

# EDGAR CAYCE

## and the "ETHER"

### CONTROVERSY

by Rho Sigma

*"By his willingness to change his model or his concepts, the scientist is admitting that he makes no claim to possessing ultimate truth." (Dr. Wernher von Braun)*

Progress in science occurs when new facts have been discovered and their contradiction with the respective contemporary theory has been recognized. Then the newly emerged facts become explicable by a new and extended theory, and the old is discarded.

One hypothesis of fundamental importance in science is the controversial theory of the non-existence of ether. Nevertheless, numerous readings given by the late Edgar Cayce use the terms "ether," "etheronic" or similar derivatives, as for instance in this reading:

**Each atomic force of a physical body is made up of its units of positive and negative forces, that brings it into a material plane. These are of the ether [emphasis by the author], or atomic forces, being electrical in nature as they enter into a material basis, or become matter in its ability to take on or throw off.** 281-3

While the first statement of this reading appears to be in complete agreement with contemporary science, which states that all matter (the "material plane") consists of atoms, each one made up of a positive nucleus (protons) and negative electrons—electrical

---

*Rho Sigma, the pseudonym of an aerospace scientist who is a member of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics (AIAA), was listed in Who's Who in Aviation in 1973.*

forces which, individually seen, are indeed of a non-material basis—the second statement is clearly contradictory to present theory because, according to our textbook definitions, the "ether" theory was disproved by the famous Michelson-Morley experiment of 1887.

Even more specific than the first reading mentioned, the following one gives a significant reply to Question 11, which is based on a previous statement made by Edgar Cayce in trance:

*Q-11. . . . "A mechanical device might be constructed where a vacuum even excluding ether could be drawn and maintained, developing thereby a levitating force; this similar to that force which exerts pressure upward when air is pumped into a steel barrel while submerged below surface of a medium such as water. This levitating force will be utilized in many ways, particularly in so-called heavier-than-air ships, with the result that air navigation will be possible without the use of wings or gas." Is this correct?*

**A-11. This correct when the elements must be made so condensed in their form as to prevent the ether in its finer sense from being, or escaping through the various elements that are ordinarily used for creating of such vacuums . . . a container in which a vacuum may be made must be of such a CONDENSED element as to prevent ether from going through the atomic forces of the element itself, as is seen in that of an electric bulb—this is NOT a vacuum, only a portion! [The reading refers here to the partial vacuum of an electric light bulb. Author's italics.] 195-70**

It is quite clear that Edgar Cayce used the term "ether" in a very real, "physical" manner, and not just as a purely poetic expression! This contradiction between the assertion of our present textbooks and the claims of the Cayce readings on the controversial ether question leads to a crystal-clear conclusion: One of the two, either the textbook claims *or* the readings, must be wrong.

It will be the purpose of this paper to attempt a clarification of this question, a question which has very far-reaching consequences in our period of critical energy supply.

In support of a revised ether theory, noteworthy foreign scientists, all of whom have Ph.D.'s, will be quoted, and numerous U.S. patents will be listed, patents whose contents have been ignored because the observed facts described therein do not fit our contemporary theories. Nevertheless, new discoveries appear, continually overturning the errors and assumptions of the past and upsetting the theories in which we have previously believed. We still grope for the truth as we did 2000, or 200, or 2 years ago. It is

therefore not surprising that Dr. Wolfgang K.H. Panofsky, president of the American Physical Society, claimed recently that new findings made in the Stanford laboratories have led to a "state of maximum confusion" in the world of physics. With this fact in mind, the developments presented on the following pages should be considered.

*Historical Development of the Ether Theory*

The term "ether" stems from Aristotle's name for the fifth element, which he thought made up the heavens and all objects outside the earth's atmosphere. The other four elements were fire, water, earth and air, and these were restricted to the earth itself. Early wave physicists postulated an "ether" filling space and all transparent substances. Light consisted of waves in this ether, which thus carried light even through an apparent vacuum and was therefore called luminiferous or "light-carrying" ether.<sup>1</sup>

James Clerk-Maxwell defined ether as "a material substance of a more subtle kind than visible bodies, supposed to exist in those parts of space which are apparently empty." Newton employed the term for the medium which fills space, including the space which appears to be occupied by matter; for to him the ether must also penetrate between the atoms, in the pores of matter. Clerk-Maxwell summed it up with the opinion: "Whatever difficulties we may have in forming a consistent idea of the constitution of the aether, there can be no doubt that the interplanetary and interstellar spaces are not empty, but are occupied by a material substance or body, which is certainly the largest, and probably the most uniform body of which we have any knowledge."<sup>2</sup>

However, the concept of ether is by no means only a hypothesis of 19th-century scientists. Many modern scientists, including Tydal, Bertrand Russell, C.W. Richardson, Carl F. Krafft, and Sir Arthur Eddington, have affirmed their belief in the existence of the ether.

The crucial test to prove or disprove its existence was based on an assumption, an erroneous assumption as we shall see. It was believed that the ether was motionless and that the earth traveled through it. A light beam sent in the direction of earth's motion ought therefore to travel more rapidly than light sent at right angles to it. The two beams of light ought to fall out of phase and show interference fringes. Albert A. Michelson's first experiment in 1881 showed no interference fringes; neither did the second and much more elaborate experiment in 1887. The absence of an ether wind was equated with the absence of ether, and Michelson was awarded

the Nobel Prize in physics (1907) for his optical studies. Although a scientific theory was derailed, the attempts to bury it once and for all have failed.

*The Conceptual Necessity of Ether and Early Experiments*

"If waves setting out from the sun exist in space eight minutes before striking our eyes, there must be in space some medium in which they exist and which conveys them. Waves we cannot have, unless they be waves in something." This view expressed by Sir Oliver Lodge was the generally held opinion of his time. "The ether is a physical thing!" claimed Lodge; he explained further, "The ether is dealt with not as a rarefied essence but as a substance with ascertainable physical properties, to which the ideas usually and properly associated with the word 'ethereal' are foreign."

One basic experiment showed the elasticity of the elusive ether, a property which was interpreted by Lodge: "We have no means of getting hold of the ether mechanically; we cannot grip it or move it in the ordinary way: *we can only get it electrically*. We are straining the ether when we charge a body with electricity; it tries to recover, it has the power of recoil . . ." <sup>3</sup>

The experiment was initiated in the middle of the 19th century by the Frenchman Gassiot, who made the first unsuccessful attempts to pass electricity through rarefied gases. After him, Plücker invented the tube used later by Geissler for his experiments, from which the name "Geissler tube" is derived. Other scientists of world fame, like Crookes, carried out experiments with success, resulting in considerable progress in the field of physics. Crookes proved the mechanical action of "cathode rays" by bombarding rotary blades within the evacuated tube with these rays and setting the blades in motion. (In a Geissler tube, the atmospheric pressure is reduced to between 1 and 3 mm. of mercury. If the tube contains air and the anode and cathode ends of it are put into contact with the positive and negative poles of a high-voltage electric current, the whole tube lights up with a violet light, with the exception of a space at the cathode end where the light is blue and separated from the violet light by a dark band. When a "Geissler tube" is placed in the field of an electromagnet, the fluorescent glow shifts its position. The shift alters its direction when the poles of the magnet are reversed. This was the first tentative move in the direction of subatomic particles.)

There was one great difficulty with these cathode rays: they were unable to leave the tube of rarefied air since they were incapable of

passing through glass. Hertz had discovered that cathode rays could penetrate thin layers of metal, and it was then that Philipp Lenard (Nobel Prize winner in physics, 1905), continuing on Hertz's previous experiments, made an aluminum "window" on the side of the vacuum tube opposite to the cathode. Through this window the rays were projected outside the tube, where they could be studied with ease in the open air. He proved that these "Lenard rays" could be propagated in the atmosphere, causing atmospheric phenomena similar to those inside the tube. The passage of electrons through the dense air of the atmosphere appeared to open a tunnel in which considerable air turbulence and luminous effects, varying according to the voltage used, were observed.

The German physicist Eugen Goldstein studied the luminescence produced at the cathode. In 1886, by using a perforated cathode, he discovered that there were also rays going through the channels in the direction opposite to that taken by the cathode rays. He called these *Kanalstrahlen* ("channel rays," also called "canal rays" or "positive rays"). The study of these rays led eventually to the recognition by Rutherford of the existence of the proton, while J.J. Thomson, who supplied the final proof of the existence of particles in cathode rays, is usually considered the discoverer of these particles, our electrons.

Evidently, some important papers of the Germans Geissler, Plücker, Hertz and Lenard never found their way into the English scientific literature, and we are indebted to the late Dr. Kurt Seesemann for the following information, published in Switzerland in 1956 under the title "Aetherphysik und Radiaesthesie" ("Etherphysics and Radiesthesia"). According to Seesemann, Philipp Lenard undertook a crucial experiment to prove the existence of the ether by having a second Plücker tube with an aluminum window connected by a glassblower to the window of the first tube, and evacuating both tubes. His argument was that if ether really did *not* exist, both the cathode rays and the canal rays should show identical behavior in both tubes: the first one, where they originated, and the second, which allowed them access via the aluminum window. Alas, only the cathode rays entered the second tube, and Lenard concluded that the vacuum of space permitted transmission of only the negatively ionized rays, thus indirectly proving the existence of a transmitting ether between the sun and our planet.

In the same paper, Dr. Seesemann shows that Einstein revoked his stand on the non-existence of ether in 1952 (shortly before his

death in 1955), after the British Nobel Prize winner Dirac at the University of Cambridge "proved the actual existence of ether by mathematical means."<sup>4</sup> Quite evidently, Einstein had repeatedly changed his opinion on the subject of ether. In his book *Ether and Reality* (1925), Sir Oliver Lodge quotes Einstein from his paper "Sidelights on Relativity" as follows: "There is [sic] weighty arguments to be adduced in favour of the ether hypothesis. To deny the ether is ultimately to assume that empty space has no physical qualities whatever. The fundamental facts of mechanics do not harmonize with this view . . . According to the general theory of relativity, space is endowed with physical qualities; in this sense, therefore, there exists an ether. According to the general theory of relativity space without ether is unthinkable . . ." <sup>5</sup>

In contrast to the claims by Sir Oliver Lodge and Dr. Seesemann, Isaac Asimov merely states, in connection with the ether question, that Einstein had "cancelled out the ether as unnecessary by assuming that light traveled in quanta and therefore had particle-like properties and was not merely a wave that required some material to do the waving . . ." <sup>6</sup>

The same reference source describes very briefly the work of Sir Oliver Lodge, neglecting to mention at all his deep involvement in ether research, and concluding with the rather nasty remark: "He (Sir Oliver Lodge) became a leader of 'psychical research' and is one of the prime examples of a serious scientist entering a field that is usually the domain of quacks."

The most important contribution to the ether controversy in modern times seems to come from an Italian, Professor Marco Todeschini of the Theatine Academy of Sciences, Physics Branch, a recent contender for the Nobel Prize.

In a foreword to Todeschini's book, the President of the Academy, Mr. Angelo De Luca, points out that in March 1956, at the 25th International Convention of the American Society of Physics, the scientist Oppenheimer revealed that the behavior of anti-particles and the occurrence of sub-atomic phenomena are in sharp conflict with Einstein's relativity, and in harmony with Galilei's. The return to classical physics, says the President, should therefore be needful: ". . . the conclusion that it is Galilei's relativity and *not* Einstein's which is found in the Universe . . . allows modern theoretical physics to eliminate all its uncertainties and antitheses, proceeding on a ground of solid reality and opening wide horizons to scientific progress and its practical application."

Considering Michelson's experiment and Bradley's astronomical

aberration, discovered in 1728, Professor Todeschini reaches these conclusions: "A motionless ether exists in the whole Universe. It exists, but in proximity of the Earth *it moves jointly with it* in its revolutionary (rotating) movement round the Sun." If this is actually the case, the negative outcome of Michelson's experiment finds an explanation.

Instead of a weightless ether, as until now conceived by physics, Todeschini postulated a fluid space possessing a constant and very feeble density (of  $10^{20}$  less than water). From this theory, he was able to demonstrate that "the Sun is located in the center of a huge spheric field of fluid rotating space, which moves subdivided like an onion in many concentric layers having constant thickness and rotation speed diminishing with the increase of the square roots of their radiuses. From my theory it also follows that the Earth is located in the center of a similar smaller rotating field, placed at the periphery of the bigger solar one." Todeschini has conducted numerous tests to back up his claim, and the science-oriented reader will have to read his books in order to comprehend his conclusions.

Returning to Michelson's experiment, Todeschini notes that it was based upon the assumption that the ether is motionless throughout the universe; but, he continues, "I have demonstrated . . . that our planet in its revolution movement *drags with itself* its surrounding medium of ether *just as it carries along its atmospheric quilt*, and this makes us certain that the Earth is in the center of an ether's planetary sphere and that both turn around the Sun with the same speed revolution of 30 Km./sec."<sup>7</sup>

If we return for a moment to Sir Oliver Lodge, we will find the following statement: "Mr. Michelson reckons that by his latest arrangement he could see 1 in 4,000 millions if it (the ether drift) existed; but he saw nothing. Everything behaved precisely as if the ether was [sic] stagnant; *as if the earth carried with it all the ether in its immediate neighborhood.*"<sup>8</sup> Lodge's conceptual theory is confirmed not only by the claims of Todeschini, but also by a Brazilian scientist with the pseudonym of Dino Kraspedon, whose book was translated into English in 1959 (Neville Spearman, Ltd., London, England). This information source states that, pertaining to Michelson's experiment of ether drift:

"He found none, nor could it be found. The retardation which he thought to find in the speed of light, owing to the resistance of the ether, could not exist if the ether moves

with the same angular velocity as the Earth. When two bodies develop identical velocity in the same direction, they remain in the same relative positions. It does not matter what the speed is to an observer outside the system; it is a question of relative velocity between two points in the same system . . . However, Michelson is not to be blamed. The blame lies with those who thought that the ether was universal and *stationary in relation to Earth*. On this false premise, anybody would have come to the same erroneous conclusion. If a minor premise in a syllogism is wrong, the conclusion is wrong, just as it is if a major premise is involved. False theories produce wrong results. As far as that experiment was concerned, it was a false premise on which the people of Earth have elaborated a whole theory."

It becomes apparent that Sir Oliver Lodge (an Englishman), Marco Todeschini (an Italian) and the information source of the Brazilian Dino Kraspedon are in full agreement on the important question of the existence of the ether, which is carried around by the Earth, in just the same way as the atmosphere is.

According to the Brazilian information source (which admittedly is as "unconventional" as Edgar Cayce), the etheric covering of our planet extends 400,822 km. beyond the solid surface of planet Earth, and our moon lies within the fringe area of this gigantic ether shell. The ether is described as an "electric fluid," forming the primary substance and the substratum for electrons and protons, for all physical things and phenomena. This statement, too, is in complete agreement with Edgar Cayce's claim.

The result of the studies of Sir Oliver Lodge, Professor Todeschini and Dr. Seesemann, coupled with the above-mentioned claims of Cayce and Kraspedon, point to a gigantic scientific fallacy, resulting in false conclusions in contemporary physics: "All those (new) experimental results," states Todeschini, "*deny* the postulate of light's constant speed, put as the basis of physical theories since 1905 until nowadays, and make us certain that such theory does not correspond to physical reality."

"The result of all the optical experiments (by Todeschini) prove to us that light's speed is relative to the chosen reference system, as is the speed of anything else in movement." Todeschini continues to shoot holes in contemporary theories by stating that ". . . bodies' shrinkage and times' dilation predicted in Lorentz transformation



equations and forming the basis of Einstein's pseudorelativity do not happen at all in natural reality; actually, they were postulated (as we have shown) following an erroneous physical interpretation both of astronomic aberration and of Michelson's experiment."<sup>9</sup>

The theories of Einstein, Heisenberg and Schrödinger appear very questionable if the existence of the ether can be verified, and it will not be an easy task to show the obsolescence of all those accepted physical theories. A coming re-evaluation will prove the truth of Max Planck's statement, "A new scientific truth does not triumph by convincing its opponents and making them see the light, but rather because its opponents die and a new generation grows up that is familiar with it."

#### *Energy Applications*

The scientific potential of a nation—the capability of its scientific establishment to solve future problems in science and technology, as for instance the present energy crisis—is a barometer of its intellectual and inventive strength first and of its industrial strength second. The scientific alertness and vigor of a nation may be attributed to the degree to which the nation has provided an environment for its creative members and nurtured the growth of scientific inventions.

The following information is an excerpt from this author's German book, *Forschung in Fesseln (Research in Shackles)*, published in 1972.

Edgar Cayce repeatedly mentioned air ships at the time of Atlantis which were able to navigate "without the use of wings" (195-70) and which were propelled by the application of electrical forces.

Present earthly technology is limited to the application of jet-and-rocket propulsion, but the elusive "Unidentified Flying Objects" (UFOs) exhibit many characteristics of Edgar Cayce's aircraft at the time of Atlantis. Films and photographs of such objects show their absence of wings, and there have been numerous reports of magnetic and electrical disturbances connected with their flight over populated areas. The existence of these objects has been denied because they defy scientific explanation; a similar treatment is being given the results of ether research, unpublicized U.S. patents, and experimental results pertaining to the possible propulsion of UFOs.

The reader will recall our statements pertaining to Philipp Lenard's experiment, in which the Lenard rays appeared to open a

tunnel in the atmosphere, and Sir Oliver Lodge's claim that "*we can only get it (the ether) electrically.*" The definition of the ether by Dino Kraspedon as an "electric fluid" does indeed fit the picture of this primary substance of all physical things.

Experimenters with Lenard rays have claimed that they were able to "decompose" oxygen, nitrogen, and the other gases which make up the atmosphere, and theorized that they were able to revert these elements to their "etheric" condition, thus creating a vacuum in their place.

On the basis of experimental work starting in 1926 and lasting to this day, Thomas Townsend Brown, an American engineer and inventor, was able to produce thrust by charging an electrical condenser made of special materials; he ultimately was flying spherical, saucer-shaped condensers in a hard vacuum, thus eliminating the orthodox explanation of "electric wind" as the source of the UFOs' propulsion. Quite evidently, there cannot be wind, i.e., movement of air, in a vacuum. Brown describes how thrust was achieved in the direction of the positively charged edge of these airfoils:

"The results which were most significant from the standpoint of the Biefeld-Brown effect was that thrust continued, even when there was no vacuum spark, causing the rotor to accelerate in the negative to positive direction to the point where voltage had to be reduced or the experiment discontinued *because of the danger that the rotor would fly apart.* In short, it appears there is strong evidence that the Biefeld-Brown effect does exist in the negative-to-positive direction in a vacuum of at least  $10^{-6}$  torr."

The objects had no propellers, no jets, no moving parts at all. There were no frictional losses involved. The saving of energy in terms of increased efficiency becomes evident if one considers that the actual, usable energy output of our conventional power stations is only about 34% of the total energy input; thermodynamic losses (converting heat to mechanical action in turbines and dynamos) amount to 45%, not counting so-called heat losses in the system. The energy efficiency of the propulsion system discovered by Brown, depending on a highly charged body with a positive leading edge, is close to 100%! T.T. Brown was granted several U.S. patents<sup>10</sup> — and his work was ignored! The results of his experiments simply did not fit into the scheme of present-day

scientific theory, period. Since the ether theory had been tossed out the window, one could not even speculate that Brown's experiments were possibly explainable as "straining the ether," to use the words of Sir Oliver Lodge.

However, Brown was not the only one to observe such an effect. Dr. Erwin J. Saxl, a former Austrian student of Albert Einstein and now residing in the U.S., published reports about unexplainable movements of an electrically charged pendulum, again in the negative-to-positive direction.<sup>11</sup>

The same results were achieved by Dr. Horace C. Dudley, who applied a positive charge to the surface of miniature missiles and consequently increased the effective thrust and flight altitude sixfold. It was quite evident that the positive charge lowered the resistance of the air in the flight path of his rockets. He applied charges of up to 425,000 volts and called his patented invention the "Electrofield-Rocket."<sup>12</sup>

Another inventor in the same area was the late Major Alexander de Seversky, who constructed a heavier-than-air flying craft propelled without any moving parts at all, again using what he termed "ion-propulsion," based on the application of electrostatic, high-voltage energy. This well known air pioneer, who received his patent in 1964<sup>13</sup>, died recently without any commentary by the scientific community, which explained his invention as a simple application of—you guessed it!—the "electric wind." The fact that T.T. Brown had been able to show that the new propulsion principle worked even in an oil-bath, with the model completely submerged in oil, remained of course unknown. *Popular Mechanics* quoted Major de Seversky as stating that the new principle "will prove the most efficient method of converting electricity into motion. It is an airplane, designed to operate within the atmosphere. But it will be able to do things that no present type of aircraft can accomplish . . . We are exploring an entirely new principle of flight. We're just at the spot where the Wright Brothers were in 1903. We are just beginning to see the possibilities."

Experiments became more frequent, the effect of an electrically charged body in a fluid (including air, also considered a fluid), was verified in wind tunnel experiments, and the term "Electro-Aerodynamics" was coined for the observed effect. It was hoped that the dreaded "sonic boom" of military and civilian aircraft could be avoided by the application of high-voltage positive charges on the leading edges of the wing profiles of conventional, present-day aircraft. A scientific paper was published<sup>14</sup>—and

nothing further has happened since in this matter.

The new concept of "field-propulsion" was accepted in technical terminology. The term was made official in an open technical report of the U.S. Air Force Systems Command in Edwards, California. The report was based on a study conducted by a special group of 28 members of this organization who attempted to predict new major propulsion developments expected in the coming years. The study was dated June 1972, and under the chapter on "Field-Propulsion" selected categories were listed, such as "electrostatic effects," "electromagnetic spacecraft propulsion" and "antigravity propulsion." The term "ether-propulsion" was not listed, as could be expected.<sup>15</sup>

The above examples of successfully conducted experiments and granted patents shed a brand new light on Edgar Cayce's claims pertaining to the ether and to the ability of ancient Atlantean aircraft, which could probably outperform the best contemporary aircraft. The mere thought of such a possibility, of course, constitutes scientific "heresy," and the reason for the title *Research in Shackles*, this author's aforementioned book, becomes once more apparent.

Unless new energy sources or more efficient ways of using present sources are soon found, the Western world could go into bankruptcy, with nations being blackmailed out of their economic freedom. It is this writer's hope that shedding some light on the ether controversy will help prevent this disaster.

#### *Unknown Radiations and the Radiation of Form*

On many occasions, Edgar Cayce referred to an energy which he called "radionic vibrations," "etheric energies" or "aetheronic energies." There indeed are vibrations or energies which have distinctly different properties from those of the electromagnetic spectrum. Using these vibrations, Mr. Galen Hieronymus has been able to trace the physiological functions of U.S. astronauts circling the moon. This strange energy does not show the usual attenuation characteristics of E/M energies; the strength of the signals does not depend on the distance from the sender. There is good reason to assume that these vibrations of the ether are the basis for practically all so-called psychic phenomena, which are unexplained to this day. This energy has been called: "Eloptic energy" by Hieronymus, "Prana" by Indian metaphysicians, "Orgone Energy" by Wilhelm Reich, "Bio-Cosmic Energy" by Dr. Brunler, "X-Force" by the British scientist Eeman, "Nervous Ether" by

Richardson, "Odic Force" by Baron von Reichenbach, "Animal Magnetism" by Mesmer, "Vital Fluid" by medieval alchemists, "Mumia" by Paracelsus, and "Vis Medicatrix Naturae" by medical scientists.

"Eloptic Energy operates in a different *medium*," claims Galen Hieronymus. He elaborates further that this energy can be refracted through a prism and conducted along light rays. It can also be conducted along copper wires, insulated by certain types of materials, and conducted through electronic condensers or capacitors: "The energy from a person can be conducted along light rays and implanted on a light-sensitive film, and again onto a print made from that film. The print can be moved to any distance away from the person, and it will act as a perfect reproduction of the person, changing from moment to moment as the person changes. It was this principle that we used in order to follow the astronauts out into space, and test them as they changed due to high 'G' stress and to other influences they were subjected to." These claims could possibly be disregarded as the ravings of a lunatic scientist, were it not for the fact that, around the turn of the century, Professor R. Blondlot in Nancy, France discovered a radiation with exactly the same properties; he named it "N" radiation, after the location in Nancy. The Nobel Prize winning (1903, in physics) French researcher, Professor Jean Becquerel, who was the original discoverer of the phenomenon later called "radio-activity" by Marie Curie (Please compare this with Edgar Cayce's "radio-active device"!), reported the discovery of his "N" rays in a scientific paper in France.<sup>16</sup> He stressed one outstanding difference with E/M radiation, namely that "N" rays have a very slow speed of propagation along wires. The same fact was confirmed not only by Hieronymus in the U.S., but also by Eeman ("Eeman-circuits") in England and by a German, Dr. med. et phil., Joseph Wuest.<sup>17</sup>

Perhaps the most amazing property of this new ether type of energy is its dynamic effectiveness in relation to photographs. The Hieronymus experiments found a totally unexpected source of support—a German researcher named Geffken, who in 1919 reported in his book *Neues über N-Strahlen (News About the "N"-Rays)*: "The energy imprinted on the photograph is able to penetrate a heavy cardboard, but will lose its force if the photo is kept three days in absolute darkness. If exposed to light after this period, it will *regain* its effectivity, but the force has become weaker." He further found that contamination of photos occurs if

they are stored together, especially face to face, and recommended keeping copies in separate clean white envelopes.

The famous "Abrams-Machine," using radionic energies, was called "black box" because, as with the Hieronymus device, light rays entering it shorted it out. In any case, there are sufficient common denominators in all these independent findings to warrant serious investigations. The incredible importance of research on this particular subject (ether-radiations) had been recognized by Rudolph Hess, deputy of Adolf Hitler, who privately financed Dr. Joseph Wuest. This fact was mentioned to this writer by Dr. Wuest personally just a few years ago. Only World War II put an end to his research. If the above statements sound heretical, we should not forget that the heresies of Galileo's day are now universally accepted "scientific facts."

Among the still unexplained phenomena are, for instance, telepathy, which *cannot* be explained by means of electromagnetic hypothesis. The importance of the discovery of the carrier-mechanism of telepathy was described by the Soviet scientist, Vasilyev: "To discover such energy would be tantamount to the discovery of nuclear energy!"

Psychometry is another example of a still enigmatic energy-form which could be explained by the ether theory. The "aka-threads" of the Polynesian Kahuna-priests of old and the fear of some natives to be photographed also come to mind. Spirit apparition becomes explainable as a condensation of the elusive ether by manipulation of so-called spirit entities. The observed drop in temperature at all such occurrences supports the thesis of a transformation of ether-energy to a semi-material substance. The Swiss professor, Eugen Matthias, claims that we are dealing indeed with a "pre-physical state of matter,"<sup>18</sup> and nothing could describe the nature of ether better than this definition, which is almost identical to that given by Edgar Cayce.

Man has walked on the moon, but the basic cause of smell—the physical radiation-transmitting energies of the fragrance of a flower—is still unexplained. Our physical bodies and their behavior patterns cannot be completely explained in terms of conventional atomic and chemical processes. Practitioners of psychosomatic medicine all know that a mind-and-matter relationship holds the key to treating the majority of diseases that beset man today. Could it be possible that the medium in which "mind" functions is the ether? This would explain telepathy, for instance, and make it as easily understandable as a radio transmitter and receiver which are

tuned to the same frequency. It would also explain the important effects our thought processes have on the physical world. Examples from the Edgar Cayce readings on this particular subject are too numerous and well known to make delving more deeply into it necessary.

Our inadequate knowledge has no answer to the enigma of the pyramid effect, the observed "radiation of form." However, the researchers quoted in this paper have observed that the energy in question can be refracted, reflected, polarized and even focused.<sup>19</sup> Is it not very possible that the pyramid is an extremely efficient focusing device for the ether? After all, the mummification and dehydration effects of a properly constructed and oriented pyramid are not new discoveries and were not invented by the Czechs or Soviets. They are as old as Egypt and Atlantis.

We cannot ignore the role of the ether, a bio-cosmic energy, as the necessary *link* between mind and matter in all the reported PK phenomena. If we wish to investigate the magic of Uri Geller, we will have to investigate the properties of the ether first. We simply cannot afford to turn the other way if the topics of ether and etheronic energies are repeatedly mentioned in the Edgar Cayce readings. But above all, we cannot afford to continue to ignore the available evidence, resulting from countless years of research, which indicates the existence of the ether and its possible useful applications in our world.

#### FOOTNOTES

1. Asimov, Isaac. *Biographical Encyclopedia of Science and Technology*. Garden City, New York: Doubleday & Co., 1964.
2. Lodge, Sir Oliver. *The Ether of Space*. New York: Harper and Brothers, 1909.
3. *Ibid.*
4. Congres Mondiale de Radiesthesie. *Livre de Rapport*. Locarno, Switzerland, 1956.
5. Lodge, Sir Oliver. *Ether and Reality*. London: Hodder & Stoughton, Ltd., 1925.
6. Asimov, *op. cit.*
7. Todeschini, Marco. *Decisive Experiments in Modern Physics*. Bergamo, Italy: Theatine Academy of Sciences, 1966. (Translated from the Italian)
8. Lodge. *The Ether of Space, op. cit.*
9. Todeschini, *op. cit.*
10. U.S. Patents No. 3,022,430; 3,187,206; 3,018,394; and 2,949,550. Thomas T. Brown.
11. Saxl, Erwin J. *Nature*. England, July 11, 1964.
12. U.S. Patent No. 3,095,167. Horace C. Dudley.

13. U.S. Patent No. 3,130,945. A.P. de Seversky.
14. "Electroaerodynamics in Supersonic Flow." AIAA Paper No. 68-24. Northrop Corp., California.
15. "Advanced Propulsion Concepts—Project Outgrowth." Technical Report No. AFRPL—TR—72—31.
16. Becquerel, Jean. In *Comptes Rendues*, Tome 138, p.1413. Le Roux, France, 1904.
17. Wuest, Joseph. "About a New Type of Radiation Surrounding All Inorganic and Organic Substances as Well as Biological Objects." University of Munich, 1933-34. (Available only in German)
18. Matthias, Eugen. *Die Strahlen des Menschen Künden sein Wesen (The Radiations from Man Proclaim His Whole Being)*. Zurich, Switzerland: Europa—Verlag, 1955.
19. Wuest, *op. cit.*

