

# Gravitational Psychology

by James Carter

*When Einstein arrived at the Gravity Highway, he found it to be a one way street with no traffic and no directional signs. He made a great career out of his decision to go the wrong way down this road without giving it a second thought. I am sure that if he had chosen to turn around and go the other way, as I have done, nobody would have ever believed him either. Einstein, as well as his followers, had a complete mental block when it came to understanding the true dynamics of the scientific method of measurement using Newtonian measurement instruments.*

The most fascinating aspect of the principle of gravitational expansion is not the actual physical mechanics of the idea itself but rather the negative psychological reaction that people have when first exposed to the idea. Even though the idea is a simple and even obvious explanation of gravity, it is never even considered to be an option when gravitational theories are discussed.

It has always been a great mystery to me why Einstein never appeared to have even considered the possibility of gravitational expansion before establishing the principle of equivalence as the foundation of general relativity. To me, it seems to be impossible that any scientifically minded person could ever arrive at the counter-intuitive principle of equivalence without first considering gravitational expansion and then attempting to offer some experimental reason for rejecting it. For someone such as Einstein, this is equivalent to failing to look both ways before crossing a busy street. It is almost as though a powerful but unconscious taboo is buried deep at the foundation of human psychology that prevents the idea of gravitational expansion from ever rising spontaneously into the conscious layers of the mind even though our senses continually but unconsciously monitor Earth's constant upward acceleration.

At the time when he was developing his theories, Einstein was highly uneducated by any of the educational standards of today's physicists or even lay people. He did not know about neutrons, neutrinos, antimatter, cosmic rays, Dark Energy, Compton scattering, the weak or strong interactions, galaxies, quasars, gamma ray bursts, pulsars, or even the  $2.7^{\circ}\text{CBR}$ . Even so, he clearly was not stupid and he must have spent at least some of his time thinking about the different aspects of gravity before inventing his theory of general relativity. Actually, he was quite brilliant when it came to inventing useful postulates and metaphysical assumptions based on little or no experimental evidence.

How could he possibly have missed the principle of gravitational expansion? Simple logic demands that gravitational expansion be at least considered by anyone contemplating an idea as peculiar as the equivalence principle with its undetectable inertial acceleration. The first time I learned about the idea of equivalence I immediately rejected it as nonsense. The idea that gravity was caused by gravitational expansion immediately got stuck in my head, and I have not been able to get it out since.

## Gravitational Paranoia

I know from personal experience the great power of the negativity that accompanies the principle of gravitational expansion. During the forty years or so that I have devoted to developing and promoting this idea, I have experienced very strong feelings welling up from deep in my own psyche that the idea could not possibly be true, even though I could never find any physical evidence that could even be remotely interpreted in such a way as to cast doubt on the idea. All physical experiments verify the gravitation expansion of mass, space, and, time. All doubts and objections to the natural phenomenon are purely emotional.

In addition, I have never ceased to be amazed by the immediate negative reaction of both scientists and laypersons when the idea of gravitational expansion is explained to them for the first time. Disbelief is far too mild a term to describe their immediate and perhaps even involuntary hostility to the suggestion that their bodies, as well as the Earth itself might be constantly increasing in size. Logical arguments and physical evidence are never used to counter the idea. To many the idea is so distasteful and obviously wrong that the issue becomes one of morality as much as of intellect. My credibility immediately evaporates when they realize that I am seriously promoting what they consider to be scientific blasphemy. They believe that I must have some kind of serious mental defect to attempt to promote such an idea. Even people without any scientific training can immediately identify gravitational expansion as being false. The subject is not even open for discussion, because everyone seems to know instinctively that matter cannot possibly expand. This seems to be an intrinsic psychological reaction to change that almost no one is able to overcome.

Relativity enthusiasts tell me that I fail to realize that the real beauty of the equivalence principle is that it allows us to transcend the limitations of the physical measurement process and to establish effects beyond their reach. They say something like, *“The equivalence principle is true because it predicts that a false upward acceleration will be measured on the Earth’s surface that is exactly equal and opposite to the true acceleration of a falling body that is otherwise undetectable in any way.”* It is hard to argue with someone when you cannot even agree on a physical distinction between up and down.

Since no experiment has ever yet been able to invalidate it, we should accept or at least consider to be fact that the upward gravitational acceleration of the Earth’s surface, as measured by an accelerometer, produces real motion through absolute inertial space. If experimental evidence could ever be found to invalidate the principle of gravitational expansion, it would also serve to dispute the equivalence principle because the principle of gravitational expansion, in effect, demands that the equivalence principle be both absolute and unnecessary and that it must be replaced by the principle of absolute gravitational force and motion.

## The Invention of the Field

The idea of the field is a conceptual way to generalize the effects of many different individual proton and electron interactions. The field is an excellent mathematical tool that can be used to combine the measured effects of countless interactions into the single entity of a “field”. Many

different ideas for fields have been invented that warp the space between matter in different ways in an attempt to explain many different measurements of force between bodies of matter.

Although fields are inventions used to explain the causes of measured effects, they themselves cannot be measured. The electromagnetic effects between a proton and electron can be measured and then generalized into a mathematical description of a field but there is no way to determine whether these effects are the result of a field and not something completely different.

The very definition of the assumption of equivalence prevents the presence of a gravitational field from being measured or even detected in any way.

The gravitational field is completely different from other field inventions such as the magnetic and electrostatic fields. For example, a simple instrument such as a compass can be placed anywhere in a magnetic field to measure its strength and the direction of its field lines. By contrast, there is no such instrument that can be used to detect the presence of a gravitational field. The only possible measurement of gravity is the upward force and deceleration produced by the upward motion of the Earth's surface and no field of any kind is necessary to account for this result. Moreover, many devices can either block or change the strength of electric and magnetic fields but only the motion of mass somewhere else in the universe can supposedly change the strength of a body's gravitational field.

The basic measurable components of the electric field are the circlon-shaped charge chains attached to and expanding from electrons and protons. The magnetic field is a part of each proton's charge chain structure. These circlon-shaped fields are not disturbances in space or in the dynamics of an aether. They are the mechanical circlon-shaped links that extend into space from each electron and proton. Photons are produced at the interface when a proton and electron couple together to form an atom. Photons are not massless waves that travel through an electromagnetic field. They are precise dynamic physical structures of matter with equal and opposite spinning mass components contributed from a proton-electron pair within the atoms that emit them.