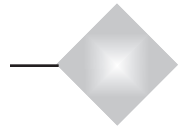


Consideration of the Electric Universe

Bill Zebuhr



In the early 1970s, I read *Ages in Chaos* and *Worlds in Collision* by Immanuel Velikovsky, which described the chaos that resulted from a near collision between the earth and Venus due to a great disruption of the solar system. I was impressed by the thought and research that went into the descriptions and analysis that was presented and expected that there would be a lot of follow up in the scientific community and by historians. I was disappointed that the closest I came to that was to hear Isaac Asimov make disparaging remarks about Velikovsky at the end of a presentation he was making in NYC. I was disgusted at the tone of it and thought he was acting out of jealousy of the ideas Velikovsky presented compared to his own work as a writer. Even the imagination of a well-known science fiction writer could not conjure up scenarios that could compare to what Velikovsky was presenting as well-researched history.

Part of the reason that scientists of the day did not pay much attention to Velikovsky was that according to accepted thinking about astronomy it was inconceivable that such disruption could have been from gravitational upheaval caused by a near collision with a planet in the “well-ordered” solar system. A major upheaval left large changes to the landscape from great floods and earthquakes that were witnessed by people around the world and recorded; but, it was easier for people to believe that was the work of a vengeful god rather than from chaos in the solar system. As far as science was concerned, Newton figured out much of the mechanism of the solar system hundreds of years earlier and Einstein refined it only a few decades ago with relativity. After that, nuclear power was developed and proven by dropping bombs. The sun was assumed to utilize the same principles and that was the model for the stars. Science was well enough developed to support the huge increase in product development and war machinery. There was no money in considering the basic principles of the universe and besides that the “big bang” theory explained how everything got started and details could be worked out in due time.

Velikovsky considered the idea of electromagnetic forces in space to explain some of what he believed happened historically. Several others before him considered things like charged comets and electric comets, going back to Richard Proctor and Osborn Reynolds in 1871. These considerations could not be evaluated at the time and the nice orderly universe that was controlled by gravity continued to be refined and accepted, but the chaos suggested by Velikovsky opened

the possibility that other forces could exist.

Space telescopes such as Hubble have revealed the structure of many galaxies and other celestial structures in much greater detail than was known previously. This started discussion concerning the revelation that much of this structure could not be explained by current understanding of the forces that shaped it. Dark matter was invented to try to save the concepts as they had been understood. Recently the deep field capability of Hubble has gotten images of galaxies that “existed between 400 and 800 million years after the big bang” according to NASA. These images are taken in a very narrow field of view, like looking through an “eight foot soda straw.” What would they see if they looked in the opposite direction? Every illustration I have seen of the big bang universe implies that one direction is toward the origin (the big bang) and the opposite direction is outward towards empty space.

The big problem with the far images is that they seem to be similar to the better defined closer images, which implies well-structured galaxies with well-defined stars. According to the big bang theory, images showing the very early universe should be showing a much more chaotic, undefined structure, given that it has been thought that galaxy formation would take billions of years. It is clear that current science is unable to describe structures that range from subatomic particles to galaxies. Thankfully mankind has been able to make things that actually work without understanding the fundamental principles.

People who are trying to understand more of the fundamentals are investigating ideas that are new, or have been ignored or censored. One of the most fundamental and far-reaching ideas is that electrical forces are much more important in defining the universe than is now thought to be by conventional thinking. There is a consensus that our current understanding of the structure and forces in the universe is incomplete, but the predominant view is to add features to the long held ideas that fill in the voids and eliminate inconsistencies. The dominant new addition to the theories about the dynamics of celestial bodies is “dark matter.” This is supposed to add mass to increase gravitational attraction to explain why galaxies don’t fly apart given their rotational velocities. Given that the dark matter has never been detected and no one can describe it, we now have traded a fairly defined problem of holding galaxies together for the idea of a totally new “material” that could have implications

throughout all of science.

A few astronomers and other scientists have been studying the idea of electrical forces helping to shape the universe. Studies have been done of gasses in bell jars stimulated by various electrical inputs producing glowing bodies of gases that look a lot like some images from the Hubble telescope. In spite of the many orders of magnitude between a bell jar in a lab and the universe, a spiral is still a spiral and high voltage discharges have a similar characteristic.

In *IE* #43 in 2002,¹ Don Hotson discussed the Dirac equation and how it can lead to a concept for an aether that pervades the universe. The Dirac equation, derived by Paul Dirac in the late 1920s, is a relativistic wave equation that combines the concepts of quantum mechanics and relativity to define the actions of particles, like electrons at speeds near the speed of light. The equation was controversial in its day because it has two roots calling for both positive and negative energy, which was upsetting to the science community because they did not know what to do with the negative roots. Today it is considered one of the most important equations of the 20th century. Don Hotson described some of the controversy and proceeded to describe an aether that is a Bose-Einstein condensate (BEC) made up of electron/positron pairs (epos). This is a well-considered theory that gives a more rational picture of the universe than conventional science and if so, it implies that the foundation of the universe is electric.

Consideration of the electric universe opens reconsideration of long held theories about some fundamental operations of the universe. According to current mainstream theory, stars generate energy via a nuclear fusion reaction at the core and the energy moves to the surface through the intervening mass over time. By this model stars consume themselves with a somewhat predictable lifetime and then can end as a dwarf star or potentially end as a nova. The sun is the only star we can study in some detail and it seems that the plasma around the sun is very active and hotter than the surface. This is one of many questions that seem to go unanswered for decades because most scientists try not to upset the apple cart. Proponents of the electric universe propose that the energy of a star does not come from within by consuming its mass, but that the energy is generated in the plasma layer around the star, which is capable of extracting that energy from its surroundings.

On a galactic scale, images taken by the Herschel Space Observatory show filament structures. Philippe André, Principal Investigator for the Herschel Gould Belt Survey, wrote: "The greatest surprise was the ubiquity of filaments in these nearby clouds and their intimate connection with star formation."² Stephen Smith, writing for the Thunderbolts Project,³ gives the following description of what was seen:

It is those braided plasma filaments that confirm the existence of circuits in space. Celestial bodies are not isolated from one another but are connected across vast distances. Electric discharges in plasma create magnetic sheaths along their axes. High current discharges cause the sheathes to glow while creating other sheathes within. Double layers form when positive charges build up in one region and negative charges build up nearby. Electric fields develop between regions, which accelerates charged particles. Electric

charges spiral in the magnetic fields, emitting X-rays, extreme ultraviolet, and sometimes gamma rays. Electromagnetism "pinches" those channels, otherwise known as Birkeland currents, into filaments that tend to attract each other in pairs. Electric fields along the plasma strands generate electric forces that can be 39 orders of magnitude greater than gravity. However, when Birkeland currents approach each other, instead of merging, they twist into a helix that rotates faster as it compresses tighter. It is those "cosmic transmission lines" that make up galactic circuits.

The cosmos is laced with those interacting circuits, each of them composed of untold numbers of twisting Birkeland currents. There are power-consuming loads in those circuits converting electrical energy into rotational energy. They are known as galaxies. Galaxies exist within the filamentary circuit of electricity threading the cosmos like power lines through a city. They should be evaluated according to electrodynamic principles rather than mechanical behavior—with mysterious magnetic fields added to save the theory.

In an Electric Universe, large-scale plasma discharges form coherent filaments that exhibit electrodynamic behavior. Gravity and kinetic energy do contribute to the behavior of star clusters and galaxies but it is not their fundamental energy source. Stars in galaxies can form like silver beads on a string, lining-up for great distances.

When plasma moves through a cloud of dust and gas, some of the neutral molecules in the cloud are ionized, initiating electric fields, and thereby creating magnetic fields that tend to align and constrict the charge flow. Since Birkeland currents are electromagnetic, they isolate regions of opposite charge and prevent them from neutralizing. Planetary nebulae are spun from intricate webs of lighted tendrils. Herbig-Haro stars and energetic galaxies emit braided jets. Some galaxies look "hairy," with threads of material extending from them.

Presumptions are hard to ignore. Conventional researchers do not understand several factors, which hampers their ability to grasp the fundamental nature of the cosmos. In particular, the adherence to redshift for cosmic distance measurements and a lack of knowledge when it comes to electricity.

I think this is a good description of powerful electrical energy at work on a universe-wide scale. The electric universe is being studied by a small group of scientists that are not committed to a particular theory and are making convincing arguments regarding a new overview of the universe. This is something that should be a natural progression as more powerful observation tools are available, but has been delayed by a mainstream scientific community that has vested interests in the current paradigm. The current popular view of the universe should have a very hard time surviving as more is discovered. However, I discovered recently

that I was reading a current document that was written by someone who thought the earth was flat.

References

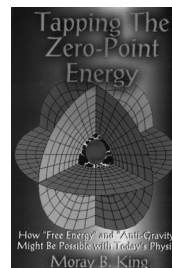
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