

How the Universe Works: Fact & Appearance in Physics and Cosmology - Pt 6, Gravity

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The ether is solid, not fluid, as shown by breaking an old pair of polaroid sun glasses and rotating one lens through 90 degrees in front of the other -- the resultant opacity confirms that light is a polarised shear wave in a solid medium. The other thing to know is that light speed is slower in the reduced ether density near a large gravitating body, as seen in the bending of starlight close to the Sun.

Matter consists of particles composed of standing ether-waves, which when higher in the ether above the Earth need more internal energy than when lower, this being shown by (i) the necessity of expending energy to raise a clump of matter to a greater height through the ether, and (ii) the conversion of the internal energy of that clump of matter into accelerating motion when it is free-falling through the ether. Clumps of matter remain at ether-rest or in uniform motion through the ether unless acted on by an external force, and action and reaction are equal and opposite -- when you kick a brick the ether kicks back!

The positive and negative charges of elementary subatomic particles arise when (a) a proton compacts the ether internally causing an external tensile strain in the surrounding ether (positive charge) and (b) an electron attenuates the ether internally causing an external compressive strain in the surrounding ether (negative charge). All particles seek to reduce the amount of the ether agitation and strain required to sustain them: hence a proton and an electron are attracted to each other by ether strain relief when the stretched ether surrounding the proton is reduced by the compressed ether around the electron, and similarly, adjoining electrons repel to relieve the compressive ether strain between them, and adjoining protons repel to relieve ether tensile strain between them.

A proton coupled to an electron, also known as an atom of hydrogen, is held together by a powerful electrostatic attraction, but a tiny imbalance in (a) the ether attenuation surrounding the proton and (b) the ether compaction surrounding the electron, results in a small nett attenuation -- a conditioning of the surrounding ether which creates the force of gravity. This weak long-distance force is magnified by the shear number of protons and electrons making up the total mass of our planet, and a gradient of diminishing ether

attenuation keeps our massive Moon in orbit, even though it is 1.25 light sec away!

To sum up, gravity simply comes from the ether density around a large body being less near its surface and higher at a greater distance, thus impelling the particles in the smaller body to seek a reduction in their internal energy by drifting closer to the large body, which is in contrast to the gravity myth of (1) 'action-at-a-distance through absolute nothingness', or that (2) massive bodies 'bend spacetime and curve the path of inertial motion'. According to the 'equivalence principle' in relativity, one 'g' gravitation at sea level is identical to one 'g' acceleration on a space-rocket, but although Earth gravity slows down a terrestrial clock, experiment shows that acceleration of a space-rocket clock does not!

Hence our failure to recognise the fundamental role of ether has been a spanner in the works in understanding how gravity works!

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