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# Etheric biology

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**Abstract**

Several observations made during the course of studies on stealth-adapted viruses are explainable by a pervasive, energy-rich, ether environment. Activation of an alternative cellular energy (ACE) pathway provides stealth virus damaged cells with a repair mechanism that is independent of the cellular immune response. ACE activation can also assist in the systemic healing of infections caused by conventional viruses such as Herpes simplex virus, Herpes zoster virus and human papillomavirus. ACE pigments convert conventional forms of physical energies into a biological cell healing energy, the nature of which is still uncertain. More recent studies suggest that ACE pigments may also capture etheric energy. In addition to cellular repair, ACE pigment activation can lead to the biogenesis of lipid-like chemical structures. ACE pigment and virus culture healing activities were also seen with several natural products, including a homeopathic formulation. A colloidal silver solution appeared to facilitate the transmission of ACE and to enhance its biosynthetic activity. These results open a window into a greater understanding of a fundamental force of nature of potential therapeutic importance.


*Keywords:* Alternative cellular energy; ACE pigments; Ether; Aether; Homeopathy; Energy medicine

## Ether and etheric energy

Ether (aether) is a classical term used by empiricists for a space filling medium through which all forms of energy are transmitted (McTagghart, 2002). It has its own energy, called etheric energy, which assists in maintaining the propagation of other energies, and in the momentum of all objects ranging from subatomic particles such as quarks and electrons to the galaxies that fill the universe. The concept of an all pervasive ether denies the existence of a vacuum. Based on rather simple assumptions, 19th century physicists unsuccessfully tried to detect an effect of an ether on the transmission of light (Michelson and Morley, 1887). An ether was not required by Albert Einstein to explain the consistency of his Laws of Physics in different "inertial frames" and he too moved away from accepting its physical existence (Einstein, 1920). Prominent 19th and 20th century proponents of an etheric energy, such as John Worrel Keeley, Nikola Tesla, Viktor Schauberger and Wilhelm Reich, failed to effectively communicate their conviction to mainstream Physics.

Current String Theory envisions a pervasive vibrational energy in the form of discrete string-like elements (Greene, 1999). Modern physicists have seemingly not tried to reconcile the relationship of the supposed strings with the observations made by past proponents of etheric energy. In particular, string theory does not directly address gravity, magnetism and the process of interchanging energy with matter. The formation of life and many normal biological processes are also outside the range of most of today's academic physicists.

Rather than strings, ether supporters simply envision a sea of varying sized but extremely minute particles that may exist as oscillating vortices. They are presumed to exert a force on the environment and to be a potential source of free energy. The force is said to relate to density of the ether and possibly to any localized currents that reflect the flow of the ether in relationship to other objects. Mass objects are thought to absorb the ether thereby creating a directional force of the ether towards such objects. This is expressed as a pushing, as opposed to a pulling theory of gravity (van

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Fladern, 2002). Magnetic fields can be perceived as directional flow of ether currents. Certain geometric shapes, for example, pyramids are considered to be able to refract the ether flow and to set up differential force fields (Flanagan, 1973). Validation of such concepts has been difficult because of the lack of suitable model systems to rigorously prove even the existence of an ether.

## Stealth-adapted viruses

Observations made in the course of studies on stealth-adapted viruses that avoid effective immune recognition may offer useful insights, as well as test methods to learn more about this fascinating subject (Martin, 1996, 1999a; Martin et al., 1994). The research question posed was simply, if the immune system is not targeting stealth-adapted viruses, how do patients overcome these infections? An important clue to the infection control was the observation that the cell damaging (cytopathic) effect shown in human and animal cells exposed to these viruses in test tube cultures tended not to progress over time (Martin et al., 1994). Indeed, the damaged cells underwent considerable repair. This recovery coincided with the accumulation of particulate materials in the culture fluid. Reactivation of a previously "repaired" culture could be achieved by replacing the culture medium with fresh medium. Reactivation did not occur as readily if isolated particulate material from a repaired culture was added to the re-feeding medium (Martin, 2003a).

## Alternative cellular energy pigments (ACE pigments)

The particulate material comprised conglomerates of much finer components that assemble into solid particles, long threads and short ribbons. The fine components are produced by the virus-infected cells and are initially seen as dark pigmented materials within individual cells and within clusters of infected cells. These materials commonly aggregate into larger particles that are extruded from the cell clusters (Fig. 1). Threads and ribbons that are sometimes brightly colored have also been seen coming from these clusters. The energy transducing properties of these particles include marked auto-fluorescence, electrostatic attraction even in fluid medium and electron-donating properties. The particles are occasionally strikingly ferromagnetic rotating in response to a simple handheld magnet (Martin, 2003a). Groups of particles can also occasionally be seen oscillating in relationship to each other.

Brain biopsies of stealth-adapted virus-infected patients have also shown complex, irregularly shaped intracellular inclusions and extra-cellular deposits (Martin, 2003b). Some of the structures show remarkable features such as helical spirals and finely laminated arrays. In many of these cells, the mitochondria (the normal source of cellular energy from

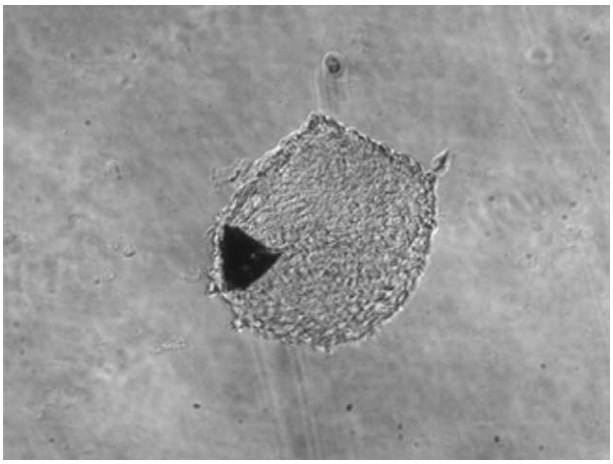

Fig. 1. A triangular-shaped ACE pigment particle that formed from the coalescence of pigmented material that was initially diffusely distributed within the cluster of MRC-5 cells that developed in a stealth-adapted virus culture. The particle was subsequently extruded from the cell cluster and was shown in an earlier publication (Martin, 2003a) to be ferromagnetic. Similar particles can be seen in other cultures of stealth-adapted viruses. Magnification ×100.

oxidative phosphorylation of nutrients) were markedly disrupted and seemingly non-functional. Yet, the cells were still managing to survive. Similarly, in some of the repaired tissue cultures, cells could live well over a year without having been fed fresh nutrients (Martin, 2003a). These observations were interpreted as indicating that the particulate materials were providing an alternative (non-mitochondria) source of cellular energy. The materials were accordingly called alternative cellular energy pigments (ACE pigments). Particles and fibers with ACE pigment-like activities were also found in dried perspiration, skin flakes and attached to the hair of several patients infected with stealth-adapted viruses (Martin, 2005a). In some patients, the particles provoke a sense of irritation leading to scratching and skin excoriations. Patients would observe the particles' electrostatic activities or the slow uncoiling of a long colored fiber and believe they were infested with parasites. Not being understood and bearing the burden of a stealth-adapted virus encephalopathy, the patients were occasionally labeled as having delusional parasitosis (Bhatia et al., 2000). Adding to the patients' worries was the sense that the parasites were continuing to grow even outside of the body and were becoming ever present in their household environment. ACE pigments were obtained from bacteria cultured from stealth-adapted virus-infected patients (Martin, 2005b). This observation is consistent with the capacity of certain stealth-adapted viruses to infect bacteria (Martin, 1999b).

## Non-cellular biosynthesis of lipid

In addition to developing ACE pigments, cultures of stealth-adapted viruses produce abundant lipid materials

(Martin, 2003a). These are mostly in the form of long nearly transparent needle-like structures with distinct side edges and a shallow trough (Fig. 2). Smaller lipid-like deposits are continually being formed within the trough and seemingly migrate to the edges. The edges can sometimes split, while other regions can dissolve and reform in a somewhat different configuration. Clouds of very fine particulate lipid-like materials that readily partition into the chloroform phase of an aqueous:chloroform mixture can also form and may either move independently or be part of a larger membranous type web of floating material. Very occasionally, the lipids acquire a strong yellowish coloration and in one culture gave the distinct appearance of fried eggs (Fig. 3). Relatively large solid, occasionally notched, morphologically cholesterol-like crystals can also form as can pyramid-shaped crystals (Fig. 4). The formation of these substances continues in cultures well after the loss of all intact cells and can occur in cell free culture medium transferred to other tubes.

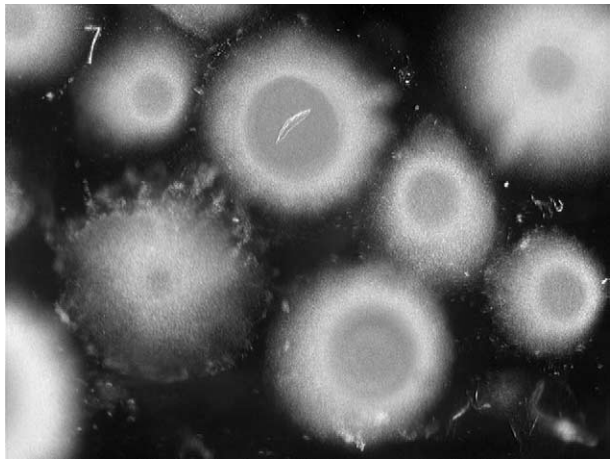

Fig. 3. Collections of bright-yellow-colored lipid-like material developing in the center of more transparent material giving the distinct impression of fried eggs. Over a year period, the amount of colored material increased considerably to yield complex multi-lobed collections that could readily be seen without magnification. No viable cells were remaining in the culture at the time of this photograph. A small transparent crystal overlies one of the yellow deposits. Close examination of the more transparent lipid-like material revealed shimmering due to rapid yet confined vibrations. Dark-field microscopy. Magnification ×200.

## Energy transduction

Multicolored auto-fluorescence of ACE pigments obtained from virus cultures and directly from patients is especially apparent using confocal fluorescent microscopy (Martin, 2003a). There is a broad excitation and emission spectrum with a striking inclusion of red auto-fluorescence. The intensity of fluorescence can be enhanced using stains such as acridine orange and neutral red. Direct examination of stained and even unstained tissue culture medium can reveal a myriad of moving particles. Close examination shows that both attractive and repulsive forces are operating. Not infrequently, groups of particles are drawn together into a cluster only to be subsequently violently repelled from each other. Directional currents also form that may well be influenced by the microscope's light source or other external energy fields. Larger particles can also be moved by sound vibrations and can typically show a relatively narrow resonance frequency that differs between different particles. The viability of ACE pigment containing stealth-adapted virus cultures can be either enhanced or diminished depending on dose and intensity by the application of sound, pulsed and fixed magnetic fields, X-rays and ultraviolet, visible and infrared light. No comparable effects are seen on normal cell cultures.

Fig. 2. Characteristic needle-shaped structure that can also commonly develop in cultures of stealth-adapted viruses. They are most easily seen using dark-field illumination. Lipid-like particles can be seen forming within the shallow trough that extends between the well-demarcated edges. Numerous free floating lipid particles can also be seen in the culture fluid. Magnification ×100.

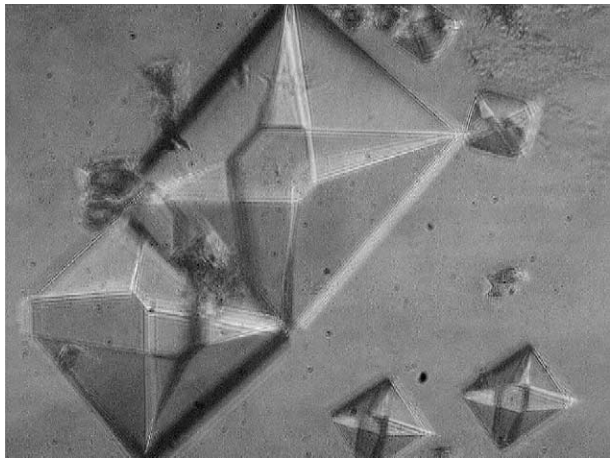

Fig. 4. Pyramidal-shaped transparent crystals developing in long-term culture tubes that previously contained stealth-adapted virus-infected MRC-5 cells. Hundreds of fine crystals developed in some culture tubes well after all of the cells had disintegrated. The crystals typically showed 2 sets of 4 vertical planes and a polygonal sloping vertex. Relatively large crystals are shown in this photograph. Magnification ×200.

The electrostatic, magnetic and electrical properties of ACE particles can be quite variable over time. A particle obtained from a patient's dried perspiration was observed to jump several inches from a metal table to an electrostatically charged plastic ruler, rotate on the ruler and fly back to the table only to be attracted back to the ruler then the table and so forth for several cycles. The particle then lost all of its attraction to the table and ruler. Similarly, some culture particles would very readily display their magnetism in a culture on some days yet be virtually unresponsive when the same culture was examined on other days. Gas formation was seen around some patient-derived particles when placed in water but was also an inconstant finding with repeated testing (Martin, 2005a). Some particles would occasionally sprout long fibers when transferred to fresh medium, while other particles would be associated with the formation of lipid-like, needle-shaped crystals (Martin, 2005a). It appeared formed that many of these functions were enhanced by exposure to daylight.

## Selective mineral affinity force

Mineral analysis of ACE pigments has been performed using energy dispersive X-ray (EDX) spectroscopy in conjunction with scanning electron microscopy. Overall, numerous minerals were detectable (Martin, 2003a). What was surprising, however, was the tendency of individual particles to be represented by only a relatively few minerals. It was as if some form of a selective mineral affinity force had favored the coming together of matching minerals. A plausible explanation is that each mineral can absorb a particular part of a postulated spectrum of etheric energies. If so, then arguably, there would be more absorption of this particular energy in the space existing between two similar particles than in the remaining areas around each of the two particles. If the energy exerted a pushing force, net pressure would be being applied to bring the particles together. Selective attraction was also observed when individual ACE particles were allowed to freely float on the surface of water in a dish. In addition to weak, possibly electrostatic binding, occasionally, a very striking reorientation and snapping together of two particles floating close by to each other would occur. It was far less frequent than would have been expected for a simple plus/minus magnetic or electrostatic attraction.

Another interesting observation was that not all particles that were clearly ferromagnetic in their response to a magnet showed detectable iron. Also some particles showed unexpected minerals such as titanium (Martin, 2003a). Since EDX analysis detects the energy levels of the inner electron shell, it is possible that minerals attached to a ligand may have orbitally rearranged electrons that have distorted energy levels giving spurious findings in terms of mineral identification.

## Natural products with ACE activity

It was logical to expect that ACE pigment equivalent materials were providing a more basic function than simply a defense mechanism against stealth-adapted viruses. An important clue came from farmers who have used organic materials to enhance the vitality of their crops. Three groups of products share at least some of the features of ACE pigments. The first group comprises humates and their pH separable components, humic and fulvic acids (Ghabbour and Davies, 2003). These materials were previously considered as partially decomposed residues from ancient plants that were slowly decaying towards becoming coal and oil. More recent analysis, however, suggested that they are comprised of smaller functional groups cross-linked or self-assembled into more recently formed lattices (dedrimers). They have a high mineral content and can both donate and accept electrons as well as minerals. The terms humic and fulvic acids do not specify any particular composition but an overall concept of a complex, mineral laden, mixture of aromatic (circular) and aliphatic (linear) relatively simple chemicals. While ancient forests are a source of humates, similar materials are directly available from living plants and are even produced in worm castings (Gajalakshmi et al., 2001). The reason given for the ability of humates to promote the growth of plants is mainly that they serve as a rich source of bioavailable minerals.

A similar explanation was given to the growth-enhancing activity of minerals from the ocean and lakes. A good example being sodium chloride depleted material harvested from just beneath the surface of the Great Salt Lake in Utah. It appears as if many of the minerals exist as complexes with organic chemicals since the collections are purposely being made where there are local river inflows. In any event, as with humates, farmers can readily see the growth-enhancing effects of adding these salts to their crops. The effects appeared to be superior than simply using mineral-rich rock dusts (zeolites). It has also been suggested that certain earth deposits and even regular water supplies may contain an activated form of minerals with enhanced energy-delivering properties. Un-validated assumptions are that the minerals are monatomic with altered electrons (ORME, orbitally rearranged monatomic elements), that they exist as micro-clusters or are Bose–Einstein condensates (Cornish and Cassettari, 2003). Some of these minerals are said to defy gravity and to levitate in a magnetic field.

The third product was identified because of its widespread use by Japanese farmers. It is an extract of Japanese cedar, cypress and pine trees plus plantain and is called HB-101. It is active at 1:1000 to 1:10,000 concentrations. With an annual production of over 1000 tons, it has clearly been found to be effective in various agricultural applications. Based on its aroma and volatility and confirmed by disclosure of production methods and composition by its producer, HB-101 was identified as primarily being composed of terpenes and derivatives (Pinder, 1960).

Monoterpenes, which comprise most of the essential oils (a term referring to aroma), are formed by the joining of two 5-carbon isoprene molecules. Monoterpenes can combine in various ways to give larger molecules that can undergo further modifications. It has been estimated that up to a quarter of all natural products are contributed to, at least in part, by terpenes. These include chlorophyll, other pigments such as carotenoids and rhodopsin, cholesterol, sex hormones and fat soluble vitamins. Volatile tree and plant extracts (terpenes) can selectively bind various minerals, a fact known to early artists and varnish makers (Herbst and Hungar, 2004). They can also bind with other groups, such as carbohydrates, and can easily be envisioned as a building block, along with minerals, for humate formation.

Farming uses of humates, mineral salts and terpenes are extending beyond agricultural uses to animal husbandry. While the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is reluctant to accept claims regarding animal health promoting effects, Japanese farmers are regularly observing health improvements. Indeed, in the case of HB-101, farmers began to siphon off product for their own personal use, leading the company to develop a dietary supplement for human use called EH-101. Humic and fulvic acids, as well as minerals from the Great Salt Lake, are also available as dietary supplements, without medical claims in accordance with FDA restrictions.

At high concentrations, all of these products are toxic to normal cells grown in test tube cultures. At lower concentrations, they did, however, provide noticeable protection from re-feeding induced reactivation of cultures of stealth-adapted viruses. Clinically, they also seem to be benefiting patients known to be stealth virally infected. A clinical trial is underway on a product labeled as A.C.E. that comprises a mixture of these various products.

## Homeopathy

Clinical success has also been reported with natural products formulated as homeopathic substances (Hahnemann, 1842). Many homeopathic formulations begin with a source of minerals that are finely ground with pestle and mortar. Tinctures of various plants and sometimes animal products, such as venoms, are progressively added with vigorous pounding (succussion) presumably to encourage complexing and/or formation of structured water shells around the individual complexes. The remarkable feature of these preparations is the ability to be progressively diluted, even in 10-fold steps, to a point after 6–10 such steps where it can be argued that little if any of the starting organic and mineral material remains. A grouping of homeopathic preparations originally termed HANSI (homeopathic activator of the natural immune system) and since renamed, and possibly slightly modified, and now termed Enercel, was quite active in suppressing the cytopathic effect of re-fed cultures of stealth-adapted viruses. It seemed clear that there had to be some relationship between ACE pigments, humates, organic minerals, terpenes and Enercel.

## Response of iodine exposed ACE pigments

The addition of tincture of iodine (2% in 47% alcohol) to ACE pigments results in the rapid formation of very fine particulate material that engages in a vigorous flurry of activity lasting over several minutes. Within the various patterns of movements are indications of both vertical and horizontal vortices. Both attractive and repulsive forces maintain a continuing momentum of the particles that eventually settle into bands and other complex patterns. Colorful threads and ribbons, along with larger particles, can form almost instantaneously. The fine iodine stained material coalesces into larger units that attach as discrete droplet-like components to the underlying surface of the dish in which the experiment is being performed. For several hours, one can observe continuing fine material exchanges occurring between the droplets. These structures become crystalline within a day with some crystals growing by assimilation of surrounding crystals. A very similar sequence of events occurs when iodine is added to the homeopathic preparation. Fig. 5 shows a relatively large crystal and many smaller crystals resulting from the addition of iodine to Enercel. The crystals were insoluble in water but readily dissolved in polar solvents. No such activity or crystal formation occurs with the addition of alcohol or with tincture of iodine by itself.

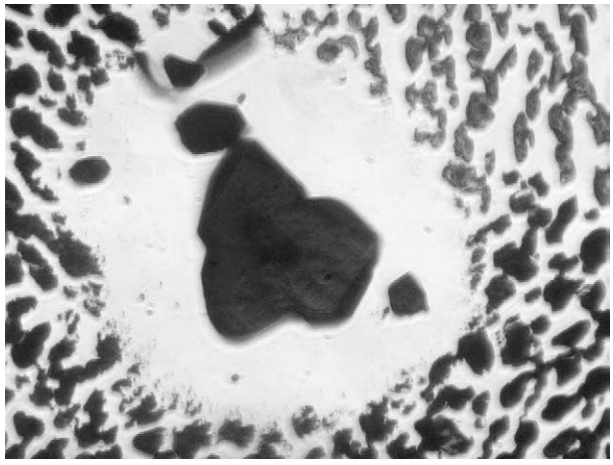

Fig. 5. Crystals developing in a 0.4 ml of a homeopathic preparation (Enercel) to which equal amount of tincture of iodine was added. The mixture immediately underwent a vigorous reaction with the formation of innumerable fine particles. Multiple currents of rapidly moving particles developed within the 5 cm Petri dish. Residual motion persisted for several hours during which time iodine stained crystals began to attach to the surface of the Petri dish. Multiple colors and suggestions of complex pattern formations by the crystals were apparent. Some of the crystals assimilated neighboring crystals, giving the appearance of clear spaces. The figure shows a relatively large crystal-like structure and 3 smaller crystals in such a cleared space. Fine structural details could be seen within the larger crystal.

## Capturing etheric energy

The working model for how iodine is working is that it is facilitating the absorption of an external (etheric) energy. The process is likely to involve electron transfers since the resulting mat of adherent droplets shows varying areas of differential staining, probably reflecting the different redox levels of groups of iodine-stained droplets. The more provocative finding is the development of numerous lipid-like crystals and other structures such as threads and ribbons. While the chemical nature of the various formed elements needs to be determined, they bear a striking similarity to structures seen in stealth-adapted virus cultures. Especially in the case of the homeopathic solution, there is not sufficient mass to even account for a fraction of what is being produced. The source of energy for the blustering movement of fine particles and for the formation of more solid objects is, therefore, arguably from the ether.

Mainstream biology maintains that energy for the formation of the biosystem is solely from visible portions of sunlight through the process of photosynthesis (Hall and Rao, 1999). Chlorophyll directly and indirectly absorbs photons, enabling some of its electrons to reach a higher energy state. This energy is progressively transferred to other molecules and invested in the addition of hydrogen atoms to carbon dioxide to yield carbohydrates. The energy can be re-extracted from carbohydrates in the form of a high-energy phosphate group in the molecule adenosine triphosphate (ATP). The flaw in this reasoning is that it does not clearly explain the energy source for the original formation of chlorophyll nor does it seem particularly efficient to only use such a small portion of the entire electromagnetic spectrum of energy for conversion into biological structures. An alternative primary biosynthetic pathway leading to terpene production (a major component of chlorophyll and other light absorbing molecules) would seem more reasonable. This suggestion becomes even more attractive if the available primary energy sources can be extended to the energy within the ether.

## Photo-activated virus improvement system

The concept of facilitating external energy interaction with ACE pigments was suggested by studies in which neutral red was applied to virus-induced skin lesions due to Herpes simplex virus, HSV, herpes zoster virus, HZV, or human papillomavirus, HPV, and the lesions were exposed to ultraviolet light. Within approximately a minute, the lesions begin to fluoresce (Martin and Stoneburner, 2005). The fluorescence extends to ACE pigments in surrounding areas of skin that are not directly treated with neutral red. The neutral-red-treated lesions consistently undergo expedited healing as do other lesions in the same patient regardless of whether they were exposed to the neutral red or even directly illuminated by an ultraviolet light. These observations suggest that the activated ACE pigments can transmit an ACE pigment activating signal throughout the body that can lead to the release of a healing energy for virus-infected cells. The phenomenon of induced widespread responsiveness to ultraviolet light is consistent with some form of sympathetic resonance emanating from ultraviolet-light-activated ACE pigments. This systemic healing energy is probably different from the actual localized fluorescence observed in the ultraviolet light illuminated areas since ultraviolet light exposure of distant lesions is not required for healing to occur. Nevertheless, some type of ACE pigment signaling is apparently being transmitted throughout the body. Conceivably, the signaling could extend between individuals and between an individual and his or her environment. Several other intriguing observations have been made during the course of these studies. These include an apparent self-attraction of activated ACE pigments manifest by marked swelling and edema formation with brightly fluorescing fluids coming from illuminated lesions and by greater local fluorescence on a second day of exposure to ultraviolet light than on initial illumination. The color of the fluorescence differs between patients with some broad correlations with exceptions on whether the lesion is an oral or genital herpetic ulcer, shingles or genital wart.

## ACE-pigment-associated therapies

Tissue culture derived ACE pigments respond not only to ultraviolet light but also to visible light, X-rays, infrared radiation, magnets, electrostatic fields and sound energies. The challenge for many clinical conditions may be simply to establish an effective means of ACE pigment activation, with or without a dye or an external energy source. Alternatively, or in addition, a source of ACE pigments can be provided to the patient, possibly followed by external energy activation. This approach is reminiscent of that used by Edgar Cayce who would administer “animated ash” (electric combusted bamboo shoots) and focus an electrostatic force (violet lamp) on the region to be treated (Thurston, 2004). The success of ozone therapy may possibly be related to the emission of an ACE activating infrared radiation during the breakdown of metastable to stable oxygen molecules (Yeong et al., 1998). A rational explanation now exists for how many empirical therapies may have worked. It is time to retrace some of the pioneering efforts of historical clinicians and to conduct well-controlled clinical trials (Martin, 2005c).

## Colloidal minerals

Clinical benefits in a wide variety of diseases have also been attributed to electrolytically generated solutions con-

taining trace amounts of silver or gold (Metcalf, 2002). In some preparations, the silver loses some of its normal characteristics and becomes no longer detectable as silver but only in assays for total dissolved solids. When added to iodine–ACE pigments mixtures, this type of solution can clearly enhance the vigor of the resulting reaction and possibly also the biosynthetic output. It is as if the silver containing water adds to the conductivity of ACE. Clinical trials are underway that involve the inclusion of this type of product along with a source of ACE pigments and an external energy-delivering device. Potentially, these approaches will effectively address many of the diseases for which the biochemical-based pharmaceutical approach has proven to be ineffective, associated with significant adverse effects or unreasonably expensive.

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