

## Appendix 4

### Latest Thoughts on My Theory

In my letter to the National Physical Laboratory (Appendix 2), I indicated some hesitancy on the question of changing dimensions. My thoughts on this matter are now better clarified. As far as Einstein's theories are concerned I think that the most logical interpretation stems from the concept that curvature of path, that is a natural consequence of our universe, can be described by considering dimensions to change. The Lorentz transformations do not have to imply an actual change of dimension.

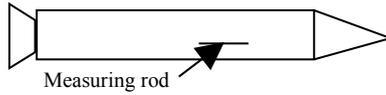
So from this point of view, dimensions do not change. However, as I have concluded that the rate of spin of particles decreases with speed, in the case of those particles with an open structure, there can be a three-dimensional change in the dimensions of such particles and thus of physical bodies, depending on their individual characteristics. It is likely, therefore, that experiments which may be construed as verifying this aspect of special relativity could be misunderstood. It has to be remembered that such three dimensional change is physical and in no way related to special relativity in which change of dimension only in the direction of motion is considered.

In my first book, I was guilty of precisely that which I warn about in this: thinking with emotion rather than logic. I was just like a contestant on *Who Wants to be a Millionaire*, doubting that which is otherwise clear, simply because I feared the scrutiny of great numbers and the possibility that I might just be wrong in a very costly way. But I am now sure of the logic of the situation (or at least as sure as any theorist has the right to be) and I restate it very simply below in a way that I think many will be able to see makes much more sense of relativity.

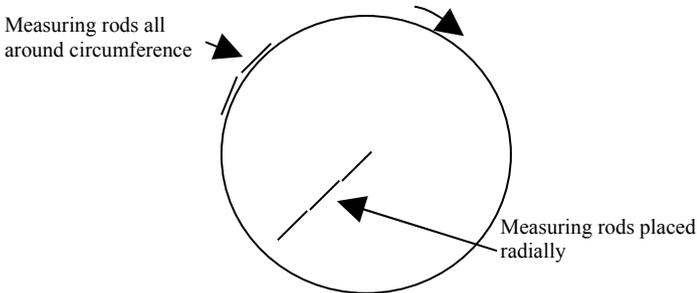
Consider first the rocket ship and the measuring rod within it, both

## A Nutcase in the Universe

travelling at the same speed and thus subject to the same change of dimension implied by special relativity. So clearly the occupants of the rocket will be quite unaware of any change.



Now consider Einstein's flat rotating disc with which he deduces the increase in  $\pi$  for rotating bodies (because shrinking measuring rods only around the circumference will give a larger value for this distance):



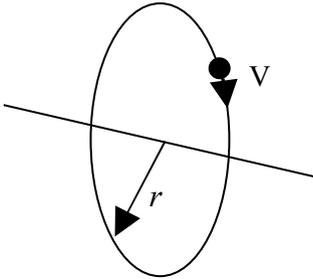
The rods are shown just outside the disc for clarity but in practice would have to correspond precisely with the edge of the disc and so as real rods must also have some width they would correspond with the actual material of the disc.

Now we can see that there is a contradiction unless, just like the rocket ship, sections of the material of the disc around the circumference change length also, resulting in some distortion. But then any distortion would have to change the length of the radius in contradiction of special relativity (where there is no forward motion). And if there is no distortion there can be no change in area and so relativity appears to be giving a false result if we use an increased value for  $\pi$ .

And when we go on to consider a rotating sphere the impossibility of distortion is even more apparent. So how do we make sense of this. Is special relativity wrong? I say not necessarily. We just

need to approach it from a different perspective and with different understanding of what it actually implies. The essential thing to remember is that relativity is all about relative motion and we have to consider different reference systems. I will demonstrate below why this is essential to our consideration of energy.

Consider a particle moving in circular orbital motion as shown below (as viewed at an angle). How this orbit is possible with no point of attraction at the centre, in apparent contravention of Newton's first law of motion develops from these arguments:



The energy of the particle  
(if not spinning) is:

$$\frac{1}{2} MV^2$$

where  $V = 2\pi r f$   
( $f$  is frequency of rotation)

Now supposing the orbit in another reference system has motion relative to the above system to the right, with a value of  $v$ , i.e. the orbit is moving face on at right angles to the plane of the orbit. Relative to the first reference system the particle now has spiral motion so in each orbit the particle travels further than in the initial reference system, and the kinetic energy must be calculated as a higher figure. On page 58 of *The Special Theory of Reality* I use the formula for arc length of a helix (spiral) to derive the increased value of  $\pi$  that we now have to use to give the new distance travelled by the particle:

$$\pi_1 = \sqrt{\pi^2 + \left(\frac{v}{fD}\right)^2}$$

So by considering  $\pi$  to have increased we have avoided the error that would have arisen regarding the relative distance travelled by

the particle and thus the value of kinetic energy that we must now ascribe to the particle. And, of course, it is immediately apparent that energy is always relative.

I also showed in Appendix 3 of my first book that as a spinning particle moves faster, the distance travelled by a point on its circumference can also be calculated by considering  $\pi$  to have increased. So we can say that  $\pi$  can only increase with spin if a point on the edge of a particle moves further in space as spin increases.

However, I had shown in Chapter 1 of *The Special Theory of Reality* that, with no input of energy, the only way that a point on the edge of a particle could travel further as spin increases is if it follows a curved path so that the path in space followed by the point was the longer hypercycloid than the cycloidal path with no curvature of motion. Implicit in the above conclusion is that, with no input of energy, translation can only increase with reduced rate of spin, which confirms that the only way for  $\pi$  to increase with spin is if it follows a curved path. But then I am saying that as rate spin increases the orbit must get ever tighter, which would surely mean that the hypercycloid path would get ever shorter.

The answer to this dilemma lies in two considerations of relativity. Firstly we have to remember the fundamental importance of relative motion. While the hypercycloid may be reducing from one point of view, relative to the ever-decreasing translation of the particle it can still be considered as increasing. The second point is that we are talking about an increasing rate of rotation and we have to be very sure what we mean by this, because, as Einstein and I have independently concluded, “time” can not be considered as something which “flows” at a rate independent of motion.

If we consider this particle to be completely alone in space, the only meaning that we can give to the concept of time is the spin of the particle. So as it spins ever faster we have to conclude that

time for this particle is now going ever faster. This is why Einstein included the behaviour of both clocks and measuring rods in the relevant chapter and warns of the difficulty in following the reasoning. I think this is because for most people the whole concept of time is very difficult. I hope that the analysis in my first book of the concept of time now makes this much easier to follow, but I suspect that many will still find difficulty comprehending that time cannot be considered to have any meaning independent of motion.

We can, therefore, at least argue the case that increased curvature of motion is equivalent to considering  $\pi$  to increase with spin. So any curvature of motion is equivalent to considering the dimensions of measuring rods to have changed and even those dimensions for which physical change is impossible to have changed, purely from the point of view of describing the true relativity of events.

We have, therefore, to consider which is more likely to be the correct interpretation. Do the actual dimensions of objects and completely empty space change in some way, forcing bodies to follow curved paths, because of the presence and motion of masses, or is it rather that curvature of motion is natural and is only describable by considering dimensions to have changed.

We have to consider that which appears to fit best and thus answer most questions. And in this respect the most critical test is whether this approach can unify relativity and quantum mechanics. Second, I think, we have to see which approach appears to fit best with other theories, such as string theory and perhaps clarify the question of apparent extra dimensions. We can also see whether it appears to offer any clarity to particle physics, astrophysics and cosmology.

I consider that two simple ideas can provide answers to all these questions. The first is that Newton's first Law only applies to a

particle with no spin, so that we have a new law of motion in which curvature of path is dependent on spin. The orbital path in my first diagram above is then possible if the particle has spin and my new law applies (spin causes orbit in the same plane).

If, as I believe I deduced logically in Chapter 1 of *The Special Theory of Reality*, a fundamental component of mass is also dependent on spin, then we can see that curvature of path is dependent on mass (spin) and total energy (spin and translation) in the tiniest particle that can exist, which would give us quantum general relativity. And then all you have to add is the motion I considered after the first diagram<sup>1</sup> to give the spiral motion that I have demonstrated can provide the mechanism to explain all fields and thus the only missing component to give the curvature of motion maintained by Newton's inverse square law of gravitation. (<sup>1</sup> Demonstrated by the experiments of Laithwaite, DePalma and others to be the direction where less mass applies, i.e. the preferred direction of motion, – see the second paper on my website or NPA 2007 proceedings)

It is also apparent that this new law of motion is precisely equivalent to considering there to be extra “curled up” dimensions of space, without the ridiculous notion that nothing at all can have “dimensions”. And when you add the combinations of spins and orbits that I have gone on to deduce from considerations of quantum theory are the basis of particle and radiation structure, the extra dimensions implied may resolve the debate, which now seem to have been narrowed down to somewhere between a total of 5 – 11 dimensions.

And I have suggested that particles in any one of my rings would have the same direction of spin so that they would bounce off each other, feeding off each others energies (rates of spin) in such a way that would result in the ring (loop of string theory?) having many frequencies of vibration. This would give the effect of unpredictability that can only be mathematically determined as matters of probability thus explaining the fundamental nature of quantum mechanics.

It would take far too much space here to describe the ways that this can explain the numerous mysteries of quantum mechanics and particle physics that I started to cover in *The Special Theory of Reality*, but the essence of most of these is the options that the idea of rings within rings presents in the construction of particles, radiation and forces, and their often very strange behaviour. The following quote from page 71 of the *Special Theory of Reality*, however, provides clear observational evidence to suggest that light is indeed based on a spiral of tiny particles moving in precisely the way that I outline above (orbit moving face on)

“In New Scientist of 12<sup>th</sup> June 2004, in an article entitled “Twisted Light” on page 40, the author refers to the work of Les Allen in 1992 at the University of St. Andrews (UK), in showing that twisted light (which is not what I am saying exactly) carries angular momentum.

For singly twisted light, it works out at one quantum unit of angular momentum per photon, so Allen suggested that this “orbital angular momentum” is a property of the individual photons, which is exactly what I am saying about the outer ring. The author then goes on to say that in 2001, Alois Mair, now at Harvard University, working with Anton Zeilinger’s group at the University of Vienna was able to “prove” this (I prefer “verify”). The group created entangled pairs of twisted photons and showed that the twist resides in each photon (*Nature*, vol. 412, p313).”

This is what I believe to be just de Broglie’s guiding pilot wave, with other internal rings providing the “internal cyclic process” to which he referred, that together with the outer ring make Einstein’s photon. As all these rings are comprised of tiny particles with high spin, you can see that the statement made by Prot (pronounced Prote) in K-PAX, that “you would be surprised just how much energy is contained in a beam of light” appears particularly insightful. I emailed Gene Brewer (on 2/2/06), saying this, and that my theory suggested that, “much more information

can be encoded in light and similar unknown emissions than even twisted light suggests.” This prediction is confirmed by the amazing work of Gariaev using light to change DNA (Chapter 17).

I have just watched K-PAX again and I realised that I had forgotten another comment by Prot that echoes my own views that it is a pity that the followers of World religions do not actually follow the teachings of the founders. Perhaps it is very significant that Gene chose a mental institution as the setting, implying perhaps that it may well take wiser aliens to get our thinking right on this planet.

The second simple idea, that the Universe is rotating, is what I believe will complete the picture in explaining the tendency for orbit (without which Newton’s inverse square law of gravitation would just result in a “big crunch”), the additional motion of general relativity, and an illusional explanation for apparent expansion. The curved motion that everything is thus constrained to follow can again be described by the considered changing of dimensions and this is the source of the misconception that “space-time” can have an independent existence that can be curved by mass.

I am thus increasingly confident of my new law of motion: that curvature of motion of the most fundamental of particles is dependent on the spin of the particle. The degree to which this applies to all particles and bodies in the universe can be verified by experiment and observation. Some observational evidence exists as I have mentioned in the alignment of the axis of spin of galaxies with Magueijo and Land’s “Axis of Evil”, and other confirmations of an axis.

It has recently be discovered that there appears to be a link between galaxy formation and central, supermassive black holes, as there is now observational evidence suggesting, as I guessed, that all galaxies have them, thus adding weight to my argument that they (as “grey” holes) are the source of the now realised,

slightly mottled background radiation, which can be explained by the clumping of galaxies. So with the also recently discovered alignment in aspects of background radiation, coined by João Magueijo, of Imperial College as an “Axis of Evil” for which confirmations were mentioned in *New Scientist* 14 April 2007, p. 10, and also evidence of an axis discovered in 1997, my suggestion of a rotating universe is looking ever more likely, and certainly more sensible than the big bang. Note in particular that In 1949, working at Princeton at the same time as Einstein, Gödel demonstrated that the field equations of general relativity were satisfied by a rotating universe.

I also discovered (February 2006) that there are ways that my theory may be confirmed which were totally unforeseen by me. This all stemmed from an email from a fellow signatory of the open letter on cosmology, David Caulder Hardy, from New Zealand. His website and theory impressed me, not only because his alternative view of the formation of the solar system immediately seemed more logical than the widely accepted version of planets forming from the same condensing disc of gas and dust (but somehow with different elements to the Sun), but because the rest of his website led me to conclude that we appeared to be very similar in the way we thought on various issues, but especially on science and religion. My reply set out my thinking on these matters and these were the first few words of his response:

Dear Robert,

Oh my gosh, this is amazing. With just a few elementary changes I could have written your letter. I believe also that the whole cosmology thing has had to move in steps that I had no control over but which revealed themselves when ready. I soon learned also that I had to wait with patience and only move when directed. Observational science offered me almost all that backup material that of course, I interpreted for my cause, but which seemed mostly to have academia baffled and amazed. How many times I

said to myself, 'I already knew that' I don't know and have lost count.

But oddly enough, Beck is in my family tree.....

We went on exchanging emails, which demonstrated how much alike we are. He had come over to England a few years ago to explore his family tree and background, and in the village church of his ancestors, he was delighted to find that he was able to repair the organ, something he had never attempted before.

Not surprisingly, perhaps, on giving his theory, Genesis Continuous, much more thorough consideration, I could see that his ideas on the solar system were quite compelling. He had identified why the existing theory was inconsistent and even illogical. And apart from that, something had to account for our years getting longer (24 leap seconds since 1972 and so on back), and for the clear indication embodied in Bode's "law" that there had to be a mechanism to explain the natural progression (ever wider spacing) of planetary orbits. His contention that the mass and thus gravitational field of the Sun must continuously reduce, must surely be indisputable, given nuclear physics, solar wind, mass ejections and my own theory. This view was, in fact stated by the now late Prof. Sir Hermann Bond, back in 1963 when he said, in the context of gravitational fields "Nowhere in all the physics we know can we transmit information without losing energy", going on to say "and therefore we get this loss of mass". And the fact that David Hardy mentions, of the discovery in 1983 of a ring of interplanetary dust just two solar widths from the Sun, gave considerable credence to his view that planets form from material ejected by the Sun and spiral out.

But something surprising that I realised my theory was also able to explain, was that on researching Bode's Law on the internet, it was demonstrated, by formula and graph, that some the moons of the outer gas giants, the larger ones mainly, followed a similar

progression.

In my theory everything in the solar system ultimately derives its energy and replacement neutrinos from the Sun to drive the mechanisms that I suggest give rise to forces, including local gravitational field (Newton – i.e. without additional motion that gives general relativity). If the planets slowly spiral outwards, as hypothesised in Genesis Continuous, by David Hardy, their gravitational fields must also reduce exponentially (at an ever increasing rate).

This led to some very interesting conclusions. As I researched further into the orbits of the now discovered numerous moons in the outer solar system, and found many instances of shared orbits, in one case three at a time, I realised that the chances of these being captured was now looking less likely, even improbable, compared to the possibility that moons, in many case come from planets. In fact if you look at the outer solar system and as it extends to Pluto and beyond, there is an argument to be made for moons being born as an on-going process, some coalescing, but then eventually being lost as gravitational fields get ever weaker, with planets, eventually getting smaller as they lose material in the formation, and ultimate loss, of rings and moons. So Pluto and the smaller bodies beyond like Sedna could be lost moons.

And then relaxing that evening, the realisation suddenly came to me that the Earth and our Moon, have to be expanding, and in a flash, tectonic plates and continental drift made absolute sense. I had seen the sense of continental drift from the time before it had been confirmed, as our geography teacher at secondary school had demonstrated the clear case for it at the start of the sixties, but a huge landmass on one side and huge ocean on the other (eventually shrinking to become the pacific), and plates somehow floating about, never seemed to ring true to me. But now, imagining the globe expanding like Michael Palin's prop (blow up

globe) made the whole thing sensible and easy to visualise.

I put “expanding Earth” into Google and bingo: a whole bunch of geophysicists, mining engineers, theorists, students etc. who agreed with me and had formed a group that had collected maps and data and were sharing ideas on how to convince mainstream science. To me the evidence, if not 100% conclusive, was very compelling. The age and thus formation of much of the Pacific basin showed that the case for it expanding as opposed to massively shrinking, with or without disputed subduction (plates disappearing beneath others), was almost certain. The fact that all the continents can fit together almost perfectly on a smaller globe, explaining other factors such as the distribution of particular species, makes me wonder why on Earth mainstream science is not, at the very least, giving this possibility much more serious consideration, and looking, as I describe below, for appropriate mechanisms. The work of Australian Dr. James Maxlow and American Neal Adams are recommended sources of initial information. I recommend the following video as a good introduction: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VjgidAICoQI>

Various people had their own ideas as to the possible causes of expansion. To me the Earth had clearly expanded more than Mars because of the size of our moon compared with the very tiny Phobos and Deimos. The constant stress put on the Earth by the ever changing combinations of Sun and Moon generate the internal heat needed to drive volcanic activity at plate boundaries under the oceans, which has freed the earth to expand as gravity diminishes. This process of heat generation is established thinking, to explain Jupiter’s moon Io for instance.

At first, the explanation for expansion put forward by some others, that new matter was forming within the planet, seemed very unlikely, especially as I had an explanation that seemed to fit patterns in the solar system very well, but there was the problem

of dinosaurs to consider. Higher gravity in the past presented a possible problem in this respect, though in the time-scales involved my theory would not suggest a very significant change. The idea that new matter can be created within the Earth from nothing, which was actually proposed by some, is a clear non-starter in physics as far as I am concerned; we have to identify some source. Others suggested that dark matter or the universe as a whole can supply the energy that can be converted to matter.

My views on this, of course, are clear. Energy is a property of matter that has to be relative. Conversion of energy to matter and vice versa is a misunderstanding of mass/energy equivalence. And in any event, the most likely energy source is the Sun. The nearest alternative energy source after the Sun is four light years away as compared to nine minutes to the Sun. So the influence of the Sun is massive compared with anything else. One might consider the combined effect of the whole galaxy, but only part of that is directed our way and the distances are mind blowing in the context of our solar system.

Just to put this into perspective, Richard Feynman, on page 4-8, Volume 1 of his Lectures on Physics, in pointing out that virtually all energy resources on Earth come from the Sun, mentions that, of all the energy liberated by the Sun, only one part in two billion falls on the Earth. This is due to the vast difference in size of the two bodies and the inverse square law. So remembering that you have to square the distance of 4 light years for just the nearest star and a massive 100,000 light years for the furthest star, compared to the square of just 9 light minutes to see how much one part in two billion has to be reduced to give the output of stars reaching the Earth, the massively dominant role of the Sun in the equation is clear to see.

And as for other galaxies, we are talking about countable numbers of photons from each. You really only have to look at the night sky after you have been burned by the Sun during the day to come

to the common sense conclusion that the role of the Sun compared to anything else is massive.

As far as dark matter and energy are concerned, they are as yet just theoretical ideas to solve a problem that may not even exist (expansion of the universe) and a problem that my theory may well solve (speed of rotation of galaxies), where MOND theories (which is what my theory is) have been shown to offer a better explanation than just dark matter and energy. However, I think that they (dark matter with concomitant energy) do exist, because this is an appropriate description of the spirals of neutrinos that I suggest are the carriers of energy (meaning the translation, rotation, and orbit of the neutrinos) that are exchanged between bodies, and thus subject to the inverse square laws mentioned.

So at first, I had to say that increase of mass and gravitational field (apart from accretion), as hypothesised by some in the group, is doubtful unless new physical processes can be explained to account for what is otherwise a serious breach of the known laws and principles of physics, which have to imply the reverse. This is how the late, highly respected, Prof. Sir Hermann Bondi put it in a radio broadcast when I was at Brooklands (as documented in a pamphlet that I kept:

“Nowhere in all the physics we know can we transmit information without losing energy .... In gravitational theory the current of information implies a current of energy; the flow of energy implies a flow of mass..... and therefore we get this loss of mass.”

So any body losses mass in producing and maintaining its gravitational field and my theory suggests a precise mechanism by which Earth does actually lose mass by emitting gravitons, but it does also suggest that it replaces or maybe gains mass and energy from the Sun in order to maintain its own gravitational field. So does this imply that some of the mass of the Sun is being

transferred to the Earth, whose mass must, therefore, be increasing because the Sun is a vastly more energetic body? This may well resolve the dinosaur problem with mass increase counteracting the reduction in the potency of terrestrial gravitons as planets spiral out.

And there is one measurement that has been made that supports my argument that gravity is decreasing, causing moons to move away from planets. I had suggested to the group, who were finding it difficult to agree on how best to measure or otherwise establish expansion before satellite data eventually resolves the problem, that the answer might lay in a different direction. If there were evidence that the Moon was indeed moving away from the Earth, it would be a strong indication that my theory of reducing gravitation is correct, indicating that the Earth is surely expanding, given the other evidence. I knew that ancient civilisations had calculated the lunar distance with which to compare but I could not recall precisely.

So again I turned to the internet and put lunar distance into Google. And again, bingo, the answer was clearer than I had hoped. In 1969, during the first landing, laser reflectors had been placed on the Moon and the resultant phenomenally accurate measurements ever since confirm that the Moon is moving away from the Earth at an average of about 3.8 cm per year.

One has, of course, to be cautious of one basis of obtaining measurements and seek confirmation that they can be relied upon. The Moon actually shares its orbit with another very small body and the Moon does not simply orbit the Earth; both revolve around a common centre just inside the Earth. These considerations, however, do not significantly alter the basic fact that the Moon's orbit is very close to circular. In any event the figure quoted by NASA relates to mean lunar distance, and bearing in mind the number of years that accurate observations have been made, I think it is safe to conclude that the Moon is almost certainly

moving away from the Earth at the order of magnitude mentioned.

There is, however, further evidence that I subsequently found, supporting the possibility that this has been a long term, continuing process, in the fact that the lunar distance calculated by Ptolemy in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD (about 376,000 Km) is significantly less than the current, accurately known distance (384,401 Km), but it has to be borne in mind that Ptolemy's figure is thought to be an underestimate. The question is whether this was concluded simply because it was less than the figure we know today. I will have to do more research on this and also try to find the earlier calculations of Aristarchus of Samos (310 – 230 BC) and Hipparchus of Nicea (190 –120 BC), which are not given on the sites that mention these people. It may be that the actual figures were lost in the great library fire at Alexandria.

The one thing that might have given me reason to doubt David Hardy's theory, i.e. the very tiny amount of iron (proportionately) thought to be present in the Sun and then also other elements present in the Earth but not the Sun (that seem to make a nonsense of current theory anyway), appears to have been quite probably resolved when I came across very recent satellite observations specifically attuned to the frequencies of iron that did indeed suggest the presence of substantially more of it in the Sun and close to the surface, (see the websites of Michael Mozina ([www.thesurfaceofthesun](http://www.thesurfaceofthesun)) and that of Oliver K. Manuel ([www.umn.edu/~om](http://www.umn.edu/~om)), that also argue the presence of heavier elements.

The former is claimed to indicate that the Sun could actually be a solid body with recognisable features just below the relatively thin layer where hydrogen is then being converted to helium. To me solid iron or iron compounds are unlikely, but perhaps molten or even gaseous and plasma forms could be in such a condensed state

that they are able to retain features that may flow slowly. I suggest this in support of David Hardy's theory for two reasons. Firstly the same observations indicated electrical activity more intense than had been thought; and secondly, in my researches into anti-gravity I had become aware of an amazing phenomenon, related to high voltage experiments.

Tim Ventura's website brings together all known research and experimentation in the field of anti-gravity, amongst which is an account of the quite amazing "Hutchison effect". Tim's article The Ultimate Hutchison Effect is very long so if you wish to cut to the chase I recommend starting to read at page 18, unless that is you enjoy setting the scene to a quite remarkable story (see [www.americanantigravity.com](http://www.americanantigravity.com))

Not only have the spectacular anti-gravity effects on a very wide range of materials been observed, recorded and verified by experts in the field, this also includes effects in which physical and chemical properties of materials are altered at room temperature, including the jellification of solid aluminium that allowed solid objects to become embedded in it, and an iron bar turning into lead. I strongly recommend reading this article to be convinced that this actually happened.

Normally iron is extremely stable and so it was thought that there could be no heavier elements in the Sun (though why anyone would rely on spectral analysis to believe that there are heavier elements in the Earth than the Sun is a puzzle to me). But I now think that we need to revise our thinking on the processes that could be occurring in stars. Could it even be that it is fission in the first instance that drives the fusion, that we have assumed occurs deep within stars? In larger stars does the reaction eventually go critical as more radio-active elements are converted, leading to supernovas? Could it even happen in the Sun? What is the possible life of the Sun on this basis?

Recently, however, all this hypothesising has been made far more likely to be possibly correct, especially on the question of new matter formation within planets. Firstly, I found that measurements of Earth's surface gravity had shown no change over the last 30 years. Although this is a very short period, it does suggest that either there was no mass gain and no reduction in the potency of gravitons (unlikely in view of the extent to which interdependent gravitational fields offered explanations for both solar system and galaxy mysteries), or that both were occurring and now cancelling out.

And as mentioned in Chapter 17, much more recently, I have found amongst the many confirmations of my ideas in general, several sources of confirmation of the possibility of planetary growth through matter transfer. The first was Professor Meyl's independent conclusion that spirals of neutrinos were the answer, supported by his experiments demonstrating the existence of Tesla's "scalar waves". Then came computer simulation of plasma by various people, verifying my explanation of blobs of plasma gas being able to "communicate, replicate and grow" by the exchange of encoded helixes. And then remarkable confirmation of my contention that large amounts of information could be encoded in light came in Dr. Gariaev's demonstration using modulated laser light to change frog DNA to salamander DNA, and Mike Emery's and others testament to this leading to the ability to regenerate tissue. And finally Mike Emery's mention of experiments showing that there are more minerals in plants, cows milk and chicken's eggs than can be accounted for by known science, goes with the above to make a very strong case for matter transfer and the encoding of the instructions for matter synthesis.

All this thus supports David Hardy's idea that planets spiral outwards from their birth in the Sun, which in turn supports the idea that exponentially reducing gravitational fields in planets as they move out results in moons also moving outwards ever faster, with both expanding/growing in a complex

relationship dependant on distance from the Sun and other factors such as moon driven activity. These combined ideas offer answers that fit with many aspects of our solar system.

So relativity, as it has been interpreted, which runs into problems at the smallest level of quantum mechanics and when we try to explain the big bang, appears to provide answers at every level, from quantum general relativity right up, through the ever changing solar system, to an alternative to the big bang, when interpreted as I have done. Some may argue that my answers remain to be adequately verified, but look at the start I have made in the list below. And unlike string theory or most others, the fundamental upon which my theory is based is easily testable by repeating the experiments of DePalma and Laithwaite to verify that spinning objects still follow a curved path in a vacuum, and that angular and linear momentum are interchangeable:

I said that mass is spin, with polarity	there is evidence
I said the neutrinos must have helicity	they do
I said that light is based on a spiral	it is
I said that light contains massive information	it does
I said that plasma communicates via helixes	there is evidence
I said that helixes explain forces	there is evidence
I implied that gravitons can be blocked	there is evidence
I said that anti-gravity is possible	there is evidence
I said anti-gravity frequency is passed on by nervous systems	there is evidence
I said that all galaxies have black holes	there is evidence
I said microwaves come from black holes	there is evidence
I said the universe is rotating	there is evidence
I said that lunar distance has to increase	it is
I said that the Earth is expanding	there is evidence
I said there were heavier elements than iron in the sun	there is evidence
I said that black holes are self-regulating	they stop feeding and start again
I said that electrons are made of rings	several agree

