



Hi, Dr. Mark A.

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Sun Aug 22, 1999 8:46 pm

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Thank you for your excellent questions. My replies are in line.

(Curt, your paper is cited about halfway down).

-----Original Message-----

From: [dmfe@... <dmfe@...>](#)

To: [astro-revelation@eGroups.com](#) [astro-revelation@eGroups.com](#)

Date: Thursday, August 19, 1999 2:12 PM

Subject: [astro-revelation] ether

"Glen Deen"**<glen@...>**

glen@...

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>Glen,

> I have a few questions.

>One) what is the ether composed of, baryonic or
>non-baryonic matter? i.e. atoms or WIMPS

Neither one. A particle by definition is free to move. The ether is a lattice or matrix of ether strings which moves in bulk, and it has definite internal geometric structure comprised of criss-crossing strings that form the edges of repeating and nested tetrahedrons and octahedrons. The strings are in tension like piano strings, and the formula for the velocity of light, a transverse vibration of a single ether string, is

$$c = \sqrt{F/\mu}$$

where F is the tension force ("The Force") and mu is the mass per unit length. I don't know what F is, but I made one estimate that $F = 0.000349$ Newtons, and another that $F = 0.1013$ Newtons. In either case, that is a large force for such a little string. Photons do not go where ether strings do not carry them.

If you want to carve out some Platonic solid figure in the moving ether matrix and label it a virtual particle, I could agree with that. A virtual particle is a sub-quantum structure which, if free, would be a particle, but since it is welded into the matrix, it is not free. With that understanding, I suspect that the ether could be recognized as a repeating pattern of interlocked virtual electron neutrinos, virtual electrons and virtual positrons.

One of the fallacies of the standard physics model is that the

universe is presumed to be composed of particles that exist independent of anything else and that move within an empty vacuum that has no properties or structure of its own. The particles are considered to be complete within themselves, and their properties are considered to be intrinsic to them. Right?

In my view, the vacuum of space is filled with a mixture of positive and negative energy currents that flow in straight lines along ether strings that rotate axially and transport energy as a rotating screw thread transports non-rotating but threaded nuts. Each string is a double helix with different diameters and screw pitches. There are four kinds of strings according to their outside screw direction and their direction of rotation. RH-CW, LH-CW, RH-CCW, and LH-CCW. Atoms and particles get their properties of mass, inertia, charge, spin, magnetic moment, and whatever from the energy in the ether that flows through them.

These strings are unbreakable continuous loops of interstellar or intergalactic dimensions. They are probably identical with magnetic flux lines. Since most of the matter in the universe is in stars and since every particle has at least one string (I think electrons have 3) running through it, it follows that most strings go between stars from an atom in one star to an atom in another star. It also follows that most of Earth's ether strings come from and go to stars, including the Sun. Therefore, Mach's Principle is implemented. Matter in distant stars causes inertia here.

The ether is a mixture of positive and negative mass densities, temperatures, and pressures, and the observed positive values of these quantities are the superposed net excess of positive over negative. Each ether string has a certain net positive mass per unit length, so a matrix of strings has a certain net positive mass per unit volume.

>two)

>if there is so much ether in the cosmos then why does space
>have so little pressure?

I think the ether behaves like a mixture of two ideal gasses, one having a positive mass density, pressure and temperature, and the other having a negative mass density, pressure, and temperature. I mean negative absolute temperature, mass density, and pressure, something that the standard model does not admit exists. In deep space, these properties nearly cancel, and in the (normal) universe the net superposed values of these properties are small positive values. In the anti-universe (where time runs backwards), which in a way co-exists with our universe but which is hidden from us, the net excess of all these properties is negative. The inhabitants of the anti-universe have the opposite sign convention. They think their properties are positive and ours are negative.

Near planets, gravity causes the excess of positive over negative properties to increase substantially. I suspect that at sea level near the equator, the temperature of the Earth's ether alone (including the air molecules) is near 0° C, and if the Sun suddenly became a black hole, the oceans would not freeze. Venus is hotter than Earth partly because it has a greater solar radiation flux but mostly because it is a planet with about the same mass as the Earth but deeper within the Sun's gravity potential well. Another way to put it is that the ether wind

speed at Venus is much greater than it is here on Earth, and the higher ether wind speed makes it hotter. The greenhouse effect is overrated because solar radiation is not the main source of Venus's heat energy, nor is internal heat. In fact, the high internal temperature of planets is also caused by the higher ether wind speed inside them.

When you pump the air out of a tank, you get low pressure and temperature inside the tank because as you remove air molecules, they take their ether strings with them. The ether strings that come from above and go into the Earth under the tank are shunted around the cavity by the atoms in the tank walls. Some day we will invent an experiment to demonstrate these principles.

>three) you belong to an organisation which wants
>modern physics to move back towards Newtonian physics yet you
>seem to go against such integral Newtonian concepts like
>absolute space and absolute time. How do you explain this?

This organization, the Natural Philosophy Alliance (<http://members.home.net/saiph/npahome.html>), contains members who mostly do not agree with each other on many points. The common threads of dissention seem to be against Einstein's relativity theories and against the Big Bang theory.

I don't believe there is a single NPA member who agrees with my theories. But I have plenty of company in the sense that there are many other NPA theorists who have no believers.

I believe in absolute time and space as long as adjustments are made when transiting across density domain boundaries. I think the surface of the Sun may be one such boundary. The only physical quantity that does not change across a density domain boundary is The Force, or the tension in ether strings.

>four) if modern physics and astrophysics are wrong then how
>would you explain time dilation, Einstein rings, the anomaly
>in mercury's orbit?

The observed lifetimes of cosmic muons is usually cited as evidence that time dilation is real. Curt Renshaw (<http://renshaw.teleinc.com>) presented a paper at the April 1999 NPA Conference in Santa Fe, New Mexico. He wrote:

"As we stand on Earth, we can explain the muons' ability to reach sea level as being due to time dilation. Since the particles are moving very fast, their internal clocks have slowed, causing their average life span to increase several fold. With a longer life, it is easy for them to finish the journey before they decay.

"In the muons' frame of reference, the situation is quite different. The only way this can happen in the muons' reference frame is if the actual physical distance that must be traveled by them is shortened as in (8). This is not a visual effect for the muon. If the distance traveled by the muon is not physically shorter, the muon simply does not remain in existence long enough to make the trip, even at speeds greater than 0.9c. To the muon, length contraction is clearly not merely a visual effect, as the muon is not 'seeing' anything. The distance to be traveled by the muon from the upper atmosphere to sea level is physically shorter than the same distance measured by a slower moving

particle."

Thus, this phenomenon can as easily be interpreted as a Lorentz Contraction effect, which is a classical effect, as it can be interpreted as a time dilation effect, which is a relativistic effect. IMO the Lorentz Contraction will eventually be understood as being an aberration effect in the sub-quantum domain.

The slowing of moving clocks relative to stationary clocks is a real effect, but it is not necessarily relativistic time dilation. I believe that it will eventually be understood as a Doppler frequency shift in the moving clock, which is a classical effect. The same is true of the slowing of a clock in a gravity field if the variation of the ether wind speed with gravity is taken into account. Clocks are just frequency counters calibrated to display period, which is the reciprocal of frequency.

This is typical. The equations of relativity and quantum mechanics often agree with observations. But that does not mean that the postulates of relativity or quantum mechanics are correct or that those theories accurately describe how the world works. Physicists have fallen into the trap of thinking that if the math works, the theory must be right. What they are lacking is a mechanical model of the ether from which everything can be derived from first principles.

I am not familiar with Einstein Rings, but if you are referring to the arcs of light caused by gravitational lensing, I believe that all such effects are purely classical, not relativistic. But I can't cite any papers in support of that idea. They probably exist, I just haven't done the research.

The precession of the perihelion of Mercury has been accounted for rigorously with purely classical mathematics by Paul Marmet in his book "Einstein's Theory of Relativity versus Classical Mechanics." This book is published on the web at:
<http://www.physics.uottawa.ca/profs/marmet/>

Ian McCausland wrote a very provocative article entitled "Anomalies in the History of Relativity" in the Journal of Scientific Exploration, 13, 2, Summer, 1999, 271. I quote here the Abstract.

"In November 1919 it was announced to the world that observations of a solar eclipse that occurred in May 1919 supported Albert Einstein's general theory of relativity. That announcement was one of the most influential events of 20th-century science, since Einstein's instant rise to enormous fame arose directly from it. In spite of the confidence with which the announcement was made, however, it was later realized that the accuracy of the observations was insufficient to constitute a reliable confirmation of the phenomenon that was predicted. Furthermore, another of the formulas published in the general theory, for the variation in the perihelion of the planet Mercury, had already been derived by another scientist several years earlier using another method. In spite of the fact that the experimental evidence for relativity seems to have been flimsy in 1919, Einstein's enormous fame has remained intact and his theory has ever since been held to be one of the highest achievements of human thought. The resulting deification of Einstein has had

some unfortunate effects: critics of his theory are often dismissed as cranks, and the search for better theories has been inhibited. It is suggested that the announcement of the eclipse observations in 1919 was not a triumph of science as it is so often portrayed, but rather an obstacle to objective consideration of alternatives."










>Please don't think I am interrogating you. I just want these
>questions and many others answered.
>
>dmfe

Four down. how many to go?

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D. C. Miller observed the ether wind: "The Ether-Drift
Experiment" Reviews of Modern Physics, 5, 202-242 (1933).
Ether research: <http://www.egroups.com/list/glensether/>
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 Re: ether Thank you for your excellent questions. My replies are in line. (Curt, your paper is cited about halfway down). ... From: dmfe@... <dmfe@...> ...	Glen Deen glen@... 	Aug 22, 1999 8:50 pm
 Re: ether Hi Glen, Certainly enjoyed reading your remarks about "ether". To me, you seem to be restating the Oppositely Charged Twin Monopole Theory in language...	MitchBICPU@... 	Aug 23, 1999 9:32 pm
 Re: ether ... From: MitchBICPU@... To: astro-revelation@egroups.com Cc: MitchBICPU@... ; mitchibm@... Sent: Monday, August 23, 1999 4:06 PM Subject:...	clarence dulaney dulaneyc@... 	Aug 24, 1999 3:42 pm
 Re: ether Good to hear from you, Mitch. Hope you are doing well. You have influenced me in many ways. Hang in there. The best is yet to come. ... From:...	Glen Deen glen@... 	Aug 26, 1999 6:28 pm

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