

Project Unity

Chapter 15

A Transparent View

Consider a couple of bar magnets or a compass, where two opposite poles attract and two like poles repel and ask yourself why this is possible?

You might suggest it is simply the magnetic force at work as we exist within the magnetic field of the earth. But there is no magnetic force as the magnetic effects of attraction and repulsion are merely responses resulting from the dynamic effects of the underlying dynamic force of universe, which is non-linear time field frequency acceleration.

The magnetic field of the earth is divided at the equator as your compass needle points one way in the northern hemisphere and the other way in the southern hemisphere due to your proximity to either the south pole or the north pole.

It is interesting that the polar region we refer to as the North Pole is actually the south magnetic pole and the South Pole is actually the north magnetic pole. And thanks to modern science we now know that the northern hemisphere is actually the southern hemisphere and the southern hemisphere is actually the northern hemisphere, whereby the North Pole is in Antarctica.

However, regardless of which way up the earth may be positioned the north pole of your compass will always point to the South Pole, which we are used to calling the North Pole. But the fact remains that a north and South Pole attract while two south poles or two north poles repel.

The magnetic field extending across the external surface curve of the earth corresponds to two of the four dimensional directions of non-linear time field frequency acceleration, which run north and south from the equator as non-linear time field frequency acceleration accelerates from the equator to the north pole and from the equator to the south pole. And, in that the internal dynamics of the earth and the external dynamics of the earth affect inverse responses corresponding to the conditional effects of the underlying force of non-linear time field frequency acceleration, it should not be too surprising to discover that the northern and southern dynamics also affect inverse responses.

The structural dynamics of the earth are determined by the underlying force of non-linear time field frequency acceleration which is continuously accelerating in four dimensional directions, which are in the direction of rotational spin, from the equator to the North Pole, from the equator to the South Pole and symmetrically to the center of the earth.

Therefore both gravity and electromagnetism are effects of the underlying force determining the form and function of our earth whereby in relation to the internal dynamics, an increase in non-linear time field frequency acceleration reduces the gravitational potential and the electromagnetic potential of our earth.

In relation to the field structure of our earth there is more resistance to a further increase in non-linear time field frequency acceleration existing along the equator than exists anywhere else on or within the earth, in relation to the external condition and the internal condition of the earth's physical form. Therefore there is less energy existing along the equator than anywhere else on or within the earth, which means there is more energy at both the north and south poles in relation to the earth's external surface curve.

As gravity diminishes symmetrically from the surface curve of the earth to the center of the earth's core and isometrically from the surface curve of the earth to the infinite depths of space the earth's electromagnetic potential increases inversely to the decrease in the gravitational potential.

So it would make sense that the magnetic effect extending across the earth's external surface curve from the equator to the north and south poles can equally be viewed as an effect or response corresponding to the dimensional directions of non-linear time field frequency acceleration.

In this respect, it is possible to view the attraction of two opposite poles as a response to non-linear time field frequency acceleration, in that the attraction existing between two opposite poles must be affected by a decreased energy differential affecting the space and motion between them.

On the other hand, the repulsion of two like poles, either two north poles or two south poles, can be viewed as a response to non-linear time field frequency acceleration in that the repulsion between two like poles is affected by an increased energy differential affecting the space and motion existing between them.

Therefore two like poles must correspond to a decreasing potential of resistance to a further increase in non-linear time field frequency acceleration which forces them to repel, in that, the underlying force of non-linear time field frequency acceleration affects the space and motion remaining relative to the system of reference.

Consequently the two like poles are affecting an increase in the space between them, which forces them apart.

On the other hand, two opposite poles must correspond to an increasing potential of resistance to a further increase in non-linear time field frequency acceleration which forces them to attract, in that the underlying force of non-linear time field frequency acceleration affects the space and motion remaining relative to the system of reference.

Consequently, the two opposite poles are affected by a decrease in the space existing between them which forces them closer together.

It is important to understand that in terms of the repulsion being affected between two like poles and the attraction being affected between two opposite poles, there is no pulling or pushing force involved. The action is merely a dynamic response to the condition of field.

Now we come to an interesting point as it is impossible to separate electromagnetism into electricity and magnetism, you cannot have one without the other. Yet there are those who believe you can, which may be the same people who claim there are monopolar particles.

There are no monopolar particles as a monopolar particle would be only half a field and subject to structural failure. And we know that protons, neutrons and electrons are structurally stable.

It has been proven by experiment that free protons always repel each other, but when they are within the atomic nucleus they stick to each other like glue, atomic glue at that. They call the force that holds the nucleus together the nuclear force, but there is no nuclear force, there is only non-linear time field frequency acceleration.

So why do free protons always repel each other?

The repulsion of free protons is not determined by magnetic polarity, but determined by the underlying force of non-linear time field frequency

acceleration affecting an inversely proportional external response to the internal condition of the proton.

In this respect, the continuous acceleration of non-linear time field frequency acceleration affecting the dynamic structure of the proton causes there to be a disproportional potential of resistance on the outside, relative to the internal inside of the proton, which effectively holds each free proton apart from other free protons.

This is similar to the planets and moons existing beyond the surface of the sun, in that, if two planetary bodies come within close proximity of each other they will be repelled or deflected away from each other. And because a free proton has such a high ratio of energy per unit of mass, the proportional response of repulsion is amplified accordingly.

So it is a differential in the underlying force of non-linear time field frequency acceleration, corresponding to the value of (c) remaining relative to each proton which causes free protons to repel.

When a proton is within the nucleus, the response is reversed as the condition affecting the proton within the nucleus is inversely proportional to the condition affecting a proton outside of the nucleus - it's actually that simple.

Within the nucleus, the protons are dynamically focused to the non-absolute center of the atomic field whereby each proton is dynamically focused to the center of field associated with the atoms structure which remains relative to the field in which it exists. But equally, each proton within the nucleus is itself affected by a substantial increase in non-linear time field frequency acceleration affecting its field structure.

The protons closest to the center of the nucleus are to be proportionally more dynamic than those further removed from the center of field.

Therefore, each proton existing within the nucleus is going to have more mass than a free proton as the dynamic potential within the nucleus is increasing to the center of field.

The reason why the proton is forcefully focused to the center of the nucleus is that the value of non-linear time field frequency at the center of the atoms field is equal to the non-absolute upper limit of (c) remaining relative to the system of reference.

The rate of non-linear time field frequency acceleration continuously accelerating, internally, to the center of the nucleus provides an internal inversion of space and motion relative to the space and motion existing externally.

When two or more free protons come within close proximity of each other they will repel as the dynamic acceleration of non-linear time field frequency acceleration associated with the free proton is focused to the center of the proton. And as the field in which the proton exists is continuously accelerating the rate of non-linear time field frequency acceleration associated with the proton is increasing relative to the field in which it exists, which affects an energy differential. And this differential affects an increase in the space and motion existing between the free protons.

It is all a question of relative proportions corresponding to the value of non-linear time field frequency acceleration remaining relative to the system of reference. There is no monopolar condition, as the monopolar concept represents a misunderstanding of fact, despite the experimental evidence.

Experimental evidence is subject to interpretation; as such evidence is subject to the anticipated results of the experiment.

A proton has two poles just as an electron has two poles and despite the weakness of gravity associated with atomic structure there is still a factor of gravity involved which has its highest potential along the surface curve of the atom.

In recent years we've heard a lot about atomic accelerators and or particle accelerators which are intended to study particles moving at speeds close to the speed of light. In this respect it is thought that, at speeds close to the speed of light, time will slow down sufficiently to allow the particles to be studied in a more meaningful manner as they smash into the target material at the end of the run.

Some are quite concerned that such high speed collisions represent a very serious threat to safety, as some speculate that such experiments might blow the expensive accelerator to bits.

When a particle is accelerated to such an extremely high speed the tiny particle increases, in terms of it's linearly evaluated mass, whereby it increases it's resistance to a further increase in linear acceleration, but it also loses a proportional amount of it's underlying energy which is associated with the field

structure of the particle. Therefore, as the value of non-linear time field frequency acceleration drops in proportion to an increase in the particles linear acceleration, so does the associated non-linear time field frequency deceleration decrease whereby there is a net loss to the structural integrity of the accelerated particle.

As the accelerator accelerates the particle closer to the perceived linear speed of light the factor of resistance is increasing at such a rate that, should the tiny particle strike the target material at the end of the run, the resulting explosion would have the impact of a major earthquake.

Of course the accelerated particle will never reach the speed of light, but the closer the accelerator can get the particle to the speed of light the more profound is the increase in resistance to a further increase in acceleration, but equally the proportional decrease in energy is a critical factor.

Why the decrease in energy is so critical is quite simple in that the particle is going to slow down very quickly when it hits the target material at the end of the run, whereby it is suddenly going to experience a huge increase in energy affecting the space and motion remaining relative to it. Such a radical response is, in fact, going to cause a proportional effect to occur in the form of an explosion.

The idea of particles of any size traveling linearly at the speed of light or extremely close to the speed of light and passing harmlessly through another substance as if there was nothing in the way is a bit of a stretch for me.

Yet, we are asked to believe that neutrinos, zillions and zillions of them pass harmlessly through the earth on a regular basis at very close to the speed of light.

I admit that I do not accept the neutrino theory, but if a particle is traveling at the speed of light, which remains the upper possible speed limit of any physical mass, existing relative to the earth, the mass of the particle must be infinite. So it would appear impossible to accelerate a particle of mass to the speed of light.

However, the upper and lower speed limits of universe are relative considerations in that the upper and lower speed limits are going to remain relative to the system of reference. So, the relative upper and lower speed limits of universe must be different for every system of universe.

Now, if this doesn't bend your mind nothing will, because, there is no absolute upper or lower speed limit in terms of a relative universe or a relative condition of universe, which is why time travel is a very real consideration.

If you could accelerate non-linear time field frequency acceleration to the frequency level of the moon you might discover that the linear speed of light is roughly 1,800,000,000 meters per second. And should you accelerate non-linear time field frequency acceleration to the frequency level of the sun you might discover that the linear speed of light is so high that the size of the number might be quite overwhelming.

This is why you cannot evaluate a simultaneous condition, as simultaneous cannot be calculated in terms of a relative condition.

To consider the simultaneous condition of past and future, in terms of historical events and or future events, those events in real time experience are as close as the end of your nose. There is no actual space and motion separating you from an event which you might perceive to have occurred a thousand years ago or a hundred years ago.

So if you want to study dinosaurs why not go to the dinosaurs and study them in their time and if you want to know what happened during the last ice age go there and have a look.

This might sound somewhat silly, but it is hardly that, as there is nothing to stop us from going there and finding out what happened, nothing but our self imposed limitations.....whereby it can be claimed that such a thing is impossible.

What sounds impossible is that we can accept the fact that we are here now, but cannot accept the possibility that we could have been somewhere else at another time in another place.

We have sent astronauts to visit an ancient period in lunar history, yet we deny the possibility. We claim the conditions of the planets and moons existing relative to our earth share the same time as our earth even though time is different for every system in motion. It is relatively impossible for the condition of the moon remaining relative to the earth to be contemporary to the present here on earth in relation to a parallel period of history.

If time were the same for all systems of universe how would it be possible for so many different elements to exist at the same time. If time were the same for all systems there should only be one atomic element.

The value of (c) is different for every atomic element, the value of (c) is different for every planetary body and the value of (c) is different for every solar system of universe etc. and in this respect there exists an infinite variation in the value of (c).

Time is the only dynamic force determining the condition of universe and you might think that this should be obvious and somewhat self evident, but it is not. We have bought into this linear concept to such an extent that we can read from a book on one hand and hold a telescope to our eye on the other without distinguishing the motion of time affecting the condition of universe.

There are those who argue that time does not exist, as it is simply an invention of convenience, whereby the space and motion of universe determines the sequence of all events.

To argue against the existence of time as a factor of universe is to argue against the principle of theory determining the existence of a relative unified field, as a universe without time is not unified or even relative.

Time is the unity of all people, all things and all places at all times.

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