

ABSTRACT:

We explore, in depth, Dr. Einstein's Special Relativity and cite noted physicists Daniel Gezari, Reginald Cahill, Danielle Sasso, Rodney Bartlett, and Johannes Valks.

EDITORIAL by Glenn A. Baxter, P.E.** - See www.k1man.com/i1

The so called "Standard Model" is in trouble. See www.k1man.com/f79 In this issue of the Scientific Journal, we introduce Dr. Johannes C. Valks from the Netherlands. He and I, so far, seem to disagree whether or not my anti-neutron theory/model of the atom (see www.k1man.com/c2) is really something new or whether my anti-neutron is nothing more than a pion and already contained within the current "Standard Model." I vigorously oppose his views, or course, but he is currently in the process of "coming to grips" with my theories regarding Dr. Einstein's relativity theories as discussed in my newly published book, Physics in the 21st Century. That book is free for downloading at www.k1man.com/t The book is intended as a text for a college or university advanced seminar type course at the undergraduate or graduate levels. The text will also be useful for post doctoral and independent physics researchers. I am confident that Dr. Valks will come around to my scientific points of view eventually. It might take years! I have already learned a great deal from recent collaborations with him.

Recently, Nature Physics invited me to attend a 1 ½ hour meeting of a small group of scientists in New York City on 8 February 2012. I have asked Nature Physics if they could possibly reschedule this important scientific meeting since I have another equally important meeting the same day in Bangor, Maine. Nature Physics is the granddaddy of all the peer reviewed physics journals, and they have offices all over the world. I figure that a subscription to Nature Physics plus Scientific American, and free access to www.vixra.org & www.arXiv.org is really all one needs in order to do first class physics research. Really advanced scientific researchers subscribe to THIS free Scientific Journal, of course!

Any scientific paper published in any of the many peer reviewed journals, such as Physical Review, etc., etc., etc., can be found by Googling the author or title of the paper, and up it comes, free, covered by the Creative Commons License. If you don't find it, go directly to

www.viXra.org or www.arXiv.org and search under the writer's name. For example, Google [Not So Fast, Dr. Einstein](http://www.viXra.org), and you will see what I mean. Or go to www.viXra.org and search under Glenn Baxter. Be careful, however. For D. Sasso, you need to use ONLY the last name, Sasso, since all her papers are published under the name of D. Sasso. You will get full access to all of her significant papers on www.viXra.org by searching under Daniele Sasso. See www.k1man.com/a13

Dr. Rodney Bartlett has cited your Scientific Journal Editor, Glenn A. Baxter, P.E. on www.viXra.org. See his interesting paper : www.k1man.com/f300 and www.k1man.com/f301 His 427 page book, Tomorrow's Science Today – Proposed Future Discoveries in Science, and How everyone Will See Everything Differently is at www.k1man.com/f302 His bio is at www.k1man.com/f303. He is an accomplished author. See www.k1man.com/f304 See also www.viXra.org and search Glenn Baxter

Your Scientific Journal Editor, Glenn A. Baxter, P.E. is now adding Part 12 to his paper "NOT SO FAST, DR. EINSTEIN." This deals with Dr. Einstein's Gravity – Acceleration Equivalency Principle. Here is the updated ABSTRACT: See www.k1man.com/c1

UPDATED ABSTRACT (29 January 2012 8:02 A.M.)

This paper Disproves Dr. Einstein's theory of Special Relativity with both exact mathematical as well as experimental arguments. According to D. Sasso of Italy, Special Relativity is obsolete. See www.k1man.com/a11 and www.k1man.com/a58 Dr. Einstein's General Theory of Relativity is discussed and referenced throughout the first eleven Parts of this paper and is discussed in depth in Part 12. Part 12 examines the Dr. Einstein Gravity – Acceleration Equivalency Principle as the phenomenon of Newton's Universal Law of Gravitation when one of the masses APPROACHES zero as when the mass of a photon Approaches zero as its speed APPROACHES the speed of light, de facto, when a Dr. Einstein photon energy packet travels at the speed of light.

www.k1man.com/f300 - The non-Higgs, revised electroweak unification, revised gravitation, and explained dark energy/dark mater – By Dr. Rodney Bartlett

LETTERS

To: Josh Grams

From: Glenn A. Baxter, P.E.

Date: 31 January 2012 11:43 A.M.

Josh,

This is a preliminary response to your e-mail below, since I am trying to make the press deadline for the 1 February 2012 Scientific Journal. I will respond, thought by thought, and argument by argument, right after that deadline has been met.

So, with one quick preliminary reading, it seems to me that you contradict yourself. You say we must have proof. Yes we do! The proof is the proposed experiment in www.k1man.com/c1 and repackaged at www.k1man.com/c1-7 But then you seem to contradict yourself using the “we need proof” claim and then throwing out your distinction between what happens in the real world as compared with strict mathematics. You hammer at the point that a postulate is OK. A postulate is fine, but if that leads, mathematically, to a contradiction, such as the same clock on the moving train cannot simultaneously run at different rates and thus simultaneously “accumulate” different amounts of time in the real world, the postulate must be wrong. The wrong postulate is that the speed of light relative to any observer is constant. This is clearly proved with the Fizeau model and thought experiment described in www.k1man.com/c1

Again, the clincher will be the proposed experiment described in www.k1man.com/c1-7 Do you agree that if the experimental transceiver reading comes out exactly as I predict, namely 30,000.03 MHz., that this would experimentally disprove Dr. Einstein’s Special Relativity?

Glenn

From Josh 31 January 2012 8:15 A.M. (crossing in the mail with directly below)

To: Josh Grams

From: Glenn A. Baxter, P.E.

Date: 31 January 2012 7:00 A.M. (crossing in the mail with directly above)

Josh,

See attached file or go to www.k1man.com/Josh13

Glenn:

-----Original Message-----

From: Josh Grams

To: k1man14275 <k1man14275@aol.com>

Sent: Mon, Jan 30, 2012 5:35 am

Subject: Re: Special Relativity NASA data

Josh:

OK, I got a couple minutes to look at this last night...

Glenn wrote:

I disagree. Dr. Einstein's physical predicted ticking clock will run slower and reflect reduced accumulated time anywhere on the train.

Josh:

And this is why I'm saying that the theory your paper disproves is not special relativity. The central claim of relativity is precisely that there is no such thing as absolute simultaneity between events which take place at different locations.

In <http://www.fourmilab.ch/etexts/einstein/specrel/www/> (an English translation of Einstein's 1905 paper), he starts with a definition of what it means for two events to be simultaneous. Then in the second section, he compares clocks at two ends of a moving rod, and concludes that:

"Observers moving with the moving rod would thus find that the two clocks were not synchronous, while observers in the stationary system would declare the clocks to be synchronous.

"So we see that we cannot attach any absolute signification to the concept of simultaneity, but that two events which, viewed from a system of co-ordinates, are simultaneous, can no longer be looked upon as simultaneous events when envisaged from a system which is in motion relatively to that system."

Your analysis sets $(d+vt')/t' = d/t$ and derives a contradiction. Einstein says that since those times are measured in different reference frames, you cannot compare them. He says that different observers simply disagree about what the times actually are.

Glenn:

No, Josh, I was not the one who set $(d+vt')/t' = d/t$. It was Dr. Einstein who incorrectly set $(d+vt')/t' = d/t$ and then went on to derive his famous "time slowing down" formula $t = t'(1 - \sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2})$. In www.k1man.com/c1 I simply went further with his same analysis and then derived the contradiction. Yes, Dr. Einstein correctly:

"...says that different observers simply disagree about what the times actually are..."

But he then violates his own statement and then boldly derives his famous $t = t'(1 - \sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2})$

Josh:

Then he says that any way you actually *measure* something, each observer will measure the results he expects, and that each observer will *compute* that the other observer will measure what *he* expects. Because of this, it's not a contradiction for the observers to measure different times.

Glenn:

Now we must get away from "measuring" and simply look at the accumulated time on the train clock as compared with the accumulated time on the station platform clock. The two clocks will still show the identically same accumulated time.

Josh:

And again, maybe that's totally ridiculous and not how the real world works, but to disprove a theory by contradiction, you have to start by assuming that it is completely true. If you ignore the way that Einstein's theory explains the situation, you can't claim that Einstein's theory is what you're disproving.

--Josh

Glenn:

I have no problem with how the real world works. Quantum mechanics is a good example. Nobel Laureate, Dr. Richard Feynman, stated that "Nobody understands quantum mechanics." I agree.

I was going through my dad's library one day. He had a degree in mechanical engineering. I found a notebook titled "Everything I know about thermodynamics." I figured "This will be good!" I opened the notebook, and EVERY page was totally blank!

To: Josh Grams

From: Glenn A. Baxter, P.E.

Date: 30 January 2012

Josh,

Let me get back to that argument in a minute. First go back to the www.k1man.com/c1 Fizeau experiments where I prove that the speed of light relative to any observer is NOT constant. Convince yourself of your conclusions there, one way or the other, FIRST.

Second, go to my newest paper at www.k1man.com/c8. Note that I “claim” to disprove Dr. Einstein’s Special Relativity www.k1man.com/c1 and that Special Relativity leads directly to $E = MC^2$. **Note my comment in www.k1man.com/c8 :**

“Then when an atomic bomb explodes, allegedly following $E = MC^2$, that also cannot be reversed to go from classic physics back to relativity physics. According to this writer, and also, independently, to Nobel Laureate Dr. Richard Feynman, all the energy from a fission bomb comes from the electrostatic energy released when positive chunks of the uranium nucleus violently fly apart. Granted, there are a probably host of other things “going on” during that particular charade! See www.k1man.com/c2 Dr. Feynman helped to develop the atomic bomb at Los Alamos.”

Most physicists today believe that $E = MC^2$, is valid for ALL mass and also think it is the source of energy from the atomic bomb. Indeed, Nobel Laureate Dr. Frank Wilczek, even raises $E = MC^2$, to the level and status of “Einstein’s Second Law.” See www.k1man.com/c3 :

“Nobel Laureate Frank Wilczek, in his popular book, [The Lightness of Being](#) (Perseus Books Group, New York, 2008), has even raised Dr. Einstein’s famous equation to the status of a universal law he calls “Einstein’s Second Law.” This universal “law” implies that ALL mass is convertible into energy according to Dr. Einstein’s equation $E = MC^2$. ”

Dr. Feynman’s and, independently, my conclusions about energy from the atomic bomb are consistent with my disproof of Special Relativity in www.k1man.com/c1 Now convince yourself, one way or the other, regarding this.

Now we return to your argument. There you refer to Part 1, Section 2 of Dr. Einstein’s famous 1905 paper. Toward the end of that Section, Dr. Einstein says:

“...Taking into consideration the principle of the constancy of the velocity of light we find....”

as he continues his arguments in that Section.

Josh, now you have pointed to exactly where Dr. Einstein fell flat on his face. EXACTLY!

Glenn

Exactly Where Dr. Einstein Went Wrong - by Glenn A. Baxter, P.E. – Copyright © 24 Jan. 2012

(Updated 27 January 2012 -3:28 P.M.)

ABSTRACT

We show exactly where Dr. Einstein went wrong with Special Relativity by improperly crossing over from relativity physics to classic physics.

ARGUMENT

Thanks to Josh Grams and Dr. Johannes C. Valks for focusing our attention recently to exactly where we need to concentrate in order to understand exactly where Special Relativity went astray, in this writer's scientific and professional opinion. See www.k1man.com/z Special thanks also to Dr. Daniele Sasso in Italy. See www.k1man.com/k

Dr. Valks correctly points out that you cannot mix classic physics with relativistic physics. He is right on target, you cannot. But that is exactly what Dr. Einstein did, which led directly and incorrectly to $E = MC^2$ as an inherent mass quality and being valid for ALL mass. It isn't. See www.k1man.com/c1 and www.k1man.com/c2 Oh, if physics were only so simple and so elegant! 1929 Nobel Laureate, Dr. Louis De Broglie, then took Nobel Laureate, Dr. Max Planck's formula, $E = hf$, and Nobel Laureate Dr. Einstein's

$E = MC^2$ and directly derived $\lambda = \frac{h}{p}$, which suggested an exact connection between ALL

mass momentum and λ and therefore all momentum and frequency f , where $\lambda = c/f$, such as supposedly observed by 1927 Nobel Laureate, Dr. A. H. Compton's, experiments. Dr.

Compton's experiments speak volumes, but Dr. DeBroglie, went way too far when he suggested that ALL mass, including a basketball, or even a Volkswagen, have their own wave lengths, λ .

Again, "Oh, if physics were only so simple and so elegant!" This writer is not even so sure

whether X and gamma radiation is identical to radio waves or even if radio waves are identical

to light waves. That they all apparently travel at the speed of light is not convincing proof that those phenomena are all identical.

All of this flows from Dr. Einstein's incorrect postulate that the speed of light is constant, relative to any observer. This is disproven by this writer two different ways in [Not So Fast, Dr. Einstein](#). See www.k1man.com/c1 The first way is by contradiction, and the second way is by Fizeau's actual experiments.

Josh Grams and Dr. Valks keep emphasizing an important distinction between classic physics and relativity physics. In relativity physics, Dr. Einstein argues that relative motion appears to cause time to slow down and mass to increase. When relative motion reverts back to uniform motion, Dr. Einstein said that mass reverts back to "rest mass." But, Dr. Einstein's time slowing down is quite another matter. The slowing of time by uniform motion, as predicted by Dr. Einstein, then reverts to time appearing to flow "normally," but time on an ACTUAL and real clock accumulates, and this accumulation cannot revert back to "normal." It is analogous to the second law of thermodynamics. When Dr. Einstein said in his famous 1905 paper that:

".....Thence we conclude that a balance clock at the equator must go more slowly, by a very small amount, than a precisely similar clock at one of the poles under otherwise identical conditions,"

he demonstrated clearly that he had improperly crossed from relativity physics to classic physics, with actual ticking clocks which accumulate time irreversibly. You can not "turn back" a "Dr. Einstein's clock."

Then when an atomic bomb explodes, allegedly following $E = MC^2$, that also cannot be reversed to go from classic physics back to relativity physics. According to this writer, and also, independently, to Nobel Laureate Dr. Richard Feynman, all the energy from a fission bomb comes from the electrostatic energy released when positive chunks of the uranium nucleus violently fly apart. Granted, there are a probably host of other things "going on" during that particular charade! See www.k1man.com/c2 Dr. Feynman helped to develop the atomic bomb at Los Alamos.

The Dr. Einstein error came when he incorrectly postulated that the speed of light relative to any observer is constant, and then he set the moving reference frame Pythagorean/Lorentz triangles to be equal. See www.k1man.com/c1 As Dr. Valks suggests, indirectly, and perhaps without realizing it, in his writings (See www.k1man.com/z), that this is exactly where Dr. Einstein first went wrong. See www.k1man.com/z

All this seems to be challenged by the Hafele – Keating experiments. See www.k1man.com/f47 Those experiments and conclusions are challenged both directly and indirectly by Dr. Gezari,

Harkess, and also this writer(1). See www.k1man.com/f61 www.k1man.com/81 ,
www.k1man.com/f72, and www.k1man.com/v The Hafele – Keating experiments also seem
to be inconsistent with the practical operation and adjustments needed in GPS.

This writer has proposed another and more precise experiment to confirm or disprove
experimentally Dr. Einstein’s Special Theory of Relativity. See www.k1man.com/c1-7

Now that we are focused at the right place in the theory of Special Relativity, we now need to
look more carefully at experimental results and at more exact experiments such as proposed at
www.k1man.com/c1-7 Perhaps further experiments will suggest re-examining our theory
further. We need to have both theory and experimental results agree. Welcome to the
scientific method! Stay tuned!

Glenn A. Baxter, P.E.*

www.k1man.com/physics, Institute@k1man.com, Other papers by the writer at
www.k1man.com/v

- (1) Since the Hafele – Keating, et al, experiments used airliners, etc., heading in opposite
directions through the earth’s magnetic, field(s), the atomic clocks that they used would
have been influenced by the Stern – Gerlach effect, and the observed so called Special
Relativity confirmations would, in fact, have had nothing whatsoever to do with Dr.
Einstein’s totally incorrect Special Relativity predictions.

$E = kMC^2$ As A Special Case For Electron – Positron Annihilation by Glenn A. Baxter, P.E. Also at www.k1man.com/c7**

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(Updated 20 January 2012 7:24 A.M.)

(Preliminary paper)

ABSTRACT

We have shown that Dr. Einstein's famous formula $E = MC^2$ is incorrectly derived. See www.k1man.com/c1 We have further suggested that $E = MC^2$ is not an identity, with implications for Dr. DeBroglie's famous equation, $\lambda = h/p$, and Planck's famous equation, $E = hf$, where f is the frequency in hertz and $\lambda = c/f$. See www.k1man.com/c4 We now propose that there exists a k , such that $E = kMC^2$, as a special case for electron – positron annihilation.

ARGUMENT

J.C. Valks has recently shown calculations to suggest that, assuming Dr. Einstein's famous mass changing due to uniform relative motion relativistic equation, $m = M_0/\sqrt{(1 - v^2/c^2)}$, is valid, then $k \approx 40$. See www.k1man.com/z We have demonstrated that $m = M_0/\sqrt{(1 - v^2/c^2)}$ is not valid. See www.k1man.com/c1.

Now, assuming that $m = M_0/\sqrt{(1 - v^2/c^2)}$ is not valid, we propose to calculate a new value for k . Actually, $k \approx 40$ is not too bad as it is, because the important thing here is that we have suggested that $E = MC^2$ is far too simplistic and not generally true for all mass but only true, or nearly true, within the writer's anti-neutron theory/model of the atom. See www.k1man.com/c2

We show in the paper, Not So Fast, Dr. Einstein (see www.k1man.com/c1), that the speed of light is not constant, and that therefore special relativity is not correct as well as a host of conclusions flowing from special relativity by Dr. Einstein, including the derivation of $E = MC^2$. $E = MC^2$ CAN be derived from theoretical analysis of the annihilation of an electron and a positron, as done in Not So Fast, Dr. Einstein, by temporarily neglecting spin. Then, by including spin, energy is actually greater than shown by $E = MC^2$. Thus, photon energy is "created," or rather transferred, from electron and positron mutual electrostatic energy, while their charges and masses both cancel out to zero. The fact is that photon energy can also be "created" and radiated from a radio antenna by accelerating electrons in the radio antenna wire without electrostatic charges cancelling and without masses cancelling. In the case of electron and positron annihilation, electromagnetic energy comes DIRECTLY from the electrostatic energy stored in the electric field between the electron and positron before they accelerate as they are mutually attracted, while electromagnetic energy from a radio antenna comes from the fuel driving the electric generator which powers the radio transmitter which is attached to the radio antenna thus accelerating electrons and generating electromagnetic energy which is radiated from the radio antenna. The energy in the fuel, of course, came from fusion on the sun which was the original electron and positron annihilation.

In 1924, Dr. Louis de Broglie assumed the identity $E = MC^2$ to be correct for all matter, and then he directly derived his equation and idea that $\lambda = h/p$ for any particle with mass or even theoretical photon particles without mass. The collection of radical ideas was now that all mass was identical to

energy and that all particles, with or without mass, had a characteristic wave length. This neatly linked together the concepts of both waves (photons) and particles, as well as mass and energy. If only physics and nature were that simple!

In Not So Fast, Dr. Einstein, we assumed that Dr. de Broglie's equation was correct and then derived $E = MC^2$. Dr. de Broglie did the reverse; he assumed $E = MC^2$ to be correct and then derived his famous equation, $\lambda = h/p$ Starting with $E = MC^2$ and Planck's relationship $E = hf$, where $f = c/\lambda$ and momentum is $p = mc$, then $hf = pc$ and $hc/\lambda = pc$, thus $h/\lambda = p$ or $\lambda = h/p$, which is Dr. de Broglie's equation.

Suppose $E > MC^2$, *as described* in the first paragraph above, and $E = hf$, where $f = c/\lambda$ and momentum is $p = mc$. Therefore $E > pc$ and $hf > pc$ or $hc/\lambda > pc$ and therefore $h/\lambda > p$ as described by Z.Y. Wang in his paper $\lambda = h/p$ is universal? [1] There, Dr. Wang analyses photons in a wave guide and concludes that $h/\lambda > p$ as well.

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<http://www.mrelativity.net/TheUniversalLawsOfGravitation/The%20Universal%20Laws%20of%20Gravitation%20.pdf>

See forum regarding the above paper at www.k1man.com/z2

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Other papers by the writer at www.k1man.com/v

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Papers by Dr. Johannes C. Valks www.k1man.com/k1

Papers by Prof. Daniel Y. Cahill:

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Victor's papers, k5 Wagh papers, k6 Wang papers , k7 Joseph's papers,

To kill an error is as good a service, and sometimes even better than, establishing a new truth or fact."

Charles Darwin

"Great causes are never tried on the merits; but the cause is reduced to particulars to suit the size of the partisans, and the contention is ever hottest on minor matters." - Ralph Waldo Emerson - From his essay "Nature" 1844

2012 PHYSICS COLLOQUIUM IN PORTLAND, MAINE -17 August 2012

We are now calling for papers and inviting speakers for the 18 August 2012 Physics Colloquium, to be held in Portland, Maine. The theme for the 2012 Colloquium will be the effect of Special Relativity on Electromagnetic Theory as described by Maxwell's equations. Reference: [Electromagnetic Theory](#) by Dr. Julius Stratton, McGraw-Hill, New York and London, (Maple Press, York, Pa.), 1941. (see www.k1man.com/physics). The 13 August 2011 Physics Colloquium scheduled in Portland, Maine focused on the effect of the non constant nature of the speed of light on 21st century physics. Accepted papers for presentation at the 2012 colloquium will be distributed to all registered attendees before the colloquium so they can be studied and even discussed, which will greatly improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the colloquium itself. Attendees are cordially invited to dinner in Portland on Friday evening, August 17, 2012 at 7:00 p.m. to informally meet and to also discuss physics.

Please register for the colloquium (free) and/or the dinner (off the menu) by sending an E-mail to Institute@K1MAN.com

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****Richard Feynman

Richard Feynman (1918–1988), American physicist and Nobel laureate. Feynman shared the 1965 Nobel Prize in physics for his role in the development of the theory of quantum electrodynamics, the study of the interaction of light with atoms and their electrons. He also made important contributions to the theory of quarks (particles that make up elementary particles such as protons and electrons) and superfluidity (a state of matter in which a substance flows with no resistance). He created a method of mapping out interactions between elementary particles that became a standard way of representing particle interactions and is now known as Feynman diagrams. Feynman was a noted teacher, a notorious practical joker, and one of the most colorful characters in physics.

Feynman was born in New York City. As a child he was fascinated by mathematics and electronics and became known in his neighborhood as "the boy who fixes radios by thinking." He graduated with a bachelor's degree in physics from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) in 1939 and

obtained a Ph.D. degree in physics from Princeton University in 1942. His advisor was John Wheeler, and his thesis, "A Principle of Least Action in Quantum Mechanics," was typical of his use of basic principles to solve fundamental problems.

During World War II (1939-1945) Feynman worked at what would become Los Alamos National Laboratory in central New Mexico, where the first nuclear weapons were being designed and tested. Feynman was in charge of a group responsible for problems involving large-scale computations (carried out by hand or with rudimentary calculators) to predict the behavior of neutrons in atomic explosions.

After the war Feynman moved to Cornell University, where German-born American physicist Hans Bethe was building an impressive school of theoretical physicists. Feynman continued developing his own approach to quantum electrodynamics (QED) at Cornell and then at the California Institute of Technology (Caltech), where he moved in 1950.

Feynman shared the 1965 Nobel Prize in physics with American physicist Julian Schwinger and Japanese physicist Tomonaga Shin'ichirō for his work on QED. Each of the three had independently developed methods for calculating the interaction between electrons, positrons (particles with the same mass as electrons but opposite in charge) and photons (packets of light energy). The three approaches were fundamentally the same, and QED remains the most accurate physical theory known. In Feynman's *space-time* approach, he represented physical processes with collections of diagrams showing how particles moved from one point in space and time to another. Feynman had rules for calculating the probability associated with each diagram, and he added the probabilities of all the diagrams to give the probability of the physical process itself.

Feynman wrote only 37 research papers in his career (a remarkably small number for such a prolific researcher), but many consider the two discoveries he made at Caltech, superfluidity and the prediction of quarks, were also worthy of the Nobel Prize. Feynman developed the theory of superfluidity (the flow of a liquid without resistance) in liquid helium in the early 1950s. Feynman worked on the *weak interaction*, the *strong force*, and the composition of neutrons and protons later in the 1950s. The weak interaction is the force that causes slow nuclear reactions such as beta decay (the emission of electrons or positrons by radioactive substances). Feynman studied the weak interaction with American physicist Murray Gell-Mann. The strong force is the short-range force that holds the nucleus of an atom together. Feynman's studies of the weak interaction and the strong force led him to believe that the proton and neutron were composed of even smaller particles. Both particles are now known to be composed of quarks.

The written version of a series of undergraduate lectures given by Feynman at Caltech, *The Feynman Lectures on Physics* (three volumes with Robert Leighton and Matthew Sands, 1963), quickly became a standard reference in physics. At the front of the lectures Feynman is shown indulging in one of his favorite pastimes, playing the bongo drum. Painting was another hobby. In 1986 Feynman was appointed to the Rogers Commission, which investigated the Challenger disaster—the explosion aboard the space shuttle Challenger that killed seven astronauts in 1986. In front of television cameras, he demonstrated how the failure of a rubber O-ring seal, caused by the cold, was responsible for the disaster. Feynman wrote several popular collections of anecdotes about his life, including *"Surely You're Joking Mr. Feynman"* (with Ralph Leighton and Edward Hutchings, 1984) and *What do YOU Care What Other People Think?* (with Ralph Leighton, 1988).

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