

This universe could be much simpler than anyone has even imagined.

Using a single reference frame, we may be improperly visualizing these other reference frames (*gauges*)

What if the space-time interval is different in these different gauges?

Is this why we are forced to design different rules for different gauges?

It looks like this universe uses one universal law for the microcosm and the macrocosm.

Let's look at **Milo Wolff's** WSM (Wave Structure of Matter)

More and more evidence is pouring in telling us that Rhodes Scholar, theoretical physicist **Milo Wolff's** WSM is correct. All particles, whatever their size, are spherical standing wave resonances.

Now that the preponderance of scientists agree **WSM** is correct then we have to come to the conclusion that any universal law will have to be proven using a type of frequency math similar to **Milo Wolff's**.

Proof obtained with any other math, than a type of frequency math, must only be proof of a gauge rule. If this is a frequency universe, how can regular non frequency math prove a universal law?

We are also drawn to the conclusion that this inertia, we experience, is a complicated **WSM** reaction.

Our inertia, along with our space-time, must only occur within the parameters of a certain - yet unknown - frequency band.

Therefore we will wait for future computers to resolve inertia. But knowing inertia is **WSM** related, then we also know inertia will be frequency related..

AND

This is important, it may be a common "inertial law", not only used for us here, but also used in every frequency band (*gauge*). But we fail to see this because our space-time is not the same as the space-time in these other gauges,. We simply do not recognize this universal "inertial law" because in our space-time realm (*gauge*) the various other space-time realms (*gauges*) have to appear differently.

So if WSM is correct, and the evidence seems to be overwhelming now that it is, we have established that our inertia must be a gauge rule at our particular frequency (some yet undiscovered frequency band). But some type of inertial qualities must exist at other frequency bands (*gauges*) as well.

OK

We'll get into the difference between what we see as spin and the electron spin later.

For now, lets combine what we've learned so far with what Ampere told us about electrons going the same direction on parallel paths attracting and ones going on parallel paths in opposite directions repelling.

Then we also see Ampere gave us a good description of magnetism caused by electrons "locked" spin up or spin down on orbitals.

These "locked" electrons will attract when their closest sides are going the same direction and they will repel when their closest sides are going in opposite directions. The reason a polar attraction is stronger than a side attraction is that in a polar attraction the **entire portions** of the two electrons are going in the same direction.

Now combine what Einstein said about this force called gravity being **not** a force, as Newton claimed, but a distortion of space-time.

Let's say Einstein was right and all forces are nothing but space-time creations.

Now we have Ampere telling us how space-time (these forces) are all created and

this is a WSM frequency related universal law and not some gauge rule.

The word "object" (below) will mean any WSM spherical standing wave resonance.

* The **1st**. "A" Law where all objects in motion produce space-time between themselves:

The space time interval is created the least between any two objects, the closest sides of which "see" themselves spinning or moving on parallel paths in the same direction at the same frequency (*like gears meshing*) or a close harmonic thereof. You can also say these two objects will attract each other.

* The **2nd**. "A" Law where all objects in motion produce space-time between themselves:

Both space and time are created the most between any two objects, the closest sides of which "see" themselves spinning or moving on parallel paths in opposite directions at the same frequency (*like gears clashing*) or a close harmonic thereof. You can also say these two objects will repel each other.

I use the quoted word "see" to emphasize the world in which these entities actually find themselves in their particular space-time inertial frequency band (*gauge*).

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Of great importance, in the two preceding laws, is that these laws are frequency laws and they work separately for each separate spin/orbit frequency level which means these individual wave-particles must "*see*" themselves doing these things

from their viewpoint in their local gauge environment. It does not matter how some other spin/orbit [frequency](#) level views these things because space and time and indeed the average space time interval is entirely different for each different spin/orbit [frequency](#) level.

These two laws look equal and opposite but they are not: The 1st "A" law "locks on" while its opposite 2nd sister law never does. This is because the total force is generally centralized and you can feel this 1st "A" law "lock on" when two magnets come together. These two laws result in limits of aggregation being established all throughout this universe: This is why there are limits to the size of atoms and limits to the size of stars as well.



The Aufbau or Ampere Corollary

The aforementioned forces, or space time intervals, between two objects will vary proportionally with the cosine of the angle of their paths. And they will have a torque that will tend to make the paths parallel and to become oriented so that objects on both paths will be traveling in the same direction.

Or

All objects that "see" themselves traveling *in the same direction* on parallel paths at the same frequency will attract and/or space and time, at that frequency, between them is created the least.

All objects that "see" themselves traveling *in opposite directions* on parallel paths at the same frequency will repel and/or space and time between them, at that frequency, increases or is created the most.

If you have space-time being produced at various spin/orbit frequencies then you also have the answer to the age old aether problem of what type of fluid this is in which these transverse waves exist.

Now add our newly arrived at inertial component.

Then look what you get.

Why electrons, stars & galaxies repel each other

Remember

We have eliminated all those invisible forces you are familiar with.

All we have now are "inertial qualities" and these two "A" Laws.

So in this new "big picture" of everything, there are no such things as gravity or plus and minus charges.

Please pay particular attention to the following.

Electrons can exhibit either an attraction (*such as unlike charges*) when they are "locked" or (*a repulsive behavior such as with similar type charge or similar magnetic poles*) when they are "free".

Our "A" Laws show us why this is so.

And in the **next 8 paragraphs** you have the best explanation of **why electrons and even stars & galaxies repel each other.**

Lets look at these free electrons first: Because of **WSM** and our new inertial insights we can now impart them with the proper type spin. We've known the electron spin is different from our spin. Now we know how it is different and now we have given the electron - not our inertia - but yet inertial qualities (*from its surrounding neighbor electrons*) and this includes a type of gyroscopic inertia.

But remember only a slight amount of the electron's inertial qualities are at our inertial frequency.

WSM seems to be telling us that the quark and the electron have a common subharmonic frequency and it is this common subharmonic frequency that binds it to the tri quark nucleus. This quark-electron subharmonic frequency is also what we measure when we measure the electron's mass.

The electron's inertial qualities occur only at the electron frequency. It, according to **WSM**, depends only on surrounding electrons (*that gauge*), which nevertheless provides this force 90 degrees to any external force acting on such a spinning item.

Completely forget about charge now and only look at inertia and our new "**A**" Laws and what these things say.

The 1st "**A**" Law tells us that there is a possibility that two free electrons can attract each other providing that any portion of their closest sides are spinning in the same direction at the same frequency. This means either their sides can be spinning in the same directions or they can be lined up so that both of their poles can be spinning in the same directions: Any such two electrons **will attract each other.**

Then we see that there is something else: This attracting force comes in as the cosine of the angle of the movement.

As this force begins to act, it in turn causes this 90-degree gyroscopic torque to **twist** both of those totally free electrons **away from this initial attracting position**, doesn't it?

So because of this gyro torque, two free electrons can never remain in a full attracting position and they will therefore be forced to stay more in a **repelling** position. Therefore free electrons will always end up repelling each other and this repelling is not explained by using this thing called charge: it is explained only by simply using **global** inertial qualities and our new global "A" Laws.

The above 8 paragraphs explain not only why electrons repel each other but they also explain why any two perfectly free similar spinning objects of the *same size* must repel each other. So now you know why both electrons and galaxies stay well away from each other.

This is Einstein's cosmological constant.

Something somewhere has to be **"locked"** in place and synchronized in frequency with the electron's spin or a close subharmonic of the spin to get any kind of **attracting** force:

Yes, the proton attracts an electron. When two up quarks combine with one down quark to form a proton then something in this special type of assemblage is able to synchronize in with the electron's spin frequency and **"lock"** it thereby preventing the electron from precessing or wobbling and therefore it can attract

the electron.

This is why aggregations come together (**gravity**) and larger aggregations come together and accumulate because as these things grow in size there are more things "locked" in place strengthening the attractive force of the 1st "A" Law.

Once we know more about quarks and we learn exactly how those two up quarks and the one down quark in the proton are set up then we will know more about how this type of **attractive** quark **strong force** binding functions. Attraction is **always** a **synchronized frequency attraction** and it is **not** simply the old idea of plus and minus charges.

All attractions in this theory must be synchronized frequency attractions.

Both light and inertial mass are caused by these synchronized frequency attractions.

There is also an important element of impedance and translational motion in all of too that is not covered here but is covered in my book: [Theory of Everything](#)

Nature seems to have separated each spin/orbit frequency level into a natural space-time system (*gauge*) that obeys only the "A" Laws and inertial laws similar to the ones we know.

But this information, in these other space-time systems (*gauges*), gets distorted coming into our quite different space-time system.

And all this is explained by **Milo Wolff's WSM** isn't it?

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