

Weaknesses in the Formation and Evolution Processes of Mainstream Gravity and Cosmology Theories, and their Consequences

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In this paper, I draw the list of weaknesses of the mainstream gravity and cosmology theories. First, the special and general relativity theory are discussed, where the emphasis is on the physical meaning of length contraction, the time expansion and the time delay. Then, the hypothesis of dark matter inside disk galaxies is treated. Since my paper of 2004 [10], this hypothesis has faded, and I explain the reasons of it. The hypotheses of dark energy, the expanding and the accelerating universe are historically edified upon the big bang hypothesis and I criticize it by using physical objections which lead to obvious alternatives. Also the weakness of the planetary system's creation theory is physically analyzed. Finally, I explain the evolution process of the modern gravity and cosmology theories and the possible reasons and causes for the increasing alienation from rational thinking.

WEAKNESSES IN THE THEORIES

1. Special Relativity's historical background and its weaknesses in a nutshell

1.1 The facts and the critics [4]

At the end of the 1800's and the beginning of the 1900's, it was common knowledge that the universe would lay in an universal luminiferous aether. That aether had a certain universal velocity, independently from the Earth's motion. Light travel at a certain velocity in that aether, and that velocity should be larger in some directions than others.

When Michelson and Morley tried to find the aether's relative velocity to the Earth, they always found no result at all.

Lorentz, a leading professor, suggested that light would be contracted in the direction of its relative velocity, exactly the inverse of the presumed value of the Michelson and Morley experiment. So, it was a inevitable trivial consequence that the experiment had to give a null result.

The Lorentz contraction was the answer to the following setup: to produce an experiment with an expected *a priori* result A , and since the result of the experiment was *status quo* (say, a result 1), to construct a theory $1/A$ so that the combination $A \cdot (1/A) = 1$ i.e. the *status quo* result itself. (In the above, $A = \sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}$ wherein v is the assumed velocity of the aether.)

This is the first fundamental and critical weakness where the special relativity theory is based upon.

Einstein added another set of obvious consequences. Since light is a wave, its wave velocity c in the aether can be expressed as $c = \sqrt{\mathcal{E}/\rho}$ wherein \mathcal{E} is the energy density of the medium and ρ its density. It was known since long time that $\mathcal{E} = \rho c^2$, or expressed in the more usual way (absolute values instead of densities): $E = mc^2$. Einstein assumed that the velocity of light was invariable in its medium. Since energy is variable with speed by adding kinetic energy, he found the obvious consequences that not only length contracted with the factor $\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}$, but consequently, mass and time had to increase with the factor $(1 - v^2/c^2)^{-1}$.

Einstein concluded that he didn't need the aether for his theory, which is of course an intellectual aberration, since everything of the reasoning is based upon the assumption of an universal aether at a velocity v . This brought Einstein to add a second fundamental weakness in his theory.

A third weakness, caused by the physical consequence of the denial of aether is the relativistic definition of 'the observer', which has nothing to do with the interaction of light in an aether. This means that there doesn't exist any physical explanation of the length contraction but only a metaphysical state of an observer.

The support for the special relativity theory is found in the correctness of the Doppler effect for light and in the invariance of the factor $\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}$ in the Maxwell Equations for electro-

magnetism. In the next chapter however, it will appear that the general relativity theory alienates from this point of view.

The traverse Doppler effect, which is ruled by the inverse factor $(1 - v^2/c^2)^{-1}$, shows that the special relativity theory forgot to consider the perpendicular effects of light. Indeed, the theory only considers a one-dimensional process. Einstein's theory covers the Doppler effect of light in one direction, nothing more.

Another weakness, the fourth one, is the intrinsic assumption that time can only be measured through light, which on its turn is affected by distortions. It is not considered that other means would exist to deduce local time correctly, or that a pre-calculation can rectify the measurements. Einstein wanted the measured results to concord directly with the theoretical solution, without much more considerations.

The fifth weakness of the theory is that the assumed properties of light waves were plainly transferred to matter. The apparent concordance of the Doppler equations of light into a wide spectrum of applications was an amazing gambling windfall.

Finally, the sixth weakness is the assumption that the speed of light is a constant for every observer. Physically speaking, the speed of light is only measurable when a light wave hits the eye or a detector. But if the light speed could be measured from a distance, when the wave departs from one object and finally reaches a second object that moves at a different speed, it is obvious that the light speed can't be identical during the whole path.

1.2 The alternatives

Let us see if there are alternatives. The Michelson and Morley experiment gave a *status quo* result. Strictly speaking, that means that the velocity of the aether is zero to the Earth and that no theory at all can be found through the experiment. There was an excellent reason to maintain the hypothesis of an aether, but an aether that was locally bound with masses. This track would have been a much more valid alternative.

Hence, it is clear that special relativity is, in a physical reality, nothing more but a part of the Doppler effect in a physical aether.

So, there is no new theory to be found at this stage of the analysis. An utmost interesting theory was already found by Oliver Heaviside at the end of the 19th century, the transposition of the Maxwell equations of electromagnetism into gravity, wherein the Coulomb law became the Newton law and the Lorentz force an equivalent Lorentz force for gravitation, where the magnetic field was transposed into a 'gyrotation' field: the transmission of motion (or rotation) by gravity into space.

Below, it will be clear that the only fact that Heaviside's theory couldn't yet explain the double bending of light and the full perihelion advance of Mercury was a fatal handicap at that time. Let us now look at the second mainstream theory, the Minkowski space, which is fully based upon the failing special relativity theory.

2. Post-Special Relativity Theories' historical background and its weaknesses in a nutshell

2.1 The facts and the critics [4] [3]

The Minkowski space-time is the expansion of special relativity and was created in an attempt to generalize it in the three dimensions of place and one dimension of time. This approach was only applicable for a space without gravity, where light follows straight paths.

2.2 The alternatives

Strictly speaking, when interpreting the Minkowski space-time as a Doppler effect, it could have been of some use, at the condition of include the transverse Doppler effect, perpendicularly on the light's path, which is an inverse Doppler factor. It would then be clear as well that, by interpreting both Doppler effects, a length shortening of a wave in one direction would simultaneously engender a length increase in the perpendicular direction, which agrees with the Heaviside theory (Gravitomagnetism) for elementary particles [4]. Moreover, the Heaviside theory makes a difference between 'mass' and 'gravity field of a mass'. Where special relativity speaks of an infinite mass at velocity c , Heaviside's theory will speak of an infinite gravity field in the perpendicular direction to motion but a zero gravity field in the direction of motion.

3. General Relativity's historical background and its weaknesses in a nutshell

3.1 The facts and the critics [3]

General Relativity is based upon the idea that Gravity deflects not only light, but also any electromagnetic wave. Moreover, it is now assumed that the whole universe is made of these waves, including mass.

In the 1910's, the bending of light was measured several times, and the remaining perihelion advance of Mercury still was unexplained.

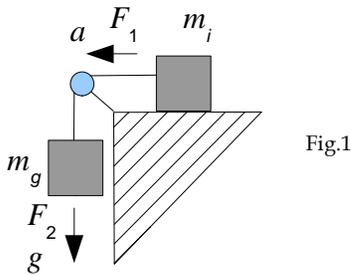
There was a peer pressure of competition between several scientists of that time, Poincaré and Lorentz being the most important ones. But instead of finding a theory that would have the bending of light and the perihelion advance of Mercury as applications of the theory, Einstein, with the help of Marcel Grossman, fabricated an integrated gravity model with both solutions included and integrated.

I consider that the first weakness. The best theories should not include solutions within themselves, but explain phenomena by the theory's applications. Einstein wanted the measurements being directly confirmed within the theory. Indeed, Einstein realized later that this wasn't possible. When, from an object, a light ray departs (known time and place) and it arrives at another object (known time and place) after a gravitational bending, it is obvious that the speed of light isn't experienced as c . The same occurs when the two objects are relatively moving. Though very locally the speed may be always very close to c , the overall speed isn't.

The true Gravitomagnetism (the Heaviside theory, and not the linearised GRT, see below in this paragraph) works the other way around: the theory provides the data in every point of space and the measurements have to be understood within that framework. Though this can be seen as a weakness, almost all the actual theories work that way. The theory can be confirmed by testing and measuring, while having the theory in mind.

A theory should be as simple as possible. It appears that this is not the case with the actual mainstream theory, which is only able to get general solutions but no detailed ones. That is the second weakness. Exact solutions such as the Schwarzschild and the Kerr metric are very rare, and moreover, revealing little.

The appropriation of the Equivalence Principle by Einstein is a third weakness because Einstein's reasoning makes a turnaround. Moreover, he reasons in Newtonian gravity only which has nothing to do with the specificities of GRT.



Indeed, if we compare $F_1 = m_i a$ and $F_2 = m_g g$ in one single experiment, where both setups are connected with each other, so that $F_1 = F_2$, as in fig.1, we get $m_g/m_i = g/a$. This equation gives an infinite number of solutions. However, the single fact that Newton defined

$$g = G M_g / R^2$$

(wherein we can write $M_g = N m_g$, with N a real number) makes that G has been defined in relation to m_g .

When eliminating g , one gets:

$$G = a \frac{m_g}{m_i} \frac{R^2}{M_g} = a \frac{m_g}{m_i} \frac{R^2}{N m_g} = a \frac{R^2}{N m_i}$$

which denotes an equation with an inertial mass only! So, we can write

$$a = G M_i / R^2.$$

The form is exactly the same as the gravity form, but with two gravity components, G and R . Hence, $m_g = m_i$.

The Equivalence Principle was already implicitly included in Newton's gravity and it was nothing more but a choice to reduce an infinite number of solutions into one single solution. This equivalence doesn't mean that both physical processes, the inertial and the gravitational acceleration are identical. While gravity depends from the rest of the universe, inertia might be only due to itself.

So we come to the fourth weakness, which is the assumption of Mach's Principle. It is very unlikely, and Einstein corrected

himself much later, that inertia would depend from the rest of the universe and that inertia of a mass would be zero in the absence of other masses. I proved [19] with a few considerations (see the next paragraph) that inertia is caused by the own created fields about the particle, which have an immense impact upon the surroundings (electromagnetism and gravity) but also upon itself, when a displacement causes a Doppler effect and so, a strong local field increase causing a counteracting response.

During the 20th century, several 'improvements' have been made on the theory and alternative theories have been used, as the post-Newtonian theory, the trendy MOND theory, the 'linearised GRT' and so on. These adaptations confirm the need of simpler solutions to the highly nonlinear general relativity theory.

3.2 The alternative

Here as well, the Heaviside theory or (true) Gravitomagnetism is instead able to deduce, as simple applications :

- 1) The swiveling of orbits (of planets), about a spinning object (the sun), to its equatorial plane. The orbits become prograde [12].
- 2) The origin of Saturn's tiny rings [16].
- 3) The origin of the planetary system [17].
- 4) The light and mass horizons of black holes [14].
- 5) The prediction of torus-like black holes [12].
- 6) The prediction of non-exploding fast spinning stars [12].
- 7) The full explanation of the explosion of hourglass supernovae [21].
- 8) The double deflection of light by gravity [22].
- 9) The prograde, equal velocity of stars in disk galaxies [23].
- 10) The full Mercury perihelion advance [13].
- 11) The general motions of asteroids [20].
- 12) The lifetime increase of fast moving unstable particles [24].
- 13) A gravitational repulsion mechanism [12].

A second theory, very close to the Heaviside theory is able to define the main components of gravitomagnetism, based upon the hypothesis that the forces between particles are caused by a Coriolis effect between a spinning particle of trapped 'light', and some escaping 'light' from another particle [15]. The word 'light' stands for 'electromagnetic waves'.

The effect applies to the sun, where there is an amazing link between its mass, radius and spin velocity: the 'universal' gravitational constant is the glue of that relationship [15].

4. Dark Matter's historical background and its weaknesses in a nutshell

4.1 The facts and the critics

One of the mysteries of the cosmos is the discovery that in disk galaxies, the velocity of the stars of the disk is almost constant. The Milky way characteristics are shown in Fig. 2 (from Burton 1976 Ann. Rev. 14, 275, shown from the ADS).

The linear velocity of the stars is given by the curve $\Theta(R)$ and is fairly constant from the distance of 1 kpc from the centre

on. The curve $\sigma(R)$ represents the observed mass density. This curve is smooth and resemble a hyperbolic function.

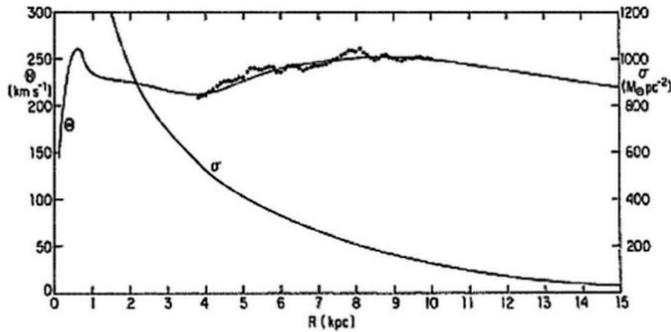


Fig. 2. Variation with distance from the galactic center of the linear velocity of differential rotation, $\Theta(R)$, according to Simonson & Mader (1973) at $R < 5$ kpc and according to Schmidt (1965) at $R > 5$ kpc, and of the corresponding total galactic mass surface density, $\sigma(R)$, according to Innanen (1973). The dots show the rotational velocities found from H I observations of the subcentral-point region by Shane & Bieger-Smith (1966).

In Fig. 3. some other velocities are shown of several other disc galaxies (from Rubin, Ford, and Thonnard 1978 ApJL 225, L107, reproduced courtesy of the AAS). In general, we can say that the velocity of the stars is fairly constant, beginning at a distance of 2 kpc.

The centre of the bulge has no specific (average) velocity, which result in a zero velocity in the figure. The first part of the disk outside the bulge, at nearly 2,5 kpc has often got a some higher velocity. And over 4 kpc, the velocity is almost linear.

Since the stars' orbits don't follow the Kepler velocities, the Swiss, Fritz Zwicky wrongly assumed in 1934 that there would be a corrective invisible dark mass in and around the galaxies.

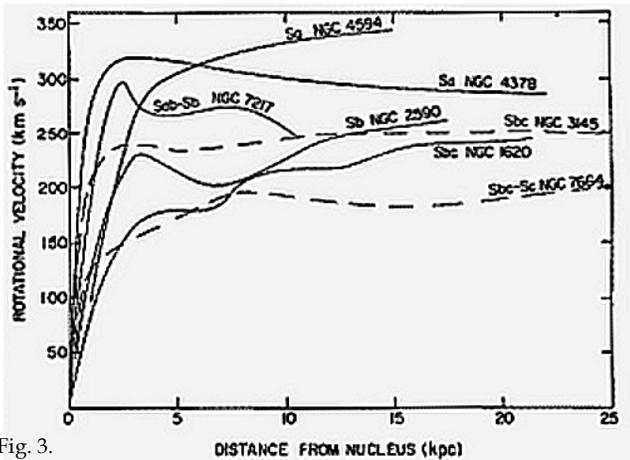


Fig. 3.

Mainstream followed the idea as sheep. However, the correct answer is simple and is given below.

4.2 The alternative

We have to consider some other facts before we go for an analysis of the stars' velocities in the disk galaxy: we need a reconstruction of the original spherical galaxy where it came from. And we analyse the disk part of the disk galaxy as well.

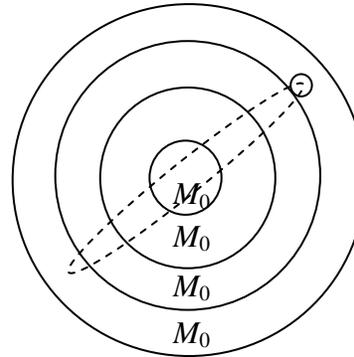


Fig. 4. Schematic view of a spherical galaxy with a spinning central zone with mass M_0 and a division into fictive spherical shells with each a mass M_0 . An orbiting star about the centre is shown.

Let us start from a spherical galaxy with a spinning centre, due to fast spinning stars and black holes. Let the fast spinning stars essentially be active in a central zone with a radius R_0 . Let the total radius of the galaxy be a multiple of R_0 . A schematic view of a spherical galaxy is given in fig.3. It has a spinning central zone with mass M_0 . Let us divide it into fictive spherical shells with each a mass M_0 .

According to Kepler, a star's orbit with a radius R obeys to a velocity according the equation $v_{R,\text{sphere}}^2 = GM_0/R$. (1)

Due to that central rotation, all the stellar orbits get influenced. Through the gravitational transmission of angular momentum, all the orbits will swivel down to a prograde disk. The original orbits' radii are almost not affected by this process. This follows from Gravitomagnetism.

Let fig.5 be a schematic side view of the final disk galaxy having a central bulge with a radius R_0 .

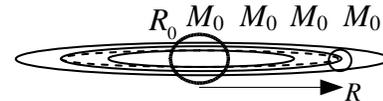


Fig. 5. Schematic view of a disk galaxy having a set of concentric circle-rings with a mass M_0 .

Since the swivelled orbits create a very dense disk, the divisions into masses M_0 will have to be taken in account for the calculus of the Kepler equation. In other words, the attraction at the radius R is not ruled by only M_0 , but by $3M_0$ (in fig. 4). The radius R can also be expressed as a multiple of R_0 .

In general, it can be (roughly) said that :

$$v_{R,\text{disk}}^2 = \frac{GnM_0}{kR_0} \quad (2)$$

with n and k the geometrical quasi-constant functions that depend upon the mass distribution of the original spherical galaxy. The right hand only consists of constants, whereof n and k are strongly covariant, which proves the principle of the constancy of the velocity of the stellar orbits in a disk galaxy.

Since the publication of my paper in 2004, there occurs a steadily fainting of the dark matter idea, but still there is a halo of secrecy within mainstream, allowing doubt on the issue.

5. The Hubble constant and the expanding universe, historical background and its weaknesses in a nutshell

5.1 The facts and the critics [11]

Light from stars is red-shifted. The colors tend to the red side of the light spectrum. Edwin Hubble interpreted this as a Doppler-shift, standing for a velocity. Since all the stars, pulsars and quasars are red-shifted, Hubble decided that the red-shift was the evidence for an expanding universe, since the Jesuit Georges Lemaitre just had invented the idea of an expanding universe, becoming later the Big Bang theory.

Definition of the expanding universe.

H is the Hubble constant according to the Zwicky definition $z = \exp(H d/c) - 1$ (herein z is the measured red-shift factor, d the known distance of a star by its luminosity analysis and c the speed of light). With well-known stars, one can find H and with the known H , one can extrapolate the distance for other stars.

The time-dependent scale factor a , related to the Hubble constant is defined by $r = a(t) \cdot x$, where x is the static, non-expanded length and r is the real radius of the universe due to expansion. The universe then expands with the scale factor a , and the Hubble constant is given by $H = \dot{a}/a$. This means that the red-shift is supposed to be linear with an increasing distance, but the expansion velocity is supposed to be linear with an increasing distance as well. Since H has the inverse dimension of time, is supposed to represent the age of the universe, which is the distance that light has traveled since the origin of time.

One important weakness is the limitation of the red-shift issue to the idea of expansion, while it is clear that several other possible origins for red-shift exist.

The Big Bang concept is only one possibility among others, and the attribution of the whole red-shift to universe expansion is a hazardous gamble.

5.2 The alternatives

Several alternative origins of red-shift exist, such as the gravitational red-shift, and the most important, the energy losses occurred when hitting a hydrogen atom or molecule in space.

When quasars near galaxies are described with high to very high red-shifts, while the galaxies themselves show low red-shifts, it is clear that large amounts of hydrogen around these quasars cause it by absorbing and re-emitting light, resulting in successive energy losses. It has been described by Lyndon E Ashmore as a double Mössbauer effect, resulting in the equation $H = 2n_e h r_e / m_e$, wherein H is the Hubble constant, h is the Plank constant, r_e and m_e the radius and mass of an electron, and n_e the number of electrons hit by the light between the source and the observer.

I also described a way to define the real distance of stars by the light fatigue, which is frequency-dependent in the second power [25], while other red-shifts are linearly frequency-dependent (first power). However, it is unknown at what rate light fatigue occurs nor if sufficient precise tools exist to measure it.

6. The accelerating universe, historical background and its weaknesses in a nutshell

6.1 The facts and the critics [7] [1] [2]

Since the universe has been observed with steadily more precise telescopes, some deficiencies to the linearity of the Hubble constant have been remarked. For instance in 1998, observations of Type Ia supernovae suggested that the expansion of the universe has been accelerating since around red-shift of $z \sim 0.5$. Also, some quasars are supposed to lay close to galaxies, because they probably are jets, projected by the black hole inside the galaxy. However, the quasars' red-shift is much higher. In some cases, five quasars in different stages of their development are seen together near a galaxy and their red-shifts follow a curiously sequence of values. By misinterpreting the Hubble constant as a scale factor, no better solution has been found than an accelerating universe.

Meanwhile, the discovery of the Karlsson peaks might bring some change in it.

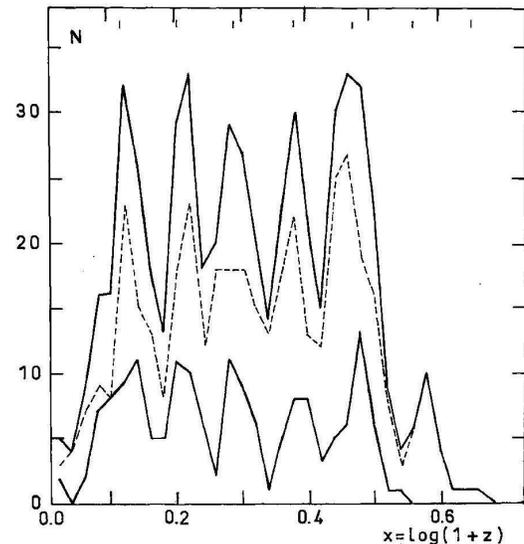


Fig.6 : Distribution of $x = \log(1+z)$ for the quasars and other compact sources. The lower solid line and the broken line corresponds to the distribution of objects with redshifts z measured at two different surveys, and the upper solid line corresponds to the total sample.

Karlsson found five equidistant peaks and the beginning of a sixth one. On the fig.6 we see multiple quasars with different redshifts that follow periodicities according Karlsson and that show the location of our galaxy in the universe.

6.2 The alternatives [9] [18]

It is found that the Ashmore redshift, which is the loss of energy by light when hitting a hydrogen particle in space, com-

bined with the circling light theory (which states that light circles the universe due to its large mass) are particularly useful to explain the redshift of quasars and the quasar peaks' distribution. The end of the fifth circling of light about our universe means that the same quasars or galaxies can be seen up to five times, in different stages of their development. It follows that our universe has a center.

From where our galaxy is situated, we can see most of the universe's past because of the circling of light about the universe. The radius where our galaxy is situated, seen from the universe's centre, is five times smaller than the theoretical (mainstream) radius of our universe between its center and our galaxy.

7. The creation of the planets, historical background and its weaknesses in a nutshell

7.1 The facts and the critics

In the 20th century, it was supposed that during the formation of our Milky Way a star grazed our sun and that some matter from both stars formed a hot cloud that became our planets.

Later, the protoplanetary disk (accretion disk) theory came up, that uses the nebular hypothesis for explaining the creation of the planets.

The first weakness is that a protoplanetary disk would consist of molecular hydrogen. It is totally unexplainable that such a cloud would form all the elements we know on Earth and elsewhere in the planetary system.

A second weakness is that there only exist one planet for each planet's orbit, while the Trojan asteroids near Jupiter show us that such asteroids (if not: planets) should be found everywhere in the solar system.

7.2 The alternatives

The solar internal electromagnetic energy is gigantic. When simulating an electromagnetic eruption (or protuberance) between sunspots, it appears that the mass of the erupted electrons from the sun coincide with the mass of the core planets, while the mass of the same amount of corresponding protons coincide with the mass of the gas planets. Moreover, when the ejection energy is associated with the solar inner temperature, the energies correspond. Finally, when calculating the electromagnetic repulsion between the four distinct electromagnetic loops that formed the four gas planets, a 99% probability can be found between such a formation hypothesis and the Titius-Bode sequence.

Hence, there is a very tangible evidence that the planets came out of the sun.

WEAKNESSES IN THE THEORIES' EVOLUTION PROCESSES

When looking at the gravity and cosmological theories, we see an important difference compared with other theories (medicines, biology, technology, etc). For 'other' theories:

- 1) Other theories' evolution is made through new laboratory tests (or discoveries);

- 2) Other theories' evolution is partly based on published papers and partly on inside information of companies;
- 3) Other theories' extrapolation of facts can be tested by a trial and error scheme on the short and medium term;
- 4) With other theories, any valuable input from any source is accepted;
- 5) Other theories' motivation is the commercialization of products and services;
- 6) Projects are funded by companies (stockholders);
- 7) Therefore, a high commitment is requested by a proven methodology;
- 8) Therefore, the budgets are in accord with the research and with the expected return;
- 9) Unproductive other theories are quickly rejected;
- 10) Therefore, the level of effective productivity and evolutionary progress is high.

Mainstream gravity and cosmology (M G&C) theories' evolution processes work differently.

- 1) M G&C theories' evolution is made through reflection, observation and interpretation;
- 2) M G&C theories' evolution is only based upon published papers;
- 3) M G&C theories' extrapolation of facts can be tested by a theoretical and a practical trial and error scheme on the medium and long term;
- 4) With M G&C theories, no valuable input from non-mainstream source is accepted (journals' renown, rejection of papers);
- 5) M G&C theories' motivation is based upon classes (universities, journals' renown), power and prestige;
- 6) Projects (universities, NASA, ESA, ...) are funded by politicians;
- 7) Therefore, a high commitment is requested between prestigious organizations or scientists and the politicians (lobbies). Faith in the constancy of intellectual values and reliability is requested;
- 8) The budgets are very high (CERN, NASA, ...);
- 9) Unproductive M G&C theories' from prestigious scientists are maintained and adapted very gradually and very slowly; new theories from non-prestigious scientists are neglected or refused by definition;
- 10) Therefore, the level of effective productivity and progress of the global community is minimal.

Mainstream gravity and cosmology theories' evolution processes are dramatically ineffective because only the prestigious scientists and organizations can take the initiative to modify or to change it. The budgets are very high and the need for effectivity is low.

Even then, the caution of a pope is used for the change of theories and the timing is very slow. When non-mainstream scientists' ideas have to be introduced, mainstream community try to find a turn-around (see the dark matter issue) in order to not commit plagiarism. Indeed, they refuse to refer to non-mainstream academicians' or researchers' papers. How many

mainstream scientists calculate gravity problems by gravitomagnetism, and then try to prove it with general relativity, which hardly occurs successfully?

The slow evolution process of the gravity and cosmology theories can be regarded as an implicit benefit for the prestigious organizations and the politicians for the following reasons:

- 1) A large level of employment in universities and in prestigious organizations in physics and astronomy;
- 2) A long-lasting use of very expensive equipment such as super computers and structures that are constantly renewed and updated (CERN, NASA, ...);
- 3) A positive return of the prestigious aura to the politicians (J.F. Kennedy, Nixon, ...).

Therefore, the hope for a faster theoretical progress is hypothesized in these domains. It is undeniable that thousands of students and scientists follow the mainstream like sheep, because by opposing other theories to the existing ones, they risk their factual exclusion.

The more there is a need for larger budgets, the more cautiously and thus slowly the progress is made. Numerous valuable contributions are neglected.

However, it has to be said that the practical information services, such as those from NASA/ESA, since the introduction of the Hubble telescope, have brought some important progress in the observation of many new areas of the universe, and have opened a new world to many young students.

And a very new development, the Internet, allows for all kinds of non-mainstream publications that are free or nearly free of charge and accessible to all. Especially larger 'dissident' websites are regularly hacked and denigrated by some opponents, which proves (in a sad way) the dissident's growing success. The true gravitomagnetism of Heaviside has been hijacked by mainstream's linearised GRT on Wikipedia. Probably the best example of the permanent sapping by mainstream.

8. Conclusion

The evolution processes of theories are restricted to two main directions: firstly, the renown and power of scientists, universities and journals, and very little effort is done to broaden it downwards; secondly, the progress of physical confirmation or denial of the current theories by observation and testing.

For instance, although I showed fundamental weaknesses, even defects in GRT, and even if GRT is a clumsy theory, as long as the testing don't prove GRT is wrong, the mainstream community isn't switching over to the (true) Gravitomagnetism. The same happened with 'dark matter', (which is nothing more than a not-understood effect of the (true) gravitomagnetism (or in GRT: the Kerr Metric), which I call gyrotation, the magnetic part of gravitomagnetism) where hundreds of scientists are searching after in the sky, but don't even know what is it. Now, the fashionable 'dark energy', another phantasm for 'the unknown', but finally denoting aether and gyrotation forces in space is replacing 'dark matter'.

Agreed, who cares about the sky if humanity can't even properly master the events on earth. But the actual mainstream gravity's and cosmology's processes seem to be nothing more but the continuation of political (and military) power and fame.

The hope for change lays in the Internet. It is very probable that the actual system will not remain tenable and that dissidents will enter the play, but not without defining their own rules: an open, effective interaction with large governmental and para-governmental organizations.

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