

The
ORIGINS
of
FORCE

MD Newman
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FOREWORD

My obsession with gravity began when I was 8 years old. Like most young boys at the time, I was fascinated by outer space. The Apollo missions had recently landed people on the moon, but even more influential was the release of *Star Wars*. Even though I was far too young to understand the theory of gravity or any of its equations, I learned that it was the singular reason we couldn't travel easily into space.

I was told that Gravity was an enormous force which always pulls everything back down towards the Earth. I also learned that nobody understood *why*, and suddenly I realized that understanding gravity was mankind's single most important unsolved mystery. In that moment, I felt it to be my destiny, my calling, and my quest to discover the answer. I just didn't expect to take more than 30 years to figure out. I hadn't gotten anywhere until I realized I was looking at the problem the wrong way.

The theories presented in the pages that follow are about perspective. Complicated technical jargon has been intentionally omitted to help readers easily understand the principles explained. In other words, you don't need to hold a doctorate degree in physics to proceed. In fact, the simplicity and intuitiveness of these ideas may be somewhat surprising.

There will also be little or no math involved. All of the currently known formulae involving forces of gravity and magnetism have been time-tested and are firmly established. They have served humanity very well in describing how the mechanics of these forces operate, but have failed to reveal *why* these forces exist and behave as they do.

Although extremely complicated models of the universe have been devised to grasp the nature of these forces, the ideas presented here are simple. My goal therefore is to explain these theories in simple

terms, as I hope to help almost anyone understand exactly how and why gravity and magnetism work. I've done my best to present these theories in terms almost anyone could comprehend.

With this informal approach of authoring style, I run the risk of seeming *simplistic* by often using words as they are commonly used in the language, instead of their strict technical definitions according to the esoteric jargon of physicists.

For example, energy exists in a great number of forms. There are many types of energy waves and/or particles currently known, many that are theoretical, and many are completely yet to be detected. For the sake of simplicity in this presentation, I'll refer to them all collectively as *energy* which travels in *waves*. It will be up to any experimental physicists that may be inspired by these theories to determine the types and nature of the specific forms of energy involved.

In other words, I request any physicists and mathematicians in the audience to please forgive my casual use of your field's vocabulary.

INTRODUCTION

On a warm summer evening in 1666, young Isaac Newton sat in the shade of an apple tree. When an apple spontaneously fell from the tree, a seed was planted in his mind to ultimately formulate the renowned theory of gravity. That moment began an age of tremendous technological achievement, despite the fundamental flaw in his understanding of the forces involved.

Newton believed that the Earth produced a force which pulled the apple towards the ground. Over time, the scientific community accepted his theory as general fact, especially because the equations he developed prove accurate time and time again.

When Newton witnessed the apple falling, he surmised that the acceleration of the apple towards the ground must be produced by an external force, and there were only two possible answers:

- (a) The apple was pulled towards the ground by forces produced by the Earth, or
- (b) The apple was pushed towards the ground by forces external to Earth.

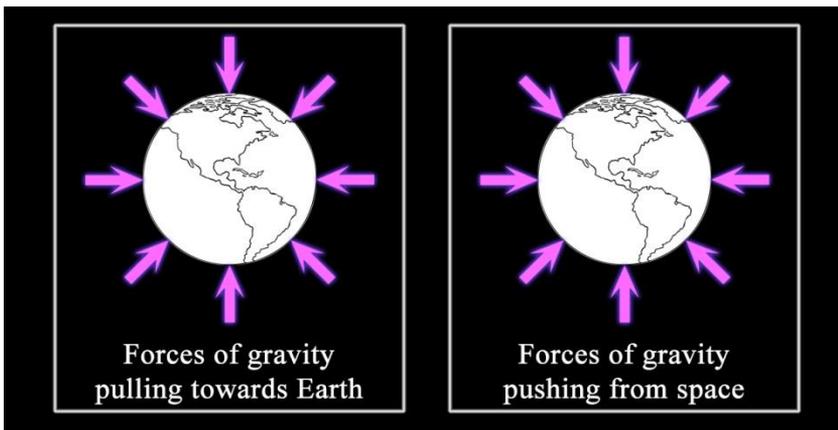
There's a right answer and there's a wrong answer. Newton had a 50/50 chance of getting the problem right, but incorrectly chose (a) when in fact (b) is the correct answer. Even so, the *reason* the apple falls isn't as important as the equations he devised to quantify the motion of the apple. The equations were practical, the reason was not. His equations worked so well that they gave erroneous credence to his *reason*, and posing a challenge to his theory was almost inconceivable.

Given the age in which Newton lived, it's easy to understand that a bias still prevailed toward the Earth being the center of all things. Those who

did not believe in a geocentric model of the universe were severely punished and sometimes executed in his days.

All paths lead farther from a destination when the journey begins in the wrong direction. Mislead entirely down the wrong path, physicists around the world have been looking closer and closer at the problem for the answer, drilling down to sub-atomic quantum levels, when in fact the problem itself was based on a large-scale false assumption.

The Figure below depicts two scenarios: the left image represents the forces of gravity originating from the Earth and pulling all objects towards the planet's center. The right image represents the forces of gravity originating from outer space and pushing all objects towards the planet's center.



Note that the two images of the Figure are identical. Only the caption has changed. The widespread belief that the left image is correct was the arbitrary and false assumption that dominated our thinking. With such firmness this false assumption had gripped our comprehension, the great mystery of *why* gravity exists remained unsolved for centuries.

And then hundreds of years later, on a warm summer evening in the early years of the 21st Century, a basketball floating in a swimming pool unlocked a simple, beautiful, universal secret I had been hunting for my entire life.

PART I

INTRODUCING THE COSMOSPHERE

The influence of trillions of stars radiating continuous energy, including our own sun, amounts to zero in our current model of physical mechanics. This energy is not negligible. It is *fundamental*.

Any analog household radio or television set can detect some of this energy, even though we commonly “tune out” this energy when we use these devices. When a radio or television is tuned to an unused channel, we can hear and/or see some of the random, scattered energy that exists throughout the universe.

We call this phenomenon *static* – a highly misleading term because the energy we’re detecting is anything but stationary. The antenna on our receiving device absorbs this energy, amplifies it for audio/video output, which we sense as “noise.”

There are continuous, tremendous amounts of energy bombarding everything at all times. The static we sense on a receiving device is but an infinitesimal fraction of a particular type of energy across only a single band of frequencies we’ve tuned in on.

If unobstructed, the energy emitted by matter (especially from intense radiating bodies such as stars) can exert influence upon matter or other fields of energy it encounters in its travels. Any given point in space within the boundaries of the universe is being continuously bombarded on all sides by enormous amounts of energy from everything else that has a clear path. For the sake of this presentation, I have named the aggregation of all free-travelling energy in the universe *the Cosmosphere*.

The forces of gravity and magnetism are incorrectly believed to be produced by objects of matter. These forces are not produced by the

objects themselves, but are instead an effect of universal Cosmospheric Energy interacting with those objects.

Albert Einstein believed that objects of matter bend and distort space-time. This was a very tricky answer to an incorrect problem. Better stated, objects of matter can *displace* Cosmospheric Energy.

This theory of Cosmospheric Energy explains many unresolved phenomena of our current model of the universe. In the pages that follow, I will apply this foundational idea to answer each of the following unanswered questions:

- Why does matter possess inertia?
- Why is gravity always an attractive force?
- Why do gravity and magnetism seem related?
- How do gyroscopes seemingly create inertia?
- How do planets form rings if gravity is equal in all directions?
- How does energy form into matter?
- Why is the universe expanding and why is the expansion accelerating?
- Why can't matter reach or exceed the speed of light?

Big questions don't necessarily need big answers to explain, as you will come to understand in the paragraphs ahead.

PART II INERTIA

Inertia is the tendency of an object to remain at rest or in motion.

Newton's First Law of Motion states that an “object will remain at rest or move at a constant speed in a straight line unless it is acted on by an unbalanced force.”

What Newton didn't state, and what he couldn't possibly explain within his model of the universe, was *why* objects remain at rest or move at a constant speed.

When a transmission of Cosmospheric Energy encounters a particle of matter along its travels, what occurs depends on two things: 1) the type of energy and its angle of the approach, and 2) the type and state of the matter at the moment of the encounter.

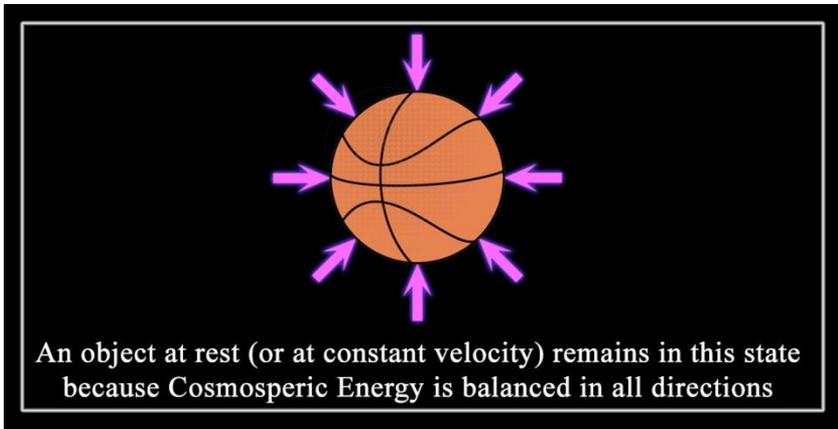
In some cases, Cosmospheric Energy passes by or through the matter and both are unaffected. The rest of the time, the energy is absorbed, deflected, or reflected by the matter. In these cases, the energy exerts a momentary influence upon the matter and vice-versa. We call this influence force, and that force causes an acceleration of the matter which creates changing motion.

Whether an object is at rest, or at a constant velocity, the Cosmosphere exerts relatively equal amounts of energy upon the object from all sides. The state of inertia is a state of equilibrium with Cosmospheric Energy bombardment.

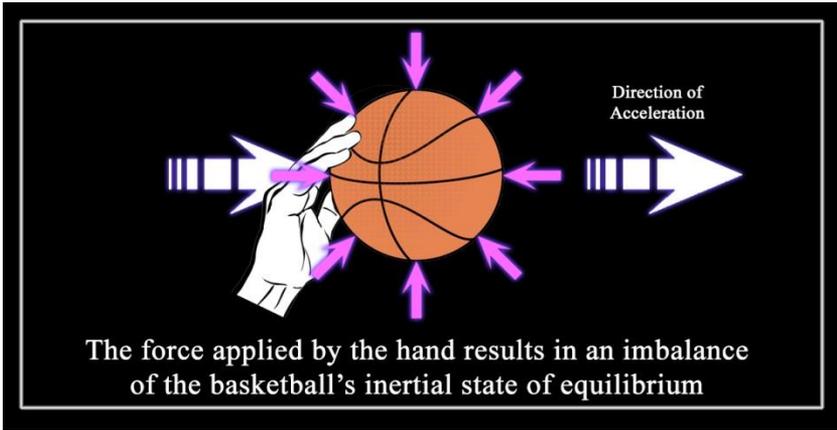
In order to budge an object out of an inertial state, an external force must be applied to overcome the Cosmospheric Energy exerted upon the opposing side.

An external force applied to one side of an object throws off the balance of Cosmospheric forces that were holding it in inertial equilibrium. The resulting uneven application of forces cause an acceleration in the direction of the force applied.

For example, imagine a basketball floating in outer space, completely motionless and remaining at rest. Cosmospheric Energy is striking its surface equally in all directions, creating forces in all directions inwards and keeping the ball motionless. In order to get that ball to move, we have to push it.

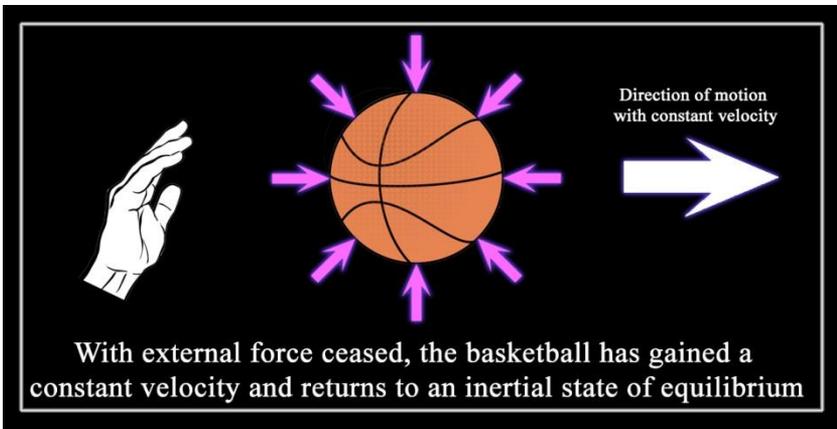


In an inertial state, the forces affecting any given side of the basketball are negated and cancelled out by the equal forces pressing on the opposing side. (Assuming of course that our basketball is located near the effective center of the universe – see Part VIII). Only with an external force can we upset the balancing Cosmospheric Energy forces holding the basketball in a state of inertial equilibrium.



If we are successful in applying enough force against one side of the ball to overcome the Cosmospheric Energy forces on the opposing side, we achieve acceleration in the ball which will continue to increase its velocity until we stop applying the external force.

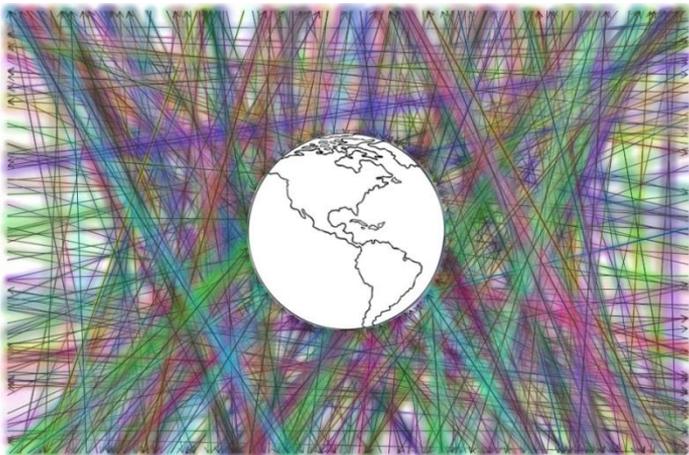
Once all external forces are withdrawn, it regains equilibrium with Cosmospheric Energy forces applied from all directions. It therefore regains an inertial state and will continue travelling with unchanged constant velocity indefinitely.



Newton's First Law could be more clearly stated as "an object will remain at rest or move at a constant speed in a straight line unless it is acted on by an unbalanced force, *because an unbalanced force must be used to overcome the Cosmo-spheric Energy forces keeping the object in equilibrium.*"

In reality, almost everything in the universe is in a state of acceleration. *Absolute* inertia only exists in one place – the effective dead center of the Cosmosphere. This likely is not exactly the geographic dead center of the universe, but rather a point somewhat nearby the center in which all Cosmo-spheric Energy bombardment from all directions is perfectly equal. Whether or not an object is actually trapped and held there at this moment, it would be a very interesting place to visit.

In our own neck of the woods, likely quite far from the center of the universe, everything nearby has (more-or-less) an equal amount of Cosmo-spheric imbalance, meaning *relative* inertia. The concepts of absolute and relative inertia will be elaborated further in Part VII which explains the expanding and accelerating universe.



PART III

CONCERNING GRAVITY

To me, and to a great many scientific thinkers, the most puzzling enigma of gravity has been explaining why it seems to be singularly attractive in nature.

Everything else seems to have opposites: magnets have north and south poles, electrical currents have positive and negative, good and evil, yin and yang, etc. But beyond the mere intellectual enigma, there are practical reasons to seek out gravity's opposing force. Our mastery of gravitational forces is not only essential in achieving any form of practical space travel; it would revolutionize our transportation efficiency here at home.

Newton made an assumption that the Earth's mass itself produced a gravitational force field, *pulling* all objects of matter towards its center. In actuality, external Cosmo-spheric Energy creates forces which are *pushing* all objects of matters toward the Earth. All of the same formulas work. This is simply a different explanation of why they work and what is really happening in nature.

Newton developed the metrics to determine the motions of planets, stars, or any objects of mass whatsoever. He did it with a most elegant and simple formula, which determines the amount of attractive gravitational force (F) between two objects of mass (m_1 and m_2) separated by some amount of distance (d):

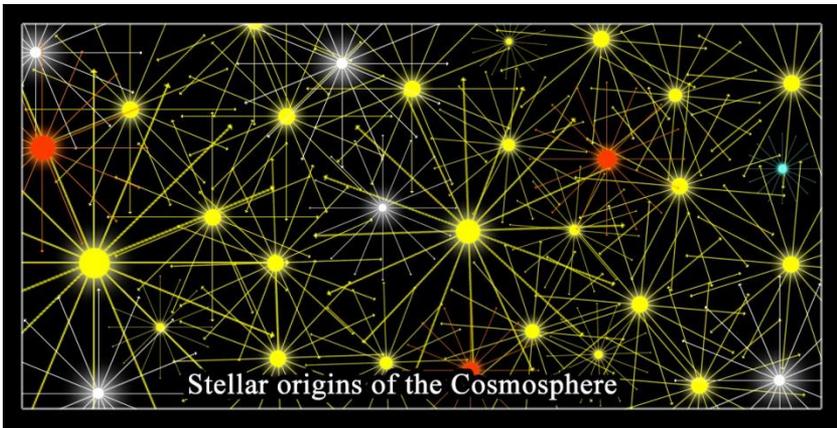
$$F = G \frac{m_1 m_2}{d^2}$$

This formula (among many others) got us to the moon. As profound Newton's contribution to our understanding mechanical motion, it predicts everything but explains nothing. In Newtonian physics, gravity

just is. Don't ask why. Anything of mass exerts an attractive gravitational force upon other objects of mass, and yet, counter-intuitively, according to the formula, if the second object wasn't there then there would seemingly be no force at all.

As we know, all matter emits and absorbs energy. Emitted energy waves travel freely in space indefinitely, to the outer edges of the universe, unless absorbed by matter along the way.

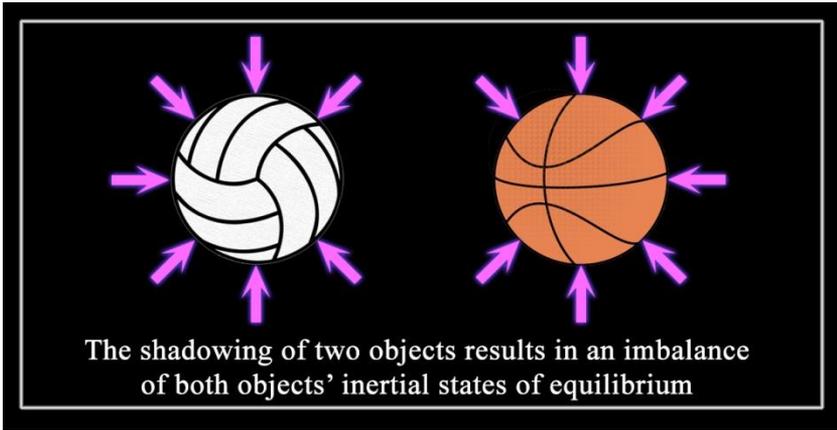
The universe contains trillions upon trillions of stars – enormous giant powerhouses radiating massive amounts of energy in all directions.



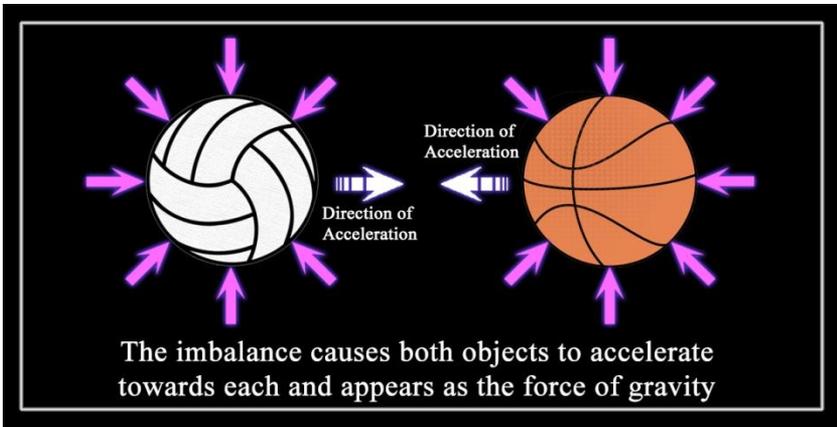
The collective emissions of all matter in the universe create a field of energy in all directions and wavelengths – the *Cosmosphere*.

Cosmospheric Energy bombardment produces forces from all directions upon anything of matter, holding it in equilibrium (inertia).

An object can overcome its inertial state and accelerate in a particular direction if an external force is applied upon the object, but an object can also overcome its inertial state and accelerate in a particular direction if the Cosmospheric Energy affecting the object from the opposite direction is reduced or blocked by another object.

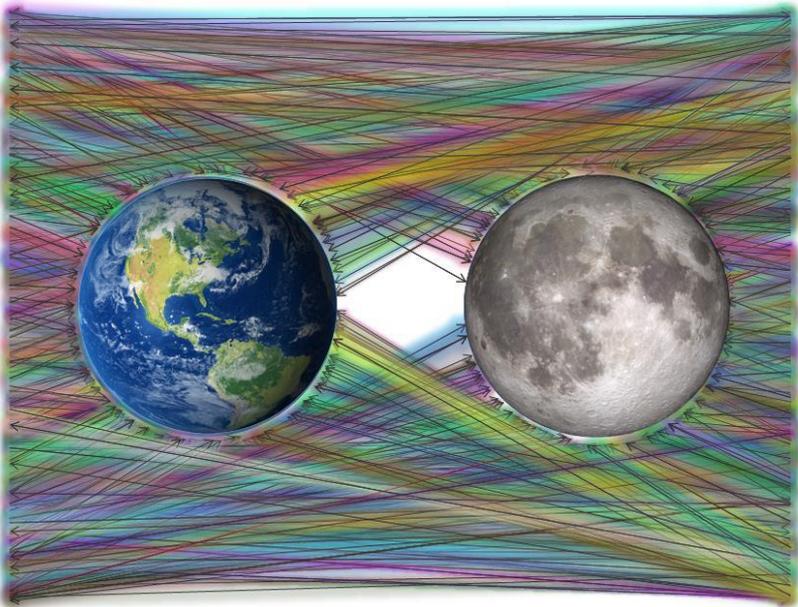


When two objects of matter are nearby, one object blocks, or *shadows*, some of the Cosmospheric Energy from reaching the other, and vice-versa. The resulting displacement of Cosmospheric Energy produces imbalanced forces, which overcomes inertia and causes the objects to accelerate towards the other.



Therefore, the force we know as gravity is not produced by the objects themselves, but is instead an effect of mutual displacement of Cosmospheric Energy.

Gravity is not a “pulling-towards” force, but rather a “pushing-upon” force. The singularly attractive nature of the phenomenon is merely an illusion. We had based our understanding of gravity upon examining the behavior of the affected objects, while generally ignoring the origin of the forces themselves.



This diagram’s perspective clearly illustrates the absence of Cosmo-spheric Energy waves in the space between the Earth and the Moon.

PART IV

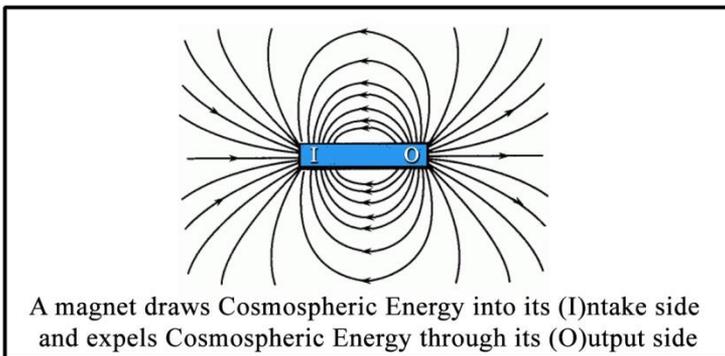
MAGNETICS RETOOLED

Like gravity, understanding the nature of magnetic forces has been an elusive notion, once again, because of a misunderstanding of their origins.

Magnetic forces are not produced by magnets themselves, but rather a re-channeling of Cosmospheric Energy. Magnets do not produce forces internally. Instead, magnets behave as double-ended funnels which “siphon” and align Cosmospheric Energy.

A magnet works with Cosmospheric Energy waves similar to how a vacuum cleaner’s fan works with air. A powerful fan causes a pressure imbalance, sucking air in one end and forcefully expelling in out the other.

Naming one end of a magnet *north* (N) and the other end *south* (S) is misleading. The better terminology would be to call one end *intake* (I) and the other *output* (O). Magnets suck Cosmospheric Energy into the intake (I) pole and expel that energy through the output (O) pole.

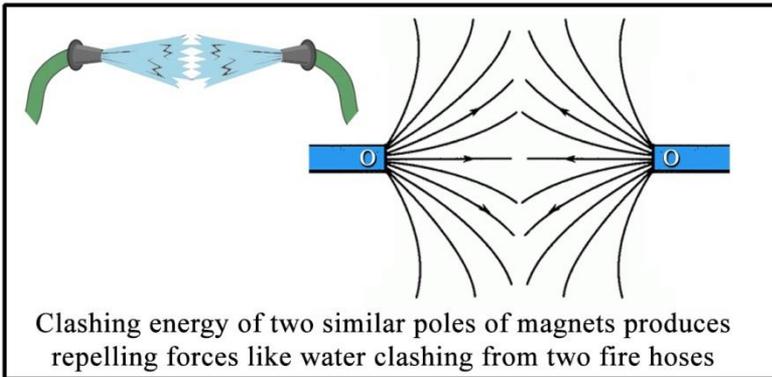


Magnets behave in such a way as to deflect, direct, and align Cosmospheric Energy. Magnets themselves do not generate the energy

required to produce magnetic forces. This explains why magnets can seemingly produce perpetual force without significant degradation of their strength. The energy comes from outside the magnets.

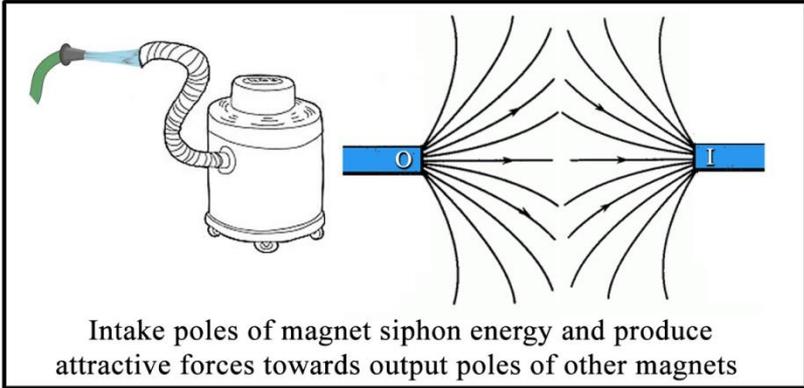
It is simply an illusion that motion-producing forces come from the magnets themselves. Magnets direct certain types of Cosmospheric Energy to create their magnetic fields, but an actual force only occurs when magnetic fields interact with other objects of matter. The energy flows through the magnet, but without another potentially magnetic object nearby, no actual force ever occurs.

When similar poles of two magnets approach each other, a repulsive force occurs. The closer the magnets are to each other, the stronger the repelling force. The feeling of this phenomenon is similar to trying to push together two fire hoses expelling water. It feels like invisible fluid is rushing out from both ends of the magnets. In fact, it is Cosmospheric Energy rushing through the ends of the magnets which creates mutually repelling forces upon the magnets.

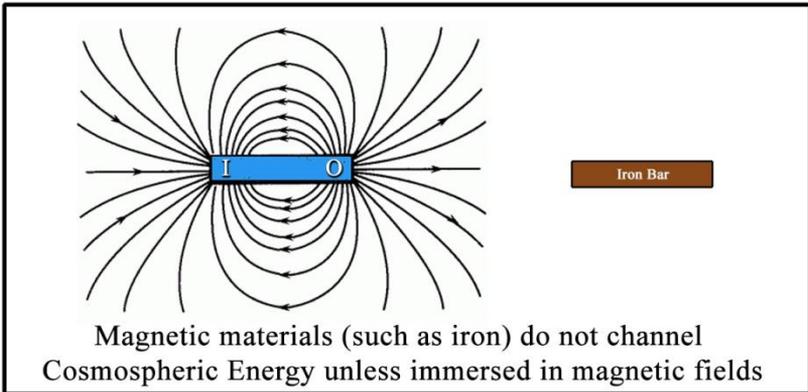


When opposite poles of two magnets approach each other, an attractive force occurs. The closer the magnets are to each other, the stronger the attractive force. The feeling of this phenomenon is similar to aiming a water nozzle at a vacuum hose. In fact, it is Cosmospheric

Energy rushing through the end of one magnet and getting sucked into the other magnet, creating mutually attractive forces upon the magnets.

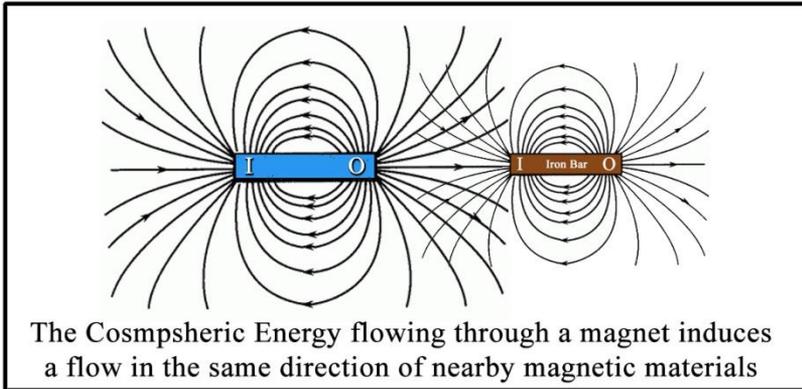


Certain materials, such as iron, are considered *magnetic*. These materials do not channel Cosmospheric Energy, but under the influence of a magnetic field, these materials become magnets.



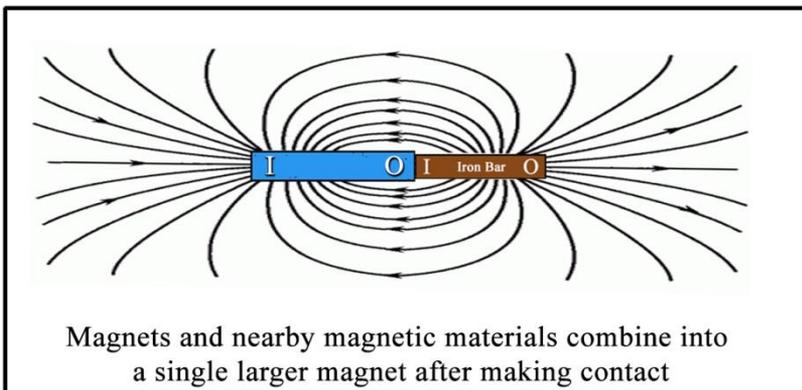
When a piece of iron is located near a magnet, it is immersed in the flow of Cosmospheric Energy through the magnet. This immersion

temporarily transforms the iron into a secondary magnet itself, in which the energy flows in the same direction as the primary magnet.



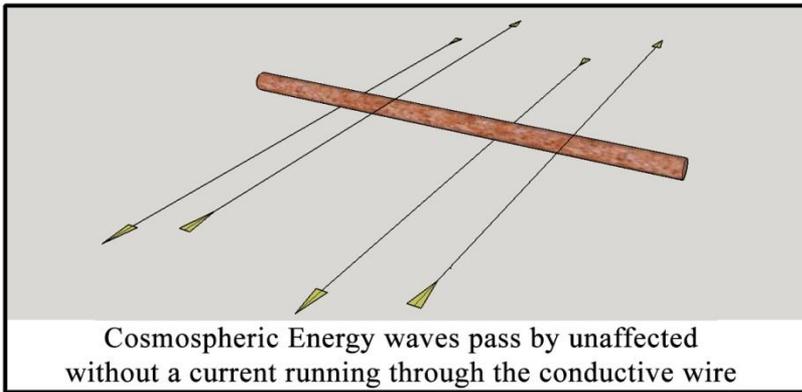
Because the flow induced in the magnetic material is the same direction as the primary magnet, the poles of the magnets are oriented with opposing poles nearby, in which Cosmpsheric Energy is rushing through the end of one magnet and getting sucked into the other magnet, creating mutual attractive forces upon the objects.

The resulting attractive forces cause an acceleration of the two objects towards each other and they connect to form a single larger magnet.

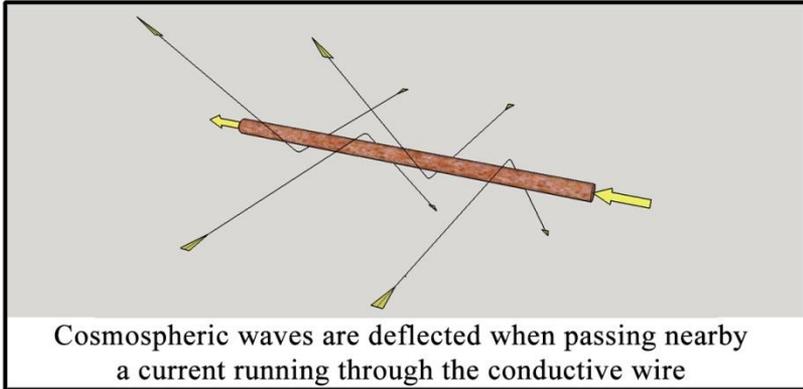


A deflection of Cosmospheric Energy also occurs in the case of an electric current running through a conductor (such as copper and silver). When an electric current is flowing, the conductor behaves in a way similar to magnets: that is, energy is being pulled from one side and emitted from the other.

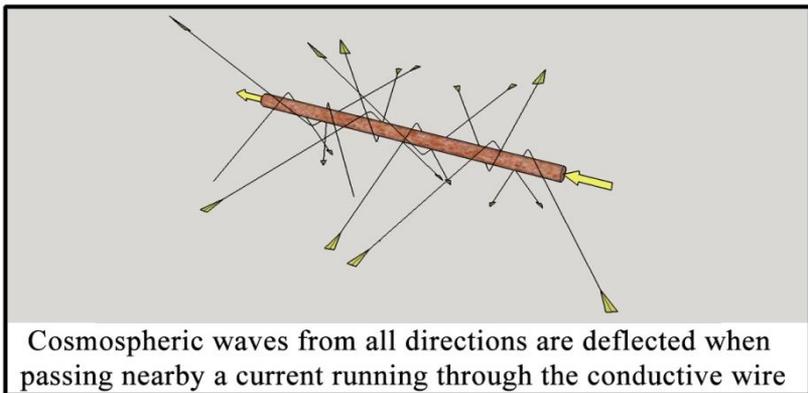
When conductive material has no current, Cosmospheric waves passing nearby are unaffected by the material.



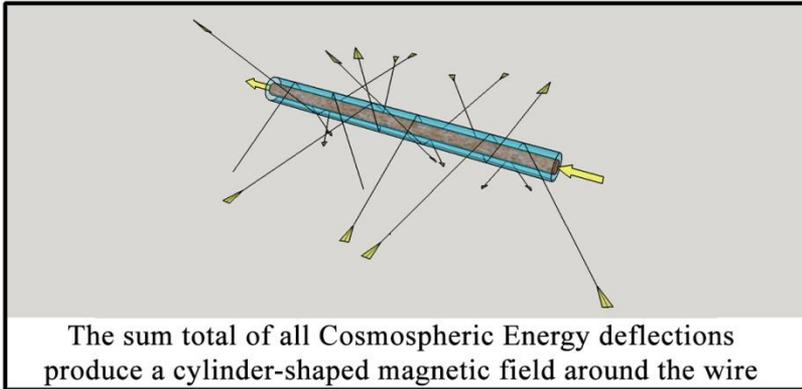
As soon as an electric current begins to flow through the conductor, the conductor behaves as a magnet with the ability to deflect and direct Cosmospheric Energy waves passing nearby.



Like everything else in the universe, the conductive material is being bombarded by Cosmospheric Energy from all directions and angles of approach. All of those passing nearby the electric current are deflected and continue along a new trajectory after passing by the influence of the electric current.



The sum result of all of the Cosmospheric Energy being deflected along the wrap-around path produces a cylindrical magnetic field centered around the wire. Once again, the energy of the magnetic field is produced neither by the conductor nor the current, but is instead an alignment of deflected external Cosmospheric Energy waves.

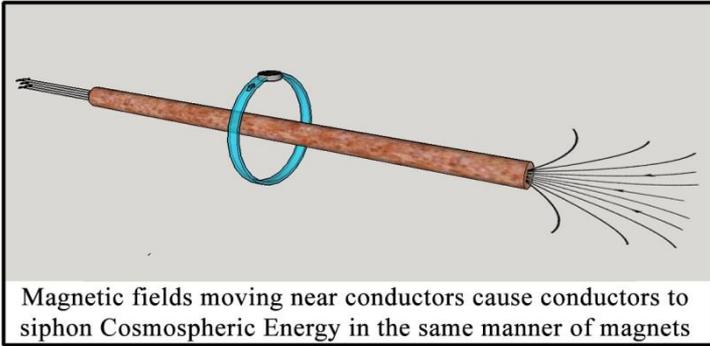


In essence, the term magnetic force is somewhat misleading, suggesting that the force is created by magnets. Force is never directly produced by a magnet. Magnets create fields of condensed and aligned Cosmo-spheric Energy waves, which can in turn exert influence as force upon another object. If a magnet can be thought of as a siphon, sucking fluid in one end and rushing fluid out of the other, no force occurs until the fluid impacts other matter. Physical reactions (forces producing accelerations) only occur when the directed energy encounters matter sensitive to such type of energy, namely magnetic and conductive materials.

Similar to the behavior of magnetic materials in magnetic fields, when magnetic field is moving and passes near a conductor, an electric current is created in the conductor. Although we depend on this effect for our electric generators, we had little understanding of the reason the current is created and from where the seemingly limitless energy is originating.

The answer, quite simply, is that induced current itself is a flow of the Cosmo-spheric Energy through the conductor and caused by the magnet's motion. A conductor in the presence of a moving magnet also becomes a (magnet-like) siphon of Cosmo-spheric Energy. The energy

travels into one end of the conductor and is expelled out of the opposite.

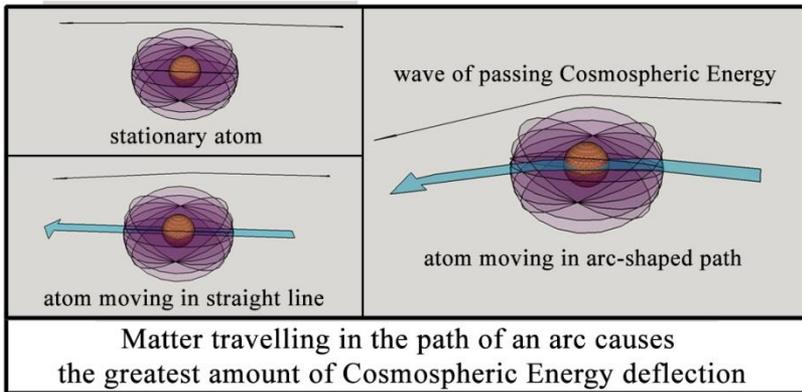


Magnetic fields moving near conductors cause conductors to siphon Cosmospheric Energy in the same manner of magnets

PART V

RESOLUTION OF ROTATION

Magnets are very effective deflectors of Cosmo-spheric Energy waves, but all matter is capable of deflecting Cosmo-spheric Energy to some extent. When matter is moving through space, the deflection potential is greater. When matter is moving through space in the path of an arc, the deflection potential is greatest.



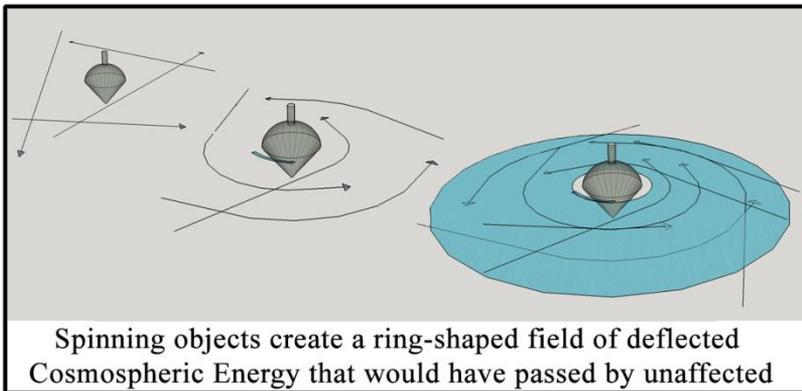
Until now, the causes of a number of common phenomena involving rotating bodies have never been adequately explained. The simple mysterious stability of a spinning toy top holds the same secret answer that explains why our galaxy is disk-shaped.

A toy top is a type of *gyroscope*. A gyroscope's stability, or resistance to toppling, occurs only when in a spinning motion. Without the spinning, it falls over like any other object because of gravity. While spinning, it resists gravitational forces and keeps itself upright. How?

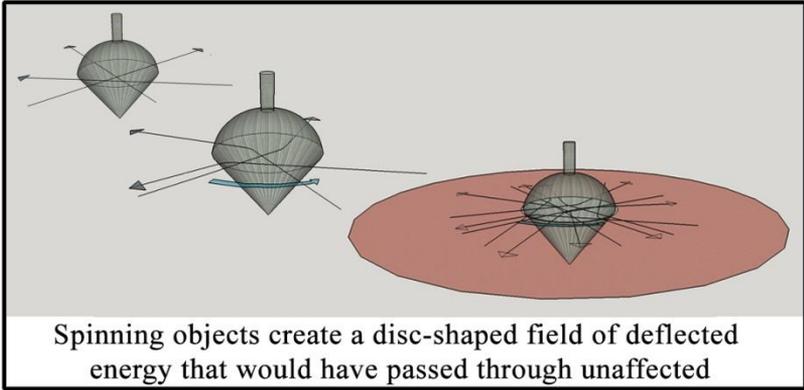
The matter along the equator of the gyroscope is moving through space in the path of an arc, maximizing its ability to deflect some of the persistent Cosmo-spheric Energy passing along. Waves passing within or at a sharp angle to the plane of the gyroscope's equator are deflected,

and the aggregation of these deflected energy waves creates a rotating ring-shaped field of energy called the **Ring Field**.

A spinning object is not in a state of inertia. In addition to the normal omnidirectional bombardment of Cosmospheric Energy, there is an additional field of energy around the plane of its equator. This additional field, the Ring Field, is produced by Cosmospheric waves which would normally have passed by the object unaffected if the object was not spinning.

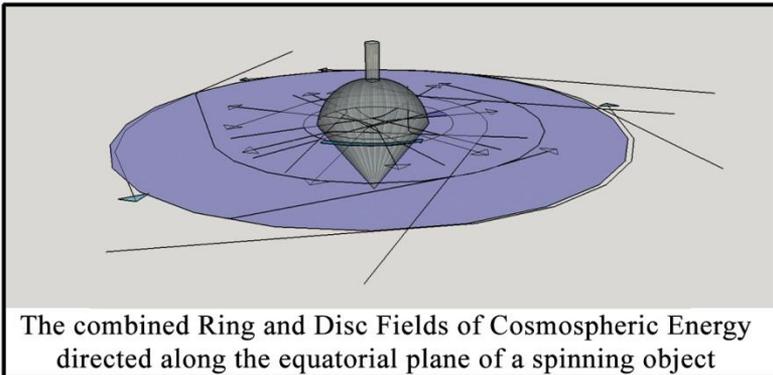


In addition, Cosmospheric Energy waves passing through the spinning object at or within a sharp angle of the equatorial plane become deflected outward radially. The aggregation of these outward energy projections produces the **Disk Field**, a disk-shaped field of energy emanating from the axis and overlaying the ring-field. The Disk Field is the field of energy that creates centrifugal force.



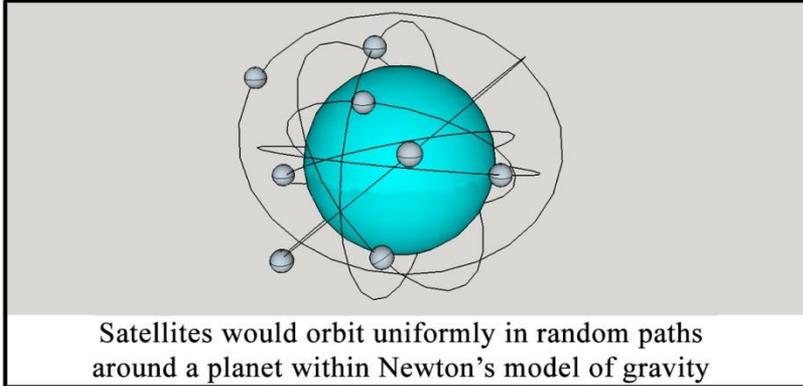
Any external force applied to a spinning object will encounter resistance from the object, unless the force is applied along the plane of its equator. Additional external force is needed to overcome the dual forces provided by the Ring and Disk energy fields created by the Cosmo-spheric Energy deflected by the object's rotation.

In the case of the toy top, as long as it's spinning fast enough, the external force of gravity is not strong enough to overcome the forces along the plane of its equator and the top remains upright.

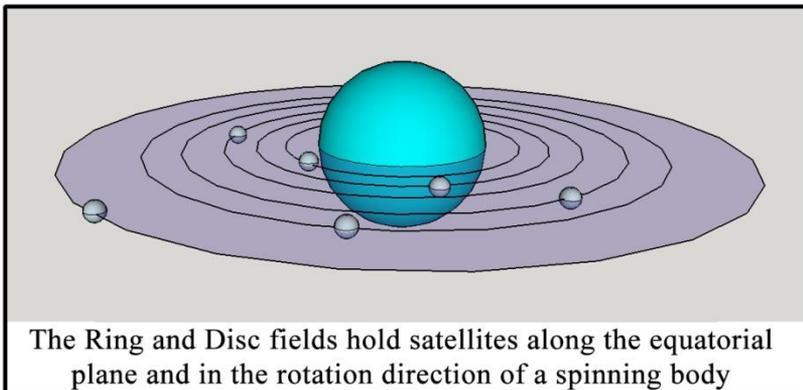


The same field that keeps gyroscopes upright causes rings to form around some planets. There are no theories in classical mechanics that

explains the existence of planetary rings. Particles of matter orbiting a planet would form a uniform spherical pattern, and would indeed do so if the planet were not spinning.



However because planets rotate, additional fields of energy are created on and around the plane of their equators. Particles, asteroids, and satellites are driven onto and held along the equatorial plane by the deflected Cosmospheric Energy producing the forces which bind them within that plane and help them remain in orbit.



Expanding in scale outwards, the same principle explains the disc shape of our solar system and the disk shape of our galaxy. The universe itself is probably disk shaped but it's certainly too soon to tell.

PART VI
THE ORIGINS OF MATTER

Einstein popularized the belief that matter and energy are convertible through his iconic equation $E=mc^2$, where **E** represents the total energy contained in any given matter's mass **m**, and vice-versa. In the decades that followed, scientists became well-practiced in converting matter into energy through nuclear fission, transforming particles of matter into pure heat and light, mostly for the purposes of electricity production and mass murder.

Those applications of his idea were of much greater practical utility in society than the opposite: creating matter from pure energy. Much has been studied but little has been understood about this process. For the sake of explaining this theory, I will continue to use the generic term *energy* to express these ideas in the most straightforward way, reminding the reader that *energy* includes all types of energy that are both known and yet to be discovered – heat, light, dark or otherwise.

What is energy? Energy is everything. It is the distinction, as far as we're concerned, between somethingness and nothingness. Energy's ability to interact and influence other forms of energy, and its ability to create forces which cause motion, are the distinct properties that enable us to sense its existence. There may be many other secret ingredients of the universe, inert or otherwise, but energy comprises everything that exists and is relevant to us, outside of theoretical or philosophical ideologies.

Energy exists in two forms: *Free Energy* and *Bound Energy*. Free Energy travels in waves through space from its point of origin. During its travels, it can be deflected and directed according to the principles described in the preceding pages. Free Energy can also become

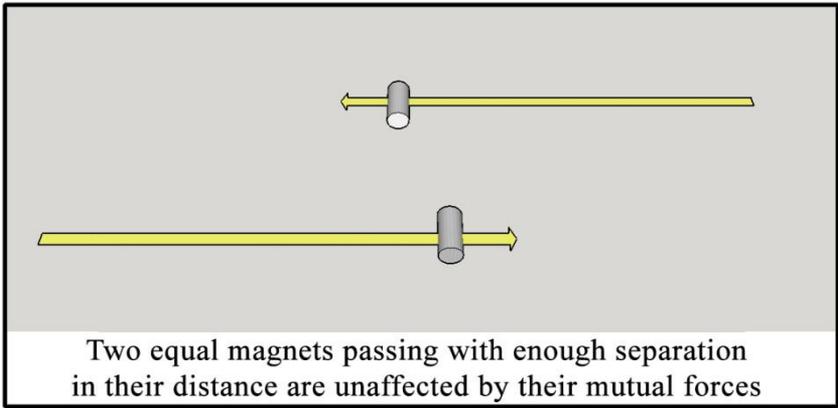
absorbed into an entity of Bound Energy. Free Energy that is never incorporated into Bound Energy during its travels ultimately reaches the outer edges of the universe and is the definition of space expanding.

For example, our sun emits some of its energy in wavelengths visible to humans. This energy is unbound Free Energy during its journey from the sun to the Earth. When those waves impact a rose on the surface of the planet, some of those waves are absorbed by the atoms of the flower's petals and become entrapped in Bound Energy. Some waves are not absorbed, but instead reflected back as Free Energy. Those that happen to reach our eyes are absorbed and incorporated into the Bound Energy of our retina atoms, causing a perception in our mind of the color red. Every time you look at a star in the night sky, your body absorbs some of its energy at a distance billions of kilometers from its origin.

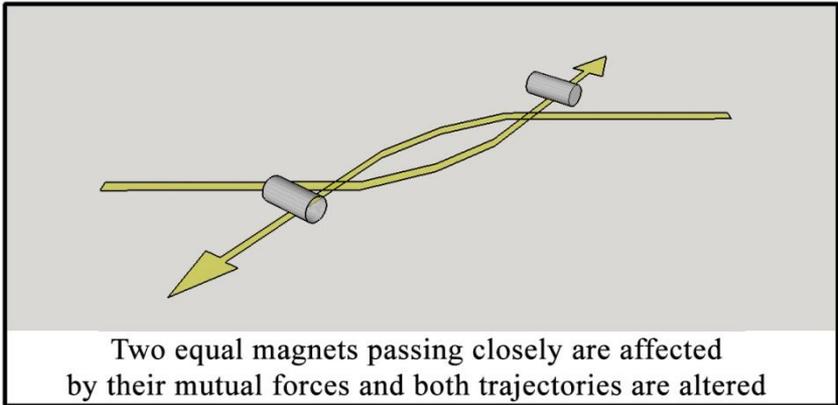
Bound Energy, at its most elementary level, is composed of Free Energy waves trapped under the influence of each other. We call these entities of Bound Energy *particles*. The tiniest particle forms when three or more energy waves encounter each other, with such timing and trajectory that they become trapped in orbit of each other.

This occurrence happens because Free Energy waves can cause deflections of other Free Energy waves passing nearby. By definition, waves are oscillations and therefore polar in nature. Polarity of energy is the root phenomenon that causes the attraction and repulsion which makes all force, and thus all motion, possible.

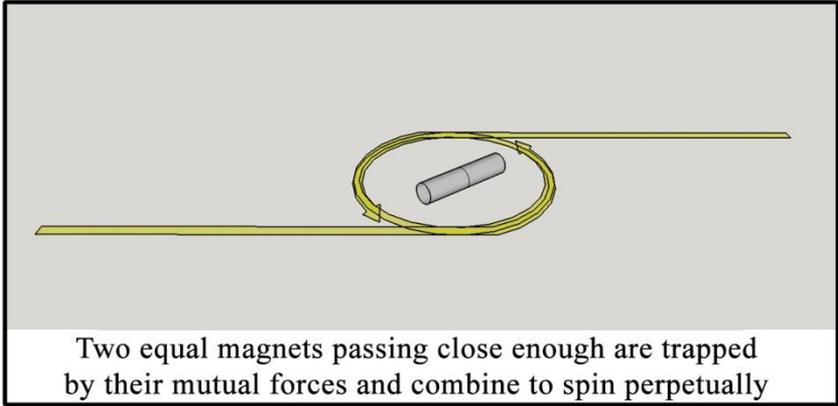
To help visualize the natural formation of energy into matter, imagine a table with a person at each end holding a magnet. Each person rolls their magnet towards the other simultaneously. If there is enough distance between the magnets, they will each roll along their original linear trajectory unaltered.



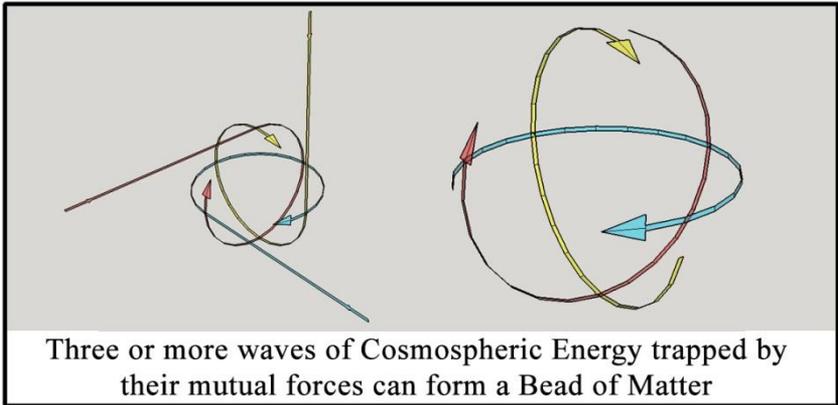
However, if the magnets are at close enough distance from each other, each magnet affects the trajectory of the other and both become deflected along curved paths.



If the magnets are very close to each other during their passing, they connect and begin spinning. If not for their friction against the air and the table, they would spin perpetually.

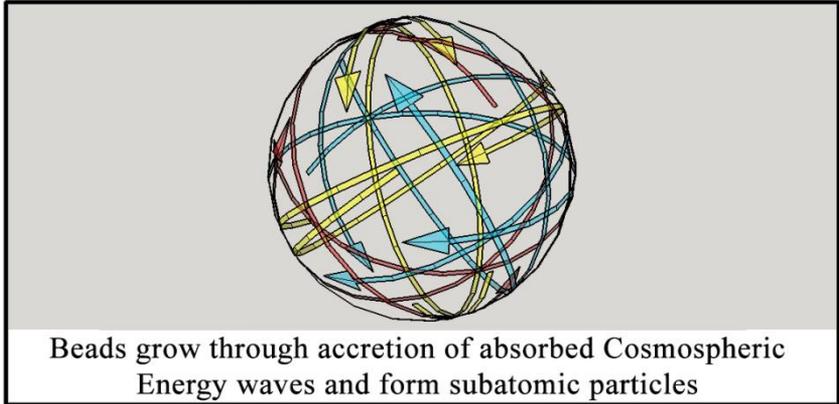


This process is exactly how nature transforms Free Energy waves into particles of Bound Energy. When three or more waves approach and orbit one another, they form a **Bead of Matter** - the tiniest “particle” of matter possible.



Given the vastness of the universe and the abundance of Free Energy, the natural process of Bead formation happens countless times every moment throughout space. Most Beads that ever form are unstable and instantly dissolve by their own slight misalignment of energy waves and/or deflection from other passing waves.

However some Beads are stable, meaning that the alignment of the trapped waves is in such near-perfect formation (or at least adequate enough) to trap and bind other waves passing by and incorporating them into its structure. Through accretion, Beads grow into larger, very stable, subatomic particles.



The manner in which Beads are formed determine the types of subatomic particles. For instance, Beads formed with energy waves aligned such that most of its positive poles are oriented on the inside edge of their curvature will result in particle with an overall negative exterior polarity. Those formed oppositely, with negative poles predominantly on the inside track, will result in an overall positive exterior polarity. Opposite Beads will attract and similar Beads will repel, all in accordance with the elementary polar nature of the waves that comprise them. Some subatomic particles, as we know them, may in fact be bundles of Beads.

Beads continually absorb and emit Free Energy waves. When a wave approaches at the right angle, it may be absorbed. The interaction of other nearby Free or Bound forms of energy can cause Beads to shed Free Energy waves. Furthermore, Beads which have grown to the size of subatomic particles can be thought of as saturated and are therefore

always shedding waves to some degree or another. The measurement of the amount of Free Energy emitted by any quantity of matter at any particular moment is what we call temperature.

PART VII

UNIVERSAL EXPANSION

Contemporary astrophysicists generally agree that the known universe is expanding, based on evidence of observing distant galaxies. However, this notion presents a paradox because of the acceptance that gravity is always an attractive force. If gravity is always an attractive force, then the universe should be contracting.

Even more puzzling is that the universe's expansion seems to be accelerating. In other words the speed at which the universe is expanding seems to be increasing. This is even more puzzling to reconcile with gravity's seemingly singular attractive nature, which suggests the universe should be accelerating in its contraction, rather than an accelerating expansion.

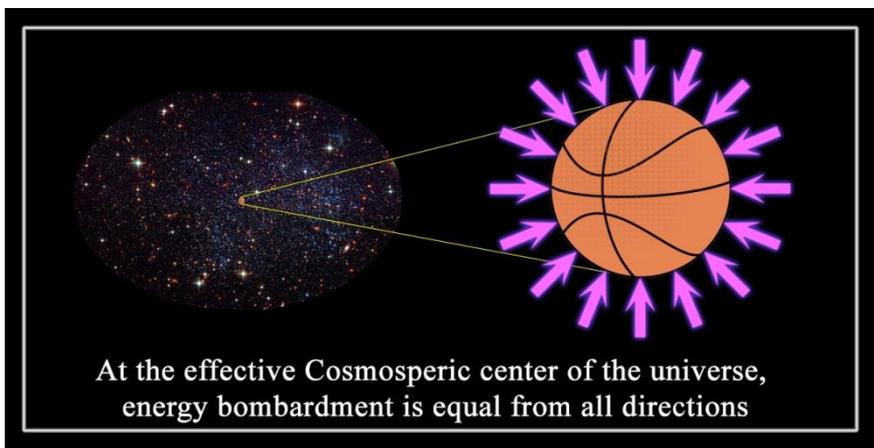
As shown in Part III, gravity's singularly attractive nature is merely an illusion. Because of the previously widespread misunderstood origins of gravitational and magnetic forces, understanding the expanding and accelerating universe has been hindered by the same error in its foundation. False assumptions obscured a simple truth, to such a degree that complex theoretical principles had to be devised to attempt to account for these mistakes: *dark matter* and *dark energy*.

Although dark matter and dark energy are very popular and interesting-sounding ideas, neither exists in reality. Not a shred of evidence has been found for their existence. They simply represent catch-all theoretical notions and mathematical necessities to account for and support a terribly mistaken foundation about gravity. These terms are used to describe matter and energy we cannot sense, but needed to account for the expanding and accelerating universe in defiance of the singularly attractive nature of gravity.

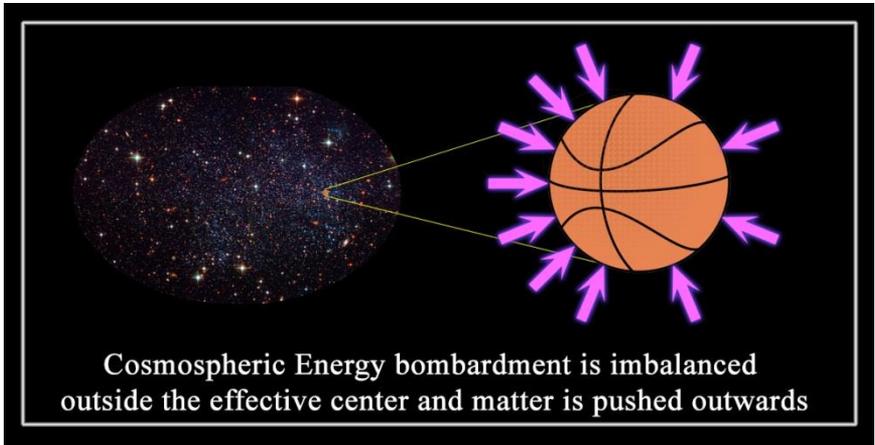
If gravity was an attractive force created by matter, then the universe would be contracting. Because the universe is seemingly expanding in all directions, the notions of dark matter and dark energy were invented to resolve this paradox. But gravity is not a pulling force. Gravity is the resulting pushing force when objects of matter obstruct CosmoSpheric Energy from each other.

In order to explain the accelerating expansion of the universe, the explanation of inertia from Part II of this presentation must be revisited and elaborated.

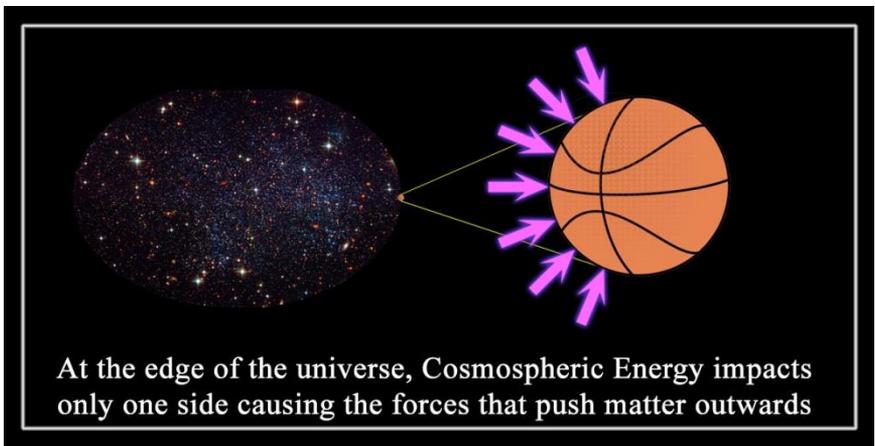
Somewhere in the universe is the effective CosmoSpheric center. At this point in space, the bombardment of all CosmoSpheric Energy waves is perfectly equal in all directions. This is the only location with *absolute inertia*. The location is not necessarily and not likely the point equidistant from all boundaries of the universe, but rather the place where all energy is equally balanced from all directions. This locale is constantly shifting, as all other matter is pushed away from this point, thus changing the location of the effective center.



Everywhere else in the universe is off-center. This means that the Cosmo-spheric Energy bombardment is not equal from all directions, causing outward drift. The farther away an object is from the center, the greater the lopsidedness of the energy impact, and the greater the force (and acceleration) pushing the object outwards.



At the very edge of the universe, there is no Cosmo-spheric Energy at all impacting one side of the objects located there. With no opposing energy, the outward acceleration in this boundary zone is greatest.



Outside of the effective center, there is no *absolute inertia*. There is only *relative inertia*, meaning objects and their neighbors are drifting relatively equally so they seem to possess *absolute inertia*. This is the reason why we can't detect this imbalance. Everything in our neighborhood (our solar system particularly) is drifting outward equally, more or less, from the effective center.

PART VIII

WARP DRIVE

According to Einstein's Theory of Relativity, nothing of mass can reach or exceed the speed of light. His reasoning, which was deduced mathematically and entirely without actual evidence, was that the faster matter travels, the more its mass increases. As its mass increases, more force is needed to accelerate the object to faster speeds.

According to that theory, as matter approaches the speed of light, its mass approaches infinity, which would require an infinitely strong force to accelerate the matter up to the speed of light. Since infinite forces can't exist, the conclusion was that nothing could reach the speed of light, let alone exceed it.

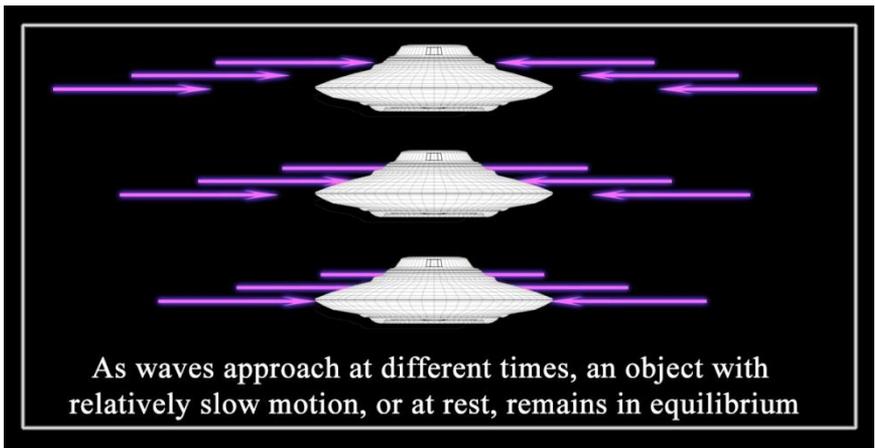
Whether or not an object of matter can reach or exceed the speed of light has yet to be proven or disproven, but in any case, Einstein's understanding was sabotaged by Newton's false assumptions about gravity. Einstein needed to work out a fantastically complex, counter-intuitive model of the universe that is nearly impossible for many to understand and often impossible for experts to explain clearly.

The reason that objects of matter can't reach or exceed the speed of light is actually quite simple, given this new understanding of Cosmo-spheric Energy and its resulting forces on objects of matter. The problem is the same as in any other method of locomotion we've devised: the problem is drag.

Airplanes and automobiles can only go so fast because as their speed increases, the more air needs to be displaced, requiring ever-increasing thrust to accelerate the craft to higher speeds. In a boat, water provides

the same resistance. This resistance is known as drag – the force that opposes thrust caused by an object of mass moving through a medium.

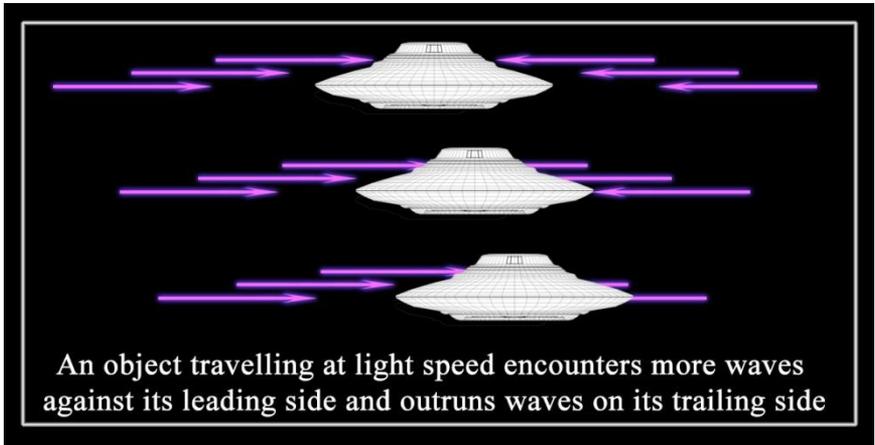
When an object in space is relatively still or travelling with a low velocity (nowhere near the speed of light), the CosmoSpheric Energy bombardment is more-or-less equal from all directions, as long as the object is not near the outskirts of the universe (see Part VII – Universal Expansion).



However, the faster an object moves, the greater the imbalance of CosmoSpheric Energy waves impacting its surface. An object moving at high speed is approaching more CosmoSpheric Energy waves ahead of it than waves behind it.

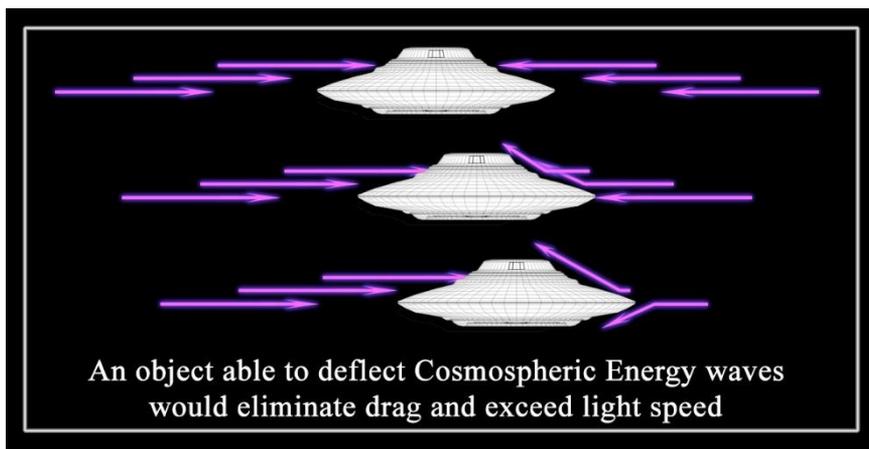
On its leading side, the object encounters more waves because it is catching up to waves that would have taken longer to impact if the object was slower or stationary. At the same time, it is outrunning waves on its trailing side that would have already impacted.

An object moving with substantial velocity approaches substantially more Cosmospheric Energy waves on its leading side. This produces drag on the object. To accelerate its velocity further, increased external force against its trailing side is needed to overcome the increased energy bombardment upon its leading side.



An object moving nearly at light speed would encounter tremendous amounts of Cosmospheric Energy upon its leading side, and almost none upon its trailing side. The increasing amount of force needed to accelerate faster is not due to the object's increasing mass, but rather the increasing "headwind" drag of Cosmospheric Energy waves.

It may be possible, however, to devise a system that could *deflect* and/or *reflect* Cosmospheric Energy waves, preventing this energy from impacting a spacecraft on its leading side. Such a system could reduce the drag effect in similar fashion that automobiles, airplanes, and boats are designed with streamlined fuselages, and enable vessels to potentially exceed the speed of light.



The successful engineering of this system would be unquestionably the most triumphant achievement in all of human history.

PART IX AFTERTHOUGHTS

A theory can never be proven correct. Theories can be proven wrong, but their “correctness” is only as good as supporting evidence and popular belief. Too many times, in these times, theories are presented as fact. The Theory of Gravity, the Theory of Relativity, the Big Bang Theory, are all often explained and taught as fact.

The ways that we explain how the universe works are not set in stone, nor verified by a Supreme Being. As human history has repeatedly shown, all of our deepest-held assumptions about the Laws of Nature could be completely incorrect. That is a fact.

The ideas presented in the preceding pages are not facts, but rather new theories. Theories must have value to the world through beneficial practical applications. Even when perfectly valid, abstract theories are largely irrelevant beyond purely intellectual consideration.

The truthfulness of my theories will stand up only through the work of others to follow. I’m a thinker, not a tinkerer. I certainly would not dare to question formulas of physics concerning mechanics, electromagnetism, or relativity. I intended here to convey a new perspective on *why* these formulas work.

After so many decades spent deep in thought on these problems, I hope these new ideas inspire others to explore new applications, particularly concerning our space travel technologies. Our only hope for survival is interplanetary colonization, and overcoming gravity is a matter of life or extinction. May we all work together to accomplish this vital endeavor.