Einstein's Brain

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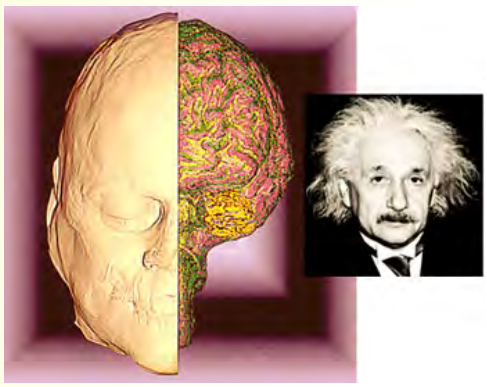
On the morning of April the 18th, 1955, the staff of Princeton hospital, new jersey, witnessed the great scientist and mathematician Dr Albert Einstein breathe his last. On the same day the chief pathologist Dr Thomas Harvey performed an autopsy to determine the cause of death, and in the interests of medical science, the brain of Albert Einstein was surgically removed. Cut into 240 pieces, the brain was placed in jars of formaldehyde and throughout the years placed in the hands of various researchers. Einstein's brain had 73% more glial cells than the average man of the same age, it was also found to be 15% wider. Reasons, said the researchers for his superior thinking abilities and conceptual skills.

On December of 1980, a campus doctor of the university of Sheffield, treated one of his medical students for a minor ailment. Noticing his head to be slightly larger than normal, he referred him to the famous neurology professor Dr John Lorber. The student in question had an IQ of 126 and a honours degree in mathematics, and after undergoing a cat scan he was found, to the astonishment of Dr John Lorber, to also have no brain. The words used by Lorber was "no detectable brain."

Instead of two hemispheres filling a cranial cavity 4.5 centimetres deep, the student had less than 1 millimetre of cerebral tissue covering the top of his spinal column. In 1970 a New Yorker died at the age of 35. Most of his life he worked at manual jobs such as building janitor. He was a popular figure who filled his day doing routine chores and reading daily newspapers. The autopsy revealed that as with the aforementioned case, the man in question had "no detectable brain."

Professor John Lorber has identified several hundred people with very small cerebral hemispheres, but appear to be normal intelligent individuals. Some of them as previously mentioned, he describes as having no detectable brain, yet score up to 120 in IQ tests. Dr Patrick Wall, professor of anatomy at university college London, responded to the claims of Dr John Lorber, with the following astonishing words: "scores of similar accounts litter the medical literature and they go back a long, long way. The important thing about Lorber, is he has done a long series of systematic scanning instead of just dealing with anecdotes. He has gathered a remarkable set of data and he challenges - How do we explain it."



So how do we explain it?. How does the mind, intelligence and consciousness continue to function in someone who has "no detectable brain." For those who follow the ancient Vedic scriptures the biggest problem is not the explanation (we already have it) but how the empirical scientists are going to arrive at it. They are like men who wear rose tinted glasses and spend their whole life searching for the colour blue. Gross technological tools and materialistic paradigms have a very limited sphere, they can never reveal knowledge of a subtle nature.

According to the ancient Vedic scriptures the human being, as well as all living entities, consist of three different energies. There is the original eternal energy called the soul, from which comes consciousness, the temporary subtle energy from which comes mind, intelligence and false ego, and finally there is the gross material body made of earth, water, fire, air and ether. The scientists can never detect the soul, it is too subtle, which is why many of them reject or simply ignore the phenomenon of consciousness. For the scientists the subtle body is just as elusive, they simply play around with the hardware in the form of the brain. They never consider if maybe these subtle energies in the form of mind, intelligence and consciousness simply use the brain. Just like i see through my eyes, but i the seer am different from the eyes. Or i taste through my tongue but i the taster am different, i am much more than just the tongue. In a similar way mind, intelligence and consciousness may use the brain to suit its purpose, but this does not necessarily mean they are part of the brain, or their existence is dependant upon the brain.

Nowadays, Einstein's brain sits in jars of formaldehyde at Princeton hospital, no doubt awaiting the next genius to come along, unlock its secrets, win the Nobel prize and eventually become a deserving member of the brain pickling club.

Albert Einstein once said: " The fairest thing we can experience is the mysterious, it is the fundamental emotion that stands at the cradle of true art and true science." These mysterious things of which Einstein speaks of, can never be known by studying dead matter, even if it did once belong to the great man himself.

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