

ABSTRACT:

We explore, newly published physics papers by Dr. D. Sasso and Dr. M. S. Khan, both of whom dispute Dr. Einstein's Special Relativity. Dr. Sasso writes about On Primary Physical Transformations of Elementary Particles: the Origin of Electric Charge (www.k1man.com/a14) and Relativistic Theory of Black Holes www.k1man.com/a15 All of Dr. Sasso's papers are at www.k1man.com/k Dr. Khan writes about On The Electrodynamics of Moving Bodies By Albert Einstein is Based On Trickeries, Michelson Morley Experiment: A Misconceived and Misinterpreted Experiment, **Experimental & Theoretical Evidences of Fallacy of Space-time Concept and Actual State of Existence of the Physical Universe**, and Energy Theory of Matter and Cosmology See www.k1man.com/k8

Also, we introduce Dr. Karl V. Thompson who writes about A Model For The Gravity Wave At The Quantum Level, (www.k1man.com/k9) This paper is interesting in the context of the UFO that your editor and his wife both observed for almost one hour landed on the ice in front of their home in Belgrade Lakes, Maine, U.S.A. starting at about 7:05 P.M. on Monday, 20 February 2012 (described in detail at www.k1man.com/ufo). The physics questions coming to mind are how are such vehicles powered, and how do they appear to control gravity without any noise or agitation of the surrounding air? Sorry folks, but a personal scientific observation by a licensed Professional Engineer is a valid scientific observation, and it must now be brought into this physicist's scientific thinking and writing!

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

As we pointed out last month, the so called "Standard Model" is in trouble. See www.k1man.com/f79 In this issue of the Scientific Journal, we feature Dr. D. Sasso who states in a new paper that:

"...Photon spin is not null and it is not unitary as it is assumed in the standard theory..."

Dr. Sasso also proposes:

"...a negative value of mass..."

See www.k1man.com/a14

All of this is based on Dr. Sasso's theory of reference frames and appears to be consistent with your editor's disproof of Special Relativity (www.k1man.com/c1) and his anti-neutron theory/model of the atom (www.k1man.com/c2). Earth shaking and Nobel Prize level stuff! Dr. Sasso goes into much deeper detail in these two papers than your editor's very generalized anti-neutron theory/model of the atom, and a serious modern physicist would want to go through and thoroughly understand all 16 of Dr. Sasso's papers (See www.k1man.com/k) to bring themselves into the 21st century of physics.

For Dr. Sasso to join your editor in taking dead aim pot shots at the Standard Model is truly remarkable!

It is quite interesting that Dr. Sasso now draws a distinction between radio and light electromagnetic energy and high energy "rays." This is something I first heard briefly about during a Dr. Richard Feynman lecture, and I discuss in my papers with regard to radio waves calculated by Dr. Maxwell to travel at the speed of light does not mean that radio waves and light are identical nor does it mean that light and gamma radiation per $E = hf$ are identical. Radio waves are generated by accelerating charges, light waves are generated by changing electron energy levels in the atom (chemistry), and X and Gamma "rays" are generated by changing energy levels in the nucleus. These three appear to be quite different to me!

In fact, the theme for the 2012 Physics Colloquium in Portland, Maine this summer is 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.

I am confident that Dr. Sasso will be submitting a paper addressing these very important electromagnetic issues to the Portland, Maine Physics Colloquium, and I can't wait to read it and discuss it with Dr. Sasso! Her collection, so far, of 16 physics papers are truly outstanding. See www.k1man.com/k

We remind you again, that 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.

PAPERS

On Primary Physical Transformations of Elementary Particles: the Origin of Electric Charge (www.k1man.com/a14) By Dr. D. Sasso (See all of Dr. Sasso's papers at www.k1man.com/k)

ABSTRACT

After having established a meaningful relation between electric charge and spin, in this paper we prove, using concepts of the Theory of Reference Frames, a few important transformations concerning fundamental elementary particles. In particular we examine electron annihilation, photon materialization, and transformation of electrodynamic mass of electron to antimass which is characterized by the physical property of having a negative value of mass. Moreover we prove photon spin is null and not unitary as it is assumed in the standard theory.

Relativistic Theory of Black Holes By Dr. D. Sasso www.k1man.com/a15

ABSTRACT

The gravitation theory is the most accredited theory for explaining black holes. In this paper we present a new interpretation based on the relativistic theory that explains black holes as a consequence of the relativistic speed between the speed of celestial system and the speed of both light and quantum rays at very high energy, calculated with respect to the observer.

On The Electrodynamics of Moving Bodies By Albert Einstein is Based On Trickeries, By Dr. M. S. Khan www.k1man.com/k8-1 (See all of Dr. Khan's papers at www.k1man.com/k8)

ABSTRACT

This concerns the article "On The Electrodynamics of Moving Bodies" by Albert Einstein and readers are required to have gone thoroughly through the article. There are (the first two) equations in the article:

Michelson - Morley Experiment: A Misconceived and Misinterpreted Experiment, By Dr. M.S. Khan www.k1man.com/k8-2

ABSTRACT

A thorough review of the Michelson – Morley experiment reveals that the experiment has been not only misinterpreted but also misconceived. Under the theory and methodology adopted by Michelson and Morley the reasons of misconception and misinterpretation have been found to be: 1. Doppler effect of light was not taken into account and 2. The motion of the solar system was not taken into account. Since this experiment formed the basis of misinterpretation of absence of luminiferous ether in the space and as the consequence of absence of luminiferous ether the concept of length contraction in the direction of motion, theories of relativity, space-time concept and big bang theory were adopted. The basis of all these theories and concepts is challenged. The present article is the corrected and detailed version of the article “Ultimate Proof of Energy Theory of Matter & Cosmology” by Mohamed Shafiq Khan (2010a) necessitated by the article “Foundation of Theory of Everything; Non-living and Living Things” by Mohamed Shafiq Khan (2010b). This article finally explains the Michelson – Morley experiment.

Experimental & Theoretical Evidences of Fallacy of Space-time Concept and Actual State of Existence of the Physical Universe By Dr. M.S. Khan www.k1man.com/k8-3

Abstract

The postulate of constancy of velocity of light irrespective of relative uniform motion of the source and the observer introduced by Albert Einstein in the article ‘On the Electrodynamics of Moving Bodies’ Albert Einstein (1905a) is absolutely consistent with the physical and experimental observations. The other postulate of ‘laws by which physical systems undergo change are not affected when referred to different inertial reference frames’ is in contradiction with all the derivations in the article. Since the change in any physical system; due to whatever reason; could be mainly in reference to the space and time of that physical system; whereas article derives that space and time of any physical system would be different in different inertial reference frames. This article will establish theoretically as well as experimentally that the concept of length contraction in the direction of motion, as proposed by Lorentz & FitzGerald to explain Michelson-Morley experiment is fundamentally incorrect. Consequently the concept of exchangeability of mass and energy as proposed by Einstein in the article ‘Does the Inertial of the Body Depend upon its Energy Content’ Albert Einstein (1905b) fails conceptually, theoretically as well as experimentally. The theoretical and experimental evidences against the concept of contraction of space in the direction of motion leads to the failure of space - time concept and every theory and concept associated with it. The obvious conclusions are space is finite & absolute, time is relative & emergent, matter is emergent and radiation is the electromagnetic work capacity dissipated by the matter which propagates in the medium of ether as a wave motion. Consequent upon these experimental and theoretical evidences this unique state of existence of the physical universe emerges which has been partly described in the article ‘Foundation of Theory of Everything; Non-living Things & Living Things’ Mohammad Shafiq Khan (2010b). This article discusses in detail the experimental evidences of the coordinate transformation between two coordinates system in uniform motion derived in Mohammad Shafiq Khan (2010b); which in turn shows that Lorentz transformation which Einstein physically interpreted in the article Albert Einstein (1905a) is fundamentally incorrect. Consequently the physics which evolved in twentieth century is shown to be incorrect including

the formulae $E=mc^2$ and $m_v = \frac{m_o}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$. The final conclusion is that space is finite & absolute and

accordingly the Big Bang Theory is established to be baseless.

Energy Theory of Matter and Cosmology By Mohammad Shafiq Khan www.k1man.com/k8-4

Abstract

A new theory 'Energy Theory of Matter and Cosmology', as an alternative theory, is proposed which could explain all the problems with different theories of physics; the main cause of which are the theories of relativity and resultantly the Big Bang Theory fails. Since it is established that the basic building substance of matter is energy and it has to be under the influence of a scalar force field this energy is converted into the matter. The scalar force field originated from the universal creator and with the initiation of the scalar force field energy, of which the matter is made up of, was converted into matter. During the process of conversion of energy into the particles, the particles attained high energies and collisions of the particles started. These particles in the process of fusion emit radiation which finally takes the form of cosmic background radiation and under the influence of said scalar force field, weak nuclear force; strong nuclear force and electromagnetic forces the atoms started forming. Then these atoms under the influence of gravitational force started clustering and thereby planets, stars and other astronomical bodies came into existence.

Keywords: Energy, theory, Big Bang, origin, universe, cosmic, particle, matter

Comments by Dr. Johannes C. Valks www.k1man.com/k8-5

A Model For The Gravity Wave At The Quantum Level, By Dr. Karl V. Thompson
(www.k1man.com/k9)

ABSTRACT

A classical model that meets the requirements of the Stochastic interpretation of Quantum Mechanics as laid down by D. Bohm and D.G. Vigier is proposed for further study. It appears to explain the wave/particle duality of both photons and electrons. It suggests that a steady state solution is available to DeBroglie waves. It yields an explanation for both the nature and source mechanism of the gravitational waves, both on the quantum and astronomical scales. A computation for the gravitational wave at rest in the earth's gravitational field is given. It suggests a direct link between gravity and electrostatics. Both elastic and inelastic collisions between photons and electrons are discussed as well as the mechanism of the influence of a magnetic field on an electron. It does not conflict unduly with the existing work by (Drs.) Einstein, Maxwell, or DeBroglie, nor with any experimental evidence that the author is aware of.

www.viXra.org

We submit this Scientific Journal each month to www.viXra.org. Also, our August 18, 2012 Portland, Maine physics colloquium is featured daily on our short wave radio program heard world wide 24/7 over the International Amateur Radio Network (IARN) on 14.275 MHz. upper side band (single sideband) and 3.890 MHz. lower side band. If you would like to be a guest on our Physics/Mathematics Section of my weekly short wave radio program, produced each Saturday, telephone 207 242 2143, and leave a message as to when is the best time for us to call you back. 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. I have 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

PHYSICS - MATHEMATICS SHORT WAVE RADIO PROGRAM

The Physics/Mathematics Today Segment special guest next week on the International Amateur Radio Network short wave program, heard nation wide and world wide is looking for special guests.

You can call in with any of your questions at 207 242 2143 or E-mail your questions to Institute@k1man.com. Be certain to leave your return telephone number and the best time for us to call you back.

The International Amateur Radio Network transmits short wave programs, much like CNN, 24/7, on the short wave frequencies on or near (depending on interference) 14.275 MHz. upper side band (SSB) and simulcast on 3.890 MHz. lower side band. The program is heard nation wide and world wide. We received a "loud and clear" listener report on 1 February 2012 from a radio amateur in Sydney Australia.

You can purchase a portable short wave receiver (about the size of a paper back book) to listen daily to these short wave programs from Radio Shack or most any radio dealer for about \$100. We have the

tiny Grundig G5 SSB (as opposed to AM or FM) portable short wave receiver here at the Belgrade Lakes Institute For Advanced Research – See www.k1man.com/physics

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

See also the forums regarding all this at www.k1man.com/z

OTHER PAPERS

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

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

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Papers by Cochetklov Victor Nikolayevick www.k1man.com/k6

Papers by Dr. Z Y. Wang www.klman.com/k7

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.klman.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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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. 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).

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** 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.

FORUM www.k1man.com/z , www.k1man.com/z2 and www.k1man.com/z3

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



Glenn A. Baxter, P.E., age 4, with his dad, Frank H. Baxter (Bachelor of Science Degree, 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