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Glenn A. Baxter, P.E., Editor



Glenn A. Baxter, P.E., Physicist, Licensed Professional Engineer

PHYSICS UNIVERSITY www.k1man.com/physicsuniversity

EDITORIAL

Dr. D. Sasso of Italy has just published two new papers: THE STABILITY OF ELECTRODYNAMIC PARTICLES: THE DELTA RADIATION (www.k1man.com/Sasso130114B.pdf) and THE PHYSICAL NATURE OF MESONS AND THE PRINCIPLE OF DECAY IN THE NON – STANDARD MODEL (www.k1man.com/Sasso130114A.pdf) Dr. Sasso introduces some interesting new ideas including the Non-Standard Model. We are also joined this month by Harry H. Ricker as well as papers by your Editor, Glenn A. Baxter and another by Robert McCoy regarding the Higgs Boson plus a guest editorial by Sue Lange regarding the NPA, the Natural Philosophy Alliance.

NPA, the Natural Philosophy Alliance, is a world wide forum for the critical analysis of mainstream science and the open exchange of related ideas. See www.k1man.com/vr Coming NPA video conferences: www.k1man.com/vc NPA members: www.k1man.com/members

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PAPERS

HERBERT DINGLE WAS CORRECT by Harry H. Ricker III www.k1man.com/Ricker130116A.htm

[Comments Regarding How GPS Provides Empirical Evidence Against Special Relativity](#)

[Harry H. Ricker III](#)

I think that GPS demonstrates that there are the following significant arguments that provide empirical evidence against mainstream special relativity, thereby refuting it as physically valid science.

The first one is that GPS uses a physical definition of time, while mainstream science uses a metaphysical definition of time. The physical definition of time is absolute and is the accepted definition known as UTC. This makes the GPS system inconsistent with the special theory of relativity.

The second one is that in using a physical definition of time, instead of a metaphysical definition, the GPS system is based upon an absolute simultaneity of physical time. This makes the GPS system inconsistent with the special theory of relativity.

The third one is that in the GPS system the velocity of light is observer dependent in that for each GPS receiver the observed velocity of light is different and depends upon the earth rotation with respect to the receiver. That is to say that there is a so called Sagnac effect correction that is observer dependent, or dependent upon the receiver location. This makes the GPS system inconsistent with the special theory of relativity.

The fourth one is that the velocity of light is an absolute constant relative to the Earth Centered Coordinate or ECI reference system. This makes the GPS system inconsistent with the special theory of relativity, because that theory asserts that the velocity is a constant relative to different observers or GPS receivers.

The fifth one is that in the GPS system, the orbital velocity correction is executed by entering a satellite clock correction to the effect that the satellite clock is made to run fast by the same factor that the orbital velocity relative to the ECI causes the satellite clock to run slow. This is a correction of absolute physical time to keep the satellite clocks consistent with the UTC time standard. This correction is inconsistent with the special theory of relativity because in the special theory the correction is observer dependent, or depends on receiver location.

The sixth one is that the GPS satellite time correction validates the famous claim by Herbert Dingle, known as Dingle's question, that it is impossible for clocks A and B in relative motion to both run slower than the other one. The GPS system demonstrates that it is the satellite motion relative to the absolute ECI frame that justifies the GPS correction that makes the satellite clock to run fast by the same factor that the orbital velocity relative to the ECI causes the satellite clock to run slow. This resolution of Dingle's question that validates Dingle's argument is not consistent with the special theory of relativity.

Here is a brief discussion of the justification for my views regarding Einstein's special relativity. The main fallacy of special relativity is that Einstein makes claims that are not empirically justified. In the case of the velocity of light he made a hasty judgement based on the Michelson-Morely experiment. In the case of the relativity principle he made an unjustified expansion of the relativity principle to electromagnetism. In both cases the empirical facts were not so overwhelming as to justify the metaphysical claims he tried to implement in his postulates. It is for this reason that his theory is false. He didn't have real solid empirical evidence to justify his claims and this was not proper scientific method. Essentially his so called "postulates" were based upon metaphysical speculations and not upon valid well tested empirical factual information.

The Michelson-Gale and Sagnac experiments have definitely undercut his claims for the light velocity postulate, and it is unlikely it would have been accepted if these experiments had been done prior to 1905. The current evidence, in particular the evidence regarding electromagnetic induction, argues against extending the relativity postulate to include electromagnetism. The GPS system definitely proves that the fundamental claims of relativity regarding the relativity of time simultaneity and constancy of light velocity are false. No one knowing the current empirical facts as we now know them would except his postulates if they were proposed as new ideas today.

Then there is the problem that the relativity theory is mathematically defective. This shows up in the numerous paradoxes, which arise from the incorrect relativity postulate. These can not be resolved in any physically meaningful way. The theory deals with them by invoking absurd excuses. The bottom line is that you can not solve the equations of relativity for any case other than a relative velocity of $v=0$. That means the theory is not applicable to any physical problem of relative motion.

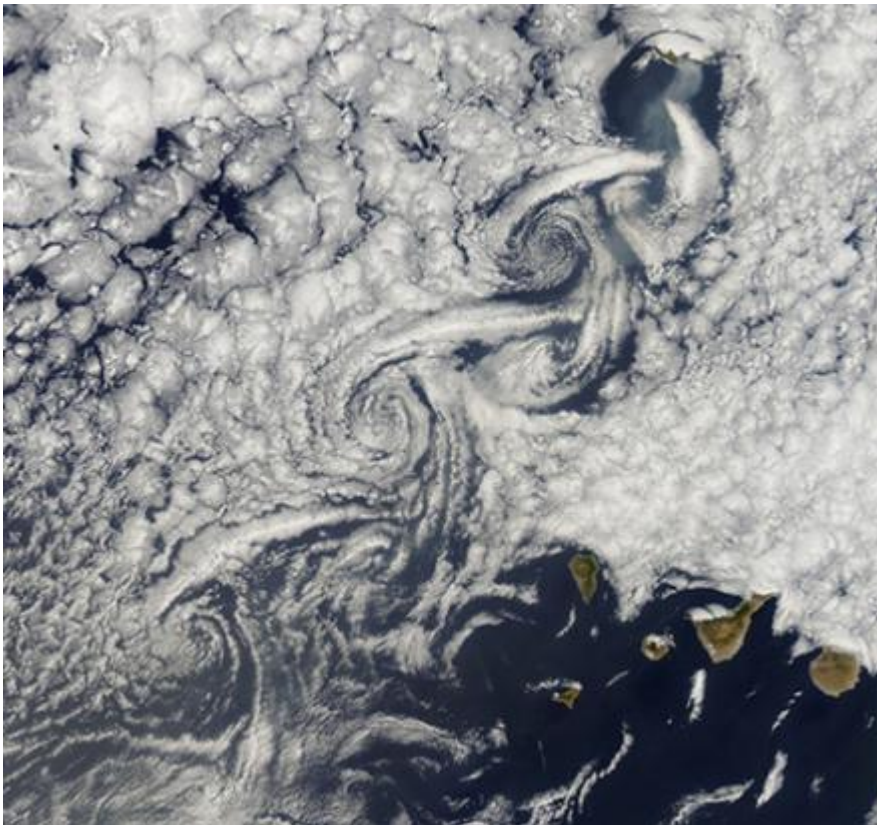
Because relativity is pseudo-science, the actual facts which show that relativity is false and not a valid theory of physics are either ignored or dismissed as erroneous. When you try to explain why relativity is false you run into the pseudo-scientific mind set which rejects any evidence that relativity is false, as being false. Hence it isn't a scientific discussion and is not worth engaging in a debate about, because you can fight pseudo-scientific beliefs with rational arguments. This is one of the defining characters of a pseudo-science.

Other papers by Harry Ricker: www.k1man.com/h

Vortex - Who needs the Higgs?

A Freak's View of the Uni-verse
by Robert McCoy

It has been well over a decade now since I saw the video. In it a radiantly vibrant silver haired woman marches assertively up to a podium and proceeds to give a slide lecture presentation of her discovery and recording of nothing less than the human energy field - a first in western science. Her voice is powerful and her manner confident - a polished presenter as befits her background as a retired Professor of Physiology at a major university.



She had been studying the musculature of dancers and this led to her investigating what lay behind the 'noise' on her recordings of the electronic traces created by the movement of their muscles. What she discovered was a whole range of minute signals that had never been seen before -- patterns below the pattern -- like some sort of energetic Mandelbrot, they were in the audio range and could be amplified and heard as well as 'seen' by sensitive's, as if they were the 'sound of light'. No wonder no one had ever found them - who would have guessed! 'Light' you can listen to! And furthermore each one of these frequencies corresponded to a discrete characteristic of the human mind and body and each had a distinct waveform and color. So frequency, waveform and color were synonymous with different human characteristics. She was astounded.

But what was it about the shape of the waveforms of this 'light' that contributed to its appearance and function? Was there something behind light that helped give it its distinctive waveform and that was behind the characteristics of mind and body it appeared to represent? Was the waveform a combination

of carrier wave and some sort of modulated intent which helped to shape it and give it meaning -- a literal display of function following form? She didn't say.

Her name was Dr. Valerie Hunt and the waveforms she displayed on her slides were what are known as vector waveforms. All known frequencies in the electromagnetic spectrum are vector waves. Vector waves travel spatially for long distances and can be displayed and measured. But there are other waves in physics that are known to be 'below' or 'behind' the vector waveforms that we can see and measure and these waveforms are referred to as scalars and they are not so easy to see or measure -- or even describe.

Writing about scalars is like writing about zen. You could spend infinities at it and still be scratching your head in a different place. The language is all square and the 'whole' is a confounding dodecahedron. It's a pathetic operation -- has an endlessly futile feel to it like throwing water balloons at the sun. When you sift through the literature you are confronted with a Berlin wall of 'talkin' in tongues' terminology and Rune like formulas, all of which does nothing to clarify the true nature of the phenomena. In fact the opposite happens. A window of opacity opens up before the reader, somehow revealing yet simultaneously obscuring the view. Such is physics.

One thing though that does jump out at the casual investigator is that scalars have been referred to, at times as the information 'behind' a vector waveform and that when a vector waveform is 'collapsed' the scalar information is 'revealed'. This is generally done by running a vector through what is known as a Caduceus coil, a winding twisting pair of wires which wrap the wave back around on itself so as to combine the waveforms in such a way as to negate them, like a homeopathic. But the information left behind is not like a radio signal that was modulated onto a carrier wave -- a small vector riding on the back of a bigger vector -- it's the information that formed the wave itself... and that survives its destruction. A very curious phenomenon.

If scalars were something of an alchemist's dream then perhaps I was headed for a bottomless pit of pi in the sky, but as luck would have it I was eventually pointed in the direction of Tom Bearden, that curmudgeonly critic of all things false, inelegant and wrong headed in the field of electrical engineering. Bearden was a contradiction. On the one hand he was 'country... just folks', a loyal and retired military Cold Warrior with the Chuck Yeager twang, while on the other hand he was an ultimate, sophisticated and devastating Free Thinker! -- an intellectual and philosophical thorn in the side of an entire world view, like an 'edgy' Terence McKenna with an oscilloscope probe. No walls around his words! But he was more than just a pain in the neck to the Phd's in 'Double E'... he had something that not one of them could claim. He had earned a patent, but not just any patent, another boring 'breakthrough' in the long line of incremental engineering. No...his patent was unique, the first ever awarded for a Free Energy device (Uber Unity!). So when he 'spoke'... I listened. And what he spoke 'spoke volumes' to my clouded mind -- gave clarity to what were murky waters -- like Soma for my scratched sunglasses. What he 'spoke' was actually a reply to a question in an interview recorded on-line that he had given almost two decades earlier yet it was more revealing than any of even the more recent descriptions I could find.

On the subject of scalars...

- - -

You will have to go to the realitysandwich site for the rest of Robert's article...

[Who Needs the Higgs \(A Freak's View of the Uni-verse\)](#)

I'm sending you there ... not only to give traffic to the site that first published the article, but also because there are a number of interesting comments in which Bob expands on the vortex phenomenon in a personal context...

... and don't forget to follow the link to a video with a great collection of relevant imagery.

[Walter Russell Vortex Video: The Cosmology of Twin Opposing Electro-Magnetic Vortices](#)

GUEST EDITORIAL

The [Natural Philosophy Alliance](#) (NPA) doesn't like 20th Century science, specifically relativity (special and general), quantum physics, the big bang and other cosmological disciplines. The members of the NPA feel that modern physics is "in dire need of a thorough overhaul, and that a much more tolerant spirit than has recently been shown in these fields must be practiced in order to achieve the needed changes."

The Alliance includes hundreds of members from all over, mostly older folks as far as I can tell. Which makes sense, budding physicists do well to stay away as their reputation will be tarnished if they are seen in the company of these anarchists. Unfairly I might add. Science is supposed to be open to questioning. Theories knocked about. But sadly NPA members' objections to current physics dogma are not allowed in polite circles.

Not only do the members not agree with established physics, they do not agree on what modern physics should be. And they openly argue with each other about it. Disagreement is encouraged. Take a look at the list of topics covered in this past year's [NPA conference](#). You'll see things like:

Neo-Newtonian Theory

Failure of the Relativistic Hypercone

The Neutron: Modeled as a Fieldstructure

The True Direction of Gravitational Force

The Neutrino: Doomed from Inception

The members are considered by mainstream physicists as cranks, their ideas crackpot. They may very well be, but when you visit the site you get the feeling that these people have thought long and hard about modern physics, that they understand it, and find fault with it. Even if they are dead wrong, they are eloquent and that makes them hard to ignore in my opinion.

Are they dead wrong? Dunno. Would love to find out.

As a starting point, the group is concentrating its efforts in one area: special relativity. NPA founder, John E. Chappell, is particularly annoyed with special relativity. "I agree with most of my NPA colleagues that SR never was valid, never will be valid, and in fact cannot possibly be valid," he says. "There is no other issue on which the authoritativeness of modern physics can be more effectively challenged; and so I have urged my NPA allies to concentrate our efforts most intensely on criticizing and replacing SR."

Presumably what the Alliance is annoyed with is that physics seems to be defined by the mathematics, not by observation of reality. The same sort of thing I wrote about regarding [the Multiverse Theory](#). Einstein came up with special relativity so Maxwell's equations would work. The Alliance members feel we don't need to throw out Newton because of Maxwell. We don't need to have two physics, one for the macro world, one for the micro.

It's the sort of thing that always bugged me about Shroedinger's cat. Theoretically it's both dead and alive. But that has no meaning for us and is surely not the case. It has to be one or the other at any point in time. And once it's dead it can't be alive later. That's the nature of being "alive." But it's one of those things in modern physics that you have to accept on faith and go from there. Really what good is that? Because I can't conceive of it means there's a deficiency in me? Yes, true enough, but it also might mean there's a deficiency in the definition of reality. Making something up so it works with previous assumptions doesn't make it or the previous assumptions true. It just puts it in the realm of mysticism where only the truly faithful will understand. The rest of us don't count because we can't see.

Okay, fine, have it your way, but that doesn't make it so. I think what the Alliance is trying to do is make modern physics come clean. Admit that there is no hard and fast proof for certain assumptions; that the proof modern physics relies on has a basis in faith.

I don't know if they're right, but I do know that these people are treated the same way believers of perpetual motion are treated. And I suspect they are a long way from those nutjobs.

I firmly believe in the laws of thermodynamics, even if they were never proven. It's intuitive that perpetual motion machines will not work. I'm not as sure about the laws of special relativity, quantum mechanics, and Shroedinger's dang cat, but that's just me. The question I'm left with is: if the NPA is right and special relativity is wrong, what will be the consequences for the standard model of particle physics and other areas of modern thought? What gets thrown out the window? I'll be watching the skies for hints.

Thanks for reading.

[Sue Lange](#)

SUMMER PHYSICS COLLOQUIUM IN PORTLAND, MAINE

The theme for this year's Physics Colloquium is the so called Higgs Boson.

We are calling for papers and inviting speakers for the 17 August 2013 Physics Colloquium, to be held in Portland, Maine. The theme for the 2012 Colloquium will be the so called Higgs Boson.

The 18 August 2012 Physics Colloquium scheduled in Portland, Maine focused on the effect of Special Relativity on Electromagnetic Theory as described by Maxwell's equations. Accepted papers for presentation at the 2013 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 16, 2013 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 glennbaxterpe@aol.com

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PHYSICS - MATHEMATICS SHORT WAVE RADIO PROGRAM

World Wide Short Wave Talk Show, 8 January 2013, and being aired 24/7 for the entire week on 14.275 MHz. USB, 7.2425 MHz., LSB, and 3.890 MHz. LSB, (plus or minus QRM).

You can purchase a little portable short wave SSB receiver to listen to this short wave program every day (in the entire United States or in the entire world) at Radio Shack for about \$100. Your Editor has the little Grundig G, about the size of a paper back book.

Dr. Rodney Bartlett's Interesting Paper:

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

International Amateur Radio Network programming is 27/7 daily and is simulcast on the short wave frequencies of 3.890 MHz., Lower Sideband, 7.242.5 MHz, Lower Sideband, and 14.275 MHz. Upper Sideband + - QRM. Live telephone call ins will be taken at 207 242 2143, and/or you can also participate in the live video conferences on Saturdays via computer at the above referenced URL. The video conference sponsor, NPA (the Natural Philosophical Alliance), is at www.k1man.com/H

LETTERS

See www.k1man.com/Josh15 - This is a very important dialectic between Glenn A. Baxter, P.E. and "pure" mathematician Josh Grams. The dialectic is ongoing and digs deeply into the detailed analysis and mathematics of [Not So Fast, Dr. Einstein](#) by Glenn A. Baxter, P.E. (www.k1man.com/c1) To get the up to the minute latest version of this interesting dialectic click on www.k1man.com/Josh15

OTHER PAPERS

Papers by Glenn A. Baxter, P.E. www.k1man.com/v

Papers by Harry H. Ricker www.k1man.com/h

Papers by Dr. Daniel Gezari www.k1man.com/k4

Papers by D. Sasso www.k1man.com/k

Papers by Dr. M.S. Khan www.k1man.com/k8

Paper by Dr. Karl V. Thompson's paper www.k1man.com/k9

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

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"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

BELGRADE LAKES INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED RESEARCH -

SCIENTIFIC JOURNAL - PREVIOUS ISSUES: www.k1man.com/p

*** THE INSTITUTE'S MISSION STATEMENT:

The Belgrade Lakes Institute For Advanced Research was founded in 1999 to study original scientific work of great thinkers going back as far as possible (even thousands of years) to reexamine ideas in search of hints or inspiration which might apply to current scientific progress in physics. The late Dr. Richard Feynman**** is an Honorary Member of the Institute, and his lectures and publications serve as a corner stone for our work and model for our thinking and efforts. Other examples of great thinkers and scientists would include people such as Michael Faraday, Maxwell, Euler, Cantor, Lavoisier, Lise Meitner, Otto Hahn, Bohr, De Broglie, Planck, Avogadro, Boltzmann, Compton, Schrodinger, Dr. xSA Albert Einstein, Newton, Leibnitz, Pythagoras, Descartes, and many others. Membership in the Institute is by application and majority of votes timely cast by the general membership. For more information call the USA number 207 242 2143 or E-mail Institute@K1MAN.com Articles for the Scientific Journal are invited. Our mail address is Belgrade Lakes Institute For Advanced Research, 310 Woodland Camp Road, Box 440, Belgrade Lakes, Maine 04918 USA www.k1man.com/physics

PAST ISSUES OF THE SCIENTIFIC JOURNAL: www.k1man.com/p

****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).

** Mr. Baxter has a degree in Industrial Engineering from the University of Rhode Island and is a Licensed Professional Engineer in Illinois and Maine. He is a graduate of Vermont Academy, which honored him in 1993 as a Distinguished Alumnus with the Dr. Florence R. Sabin Award. It was at Vermont Academy as a student where Mr. Baxter attended a talk and met the very popular relativity author James A. Coleman(7). Mr. Baxter has been doing research in relativity and physics ever since and is currently Executive Director of the Belgrade Lakes Institute for Advanced Research. His current interests include physics, philosophy, and theology.

FORUMS www.k1man.com/z

Glenn A. Baxter, P.E., Executive Director,
Belgrade Lakes Institute For Advanced Research
And

Editor, Scientific Journal
310 Woodland Camp Road
Belgrade, Maine 04917

Institute@K1MAN.com tel. 207 242 2143 www.k1man.com/physics

Autobiography www.k1man.com/g



Glenn A. Baxter, P.E., at his home in Belgrade Lakes, Maine U.S.A.



Glenn A. Baxter, P.E., age 4, with his dad, Frank H. Baxter (Bachelor of Science Degree, Mechanical Engineering, 1914, Rhode Island State College), and President of Frank H. Baxter Associates, 370 Lexington Avenue, New York City. See www.k1man.com/fhb and also www.k1man.com/w10 and www.k1man.com/Loons