The CENTRAL ENGINE

by Miles Mathis

All the hubbub about the Big Bang over the past half century has diverted physics from a very basic question, that question being, “What is energizing the galaxies?” You may not have ever considered this question, since, given current mechanisms, it doesn't really come up. With the universe driven by gravity only, the galaxies don't appear to need to be energized by anything, beyond their own mass. I will be told that each galaxy gets its energy from its own core, and that the core is driven by gravitational collapse. But now that I have shown that the universe is driven by the unified field, not gravity only, that answer no longer satisfies. I have shown that what we really have is a line of natural engines. The Earth is an engine that recycles the charge field, creating its E/M field. But the Earth is energized by the Sun, as we know. Not just as a matter of heat or light, but as a matter of charge. In the same way, the Sun is energized by the galactic core, receiving a large part of its total energy via charge. Of course this begs the question, “Where does the galactic core get its charge?” We need to go up the line of influences at least one more step, don't we?

Some will say, “No, not necessarily. The galaxies seem like batteries more than engines, and you don't need a constant source of input for a battery. You just need matter reacting in some way. Perhaps that is what is happening with galaxies. We just have a lot of ions interacting, or something like that.”

Yes, maybe galaxies are just big, longlasting batteries. But if we use the battery analogy, we still require an initial input. Batteries don't charge themselves, and neither do ions. I have shown that ions are charged by photons. So we either have to propose a method of storing charge for eons after the photons have been cut off, or we have to propose that galaxies are receiving charge from photons continuously, in some manner so far unknown and unseen. And this brings us back to my deduction: we need a mechanism beyond the galaxies.

This mechanism could be one of two things. It could be that the galaxies are energizing one another, like some sort of colony of neurons. But that answer is also unsatisfying, since it is circular. It still
doesn't explain where the galaxies got their initial charge. For example, the neurons in your brain or body certainly are linked, and charge passes between them. But we can't say that they energize themselves. Left to themselves, they would die very quickly. The brain has to be fed by the bloodstream, so we do have an external power source. And blood has to be energized by food, and food has to be energized by the Sun, so we are back to question one.

In this case, logic pushes us pretty quickly to an external power source, a bigger engine or battery. The galaxies have to be energized, in terms of charge, by something beyond them. As the Earth is energized by the Sun and the Sun is energized by the galactic core, the galactic core has to be energized by something even bigger, a universal or cosmic core, if you will. And the Big Bang cannot be this cosmic core. No initial explosion can provide the mechanism here, since explosions dissipate. We require a constant power source. We require a central engine.

If some astrophysicists want to be pointing their telescopes to the farthest reaches, and want to be pushing the boundaries, they should be looking for evidence of this central engine, not looking for evidence of the Big Bang. All the evidence they have for the Big Bang has been misread, including Doppler shifts, radiation backgrounds, and so on. They need to reinterpret all this evidence in the light of the new unified field, and what we now know, or should know, about charge. I have no doubt that we do have some huge distant power source, but it cannot logically be the Big Bang. The Big Bang hasn't even explained the gravity-only theory, and it cannot come near explaining the production of charge that we see.

Gravity-only begged certain questions, and the Big Bang was proposed as a possible answer to those questions. But now that we know the universe is a unified field that includes the charge field as one of the two main fields, the Big Bang is no longer a promising proposal. We have to answer all the questions begged by charge as well as the ones begged by gravity, and the Big Bang can't answer them. We should be looking to this central engine as the driving force of the universe.

Some will say, “But that answer is also unsatisfying, since it creates an infinite line of causes. If the cosmic engine drives the universe, what energizes this cosmic engine?”

I have no answer to that, just as physicists never had an answer to the question, “What energized the Big Bang?” I am not claiming to have a final answer here, I am just pointing out the logical next step. We know about the galactic core, so we should seek the cosmic core. Once we find it, we can ask the next question, about its history. It may be one in a line of infinite engines, or it may be eternal. By the time we reach that question, we may be better equipped to answer it. Right now, I don't think any of us are in a position to speculate. We can only cross bridges as we come to them, and the bridge in front of us right now is the bridge beyond the galaxies. That is the current limit of our meaningful questions.

Some will say, “Why not just skip a step and declare that the galaxies are eternal?” Because we have some evidence they are not. Not only do we see them changing and evolving, we see them appearing to begin and end. This is more evidence in favor of an external source, and a larger engine. In all our experience, we find more fleeting things dependent on less fleeting things. A person is dependent on the Earth which is dependent on the Sun which is dependent on the galaxy, and each thing in that line has a longer lifetime. Therefore, we may logically assume that the galaxy is dependent upon something with an even longer lifetime and greater strength. For that reason alone, we should be searching for the central engine.
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