

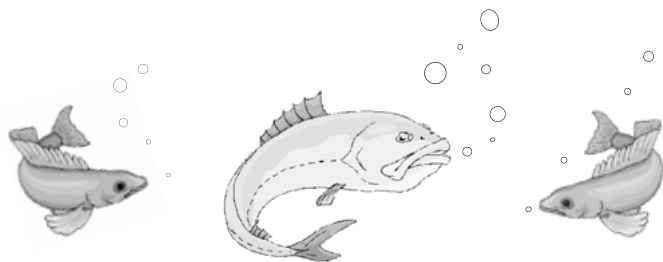
BREAKING THROUGH

Demonstrating Aether Energy

by Eugene F. Mallove, Sc.D.

If you were a deep-living fish, it might be tough to prove to your fellow fish that the world you were swimming in might hold, besides water, an invisible component indispensable to your existence, which you constantly move through and breathe in with the water that you swallow. Without a sensation of that pristine dissolved gas phase on its own, all your fellow fish would assert that the world was no more than interminable water, bounded with a sandy or rocky “bottom.”

Debates would rage among the more philosophical fish about the “air” that might exist within (and perhaps *above*) the water, or about a hypothetical three-dimensional, infinite “empty space” that might comprise the greater universe. That “space,” some fish would claim, might be even more fundamental than water and could be absolutely devoid of it—a barely conceivable idea for a fish! Virtually all physicist fish in this WaterWorld would be content to build their “theories of everything” on the hydrodynamics of water.



As fish are to air and space, so are human beings positioned with respect to the hypothetical *aether*. It has been difficult to fathom what lies right inside, around, and beneath our very noses. In critiquing the history of the aether and Einsteinian relativity, whose supporters dismissed that hypothetical light-conveying medium, the last three issues of *Infinite Energy* dealt with some profound errors at the foundation of modern physics.

Through the work of Dr. Paulo and Alexandra Correa, we learn that though the “luminiferous,” static aether may be dead, thanks to the null result of the Michelson-Morley experiment and others that followed, a far different aether is very much alive. The Correas have communicated to me this apt summary of their experimentally-informed position on the aether:

“We actually feel quite strongly that Einstein made a forward step with his notion of a null-result having physical significance. We must defend Einstein against those who view the aether as merely the medium for the propagation of light. We dispute the nature of *what* propagates in Space—since it is not light, it is a different form of radiation. But the aether is not there to propagate light, any more than it is a medium for light. Space is not a container; Space is contained by the very energy that propagates through it. What, so to speak, propagates in the vacuum (in the phenomeno-

logical absence of matter) is mass-free ambipolar [ambi-electric charge] radiation; this radiation happens to carry the excitation for local light production, but only the presence of matter reveals this excitation by the local production of light. Einstein must be at once negated, double-negated and affirmed. The medium itself is not the conveyor of light. All theories of the static aether are thereby proven wrong. We are with Einstein at that departure. So Einstein did dismiss the static aether that functioned as a mere conveyor of light, not prematurely, but in the nick of time.”



That may well be true, but it is certainly most unfortunate that the dismissal of the original “luminiferous” conception of aether led to the denial of *any* other kind of aether. *Infinite Energy* readers have learned from the Correas of the immense opportunity that was lost when Albert Einstein botched the conclusion of the temperature measurement experiment brought to him by Wilhelm Reich in January 1941 (see *IE* No. 37, “The Reproducible Thermal Anomaly of the Reich-Einstein Experiment Under Limit Conditions,” p. 12). This was a window to new aether physics. Now the Correas have magnified and demonstrated that thermal anomaly with what might be thought of as an “aether transducer.”

A small, precision Stirling heat engine, derived from what Scotsman Robert Stirling invented in 1816, runs quite well—apparently on this transduced aether energy. People such as Dean Kamen (of “IT,” “Ginger,” and now “Segway” fame) have been trying to perfect Stirling engines for power generation in developing countries and elsewhere. Before going much further they should look into the infinite energy source staring them in the face.

Yes, the cover story of this issue depicts schematically the Correas’ experimental apparatus. Their article, “A Modified Orgone Accumulator (HYBORAC) as a Drive for a Low Delta-T Stirling Engine,” makes the case that the locally experienced aether energy is sourced, in part, in the Sun. A follow-on article by the Correas on this aether demonstration device, which will appear in the next issue of *Infinite Energy*, describes how they have made the same Stirling engine operate through almost seven hours of nighttime darkness! Those skeptics who would try to pass off this issue’s discussion, and the included controls, as “merely a demonstration of ordinary solar energy and its storage,” will be more hard-pressed to explain how a Stirling engine can work so well at nighttime with no evident fuel source—

preserving an adequate temperature difference between its bottom (hot) and top (cold) plates.

It is unlikely that the demonstration of aether energy described in this and the follow-on paper will convince skeptics, as the Correas themselves are first to admit. They write, "By itself, this irrefutable demonstration of free energy is not an analytical proof of the existence of either orgone energy or latent heat. [Ed. note: 'Orgone energy' was W. Reich's term and 'latent heat' is a special term used by the Correas to characterize one component of the aether (see elaboration in text below).] One can already hear the objections of mechanistic-minded scientists— 'all you have shown is that you can drive a Stirling from solar radiation.' That is right. But why the contempt or incredulity? Because what they mean is that all we have succeeded in doing with the preceding was merely to show that a matte black box, properly constructed, can maximize the influx of solar electromagnetic radiation and convert it into heat. Here, however, is precisely where they are proven wrong by our own demonstration that the main modes of blackbody absorption for BORACs [Black Orgone Accumulators], or the measured rate of heat flow, cannot account for the heat radiated and trapped in these devices, even when they are 'directly exposed to the Sun.'" They refer to their website monograph, AS2-05, "The Thermal Anomaly in ORACs and the Reich-Einstein Experiment: Implications for Blackbody Theory." (Available on www.aetherometry.com.) One of the most stark conclusions of the Correas' theory is sure to stretch the limits of the most open-minded of physicists. Their challenge:

"Aetherometry demonstrates that what traverses Space is not transverse electromagnetic radiation (and certainly not sensible heat), but longitudinal ambipolar electromagnetic radiation emitted from the Sun. All that electromagnetic radiation consists of is a local production of photons (for those who care to listen: aether energy is not composed of photons, actual or virtual)."

This formulation suggests that modern physics is not just wrong, it is profoundly wrong—catastrophically wrong about even the most fundamental questions of existence, such as: 1) Is there an energetic aether? and 2) What is the nature of light? To be sure, certain mainstream (and not-so-mainstream) physicists are beginning to use the term "aether" in a revisionist sense, but only with abracadabra incantations of "zero point energy" and quantum mechanics (see the comment in this issue about a recent cover story in *New Scientist*, p. 57), or what Einstein said about "aether" in his later years. That *cannot* be the aether physics that presumptively runs this Stirling engine. To begin to understand that new

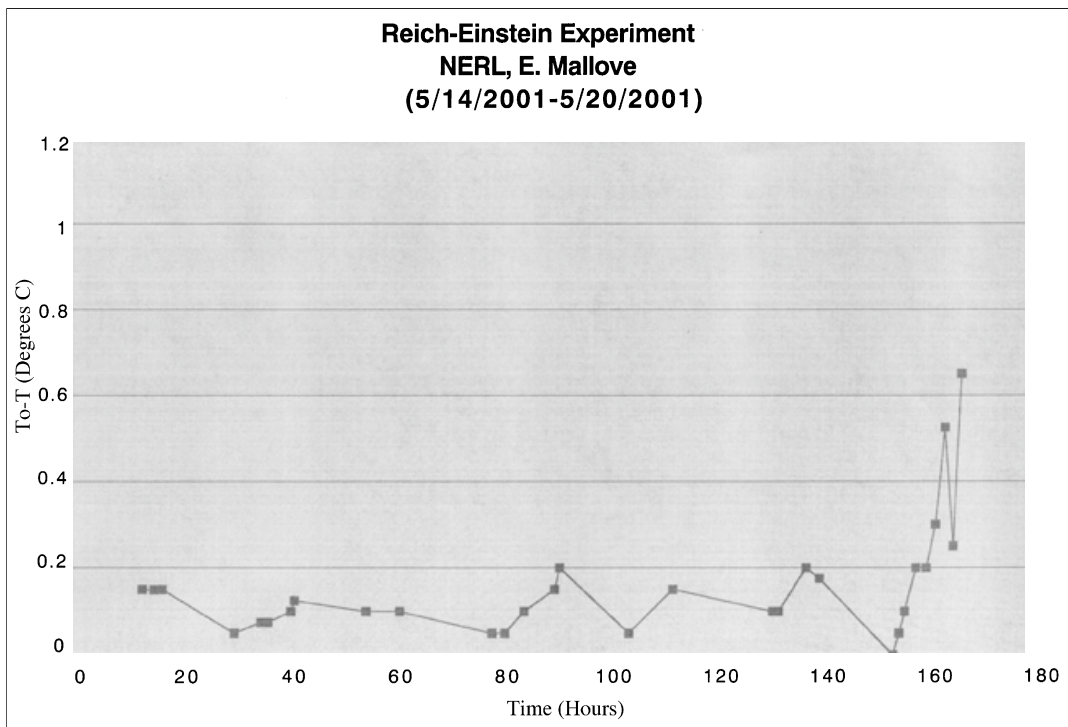
physics requires reading at least the Correa monograph AS2-05.

Concerning the "latent heat" alluded to above, the Correas attribute to it precisely the same properties that meteorologists do, or that thermodynamicists attribute to the intrinsic energy of a molecule, except that they view the complex of manifestations of latent heat as a non-electric form of radiant aether energy that exists either bound to mass in an "anti-gravitokinetic" relation or in massfree form. This massfree aspect may have profound cosmological implications.

Now, if the HYBORAC Stirling engine experiments fail to move you to study aether physics, and if you want to see for yourself how profoundly misdirected modern physics may be, do this, as I did last spring. Carry out a minimalist Reich-Einstein experiment. If nothing else, it's a quick way to prove that you are a better experimentalist than "*gedanken* experiment Albert" ever was:

Get yourself at least two identical batch-calibrated mercury thermometers (range 0°C to 50°C, with 0.05°C divisions). Confirm that the thermometers read the same value within say $\pm 0.025^\circ\text{C}$, by having their bulbs touching as the two thermometers rest side-by-side, suspended in air or lying on a uniform surface. I recommend using the exemplary services of the Miller & Weber, Inc. precision thermometer company (1637 George Street, Ridgewood, NY 11385, Ph: 718-821-7110). The thermometers I used were designated "T-3400s/50C1" and were 24 inches long, total immersion, yellow back, and mercury filled.

Next, have your local sheet metal fabricator make you a galvanized metal cubical container (say 8" on edge). This is your Faraday cage, which can be made air tight if you wish, but that is not very important. Then in a darkened room, perhaps a section of a cool basement and distant from walls or active heating devices, conduct a week-long experiment—or longer if you have the patience. Hang one thermometer from the ceiling, with nylon cord tied or taped to its top, such that the mercury bulb is about at mid-room height (e.g. three feet from the floor). Affix the other thermometer just over the center of the top of the metal cube. Begin by taping (with clear tape) a 2"



length of 0.5" PVC plastic pipe to the metal surface—orienting the tube vertically. Use black electrical tape wrapped around the thermometer just above its mercury bulb, to make a support plug for the thermometer. When the thermometer is inserted into the vertical PVC tube (or more conveniently perhaps into a snap-on PVC union coupling), the bottom of the thermometer bulb should hover 1 to 2 centimeters above the top surface of the metal cube Faraday cage.

Now you are ready to hang this contraption from the ceiling with four tough strands of nylon fishline (remember, you are *not* a dumb fish—you are *looking* for evidence of the aether!) that can support the cube from its bottom like a net. The four cords should come together above the center of the Faraday cage; the top surface of the cage should be level with the horizontal plane; and the mercury bulb of the thermometer should be at the same height as the nearby air-suspended thermometer. The Faraday cage should be reasonably close to the air-suspended thermometer—say one to two feet away.

Now, everyone should agree that in the relatively still air of a darkened room, after the equipment has thermally equilibrated, one expects that two nearby mercury thermometers, with or without a Faraday cage under one of them, should read the same. *Not so!* I found a consistent, easily measured elevation of the temperature read by the Faraday cage thermometer over the air-suspended thermometer. The two thermometers differed—ranging from about 0.05°C to over 0.6°C, with an average elevation of the Faraday thermometer between 0.1 and 0.2 °C. See the accompanying graph of this data.

I performed several other experiments with this apparatus, but these are too involved to describe at this time. There is an apparent diurnal variation in To-T, which critics might try to pass off as some evidence of blackbody absorption differences, etc. that might be affecting the measurement. On that theory, one might have expected some negative To-T values, but there were none during that period. For now, I defer to the experts in performing the Reich-Einstein experiment repetition, the Correias, in their several references quoted earlier. In particular, their experiments with both white and black ORACs (enhanced Faraday cages) out of doors and in the shade show convincingly that some other factor is heating the interior of the Faraday cages and the heat is then percolating to and through the top. If this experiment is what it appears to be, as they say, “we are not in Kansas”—far from it.

I might not have been motivated to take thermometer in hand to perform this experiment, had I not observed self-running (aether-“fueled”) *electric* motors at a visit to the Correa laboratory in August 2000, motors that were hooked up to small orgone accumulators, and to ground, but to nothing else—except when a single wire to the motor held in my hand augmented its power (human beings are aether transducers too!). I offered my testimonial of this experience in my editorial in Issue No. 39. I can now erase the caveat, “I do not represent to anyone that I have examined [the motor’s] innards.” On a recent visit I was shown the inside of the motor electronics box and there were *no active elements*, such as batteries. As far as I am concerned, these *are* self-running motors, aether energy is real, and both physics and biology have a lot more to learn.

I also saw cup-size electronics (with no active element or power source) that charged a capacitor (or re-chargeable bat-

tery) overnight. I saw an “aether field meter” (again with no power source) that produces a significant voltage according to the presence, distance, and condition of an approaching human being several meters away. Not to forget the Stirling motor demonstration, which is also a potentially utilitarian device—an augmented form of solar power.

Perhaps some of the devices (not the aether motors), which the Correias are considering licensing as scientific kits, may encourage others to study this exceptional work. I very much hope so. o o o

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