

THE UNIFIED FIELD THEORY COVERUP

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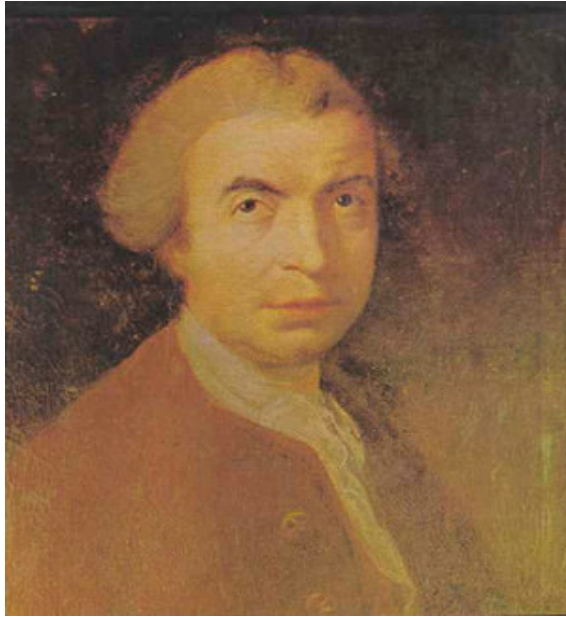
There has been an attempt by persons unknown to divert attention from the Unified field Theory. In continuation from my article in Nexus vol.8 no.5 (18th Cent. Unified Field Theory), I have found that although we do not know the theory of Tesla; possibly the greatest scientist of the 19th/20th Century because the papers of his theory mysteriously disappeared during World War II, we do know the theory that he was working from.

Tesla was working from Boscovich's theory. (see picture)



Nikola Tesla, with Rudjer Boscovich's book *Theoria Philosophiae Naturalis*, in front of the spiral coil of his high-frequency transformer at East Houston Street, New York.

from: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tesla>



Boscovich (1711- 1787)

from <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boscovich>

It might even have been Einstein that was in part responsible for diverting attention from Boscovich, because he did not clearly reference from what ideas of others that he was working from. Einstein was very deeply upset about the use of the Atom Bomb against Japan, in particular he was upset in his part in its construction. He campaigned against it being used ever again. According to the authoritative book that cites the most important books in physics 'the birth of atomic physics' (Printing and the Mind of Man)[1], i.e. the theory upon which 20th Cent Atomic physics was founded was Boscovich's theory. So, Einstein might have been trying to stop further work on the theory of Atomic Physics to prevent more work on Atomic weapon technology, or someone else might have been trying to keep Atom Bomb secrets.

As mentioned in my article for Nexus - Boscovich's theory is the Unified Field theory, and since that article I have been trying to find out what happened to that theory, and who were the scientists working on it.

Despite most physicists having no knowledge of Boscovich and his theory, there are people who are aware of the importance of the theory, and who are still working on it.

THE FIRST UNIFIED THEORY

Richard Moody Jr in Nexus vol 11 no 1 (Albert Einstein plagiarist of the century) accuses Einstein of commandeering theories of others; well in the case of the unified field theory although most of the Mainstream makes out that Einstein never discovered it, in fact the theory actually predates Einstein. Some scientists even point this out, contrary to their peers.

Nicholas Maxwell in his book *The Comprehensibility of the Universe* [2] points out that Boscovich's theory is part of the Unified Field Theory tradition of Einstein, he says:

"The best available more or less specific metaphysical view as to how the universe is physically comprehensible, a view which asserts that everything is composed of some more or less specific kind of physical entity, all change and diversity being, in principle, explicable in terms of this kind of entity. Examples, taken from the history of physics are: the corpuscular hypothesis of the seventeenth century, according to which the universe consists of minute, infinitely rigid corpuscles that interact only by contact; the view, associated with Newton and Boscovich, according to which the universe consists of point-atoms* that possess mass and interact at a distance by means of rigid, spherically symmetrical, centrally directed forces; the unified field view, associated with Faraday and Einstein, according to which everything is made up of one self-interacting field, particles of matter being especially intense regions of the field."

* Better would be to say "point-particles" than "point-atoms".

Nicholas Maxwell then talks of other blueprints such as superstring theory.

But we can note that - Boscovich was the First for such a theory after the Copernican Revolution, because the idea which became called "field" started with him. According to the Oxford Dictionary of Philosophy:

"Boscovich's views were influential on scientists such as Michael Faraday and James Clerk Maxwell and provided a forerunner of modern *field theories." [3]

Gustav Theodor Fechner describes him as "the real discoverer of the physically simple atomic theory with spatially discrete atoms." According to Fechner, Boscovich "did not confine himself to enunciating in general terms the principles of the simple atomic theory, but endeavoured to develop from this basis the main doctrines of physics." Friedrich Albert Lange, in his *History of Materialism*, also attributes great importance to Boscovich's discoveries. [4]

And Nietzsche had this to say about Boscovich:

While Copernicus convinced us to believe, contrary to all our senses, that the earth does *not* stand still, Boscovich taught us to renounce belief in the last bit of earth that *did* "stand still, " the belief in "matter, " in the "material, " in the residual piece of earth and clump of an atom: it was the greatest triumph over the senses that the world had ever known. [5]

THE CONFLICT OF INTERESTS IN SCIENCE BETWEEN TWO POINTS OF VIEW

Nicholas Maxwell points out a conflict in interests in science between two aims:

"Whereas standard empiricism demands that science *shields* itself from untestable metaphysical and philosophical ideas in order to preserve its scientific integrity, aim-oriented empiricism demands the opposite: scientific integrity requires explicit discussion of metaphysical and philosophical ideas as an integral part of science."

In other words Scientists want two opposing views upheld, i.e. they want their cake and eat it too.

This conflict of points of view is really metaphysics, and as Professor Harold T. Davis points out:

"Unfortunately the term metaphysics has come into bad repute in recent times; it implies a vague groping after the nature of ultimate reality; it seeks to express in terms difficult to define, the nature of matter and mind and the processes by which we attain to knowledge. The metaphysician in his mystical vagaries has been likened to a man who is "groping within a dark room for a black cat that isn't there." [6]

So, not only is their conflict in points of view, but scientists are actively discouraged from recognising the

issue by the smearing of metaphysical issues. But what happens is one point of view suppresses the other:

THE REASON FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE UNIFIED THEORY AND SUPPRESSION OF ANOMALOUS DATA

Nicholas Maxwell then points out that many scientists try to exclude one aim:

"At this point many scientists may feel that standard empiricism is very much to be preferred to aim-oriented empiricism just because the former view does emphatically *exclude* the irrational and stultifying miasma of metaphysics and philosophy from science."

stultifying= reduce to foolishness or absurdity

miasma = infectious or noxious emanation

Here is a main reason for excluding the science tradition of the Unified Field Theory, the scientists reluctance to accept aim-oriented empiricism, he then points out that:

"This ignores, however, that aim-oriented empiricism provides a new rational framework for the development and critical assessment of metaphysical and philosophical ideas relevant to science. Metaphysical ideas, and associated ideas about aims-and-methods, are to be assessed in terms of (a) their empirical fruitfulness, and (b) their compatibility with the thesis that the universe is comprehensible in some way or other. Attempting to exclude metaphysical ideas from science, in accordance with the diktats of standard empiricism, cannot succeed; it merely suppresses rational-imaginative and critical--discussion of them within science."

diktats = imposition of severe terms by victor.

i.e. the victor in the science community has had the viewpoint of standard empiricism, and has tried to exclude completely the viewpoint of aim-oriented empiricism from the arena of science.

Nicholas Maxwell then explains the consequence of these diktats:

"The result is that the metaphysical ideas that lurk implicitly in science at any given stage, influencing scientific thought, tend to be unhelpful to science, and tend to be upheld dogmatically as a result of being disavowed. (Those of our beliefs that we disavow are much more likely to be upheld dogmatically, precisely because

disavowal makes critical examination of them impossible.)”

i.e. the victor with the viewpoint of standard empiricism dogmatically ignores certain phenomena.

And hence the Problem in the Scientific Community is Mental Blockage, because Boscovich's theory IS the Unified Field Theory.

Maxwell then points out that rejecting aim-oriented empiricism initially makes Newton's theory unintelligible, until Boscovich's theory made sense of Newton:

“Thus Newton's theory of gravitation is initially found to be unintelligible, even untenable (in a sense even by Newton himself), because of its incompatibility with the inappropriate metaphysics of the corpuscular hypothesis. Only a century later did Boscovich succeed in developing a point-particle atomistic metaphysics appropriate to Newton's theory.”

The problem then continues, if we reject aim-oriented empiricism:

“Likewise, understanding and acceptance of Maxwell's electromagnetic *field* theory were impeded by retention of inappropriate atomistic or mechanical metaphysical views, dogmatically upheld. And adequate understanding of the probabilistic quantum world is still today impeded by a dogmatic, but disavowed, allegiance to deterministic metaphysics more appropriate to nineteenth- rather than twentieth century physics. Instead of the rational exploration of metaphysical ideas actually leading to the formation of good new scientific theories (which is what aim-oriented empiricism makes possible), the standard empiricist prohibition on the scientific discussion of metaphysics leads to the scientific retention of bad metaphysical ideas which *impede* the development, understanding, and acceptance of good new scientific theories. Science itself is damaged, and scientific progress is impeded.”

Einstein was aware of Boscovich's theory, because Einstein knew of Emile Meyerson's work which dealt with Boscovich. Emile Meyerson (1859–1933) was a chemist and philosopher of science, who had some very influential ideas on the scientists of his time. And whose work Einstein was fully aware of; Einstein published an article in 1928 in which he expressed approval and admiration for what Meyerson said about the psychology of relativity physics. [7]

Emile Meyerson in his book *Identity and Reality* points out some of the difficulties with Boscovich's theory, but says:

"Boscovich's ideas have had considerable influence upon science because he was the first resolutely to strip the atom of extension. In this sense all the physicists who since then have used atom-points are following in his footsteps. Boscovich, moreover, did not fail to establish his system on a criticism of the corpuscular theory based upon considerations relative to the transmission of motion." [8]

Lancelot Law Whyte was working with Einstein on the unified field theory, [9] and was fully aware of Boscovich, editing a book on him, [10] and developing the ideas further. The recently released diaries of Whyte are at web site *Philosphere Publishers website* [11]. Einstein's protégé Baranski was working on Whyte's ideas. [12] Dr James Watson is taking up the work of these scientists. [13] And Dr Douglass White has also become interested and placed the important books and papers on his web site *Observer Physics*. [14] Hence research into the Unified Field Theory continues among the few, despite the majority being diverted.

[1] <http://www.polybiblio.com/watbooks/2402.html>

[2] *The Comprehensibility of the Universe: A New Conception of Science*, Nicholas Maxwell, Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1998, p. 7

[3] *The Oxford Dictionary of Philosophy*, Simon Blackburn, Oxford University Press, UK 1994, 1996, p 47

[4] *The Power and Secret of the Jesuits*, Rene Fulop-Miller, translated by F S Flint and D F Tait, Viking Press, New York 1930, p. 405

[5] *Beyond Good and Evil: Prelude to a Philosophy of the Future*, Friedrich Nietzsche, edited by Rolf-Peter Hoffmann, translated by Judith Norman, Cambridge University Press 2002 p. 14

[6] *Philosophy and Modern Physics*, Professor Harold T Davis, The Principia Press, Bloomington 1931 Indiana p. 1

[7] <http://www.iep.utm.edu/m/meyerson.htm>

[8] *Identity and Reality*, Emile Meyerson, translated by Kate Loewenberg, Macmillan Company, New York 1930, *Originally published in France under the title "Identité et Réalité" in 1908*, p 74

[9] *Focus and Diversions*, L L Whyte, Cresset Press, London 1963

[10] Roger Joseph Boscovich SJ FRS, 1711-1787 Studies of his life and work on the 250th anniversary of his birth, edited L L Whyte, George Allen and Unwin, London, 1961

[11] http://www.philosphere.com/?&MMN_position=1:1

[12] Scientific Basis for World Civilization: Unitary Field Theory, L J Baranski, the Christopher Publishing House, Boston, 1960

[13] www.einsteinconspiracy.co.uk

[14] <http://dpedtech.com/>

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