpoint of a dynamic cosmic energy in space. As a prelude, I would remind the scientific reader of a major fallacy in contemporary physics, where modern theories as from Einstein, the big bang and quantum entanglement, are stretched so thin in efforts to basically “explain everything”, that in the process must resort to *increasingly fantastic and unbelievable claims*. By contrast, the cosmic ether of space already has considerable independent evidence and equally valid explanatory and predictive power, resting firstly upon *the historical proofs of its own existence*.

Conclusion

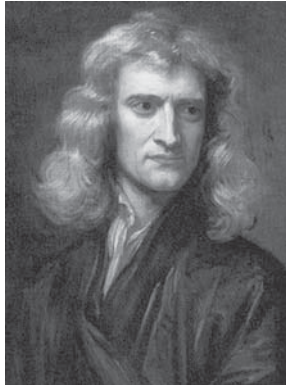
Figure 105 on the facing page was first presented in the *Introduction*. The lower part is Figure 106, also reproduced for emphasis from the chapter on *Ether and Cosmic Life Energy*. Together with all the other figures in Part III, they present a concluding, though generalized and non-mathematical, *ether/life-energetic* understanding of cosmic forces ruling celestial motions, gravitation and other aspects of matter and life.

Figure 106 depicts Mass 1 moving towards Mass 2 in a straight line, but only if one is standing upon the rotating Earth. It is only an *apparent* straight-line motion. Standing as an observer out in space, what we call “gravitation” is seen as a curve of motion, with both objects captured in a sweep of merging, negatively entropic and self-attracting cosmic energy, carrying matter with it. Ether/life-energy, orgone energy as Reich described it, superimposes in a curve of energetic attraction which brings the two objects together. This is standard old-fashioned *Galilean relativity*, which often gets lost in the modern discussions about Einstein’s relativity and imaginary “space-time gravity wells”.

The old master Galileo had, in the 1600s, already proven basic properties of gravitation in his famous experiments at the Tower of Pisa, where balls of unequal weight were dropped from a height of around 55 meters, arriving at the ground at the same time. This refuted the older view of Aristotle that different weight objects fell at different velocities. Galileo also wrote several logical premises, today called “thought experiments”. He imagined (and possibly confirmed by experiment) a man on horseback riding in a straight line, who holds a ball off to the side of his direction of motion, and then drops the ball which falls downwards. From the perspective of the horseback rider, the ball moves downwards in a straight line, with a forward motion the same as the horse, until landing directly next to where the horse is galloping. From the perspective of someone standing on the ground, watching the horseman ride by and drop the ball, however, the ball falls downwards in a long curve, not a straight line. This observation led Galileo to go beyond his initial weight-drop experiments at Pisa, to

Appendix 2

Isaac Newton's 1679 Letter to Robert Boyle, on the Cosmic Ether of Space



Newton the Younger (1689) Newton the Elder (1712)

Prefacing Comments

Below is a letter on the question of the cosmic ether of space, written by Isaac Newton in 1679 to Robert Boyle, a fellow scientist about 15 years older than Newton at the time, and who is remembered with a fame nearly equal to that of Newton. This letter first came to my attention when it was reprinted in a relatively-unknown journal edited by the heretic-scientist Wilhelm Reich, his *International Journal of Sex-Economy and Orgone Research* (vol.3 1944, p.191-194). The original reference from Reich's journal is found in the 1938 volume *Isaac Newton: 1642-1727*, by J.W.N. Sullivan (Macmillan, NY, p.118-124). However, a longer and more complete version of the letter was thereafter found in an 1846 publication of lengthy title by William Vernon Harcourt, cited (as Newton 1679) in the Reference section of this book, containing pertinent information not previously available.

The letter below is significant firstly because it is not well-known outside of a few historians. Where it is quoted, significant parts as I have now restored, are often left out.

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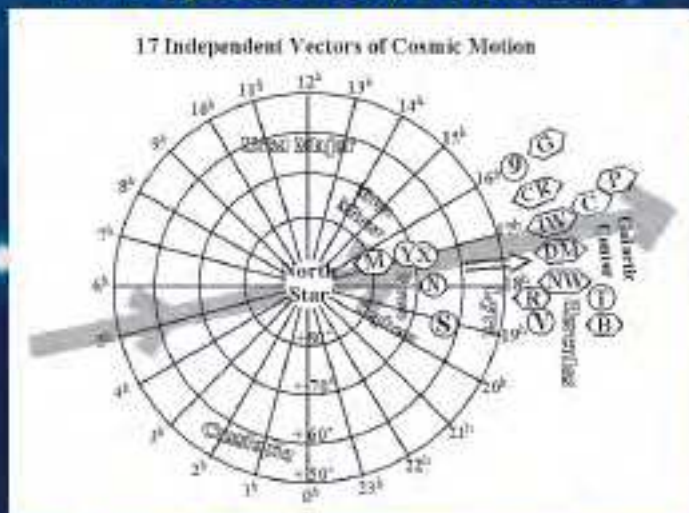
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(as Co-Editor) *Nach Reich: Neue Forschungen zur Orgonomie: Sexualökonomie, Die Entdeckung der Orgonenergie.*

(as Editor) *On Wilhelm Reich and Orgonomy.*

Spiraling, Material, Motional, Life-Energetic Evidence Suppressed, Misrepresented, Forbidden



The Cosmic Ether Changes Everything!

The historical ether-drift experiments of Michelson-Morley, Dayton Miller and others yielded *positive results for an ether wind and light-speed variation of 5 to 18 kilometers per second*. Academic bias and erasure has misrepresented these facts for over 120 years, to the point that few dare question today. Scientist James DeMeo reviews the original documents and archives, exposing the facts which demolish nearly all of the post-ether astrophysical theories, including Einstein's relativity, the "big bang", "black holes" and quantum magic. Cosmic ether exists and moves in a creative gravitational spiral vortex, as the long-sought *prime mover and life-energy*. A must-read item for the professional scientist, educated layperson and student, in ordinary language with minimal maths.

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