

Relativity Theory Is Not A Comprehensive Theory

In Einstein's own words (1950)¹: "Since the field exists even in vacuum, should one conceive of the field as a state of a 'carrier', or should it rather be endowed with an independent existence not reducible to anything else? In other words, is there an 'ether' which carries the field; ... Because one cannot dispense with the field concept, it is preferable not to introduce in addition a carrier with *hypothetical* properties."

Einstein considered fields most fundamental. But, where is the basic energy to create matter and fields that follow it, located in the universe?

The *Empty* space of Newton and Einstein sustains no energy. Newton's theory is not any different from the Greek Philosopher, Democritus' Theory of the Universe: [c460 — c370 BC]. "The universe is composed of the two elements: the atoms and the void in which they exist and move."

Later, Plato gave a call to burn all works of Democritus; such was the opposition by the natural philosophers against the notion of empty space.

The trend of branding *nonmaterial*² properties, assigned to ether, as *hypothetical*, continuing even today, is the result of an overpowering influence of *materialism* that has in the past hindered a serious framing of new basic theories on creation of matter from the medium of space. Evidently, Descartes' postulate of *property-less* ether has been taken lightly in the past and in the post-relativity era as well.

Perhaps, ether has no properties akin to matter, and hence, unlike matter, it is not detected through experiments, and is also beyond sensory experience. In that case, attributing it with *nonmaterial* properties should not be taken as *hypothetical*, as long as the known basic properties of matter, so far remaining unexplained with regard to their origin, can be deduced from the *nonmaterial* properties assigned to ether.

For, unless the origin of the *most* fundamental properties of matter — "mass", "inertia" and "electric charge" — that matter possesses and our senses perceive, are discovered, and the processes through which these properties got associated with matter are clearly and logically explained, and shown unambiguously that space (ether) has no part to play in these explanations, then alone can ether be termed as *superfluous*.

¹ On the Generalized Theory of Gravitation—A. Einstein; Scientific American, April 1950, Volume 188, No. 4 pp 13-17.

² Signifies properties that are different from the accepted properties of matter.

And, on the argument that ether's existence cannot be experimentally detected — *What if the concrete proof of ether's existence lies in the very fact that the bodies exhibit the properties of mass, momentum, kinetic energy and charge?* Such a theory was formulated is the Space Vortex Theory (SVT), starting in mid-1970.

Since the existence of ether has not been detected experimentally, our task is to frame theories that construct matter from ether as a real entity, and energy fields produced by it due to its dynamics, such that the matter so constructed conforms to the experimentally observed material properties. And, thereby, infer the properties of space (ether) from the postulates that enabled the formulation of the above theory.

Relativity theory has failed to discover the location of the basic energy in the universe by postulating the emptiness of space. Thus, it cannot explain creation of matter in the universe by not revealing structural relation between space and matter.

The situation today in our understanding of the fundamental aspects of space and its relation with matter has not had any appreciable change since the early twenties of the 20th century. At the time, Sir Oliver Lodge, in his paper “The Geometrization of Physics”, summed it up as follows:

“In such a system there is no need for Reality; only phenomena can be observed or verified; absolute facts are inaccessible. We have no criterion for truth; all appearances are equally valid; physical explanations are neither forthcoming nor required; there need be no electrical or any other theory of the constitution of matter. Matter is, indeed, a locally constructed illusion generated by local peculiarities of space. It is unnecessary to contemplate a continuous medium as a universal connector, nor need we try to think of it as suffering modification transmitted from point to point from the neighborhood of every particle of gravitational or electrified matter; a cold abstraction like a space-time manifold will do all that is wanted, or at least all that the equations compel ...”

But notwithstanding any temptation to idolatry, a physicist is bound in the long run to return to his right mind; he must cease to be influenced unduly by superficial appearances, impractical measurements, geometrical devices, and odd modes of expression. Instead, s/he must remember that a physicist's real mission and objective is absolute truth, howsoever difficult to attain that might be. The role is to discover rather than to create. The physicist must recognize that beneath and above and around all *appearances* there exists a universe of full-bodied, concrete, and *Absolute Reality*.