

## Why was Eric Laithwaite ignored by physicists?

This question previously had details. They are now in a comment.



**Michael Brenner**

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If it would have been the case - as David here in the answers claims - that "...*there was nothing really interesting going on...*" he would have been published, not ignored, that's how science works today. He was ignored, ostracised and expelled from the "*scientific community*" after presenting his observations with gyroscopes, **because** there was so much interesting going that he suggested it was time to think things over.

Same happened with **Boris Derjagyn, Jaques Benveniste, Halton Arp** and many many more, who - before even suggesting a specific conclusion - just tried to draw attention to observations which strongly urged a re-examination of traditional concepts. *Derjagyn* and *Benveniste* showed that water together with a hydrophilic surface and radiation becomes a charge separated semi crystal - something that is treated as fundamental knowledge by biologists studying photosynthesis - but the physics of this is forbidden, simply because a broad awareness of what it means that a living being is made up of 60% semicrystalline water would be way too liberating for the individual for any government or corporation to handle. "*Polywater*" as it was derogatively called, is a power and memory bank, a transmitter and receiver of information, and antenna of life.... you take it from there. The viciousness of the so orchestrated "polywater scandal" is mind numbing and proof that there really was incentive to hide something important. at all costs.

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foundations of a Newtonian "*church of science*", which is based on computation, not on observation and reason. He found first: that the red shift expansion of the cosmos is flat-out contradicted and eviscerated by observation of specific galaxies, and second, much more important and far reaching: that matter is created by light, **matter is condensed light**. That was simply too much for the establishment to swallow, and so Arp too was ostracised and bereft of career and reputation - as per standard playbook. Here too, the final consequence of a broad awareness of this fact is the liberation of the individual who now would understand that he/she is a light-being (instead of coming from dust and returning to dust) with access to the infinite capacity of the Aether, a modality of which light IS.

**Eric Laithwaite**, a respected engineer who created the MagLev train among other important innovations, ran into the same brickwall once he pondered the behaviour of **Gyroscopes**. Mathematicians were quick to pull out their "Neuralizer" a la MiB, telling all sorts of splainaway stories in form of equations, the way math can do so well. After 400 years of a reign of Newton and his Computational Catechism people have come to believe that math is "*reasonable, logical and true*", when in fact it is neither the one nor the other.

What is it then that **Gyroscopes** tell us, that is so threatening? it is the observation that Newton laws of mechanics and gravity are NOT universally applicable, not even on earth, let alone the cosmos. Newton did study **rotation** as little as he studied gravity, and very little mechanics besides that - he didn't have time for such tedious undertakings, as he dedicated 90% of his work to Theology, Philology, Alchemy, Astrology and Mathematics.

It is, in fact, nothing more than **assumption upon assumption**, and the conclusions derived therefrom are **willfully considered as things proved**, and to be employed as truths to substantiate the first and fundamental assumptions....." there is no better description of circular reasoning as this by a man who of course also has been ostracised and ridiculed.

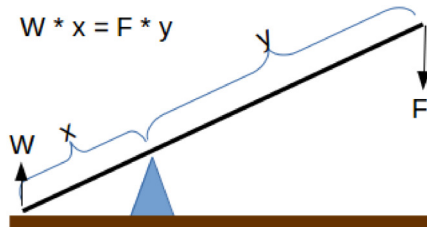
(I have recently written several articles here about magnets, gravity, light and aether, where I discussed concepts and terms that would be beneficial to be acquainted with for the following discussion of Gyroscopic behaviour.)

The first we notice about a precessing Gyro is that it obviously defies Newtonian concepts of mass, motion, space and time all at once:

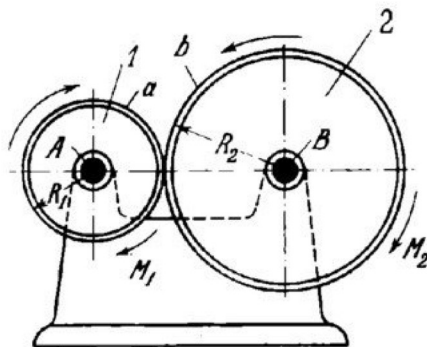


No matter how much "torque" and "angular momentum" and "coupling" mathematicians throw at it, fact remains that this precessing rotational system does not obey Newton's laws of motion and it violates a tenet of modern physics: that **inertial mass** and **gravitational mass** are identical and in the same location, as we will see that that is not the case with **rotational mass**.

- First: The system is supported asymmetrically to the center of mass without applying any force to the support structure other than central weight: imagine the torque applied to the pivot point by the non-rotating structure, or better, try to hold the non-spinning gyro at one end with just the outermost tips of your fingers, making it a point support: you will find it impossible, as the resultant force will go to infinite:  $W=Fy/x=\infty$  for  $x=0$



- Second: The rotation around the pivot point (precession) has angular velocity [ $\omega$ ] **without** having momentum, you cannot drive anything with precession, like you do in a friction drive, it has no power.



- As a consequence it shows no acceleration and deceleration, no inertial behaviour a la 2nd law, something utterly impossible in a world of Newton mechanics: in the

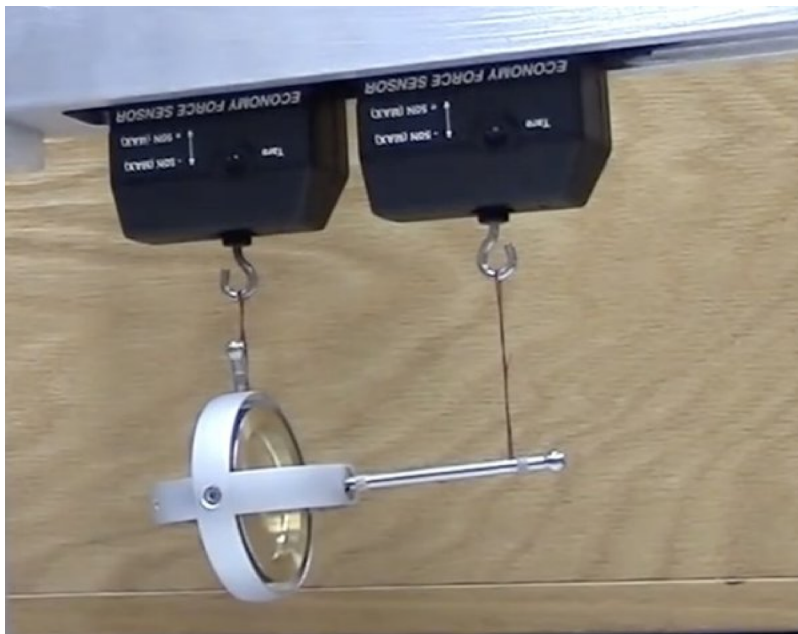
- And here is where people got it all wrong: despite Laithwaite insisting that this is not "anti-gravity" like in the "flying saucer" sense of the word, they accused him of saying just that - only to fabricate a pretence for ridicule. What it is in fact, is far more interesting than antigravity actually: it tells us that **rotational mass** is NOT the same as **rest mass**. And even more fascinating, that a **location in space** is NOT necessarily tied to a **position in time**. "your body can be where your time is not"....but that is way too much for a Newtonian mind to absorb.

Here is a video done by an ambitious young student specifically in answer to Laithwaite's experiments:

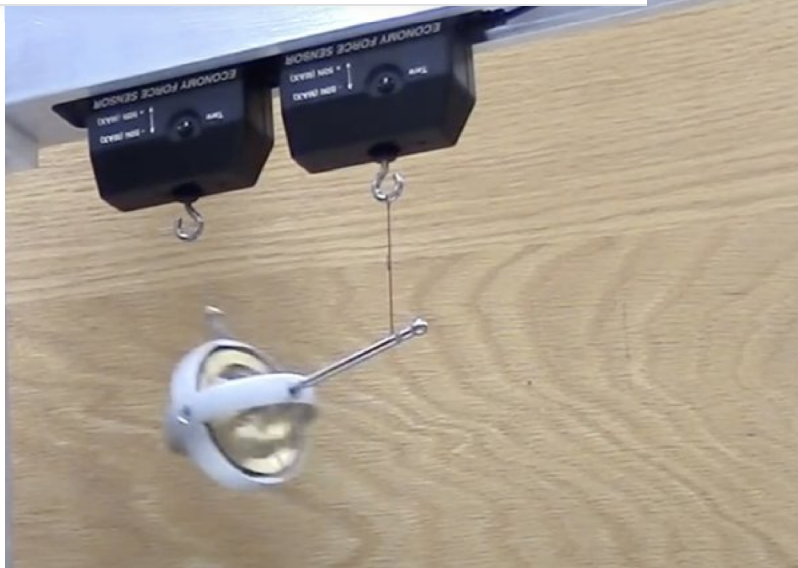
..... he provides very nice experimental data that confirms what Laithwaite wanted us to understand, despite the fact that the young student did not understand what it was all about when he says at 5:05 ....*"the experiment was a success but it didn't support Laithwaite's claims"*

Laithwaite **didn't** claim that the gyro becomes a flying saucer when spinning, what he did claim though - and impressively demonstrated it by lifting a heavy piece of metal over his head - that the center of mass moves out of the spinning body and into the center of the precessing system as a whole.

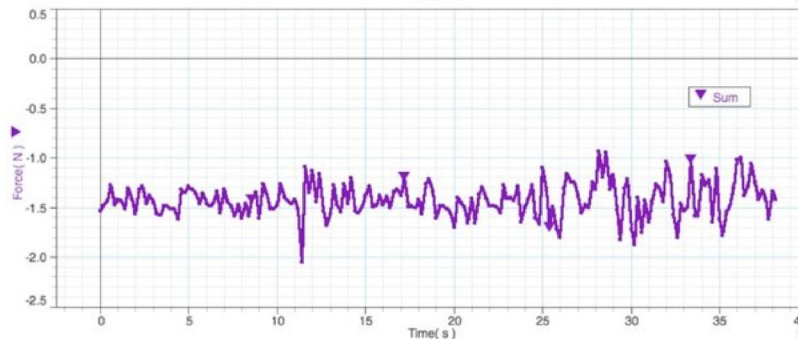
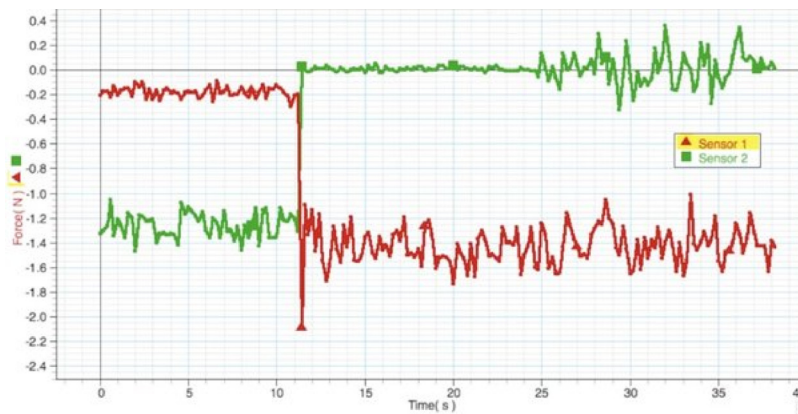
In the video then, first we see the gyro suspended by two threads, with the expected load distribution between them as  $W_1 + W_2 = W(\text{total})$  ....



Then he burns away the thread supporting the spinning wheel, with the result of now  $W_2 = W(\text{total})$  and  $W_1$  having become zero:  $W_2 = W(\text{total})$  with  $W_1 = 0$  .....



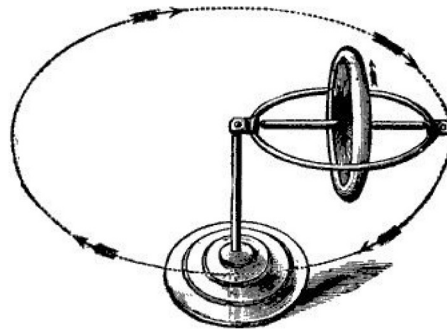
... that means the mass of the spinning part has been transferred over to the center of support. The data sheet shows that impressively clear: to the left we see that sensor1 and sensor2 are loaded with the respective weights of the ends of the system when **not** in precession, and when the system is allowed to precess at  $t=11.5s$  we see that the total mass of the system immediately is transferred to sensor 1.



The total weight of the system of course remains constant, and Laithwaite never claimed otherwise, but the arm that holds the heavy wheel all of a sudden can support what it otherwise couldn't, because it has no weight anymore, it's weight is transferred into the center axis of the person who holds the wheel.



But what does that tell us? Imagine a homogeneous cone of some material balanced vertically on the support. That would be totally possible, predictable and acceptable, as now the the centre of mass of the cone and the support align. The gyro in precession traces out just such a cone ( or a disc when horizontal) and treats the mass as **evenly distributed and stationary** around the periphery, because only an evenly distributed mass can have its center dead above the support, and only if that happens can a light weight support remain standing undisturbed.



That means the **subjective time** of the system and the **objective location** of the precessing mass are NOT in phase, the **"body is where its time is not"**. For anybody who never has studied the fathers of our electrified civilisation like **C.P. Steinmetz** and **O.Heaviside** and **N.Tesla** this comes as a shock almost too much to bear, but listen to this separation of "subjective time" and "objective location" in the case of energy: *"The law of continuity of energy is maintained when the energy existent at one time disappears but reappears at another time."* (O.Heaviside)

This is a good point to tie into what I have presented in my articles about gravity, magnetism, electricity and the aether: a precessing gyro is physically, dynamically undistinguishable from being stationary, as it does not display the properties of motion, although it seems to be in motion. The same goes for a free falling object btw. It seems to move, but it displays no properties of a moving body, it is dynamically indistinguishable from being stationary: An object on a parabolic trajectory does not experience a centrifugal acceleration perpendicular to tangent on curve - as ALL rotating bodies must do - and so does the precessing gyro not experience nor does it transfer centrifugal acceleration, otherwise the gyro would topple over, as is best demonstrated with the simplest of toy gyros, the ones supported by a little Eiffel Tower.





We have seen in my article about magnetism that a simple, dead piece of Newtonian matter, once it is magnetised, turns into an anti-Newtonian machine driven by the flywheel of the Dielectric Inertial Plane, which is Aether in torsion, acting through diverging Magnetism which is Aether in polarisation. We have seen that this dichotomy of the **dielectric** and **magnetic** manifest as force (magnetic) as well as negation of force (dielectric), the creation of space (magnetic) and the return of space into counter-space (dielectric), creating a toroidal force field (magnetic) as well as an anti-toroidal=hyperboloid anti-force field, the "*appearance*" of spatial and temporal magnitude (magnetic) and the "*disappearance*" of magnitude (dielectric). And most importantly, we have seen that a piece of **non-point-specific** lump of matter (gravity) becomes a **point-specific dielectric accelerator** (what we call a magnet).

Something similar happens when we spin up a piece of matter: it changes into a Non-Newtonian body in a similar fashion as does the magnet: the system becomes **point-specific**, it displays features like **force generation** (magnetic, tension like your weight, force of resistance of a gyro) and **force negation** (dielectric, release of tension like in free fall, which is not a force, it is the negation of force), **creation of volume** (magnetic, space in general, volume of the precessional cone) and **destruction of volume** (dielectric, collapse of space into counter-space erroneously called magnetic attraction, disappearance of the precessional volume in rest, i.e. inertia). both magnets and gyros do all that in form of vortices, as to Nature a **Vortex** is the shortest and most direct mediation path between conjugate opposites. Intuitively one would expect that a gyro running out of "spin" will slowly drop from its horizontal position in precession, as gravity would be getting the better of it, but that is not the case. Gravity has very little to do with this: in the image below the wheel will actually rise to vertical as it runs out of spin, thus defying gravity.....



..... whereas had it been started pointing just below horizontal, it would have described a downward pointing cone, i.e. vortex: a gyro always seeks the shortest way to return to rest, and in nature the shortest way is a vortex, an S-shaped curve anchored in rest.

Laithwaite - although speaking to a very young audience in the above Christmas lecture- has a few words for the grown-ups too:

..... and here he addresses the malicious word wrangling applied to his demonstrations:

8:53 *".....after what I thought to be a clear exposition of a subject in this theater last November my use of the conservation of momentum principle was interpreted as a claim to have created momentum out of nothing.... how anyone with a PhD could get that wrong I cannot imagine but when the journalistic editor got at it, the headline was something like 'Newton was wrong says professor'.... professor said nothing of the kind ..."*

I know only too well how that feels as the comments sections here are full of word twisting, just to avoid having a revelation.

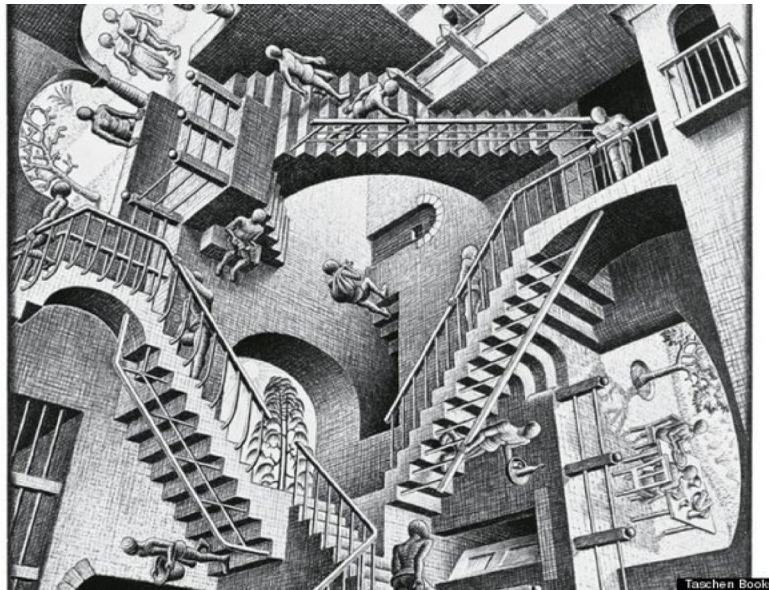
And he cites a wonderful Freeman Dyson quote from an article in *"Scientific American"* about publishing in science:

9:37 *".....most of the crackpot papers which are submitted to the physical review are rejected not because it is impossible to understand them but because it is possible. Those which are impossible to understand are usually published." (F.Dyson)*

F.Dyson had the backbone to withdraw from a chance at a Nobel by exposing the shenanigans of QED - which he ironically was responsible for having been accepted in the first place - a sham theory, today praised as the most accurate theory of all times.

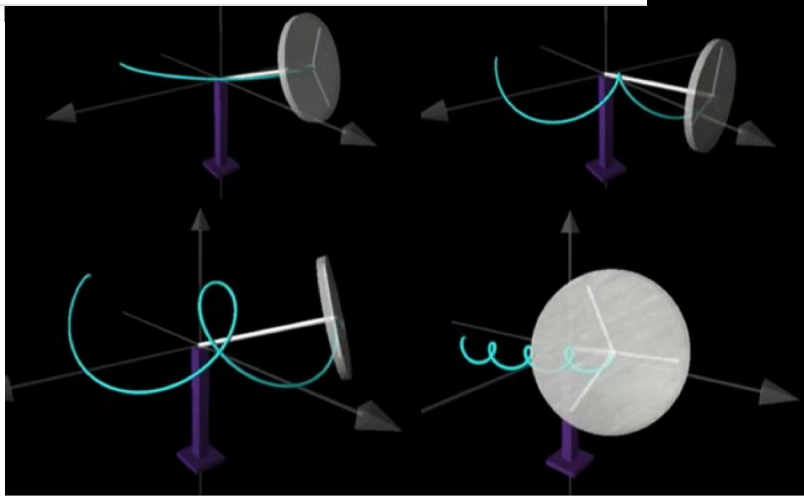
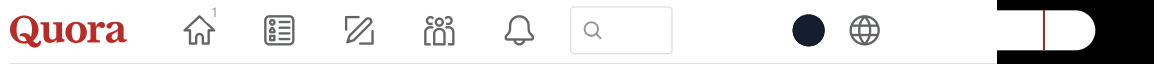
From the same article he quotes Niels Bohr: *"...we had all agreed he said to Pauli that your theory is crazy.... the question which divides us is whether it is crazy enough to have a chance of being correct"*

11:03 to 13:20 follows a very interesting physical interpretation of a famous Escher drawing:

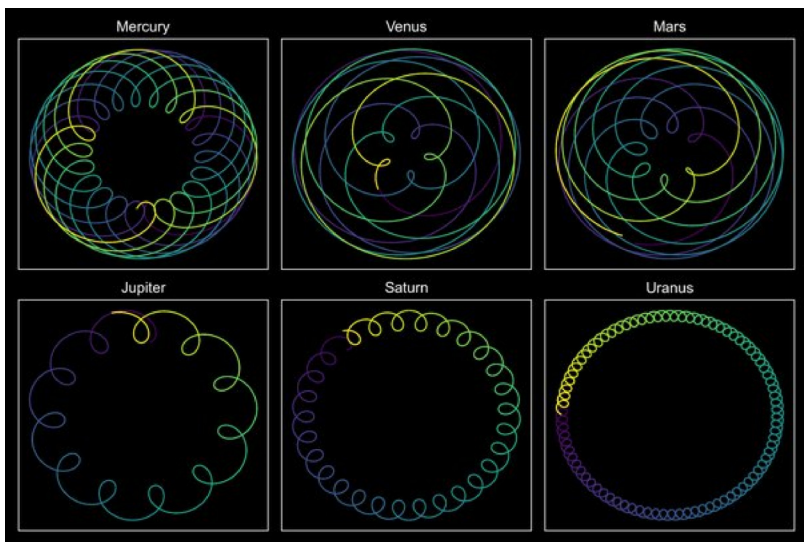


12:09 *"..... it was like the drawing of the men on the staircase and of them the artist himself said here: we have three forces of gravity working perpendicular to one another. Here is an artist being more of a scientist than we are ourselves. Three Earth planes, he said, cut across each other at right angles and human beings are living on each of them. It is impossible for the inhabitants of different worlds to walk or sit or stand on the same floor because they have different conceptions of what is horizontal and what is vertical, yet they may well share the use of the same staircase. On the top staircase illustrated here two people are moving side by side and in the same direction and yet one of them is obviously going downstairs and the other upstairs. Contact between them is out of the question because they live in two different worlds and therefore can have no knowledge of each other's existence"*

Back to gyroscopic behaviour: let's remember that Newtonian cosmology is based on the premise that the epicycles observed by the Ptolemeans are physically impossible, so much so that the term **"epicycle"** has become synonymous with **"unscientific"**. What they just assumed though was that a mass cannot "orbit" a point in empty space, that is, perform an epicycle, because there would be nothing "attracting" it. That is a primitive force philosophy not born out by the reality of gyros: imagine that only the tip of the precessing rod is illuminated and you watch it from afar: a gyro can then trace out any kind of epicycle you want and thus contradicts the un-researched assumption to the contrary:



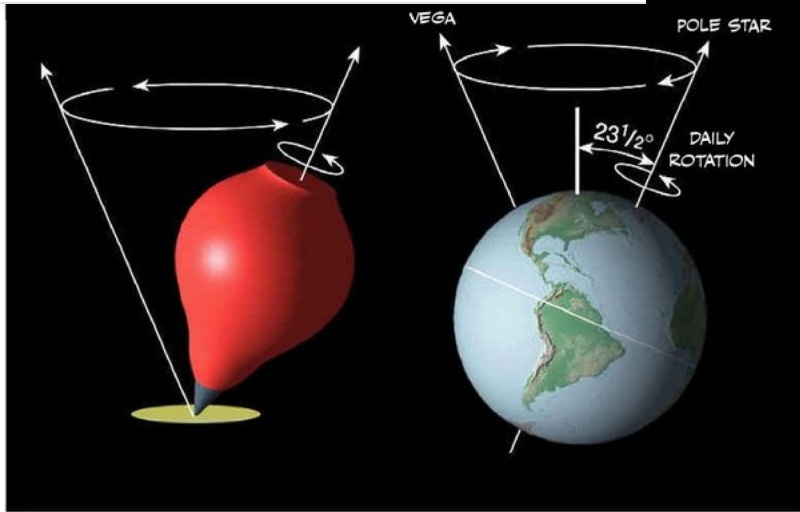
Here is what these traces look like from earth:



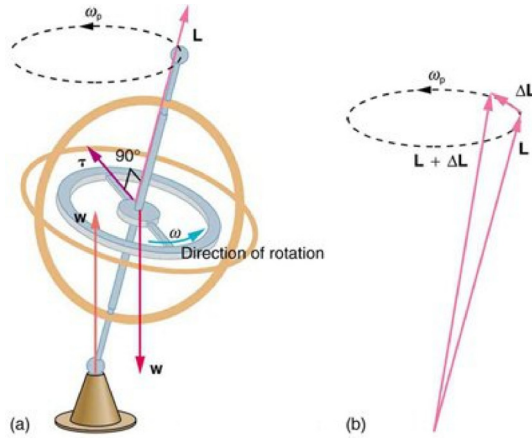
Gyros tell us that there is no reason to exclude these patterns from representing reality, the more so as it is proven that Kepler's ellipses do NOT represent observed reality, that he retrofitted his computations onto Tycho's observations, not vice versa, his computations did not "predict" Tycho's observations. The retrofitting is done by introducing an abstract, emergent attribution and redefining it as causation, and that is **areal velocity**: if you force an object along an elliptic track such that its progress is dictated by an inverse square relation to distance to one of the foci, **then** you get equal areas swept in equal time intervals by the imaginary line connecting the object to the focus. But that is NOT something that has executive power in Nature, there is no such property of mass called areal velocity, that is a kinematic abstraction only. So we see how abstract and detached from reality Kepler ellipses physically are. Nobody has ever produced a gravity induced "free fall" ellipse but we can readily produce rotational epicycles - and that is way too important to be "ignored" - wherefore it readily IS ignored of course.

P.S.: as so often, comments make me aware where additional clarification is needed: how misguided the "classic treatment" of gyroscopic behaviour is can be seen in the case of "earth's precession" which is said to have the same classical physical explanation as all gyroscopic precessions:





But the precession of your toy gyro is explained with the gravitational force  $W=mg$ , which is countered by  $-W$  of the support.



Now, Earth is supposed to be in free fall, so there is no support, and second, where the  $W$  is pointing there is nothing, because it is outside the ecliptic plane, so earth's precession can have nothing to do with gravity, and thus precession itself has nothing to do with gravity, it has to do with gyroscopic mass transfer.

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Tony Emmerton · 1y

So basically rotational torsion can lever itself against the aether, and if I were to say spin up my own micro gyro systems of my internal crystalline structure I could lever myself off the Aether? Whirling Dervishes anyone?



Reply



Michael Brenner · 1y

Whirling Dervishes, great! - yes, they certainly have the same "inner" experience of "enlightenment" as the boy lifting a heavy external piece of spinning metal in the Laithwaite video. To actually lift off the ground you'd need a fulcrum.. [\(more\)](#)



Reply



Tony Emmerton "manages to manipulate dielectric counterspace" Insects are apparently...



Tony Emmerton · 1y

For Tor..

## Case Studies in Pathological Science

### How the loss of objectivity led to false conclusions in studies of polycrater, infinite dilution and cold fusion

Denis L. Rousseau

Scientists are often viewed as "committed to truth, unbiased by emotion, open to new ideas, and professionally and personally unselfish," according to Michael J. Mahoney, an American author and psychologist. Similar sentiments have given rise to a widespread image of the archetypal scientist—someone painstakingly obtaining objective data, testing every slice of a question and disregarding personal interests. Like other archetypes, however, this flawlessly competent and dispassionate scientist does not exist. Even scientists may lose objectivity in the pursuit of truth. John Locke, the 17th-century English empiricist, recognized this possibility when he wrote: "Error is not a fault of our knowledge, but a mistake of our judgment giving assent to that which is not true... It is in man's power to content himself with the probabilities, if they favor the opinion that suits with his inclinations or interest, and so stop from further research."

Errors in science created by a loss of objectivity consistently exhibit a similar set of characteristics. Irving Langmuir, the late Nobel prize winning chemist from General Electric, generated a formal model of this syndrome and called it *pathological science*. He described six "symptoms" of this "disease." I have condensed Langmuir's six symptoms into two characteristics and added a third, which I believe is the most important:

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The first characteristic of pathological science is that the effect being studied is often at the limits of detectability or has a very low statistical significance. This can be difficult to do experiments that reliably test the effect. In some instances, subjective visual observations replace objective instrumental measurements; in other cases, only sophisticated analyses can reveal a statistically significant effect. If the effect is at the edge of detectability and is measured by visual observation, unconscious personal bias may affect the results.

Because the effect is so weak or of such low statistical significance, there may be no consistent relationship between the magnitude of the effect and the confidence agent. Increasing the strength of the confidence agent may not increase the size of the effect. This is usually attributed to an incomplete understanding of all of the variables that control the effect. Once the investigator has become convinced that something new and important has been discovered, the fact that all of the parameters involved in its development are not under control is viewed as having little consequence at the early stages of the "discovery."

The second characteristic is a readiness to disregard prevailing ideas and theories. Of course, if the effect that has been discovered is not real, it may not fit into the established theoretical framework. Proponents of the effect might therefore construct fanciful theories to account for the new phenomenon. Some of these theories violate a multitude of established physical principles, whereas others may mildly distort fundamental ideas. When confronted with the criticisms that the new theories create, their proponents either ignore the criticisms or offer ad hoc excuses to dismiss the criticisms. By putting forth a new theory, the investigator becomes still more deeply com-

mitted to the new discovery because, with both a remarkable experimental observation and a revolutionary theory, major international prizes may be waiting over the horizon.

To avoid these pitfalls, scientists must conceive and carry out a critical series of experiments. Ideally, the experiments give a definitive answer—either the effect is real or it is not. But the third identifying trait of pathological science is that the investigator finds it nearly impossible to do such experiments. The results could be devastating. To avoid confronting the truth, the investigator selects experiments that do nothing, except perhaps add another significant figure to the result or measure a variant of the phenomenon. The investigator never finds the time to complete the critical measurement that could bring down the whole house of cards.

What happens if someone else does a critical experiment that reveals a total flaw in the so-called discovery? The experiment is not accepted. Proponents of the effect claim that methodological mistakes, contamination, or a missing key ingredient caused the negative result. No matter how carefully the experiments are performed or how many attempts are made, there is always some excuse for rejecting a negative outcome.

This description of science gone bad is not a portrait of deliberately fraudulent behavior. Pathological science arises from self-deception—cases where scientists believe they are acting in a methodical, scientific manner but instead have lost their objectivity. The practitioners of pathological science believe that their findings simply cannot be wrong, but any idea can be wrong, any observation can be misinterpreted.

There are many examples of non-objective science. In contrast, deliberately fraudulent work is rare. It is self-deception and the associated slipperiness that spawn most errors in science. Occasion-



Reply



Vesa Hugh Nell · 1y

Wow, what a joyride. Thank you for the writing. Most memorable experience. We are carriers of condensed light. I'll read it again.



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