

# The T.O.E. that really covers everything. Superlight, a Dynamic Aether, Explains Pushing Gravity and Inertia, and Says No Neutrinos, Gluons or Dark Matter

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February 16, 2018

When Maxwell equations are solved using negative number a new form of radiation is identified. (Ref 1) This is a radiation I call Superlight and it is magneto-electric energy wave. It travels at a speed  $C < 2$  or about 10 billion times faster than light. It is generated in the center of large Galaxies or so called, *black holes*, by energy exchange from magnetic monopoles by a process similar to the way electromagnetic radiation is generated when electron (electric monopoles) changes its' energy state in dropping from one orbit to a lower one. So when a magnetic monopoles changes state by dropping to a lower orbit it radiates a newer form of energy (magnetic light) ME, I call superlight.

With about a trillion galaxies producing Superlight this forms a "Sea of Energy" (ref 2) in which we live. Some call it vacuum energy, zero point energy, dark energy, chi, Parra, nuous, Orgone, and many other names, but it's all the same special forms of magnetic energy. I believe that Superlight produces all forces and is the unified energy field that Einstein was said to be looking for in his later days.

It explains why gravity is a push and is the same strong force that holds the nucleus together. I contend that it is only the geometry and density of matter that changes the force. Gravity and inertia are not intrinsic properties of matter but a force artifact that resulting from the presence of the all prevailing fields of Superlight. It also explains why there is no need for neutrinos, gluons, and dark matter. It explains that the missing mass of the universe is not missing but in the form of energy and that energy is the all prevailing field of magneto-electric Energy or Superlight. And it is a TOE also a I would say "One Source, One Force" •

## 1. Introduction

In my opinion, for any new theory to be considered valid in explaining the basic forces of the universe such as gravity, inertia, free energy, Aether, or such, it must be able to answer these questions without reservations:

1. What form of energy or matter is it, and what is it composed of?
2. Where does it come from and how is it formed?
3. Where does the energy come from to form it?
4. What is the theoretical support for this theory?
5. What does it do and how does it manifest?

I will answer these questions in short form now and will get into much greater detail in the body of this work that follows.

1. Superlight is a different form of light radiation that travels at about 10 billion times faster than light, and it is believed to be a torsion scalar wave of Magnetioelectric radiation.
2. It comes from so called *black holes* in the center of the larger spiral galaxies, and is formed during orbital energy changes from magnetic monopoles in *black holes*. A similar event takes place when electrons change
3. Orbits when dropping down to a lower orbit they radiate electro-magnetic light.
4. The structure, temperature and density of the *black holes* in the larger galaxies are extremely energetic
5. The second, negative number, solution to Maxwell wave equation explains Magnetioelectric radiation.
6. It produces all forces, and manifests as gravity, inertia, nuclear force, radioactivity and electromagnetic forces; and it is only the geometry, density and motion of matter that changes the force.

## 2. What is Superlight?

Superlight is magnetic light; it is a scalar wave of Magneto-electric radiation that travels at  $C < 2$  or about 10 billion times faster than regular light. Regular light is electromagnetic radiation. There is parity in the

universe and everything has its opposite or mirror-image counterpart, the Ying and the Yang, right and left, matter and antimatter, the electron and positron and north and south magnetic monopoles, so why not light?

Superlight is the unseen force in nature and has been ignored by science for years but it is and has been real to mystics and metaphysicians. It has been given different names by different cultures for thousands of years. Such names include. nuous, bio-magnetic energy, Wilhelm Reich's Orgone energy, Tesla's free earth energy, animal magnetism, space energy, vacuum energy, scalar energy, or zero point energy. All of these just give this energy a name, but do not answer any of the questions above to help you know what it really is.

This paper tells you what it is; Magnetioelectric energy. It will give many details explaining it, and at the same time remove many mysteries surrounding this not-well-defined energy.

### 3. Theory Supporting Superlight

Superlight was identified theoretically over 100 years ago when Maxwell solved his famous wave equation. (now it is accepted as scientific antiquity) This occurred shortly after radio was invented and theoretical physicists tried to find a mathematical model to explain radio waves. When using positive numbers in Maxwell's equation, this explains what radio waves are and also all other forms of electromagnetic radiation such as light, TV, microwaves, x rays etc.

What this equation also explained over 100 years ago it was Superlight, but because it was a solution that comes from using negative numbers, "this second solution" was mostly ignored. For years mathematicians avoided solving equations with negative numbers under a square root called imaginary numbers, and were told they have no meaning in this world. Well, times have changed and we now have a very valid second solution (using negative numbers) to Maxwell's equation, and it is Superlight. It is a well accepted axiom that the two solution you get from any true mathematical equation is just as valid if you use either positive or negative numbers, Without going into all the detailed mathematics of solving Maxwell's' equation using negative number, a quick explanation is as follows, To get to a general solution to any equation with a minus in under the square root one must square both sides of the equation, thus you get a minus one side and a squared number on the other. Thus Superlight come in and travel at  $C < 2$  where  $C = 3 \times 10^{10}$  in cm per second In the mid 70's a scientist named Dr. William Tiller [ref 1] at Stanford University took another look at Maxwell's equation and asked, What does this second negative number solution explain when looked at in this world?

To understand this second solution, we must first review what the first or positive number solution to Maxwell's equation explains. The first solution is as follows: Radio waves leave the antenna and radiate out into space from a point source, (the antenna), equally in all directions into space toward infinity traveling at the speed of light. This wave is composed of two components the largest is an electrical component with a much smaller magnetic component at a  $90^\circ$  angle. This is defined and identified as a transverse wave of electromagnetic radiation.

The second, negative number, solution describes a wave of just the opposite structure and form. It says that from infinity traveling toward the point source (the antenna) from all directions radiates Superlight. This new radiation is composed of a large magnetic component with a much smaller electrical component at an angle of  $90^\circ$  to the magnetic component. This new radiation is a Magnetioelectric radiation which is titled "Superlight". When the equations are analyzed carefully, one finds that this new radiation travels at  $C < 2$  or about 10 billion times faster than light with frequencies and wave lengths in the same order of being higher and shorter, and is probably in a torsion scalar wave form. The true identity or form is yet to be determined by future experiments.

The question one asks immediately, if this new radiation is so powerful how come we don't feel it or see it all around us? because the frequency is so high and the wave length so short that it is undetectable by our typical laboratory equipment. It permeates everything like it's a super clear glass and very penetrating like a super fast x-ray. However, we do see the effect of it in nature as all of our identified forces, such as

Gravity, inertia, nuclear and electromagnetic and the strong force, but until now has not been attributed to Superlight, by conventional science.

### 4. Where does Superlight come from and how is it formed?

Superlight comes out of the center of large Galaxies or so called *black holes* and is formed when magnetic monopoles, (which were predicted by Dirac, Identified by Cope, and detected by Callahan) (3-4-5) change energy states. Before this process is described we must review how regular light is formed and then a similar process can be shown for the formation of Superlight. Regular light, an electromagnetic radiation, is formed when an electron (electric monopole) changes its energy state by dropping down from a higher orbit to a lower orbit, this radiation is the electromagnetic radiation is identified as light.

Now it is proposed that a similar event occurs in the extremely dense and very hot matter found in the center of large Galaxies or so called *black holes*. It is also believed that at these extreme conditions our regular every day matter does not exist but some new form of matter (I call magnetic matter) based on magnetic

monopoles, both north and south, and some new form of nucleus, made mostly of magnetic materials. It is also believed that magnetic monopoles are the most stable particles in the universe and are utterly indestructible. (ref 3) They may be the so called "God Particle" coined by Leon Lederman or the basic unit of magnetic energy. So, in the center of these large galaxies or their Great Central Sun, some call *black holes*, there are magnetic monopoles traveling at very high velocities in orbit around this new magnetic core nucleus, so when these magnetic monopoles change their energy states by dropping down to a lower orbit, they radiate magneto-electric energy or Superlight. Since the structures of the large spiral galaxies that contain these *black holes* are an incoming spiral, the energy and the masses are continually moving inward to the center of the galaxy. At the spiral axes these pulses of Superlight form torsion scalar waves and are ejected from these galaxies in the now familiar rotating axis of light now being detected as coming out of these Spiraling Galaxies. There is no gravity problem with these energy waves escaping the *black hole* since their velocity is about 10 billion times faster than light. The current thinking is that there are about trillions of these large Galaxies that contain these *black hole* filled galaxies, which is proposed by this theory to be producing Superlight. We are literally bathed in a continuous "Sea of Energy" or as said earlier a "Dynamic Aether of Magnetoelectric Energy".

## 5. Superlight and Gravity are Pushes

Gravity is not an intrinsic property of matter, neither is Inertia. These forces are both formed by their reaction of matter to the dynamic force field of Superlight. Gravity is not an attraction, it is a push (ref 6-7-8) but the result of a universal pressure exerted by Superlight raining in from infinity from all directions onto the objects. All material is nearly 100% transparent to Superlight. This is estimated to be about 99.9999999% or more transparent. As a consequence, all material and matter are subjected to a very small drag identified as the weak force of Gravity. A planet is a relatively large object of mass therefore its shadowing effect or drag, is what causes its gravity. An object on its surface will be partially shielded from some of the force of Superlight radiation coming up from the bottom of the planet, but the object on its top surface will not be shielded, so there will be a net pushing force down to the planet, which conventional science calls incorrectly the pull of gravity.

Another way of looking at it is when an object is in space all by itself, it is equally pressured by Superlight radiation in all directions and this balances it to a no force event. However, when a second object is in the vicinity, these two objects shield each other from the full and balanced force of Superlight radiation pressure causing a net pressure on the side of the objects not facing each other, resulting in a net pushing force on each object toward each other. Thus falsely, each object is said to be attracted to the other while in reality they are being pushed together by the radiant pressure of Superlight. According to this theory, that is what gravity is. It is a push by Superlight on objects shielding each other from part of the Superlight radiation that they each absorb.

Gravity is the weak force only because matter is so porous. A rough calculation gives a typical atom about  $10^{18}$  parts of void to every part of solid matter. As stated earlier the estimated wave length of Superlight is in the range of  $4 \times 10^8$  nanometers or about 10 million times smaller than the typical atomic dimensions. Thus most of Superlight goes through atomic structure unobstructed and not reacting with matter at all.

However when Superlight does contact the electrons it holds them in orbit and its contact with the nucleus It is what holds the nucleus together, and not gluons. (More on gluons will be discussed later along with neutrinos.) This nuclear force is so much stronger than gravity because of the extreme difference in density of the nucleus as compared to the atom itself. An example will be given to help one appreciate just how porous our atomic matter is. If we expand the nucleus of the atom to about the size of a golf ball the electrons in orbit around that nucleus will be about the size of a pea. Now the orbit of the pea around the golf ball will not be a few feet in diameter but closer to about 2 kilometers in diameter. Thus, one can see that most of our atomic matter that we live with every day is mostly void or empty space. This gives plenty of room for the very small wave lengths of Superlight to pass through without ever hitting any form of matter.

## 6. The Derivation of the Forces of Gravity and Inertia

Assumptions: Superlight travels at  $C/2$ . The forces of gravity and inertia are caused by a direct interaction of the radiant pressure of Superlight as it passes through matter. The force that is developed is directly proportional to the differential change in the amount of Superlight that has interacted with matter. A large mass at rest in space with no other masses nearby will be subjected to an equal amount of Superlight radiation coming in from all directions at once, and therefore will be in a state of equilibrium with no net force acting upon it. When a second mass that is much smaller is placed on its surface it becomes subjected to a downward force we call gravity... This force develops because there is an immediate differential amount of Superlight radiant pressure coming down on the top of the smaller mass than is being subjected to coming up from the bottom of the object through the large mass, causing the gravity effect. At the same

time, the small mass is experiencing the full amount of Superlight radiation coming down on it from the depths of space, unobstructed. The differential amount of radiant pressure or pushing effect of Superlight is what we call the force of gravity. The first part of the formula that expresses the force of Inertia comes out to be the same as for Gravity. Both are caused by the differential and change in the amount of Superlight radiation that interacts with the mass at anyone moment to the all prevailing Aether field of Superlight. For inertia, this is a direct result of the accelerated movement of matter. As matter accelerates through the Aether, which is traveling past it at  $C < 2$  velocities, the matter will experience a differential amount of Superlight radiation which will be increased in the direction in which the matter is moving. This differential amount of radiation will produce a drag-like force which is experienced as the force of Inertia. To write a formula for this it comes out to be the same as for gravity or  $F=MA$  where  $A$  is the differential or change of the amount of Superlight radiation that the mass interacts with while in and acceleration type motion

## 7. The Cause of Nuclear Force and Radioactivity

If you ask many physicist what is the cause of radioactivity? You get almost a different answer from each one. The structure of the nucleus is extremely dense as compared to atomic matter. It is estimated that this new density is in the range of  $10^{20}$  to  $10^{30}$  that of the atom itself. The particles of the nucleus, protons and neutrons, are relatively solid and react very strongly with Superlight, which gives them a super gravitational like pushing force that holds them together and not a mysterious particle called the Gluon. Thus, as stated earlier, it is just the density and geometry of matter that determines the strength of the resulting force. Gravity is weak and nuclear force is strong.

Relative packing symmetry of the nucleus is a very critical aspect of the stability of the nucleus since it is constantly under extreme pressure in all three dimensions from the ever-present, very dynamic force of the all-prevailing radiation of Superlight. Therefore, less symmetrical nuclear structures result in a non-stable nucleus that causes radioactivity. More on this concept will be covered in the next section.

This to me indicates that they really do not know, because there is not a standard answer that they all agree on. Many say it is the strong force, but when you ask them what is the strong force they have no consistent answer there too. I believe I have the correct answer in my Superlight theory and Zero point energy pdf. See these web sites.

(<http://www.subtleenergies.com/ormus/tw/superlight.pdf>)

(<http://www.subtleenergies.com/ormus/tw/Essay11ZeroPT217REV.pdf>)

I will first tell you what it is not and then give my answer based on my Superlight theory. Radioactivity is not caused by excess energy that is already in the atom. It is a surface energy effect directly to the radiant pressure of Superlight on the external surface of the nucleus of the atom. This is the same energy that holds the nucleus together (called gluons by conventional physic) that restrains the repulsive force of proton to proton in the nucleus. Conventional physic calls this the strong force which in reality is the radiant pressure of Superlight.

Carbon-14 has a larger nucleus than carbon-12; it will interact with and/ or need, or be in contact with more Superlight to hold the nucleus together and therefore will be at a higher free energy state. After radioactive decay, carbon-12, a smaller nucleus, will require or interact with less Superlight energy and be at a lower free energy state. Thus, the net loss of energy of the carbon atom after radioactive decay will be in lesser units of Superlight energy and not some mysterious disappearing particle given the name of a neutrino. There is no such particle as a neutrino, just a net energy loss of the amount of Superlight radiation pressure needed for nucleus stability as carbon-14 decays to carbon-12. Thus, the driving force in radioactivity is the nucleus seeking a more stable structure or lower free energy state.

Another idea that I believe that this is the force that is released when an atom is smashed or broke down this is what causes an atomic explosion. If there are enough atoms that break up at nearly the same time a nuclear explosion results. What is happening to cause the atomic explosion is that the atomic parts that from the outer shell atom are under extreme radiant pressure of Superlight. They are under continuous radiant pressure of actually billions of sources of radiation from Superlight. These beams of Superlight are hitting their surface with ME radiation traveling at  $C$  squared (about 10 billion times faster than light.) So when the center of the atomic structure is removed, that holds the surface atoms in place the outer parts of the atom are freed to fall or be pushed toward the center of the atom at almost super light speed. This is the extreme high energy force that holds the atomic nucleus together that is called the strong force. Conventional physic gives this force a value of about 17 pounds for proton to proton rejection force. Our best calculation gives this force a value of at least 286 trillion time a trillion psi on the surface of the Uranium atom. This is possible because we believe the basic building block of the matter such as protons and neutrons and their parts such as Quarks and leptons are in destructible. The

energy of an atomic explosion comes from the momentum (MV) released when two opposing surface parts of an atom crash into each other. It is believed that the outer atomic parts, such as Neutrons and Protons of the exploding atom, are immediately accelerated to superlight velocities in the area that once contained the center supporting atom parts. When they quickly crash into each other, their energy released from stored momentum MV is what causes the atomic explosion. Its energy or MV where in this case the velocity is close to C squared or the speed of Superlight. So now  $E=MV^2$  where  $V^2$  is close to  $C^2$  so now we get close to Einstein's equation of  $E=MC^2$ .

## 8. Why No Neutrinos and Gluons?

It is Superlight not gluons that holds the nucleus together, and the size of the nucleus determines the amount of Superlight needed. Thus an atom before and after radioactive decay, will require different amounts of Superlight to hold the nucleus together. For example, let's take carbon. The radioactive atom carbon 14 and the stable form carbon 12 are a good pair to compare. Since carbon 14 is a larger atom than carbon 12 it will interact with a larger amount of Superlight and therefore will have a larger amount of free energy. After radioactive decay, carbon 12, a smaller nucleus, will require or interact with a smaller amount of Superlight and therefore be at a lower free energy state. Thus, the net loss of energy of the carbon atom after radioactive decay will interact with lesser units of Superlight. And the loss in energy will not be because of the disappearance of some mysterious particle given the name neutrino. From following this discussion we can conclude that there is no such a particle as a neutrino, just an energy loss of the amount of superlight needed to hold the small carbon 12 atom vs. the larger carbon 14. Thus the driving force in radioactive decay is the nucleus seeking a more stable structure with a lower free energy state.

## 9. What Causes Inertia and Dark Energy?

Inertia is a drag-like force experienced by a mass as it moves through the field of Superlight or this "Sea of Energy". The inertia of a moving mass has two components, one caused by acceleration and the other by its velocity. Most current science recognizes the acceleration component, but very few give any credence to a second or velocity component. This is because the velocity component of inertia is practically immeasurable, even at velocities approaching the speed of light. A tentative equation is being given that is in accordance with the theory of this dissertation.

A mass at rest is being equally pushed in all directions at once by the radiant pressure of Superlight at  $C^2$  velocity, so there is no net force. As the mass accelerates in any direction it encounters a net change in contact with the amount of radiant pressure for the  $C^2$  velocity of Superlight, thus a net force is encountered causing an inertia drag. Therefore, the acceleration component of inertia will be proportional to  $\Delta C^2 / C^2$  the velocity component to the  $\Delta C^2 / C^2$ .

The velocity component is in most cases so small that it is not ever considered real and measurable. But in inter-galactic spaces and times, this is a very important and unrecognized force. However, at high velocities with long times and very long distances, it has a here-to-for unrecognized profound effect. This is the force that causes the stars in the galaxies to slow down and eventually fall into the center of the Galaxies, or into the so called *black holes*, supporting their growth. This increased growth of the galaxies eventually reaches a critical mass and temperature, which in turn begins to form Superlight. The mass and energy of the universe re-circulates into galaxies, masses falling in and Superlight energy coming out. This large amount of radiation of Superlight coming out of some 900 billion or more galaxies fills space with what some call dark energy or The Sea of Energy [1] and accounts for the missing mass of the universe.

## 10. Superlight is the Singularity

It has been said that Einstein spent the last half of his life in search of a unified field theory that would unite all forces. This theory on Superlight, just presented, is that unified field or "The Singularity". Thus, the title of an earlier presentation on the subject of Superlight was called "One Source One force". These concepts as just presented have not yet been fully explored in all their aspects but what has been presented appears to fit quite well with our understanding of reality of a singularity.

I propose that Superlight is the singularity or universal energy force in all nature. Its interaction with various forms of matter and energy produces all other forms of energy and forces in the universe. Specific atomic structure and sub-atomic structure of matter are resonant to and interact with different aspects and frequencies of Superlight as it passes through them and our bodies too. The residual energies that are absorbed are converted into the various forms of energy that we see and experience in our every day work, such as electrical, magnetic, electrostatic, nuclear, gravitational and vital life force in our bodies. This explains the source of all forces and energy and vital life force itself. The development of vital life force in our bodies is a paper in itself, but in general, it is based on the fact that the body has many places where it has room temperature superconductors in DNA and many protein structures. As said before, it is only the geometry and density of matter that explains the difference of how energy and force expresses itself.

## 11. Future Energy Source

As a greater understanding of what devices can attune to Superlight, it will be possible to capture this energy and collect it and measure it. At first only small amounts will be collected for scientific analysis and then it is envisioned that individual power plants will be made available for every energy need in home and industry. This will be an unending supply of energy at almost no cost and non-polluting, as now being

Produced by our fossil and nuclear sources.

True space travel and intergalactic communication will be possible using the powers and force of Superlight. A radio based on Superlight wave will travel to the nearest star of eight light years distant in 2.5 milliseconds, and across a 100,000 light-year diameter galaxy in three minutes. No need to take fuel with you when you travel on Superlight energy which is all-prevailing in space all the time.

## 12. Conclusion

There is parity in the universe, and therefore light has two forms: electromagnetic and Magnetoelectric. Electromagnetic light travels at  $C$ , the speed of light, while Magnetoelectric light travels at  $C^A2$ , or 10 billion times faster. These two forms of light, in their interaction, are responsible for all created matter and all energy forms. With this in mind, I conclude the following:

1. It is proposed that Superlight is responsible for the all-prevailing "Sea of Energy" or "Dynamic Aether" that produces all forces.
2. Gravity is not an intrinsic property of matter but a reaction of matter to the all prevailing force or flow of the Dynamic Aether of Superlight radiation.
3. Since gravity is a push, it eliminates the need for Dark Matter and solves Dr. Rubin of the Carnegie Institute's, problem, that the outer stars in the Galaxies are traveling to fast to stay in orbit. The Superlight gravity force is pushing the outer stars harder than the inner more shielded stars.
4. Inertia is not an intrinsic property of matter, but a drag-like force to the movement of matter through the Superlight Aether.
5. Inertia has two components. An acceleration drag, which is the larger one and accepted and identified, but it also has a much smaller second velocity drag that only shows up in the extreme dimensions of Galactic time and spaces, and also helps by slowing down the velocity of stars that are in orbit around the large galaxies.
6. It eliminates the problem of action at a distance; every force is a result of direct contact.
7. The formation of Superlight in *black holes* allows them to reach an equilibrium state so that when they reach a critical mass they start radiating Superlight out, thus preventing one *black hole* from getting too massive and starting to gobble up the whole universe.
8. It explains that there are no such particles as a Neutrino. That energy loss during radioactive decay is the loss of the extra amount of Superlight not needed to hold a smaller nucleus together.
9. It also eliminates the need for Gluons because the nucleus is held together by the radiant pressure of Superlight.
10. It allows many new scenarios for theories to replace the big bang. Since the force of gravity and inertia are not intrinsic properties of matter, and would not yet be in existence without Superlight, there would be no gravitation or inertia to resist any movement of matter, so any force would result in an infinite acceleration. WOW! That changes the whole picture.

## 11. References

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