

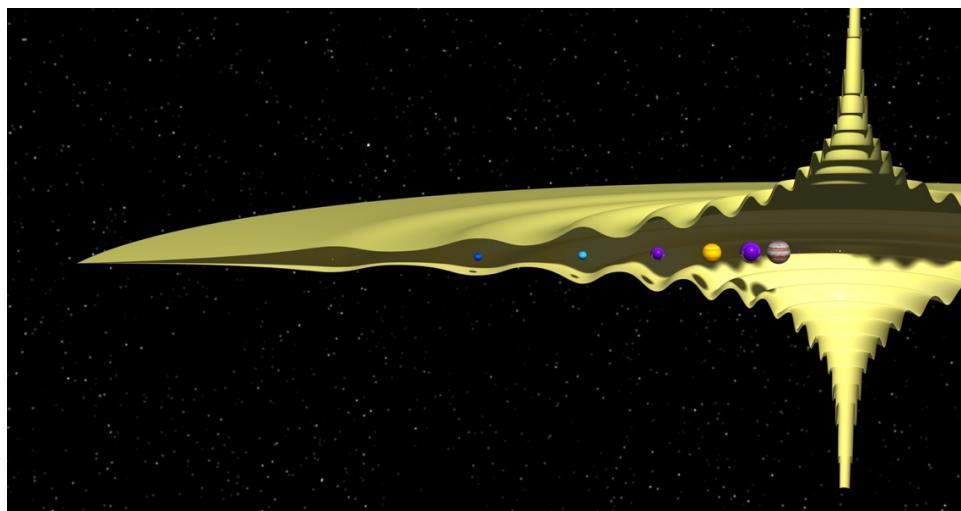
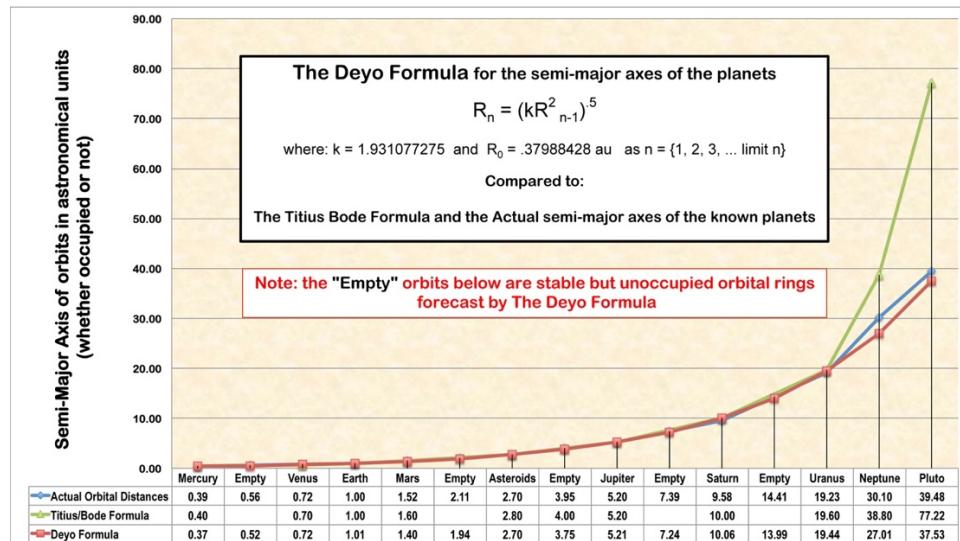
## The G.E.M.Stone Papers - Part 2:

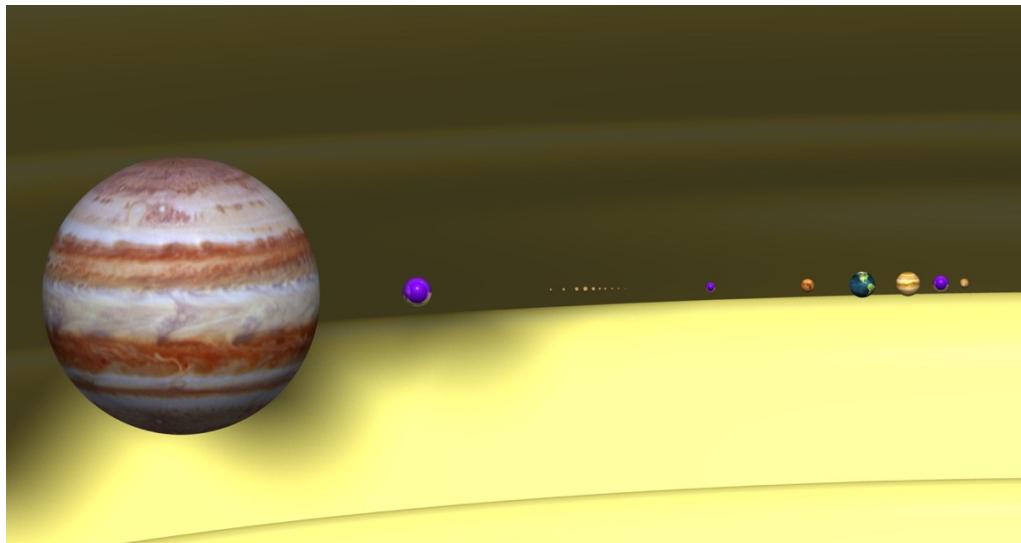
The Inertial Nature of Gravity in Aether Space  
 ISBN 978-0-9727688-3-2 © 2010-2024 by Stan Deyo

This discussion includes classes 1-9 in gravity on my “Show Images” page located at: [http://standeyo.com/Podcast>Show\\_Images>Show\\_Images.html](http://standeyo.com/Podcast>Show_Images>Show_Images.html). Be sure to get Part 1 of this series at: [https://www.standeyo-cart.com/product\\_p/gem1.htm](https://www.standeyo-cart.com/product_p/gem1.htm) to help in understanding what I am about to share with you.

All but one of the planets in our solar system (except Pluto) orbit in the equatorial region of the Sun’s gravitational ‘pull’. Why they don’t they fall into the Sun?”

Some would try to tell us that it is because the centrifugal forces of the planets as they orbit the Sun acts against gravity from the Sun. However, the centrifugal forces are simply not strong enough to balance the Sun’s gravitational ‘pull’. In the images below are purple orbits that have no planet in them. Yet, these orbits could be occupied by a planet should one be tossed into the solar system. I calculated these orbits using a formula I derived.





Why do the planets orbit in an equatorial plane centered on the Sun? Why don't they have polar orbits? Why don't they orbit up and down instead of in that plane? Obviously, there is some force at work that herds them into the equatorial plane.

Is it inertia? Is it magnetism? Is it a one-directional force called 'gravity'? If it is gravity, then why don't the more massive ones orbit closer to the sun?

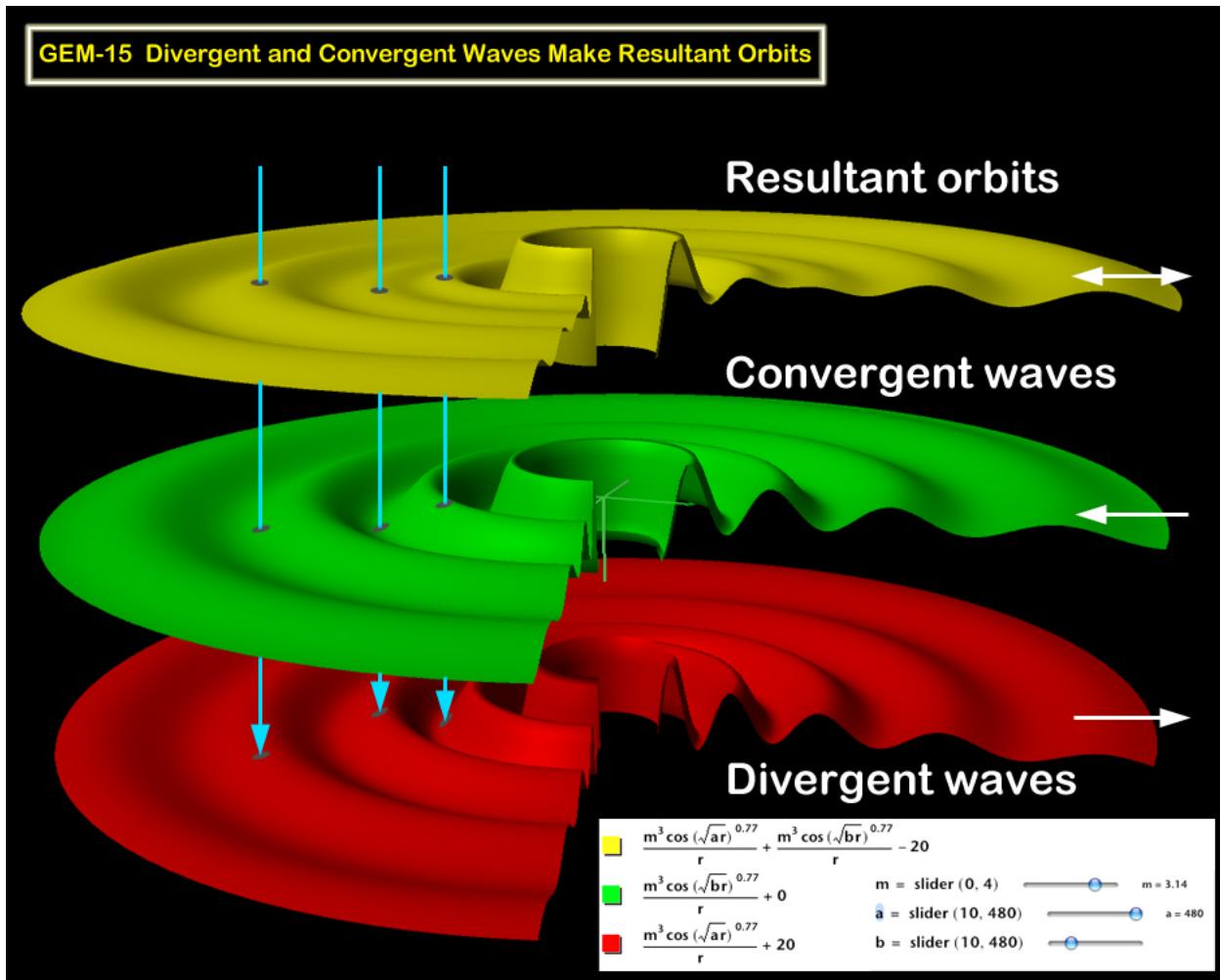
In 1957, a conference of the leading theoretical physicists of the world was called. The purpose of the conference was to determine the role of gravitation in physics. It was held at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill at the Wright Air Development Center (see: WADC Technical Report 57-216, ASTIA Document No. AD 118150)

These physicists said 40% of their efforts to solving the nature of gravity should be directed toward a "hydro-dynamic" (or a fluid flow) solution. However, since the existing equations they had to use were inadequate and computers were still in their infancy, they had to wait for fast enough computer technologies to give them the ability to use numerical analysis to solve hydro-dynamic actions.



When one looks at the images of galaxies, the similarity of a fluid flowing down a drain becomes immediately obvious. Yet both the top and bottom parts of these galaxies 'flow' to the same point in the middle of the galaxies. So, "where do these drain flows go?"

These 'drains' are two vortices meeting at the center of these spiraling galaxies. When the flowing 'fluids' meet at the center they bounce off each other. The fluids then move outward into the fluid of space with such force that they reflect toward the drain's centers. Consider what happens when one sticks his hand into the water flowing past a motorboat at, say, 40 mph. The hand bounces off the water from the inertia of the boat moving relative to the water. The fluid of space is like that water and the spinning vortices are like one's hand. The entire known Universe is comprised of a 'fluid' and the masses within that fluid are the results of vortices from the smallest sub-atomic masses to the clusters of galaxies and even larger formations.



In the image above, the red waves diverge from the center of the vortex (the 'drain'); and the green waves reflect from the fluid of space forming the yellow pattern which is the resultant of the two wave forms adding together (or standing waves). These are stable orbits or splash rings around the center.

Any mass put into one of the stable orbits will be locked into that orbit until forcibly removed or placed into another stable orbit.

In the case of a planet orbiting a star, the dust particles in the formation period of the system are balanced in an orbit where the closer part of the forces moving the dust around the star caused the dust to spin in one direction and at the part of that orbit farthest from the star caused the dust in the orbit to spin in the opposite direction.

In the case of a planet itself, the spinning divergent and convergent waves form shells within the planet itself. If one were to drill a hole to the center of a planet, then were to drop a heavy object down the hole one would see the forces of 'gravity' move that object to one side of the hole or the other as it falls toward the core.

If the object were allowed to fall until it stopped, the object would appear to reach a point where 'gravity' reversed and pulled the object back towards the surface to finally come to rest where the divergent and convergent waves formed an equilibrium layer where 'gravity' was nil except for a difference in the lateral force from the spin of the waves closest to the core versus those closest to the surface were not equal.

This would puzzle those who thought that 'gravity' was a simple pull. Here on Earth the object would first fall to the east until it would find an equilibrium 'shell' where it would stop at a that distance from the core. However, if the object were to be shot down the hole with enough force, it would punch through that equilibrium shell and would then move westward as it proceeded toward the core.

'Gravity' exists only where there is spin about an axis in the fluid of space (aether space). Gravitational systems will make 'gravity' waves in space the farther from the center of spin one moves. The illustration below shows this in a simplified form. In figure 3-a, the trolley is pushed toward the wall by the flow from the hose. Then in figure 3-b, the trolley is stops at the wall. This is because no water from the hose could pass through the upright 'sail' on the trolley.

In figure 3-c, the holes drilled through the 'sail' allow some water to flow through the 'sail' and to bounce off the wall. That water that bounces back causes the trolley stand off the wall. And, should one move the trolley by force closer to wall or farther from the wall the trolley would 'gravitate' back to point where the flows of water would balance.

Figure 3-a

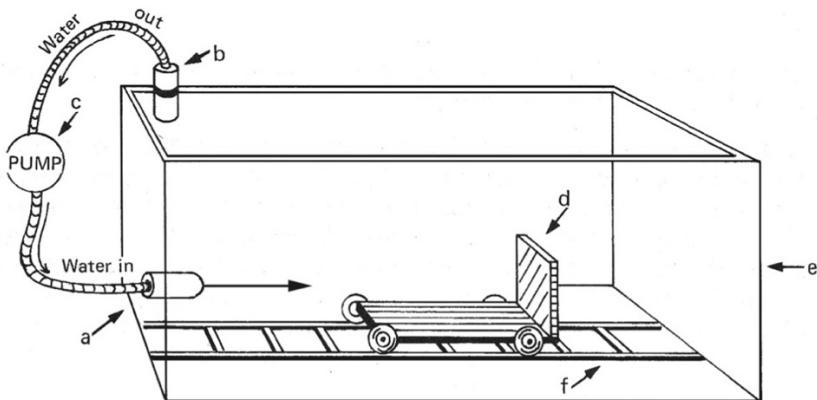


Figure 3-b

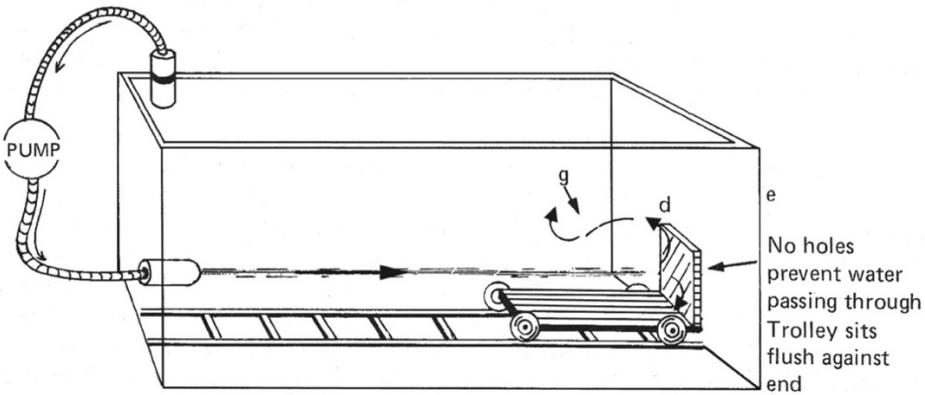
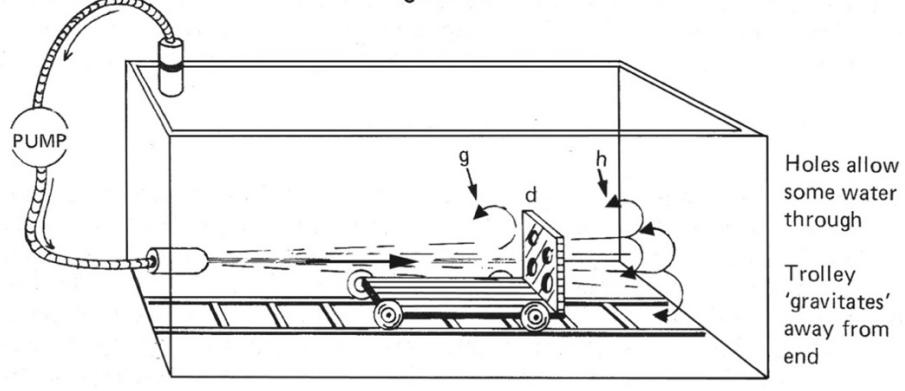
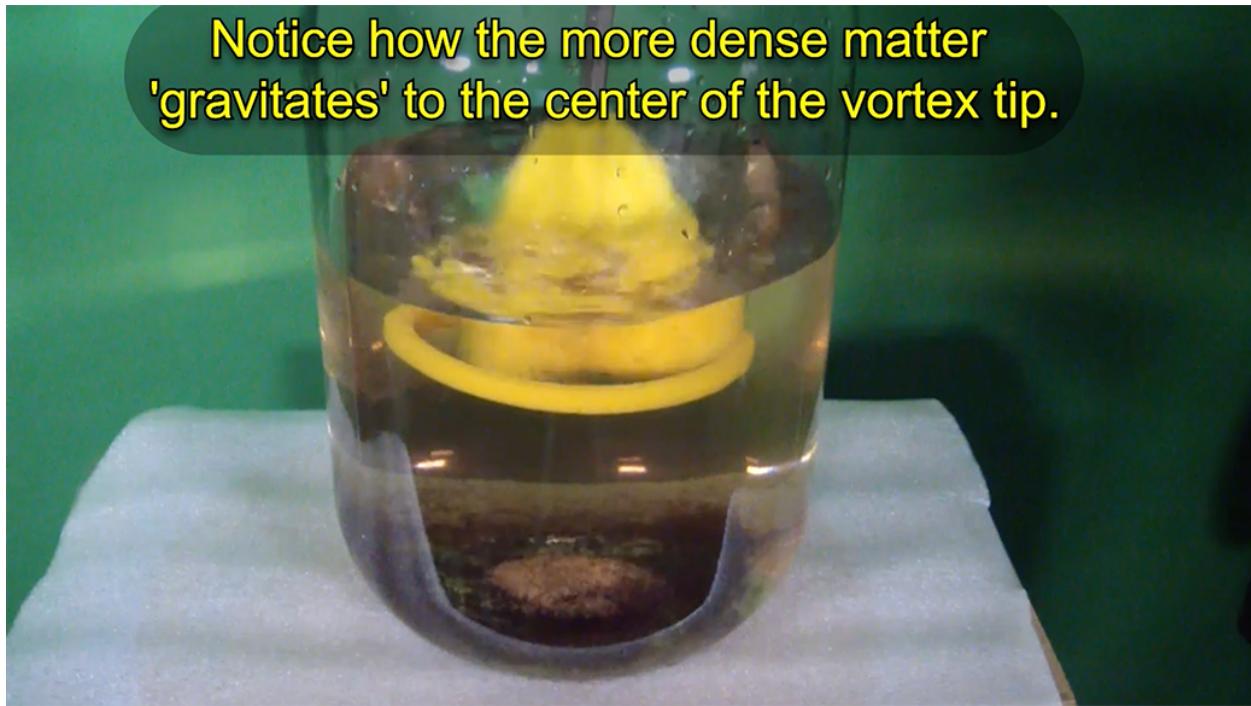


Figure 3-c



By applying the above analogy, where the trolley with sail becomes a normal mass in the Earth's gravitational field, The more compact a mass is, the more it will be forced toward the core of the planet where the tips of the two vortices are. One can see this effect by stirring a glass of water where a small amount of white sand and black pepper

have been placed. As the vortex weakens you will notice two things: 1) The tip of the vortex bounces up and down as it slows. This illustrates the generation of 'gravity' waves. And 2) more dense mass (the sand) pile up in the center of the glass and the less dense mass (the pepper) settles above the sand. In other words, the less dense masses orbit farther from the center of spin in a 'gravitational' field.



Planets, stars, galaxies and other gravitational bodies al exhibit vortexial motions in the aether space around them.

As these objects age they expand in diameter until they lose their form and become part of the aether sea.

I was impressed by the arguments put forward for an expanding Earth by the works of H.G. Owen and Neil Adams:

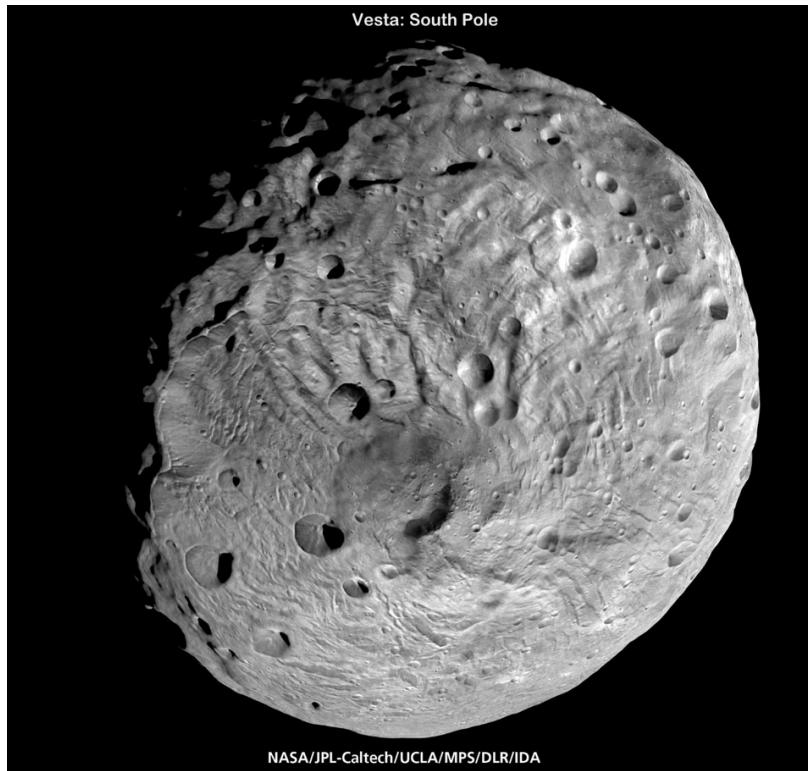
H.G. Owen:

<https://www.amazon.com/dp/0521258170>

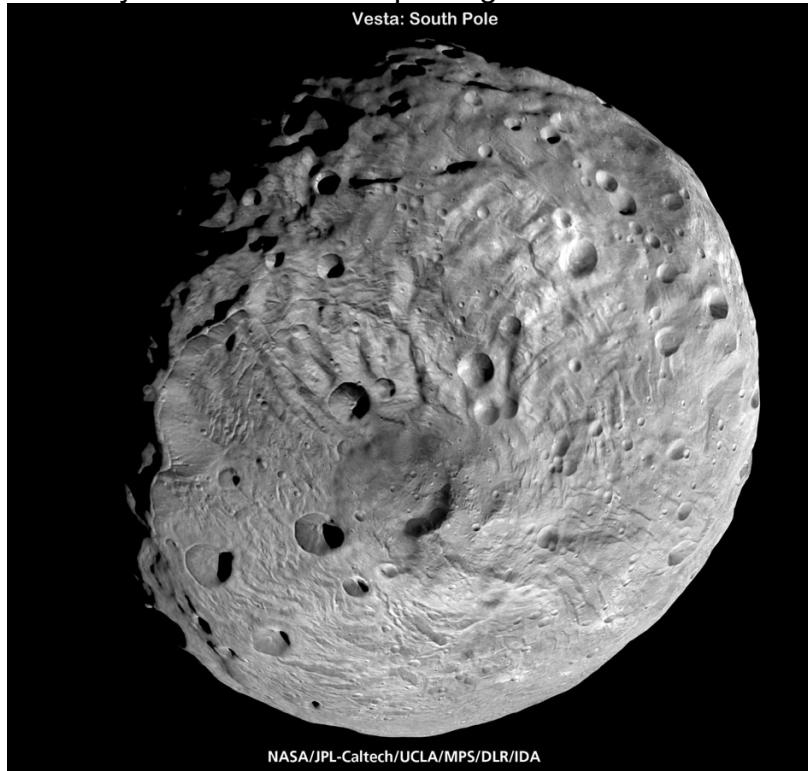
Neil Adams

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oJfBSc6e7QQ>

I studied images of planets and moons within our own system for evidence of expansion and of spin formations around the poles.



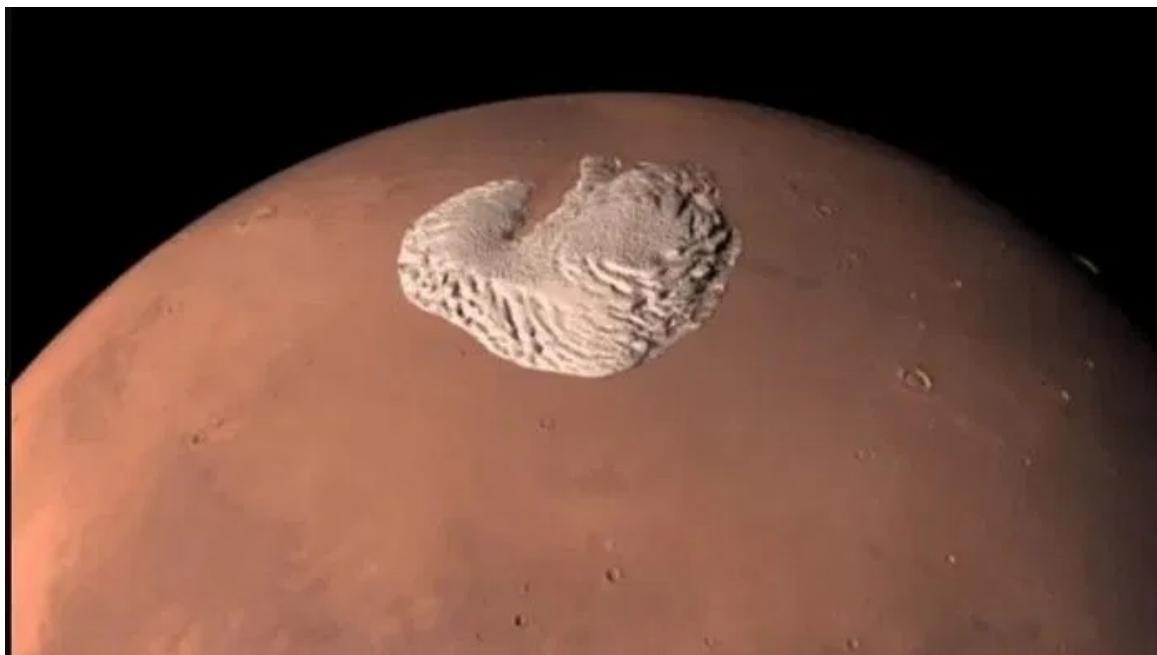
Vesta is the second most massive body in the main asteroid belt. See the vortex swirl which indicates the body was formed in a spinning flow.



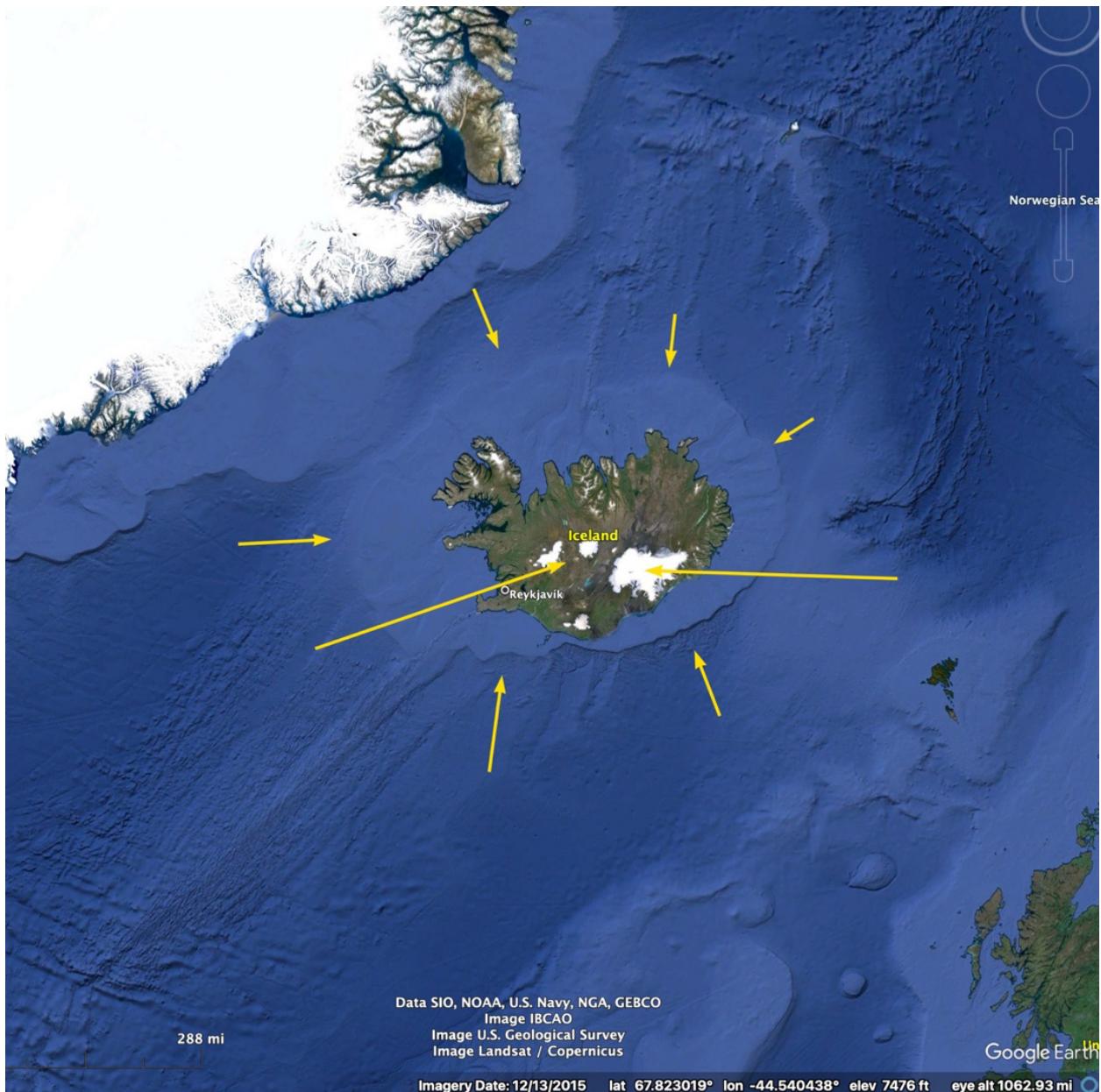
Vesta exhibits a matching swirl at the south pole to the one at the north pole.



Mars North Pole (see vortex swirl)



Mars South Pole (see vortex swirl)

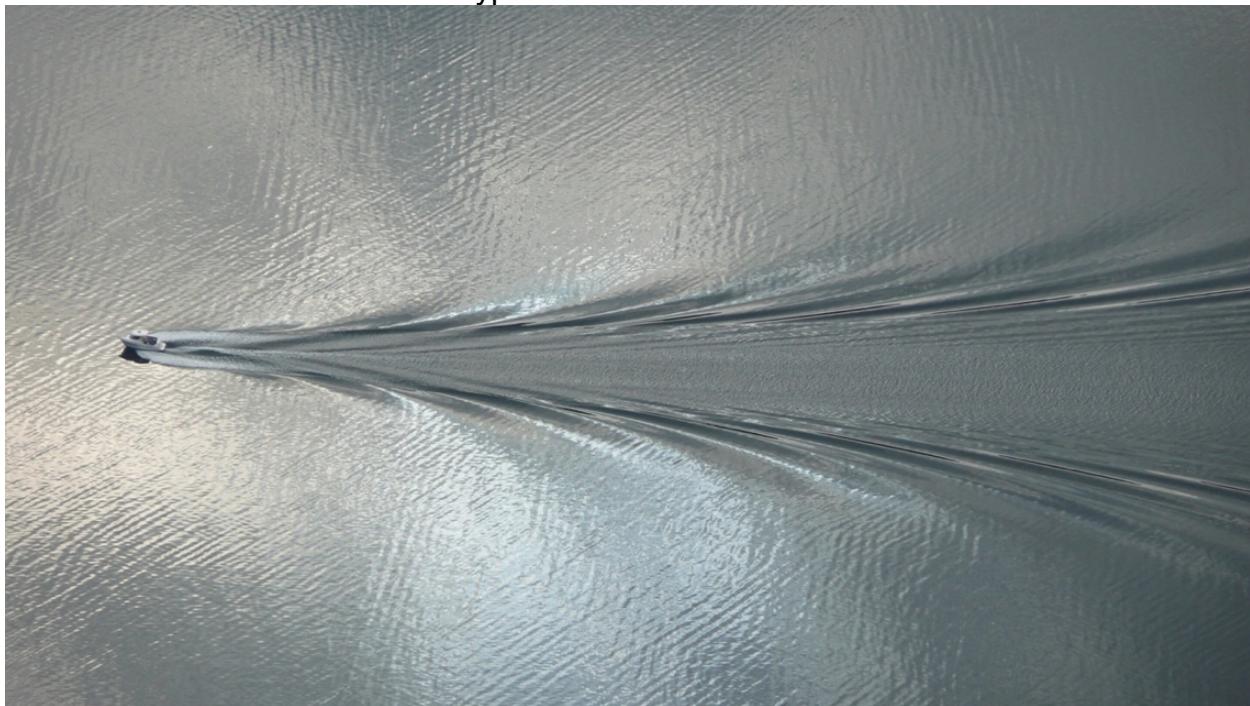


Before the impact that shifted the Earth's crust to present-day value, the North Pole was centered on Iceland.

### Do Atoms Have a Gravitational Vortex?

In the fluid of space any source of motion in that fluid produces wake with anti-motion vectors. When we stick our hand out from a boat moving through water and into that water, we feel the 'hardness' (inertial forces) hitting our hand. The faster the boat moves the 'harder' the water is to the hand and to the boat. If we look at boat wake, we see curling vortices forming wave waves along the path. These waves evidence the resistance to the boat as it pushes through the water.

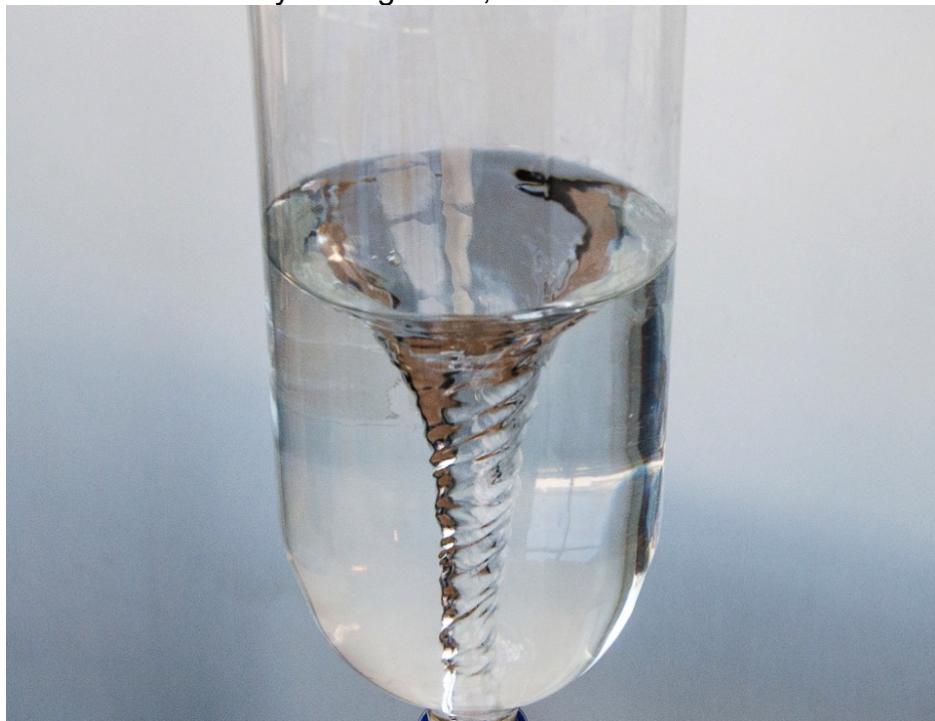
Typical motorboat wake.



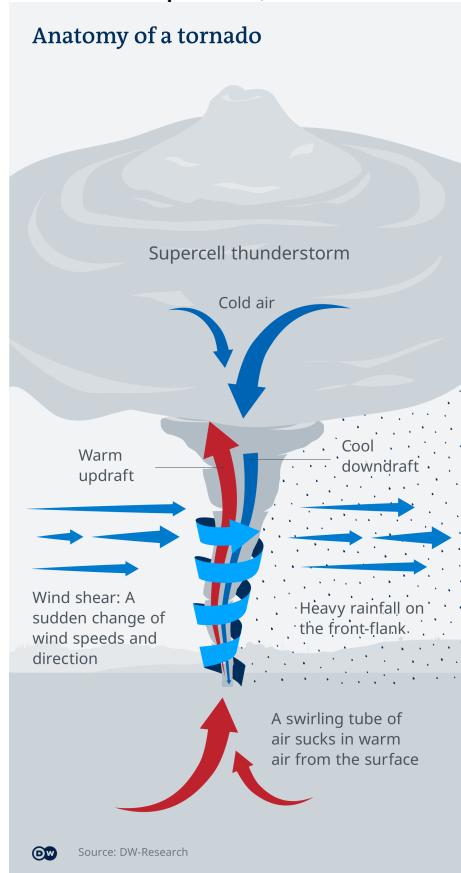
This is evident in aircraft wakes as well.



In the vortex formed by stirring water, wave fronts form down the funnel.

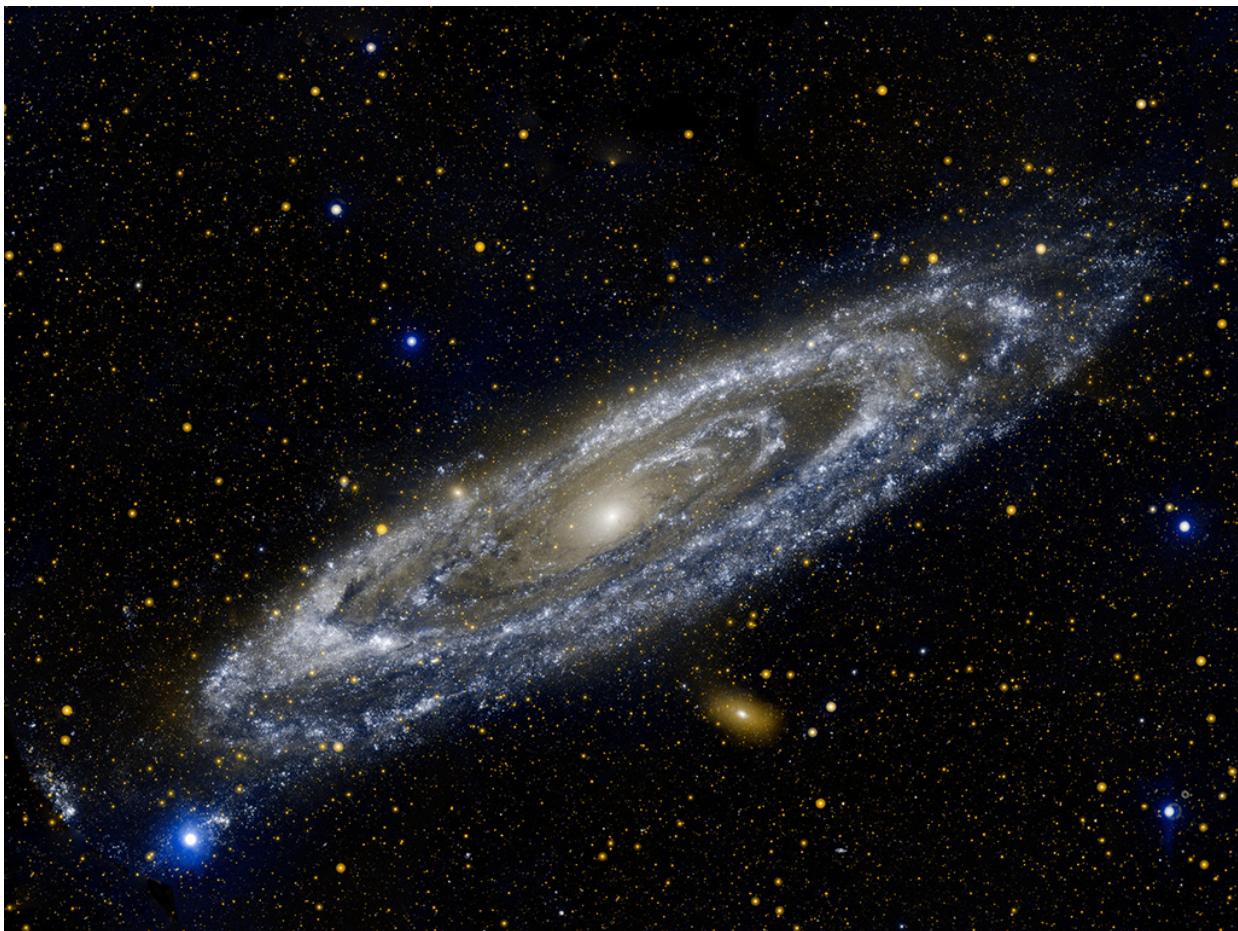


Vortextial motion is found in all sorts of places, like in a tornado funnel and in hurricanes.



Sir Isaac Newton's third law of dynamics states that for every action there is an equal and opposite reaction. This axiom pervades the Universe from the largest to the sub-atomic structures. When we apply this axiom to sub-atomic structures we need to add an extra variable. It is the crowding effect in the electron shells and the core.

The fluid of space is compressible. The larger processes in the Universe spin slower than the smallest. Where galaxies might take a billion years to complete one rotation, atoms might do so much faster. Using the nominal vibration rates of atoms at 45,000,000,000 per second as a figure close to the spin rate of an atom we might deduce the atomic shells are formed by such rapid spin against the fluid of space that they form inertial shells patterned after Newton's 3rd Law.



See the fluid characteristics of a galaxy. Where does the fluid flow to? It flows outward in spiral arms with such force that the movement of mass in the 'arms' reflect toward the center of the galaxy. The center is like a drain that does not empty but keeps on converting the energy of those reflected waves into the energy of the surrounding fluid of space... until the galaxy loses its spin and becomes a cluster of stars which are, themselves spinning down.

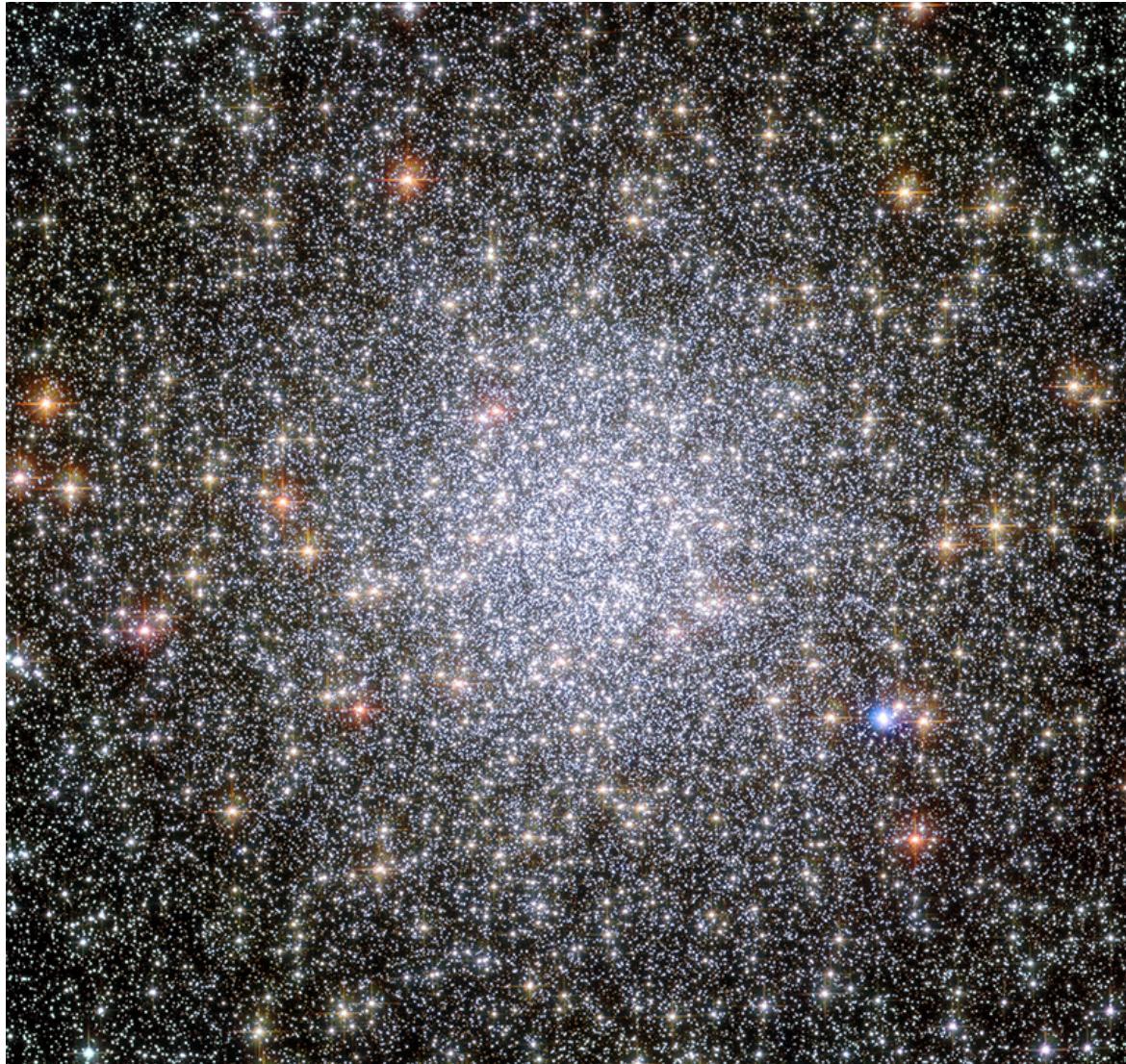
The reflected mass effect is evident in the splash of a liquid dropped onto a surface. See that the 'crowns reflected up and away from the impacts are equally spaced from the interactions of the shell of water pushed out from the impact.



Each shell formed around an atom only has enough space to allow a certain number of sub vortices (electrons) to exist at that radius before the spins of those electrons force another shell of greater radius to form. These orbital shells can form in an equatorial plane or in polar orbits as well. The smaller a process is in fluid space, the faster the angular speed is.

Consider this, any object is made of atoms and molecules. Why do these objects not dissolve? Dr. Einstein postulated that granite would 'flow' over long enough periods of time. All matter eventually is going to dissipate its spin energies into the fluid of space.

When this happens on a galactic scale, galaxies will no longer maintain their shape and they will unwind releasing large amounts of spinning atomic masses which will release their spin energies; and so forth until all the spins of all the masses in the Universe have returned their energy to the fluid of space. This will create a large amount of heat (electromagnetic energy) as the Universe winds down. When the process is complete, there will be no photons for electromagnetic energy.



In summary, the Universe as we know it is winding down and one day will pass away in a **great release of heat and then the 'sea' of space will be still...** until a new 'big bang' is released into the stillness of the fluid of space... But wait, where have we heard this before?

In the Bible at 2 Peter 3:10-13 which states, " <sup>10</sup> *But the day of the Lord will come as a thief in the night, in which the heavens will pass away with a great noise, and the elements will melt with fervent heat;* both the earth and the works that are in it will be burned up. <sup>11</sup> *Therefore, since all these things will be dissolved,* what manner of persons ought you to be in holy conduct and godliness, <sup>12</sup> looking for and hastening the coming of the day of God, because of which the *heavens will be dissolved, being on fire, and the elements will melt with fervent heat?* <sup>13</sup> Nevertheless we, according to His promise, look for new heavens and a new earth in which righteousness dwells.

Could this be what the scriptures are referring to? The aftermath of the Universe 'melting down' might leave a **lake of fire**. See: Revelation 19:14, <sup>14</sup> "And death and hell were cast into the **lake of fire**. This is the second death."

## How Can We Interact With a Gravitic Field?

If one accepts the discussion preceding, then one can figure out how to make a device or process to interact with gravitic fields. In essence, one needs to create a local gravitic field which can be used to move inside the local gravitic field. In this case it would be to interact with Earth's 'gravity'.

What will cause a vortex to be formed in the fluid of space? It needs to be something that will spin atoms into a vortex. A simple magnetic field will not create a vortex. A simple electrostatic field will not create a vortex – although such a field could be used to move charged particles. Both magnetic and electrostatic fields cannot create the vortex we seek by themselves. Another vector needs to be applied to cause the atoms in either of these forces to spin instead of just polarizing from the applied field. The additional vector causes the energy applied in this spin to be stacked in a dynamic vortex as long as the force is applied in a direct motion – not in an oscillating one.

In the modern world of Physics, there are four accepted classes of force in nature. However, I respectfully say "only motion in the fluid of space" explains all four classes. The first two classes are related to each other; but I will deal with the latter two in a future paper in this series.

- 1) Gravity
- 2) Electromagnetism (including electricity) as discussed in my paper, "The G.E.M.Stone Papers - Part 1: The Inertial Nature of Electrical Phenomena in Aether Space ISBN 978-0-9727688-3-2 © 2010-2015
- 3) The Strong Nuclear Force which binds the nucleus of an atom together
- 4) The Weak Nuclear Force which is responsible for radioactive decay.

Electromagnetism can be used to generate 'antigravity' in the form of those vortices. To generate a swirling vortex in the fluid of space, one needs to create that vortex by storing a dynamic flow of energy in the fluid of space. Using a magnetic or an electrical field is not enough. One needs to create a 'capsule' of moving particles of space. Those particles which need to be moving ahead (as in D.C. circuits when the charge is first stored in a conductor) and never back (as in A.C. circuits).

When an electromagnet's coil is connected to the one pole of a D.C. source - BUT NOT to both poles - electrons do still travel into the coil until the coil is full of electrons. Then the flow stops because there is other place for the electrons to go until the end of the coil is connected to the other pole of the D.C. source or to a good ground.

When both ends of an electromagnetic coil assembly are connected to the battery, a flow of electrons passes through the coil to the other pole of the battery. When one disconnects one end of the coil a backflow of electron energy creates a momentary back EMF (reverse motion of the electrons) from the coil into the air gap. The back EMF voltage is normally about the same as the applied voltage. However, if for some reason the back EMF is channeled into the coil in phase with the next applied voltage, then the new back EMF will produce a higher voltage than the first EMF. Why? It is because twice as many 'electrons' will jump across the air gap.

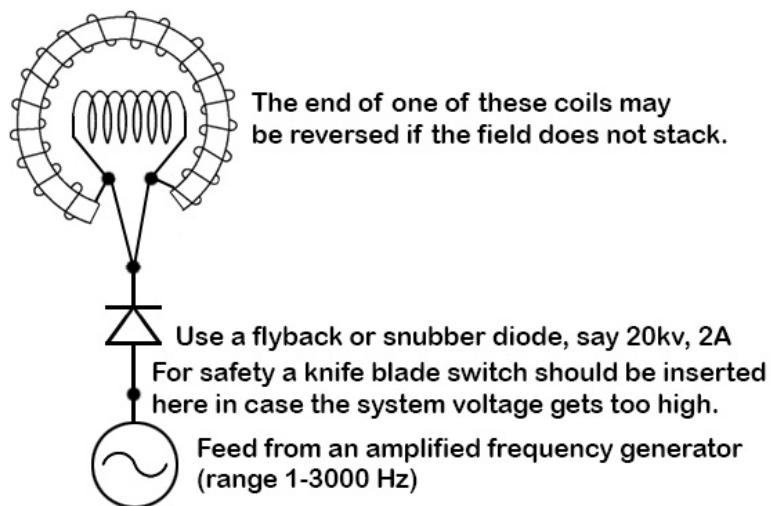
Now the issue becomes "how does one cause the 'electrons' from the first D.C. pulse to stay in the coil and join in phase with the next pulse?" Electromagnetic coils cause the atoms inside the gapped core of the coil (whether it be air or some denser magnetically susceptible material like soft iron or mu metal) to align to the magnetic field

of the current pulse. When the current is stopped the aligned atoms snap back to their rest positions generating the back EMF.

To keep the current energy moving inside the primary core, another coil using the same core as the first coil can be used to cause the back EMF to go forward in a slightly different direction to the main coil's effect on the atoms of the core instead of just bouncing backwards to release the back EMF. This process causes the trapped energy of the pulse and the back EMF to make the atoms of the core spin instead of bouncing back. After a few cycles of pulsed D.C., the flowing energy inside the inductive core will start to 'stack' up on top of each other creating a vortex of spin in the fluid space of the core.

If the vortex is left unchanneled or unused while still applying pulses, it can cause hysteresis in the core and the coils – thus melting them and releasing the stored energy in a dangerous flash.

A basic circuit for the coils described here is like this:



Gravity is a source of energy that is available throughout the Universe. By making a gravitational field in and around a spacecraft from whatever gravitational field the craft is in, one can draw power from the surrounding field at one frequency to power the onboard field generated by the craft. That means one can travel the Universe using the power of gravity which is everywhere at various, pulsed spin frequencies.

Once the basic theory of what forms a gravitational field is understood other applications of this will produce ways to:

- 1) pass 'solid' objects through another object, like the Philadelphia Experiment and a person walking through a wall...



- 2) make cuts in objects that are the width of an atom and then to rejoin the pieces like the doorway and the ramp in the spaceship from "The Day the Earth Stood Still movie".



3) make solid stone malleable enough to be formed into a wall of stones where the stones appear to be 'cut' so perfectly that a piece of paper cannot be placed between them (as at Machu Pichu)



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4) amortize high-G, right angle turns in a craft over much longer relative time than normal time without a local gravitational field permeating the craft and crew. The inertial change to the craft and crew is spread over a relative period of time inside the field which can be longer by 400 or 500 times relative to time outside the field. In other words, the g-force can be spread over 500 times the course change seen by observers.

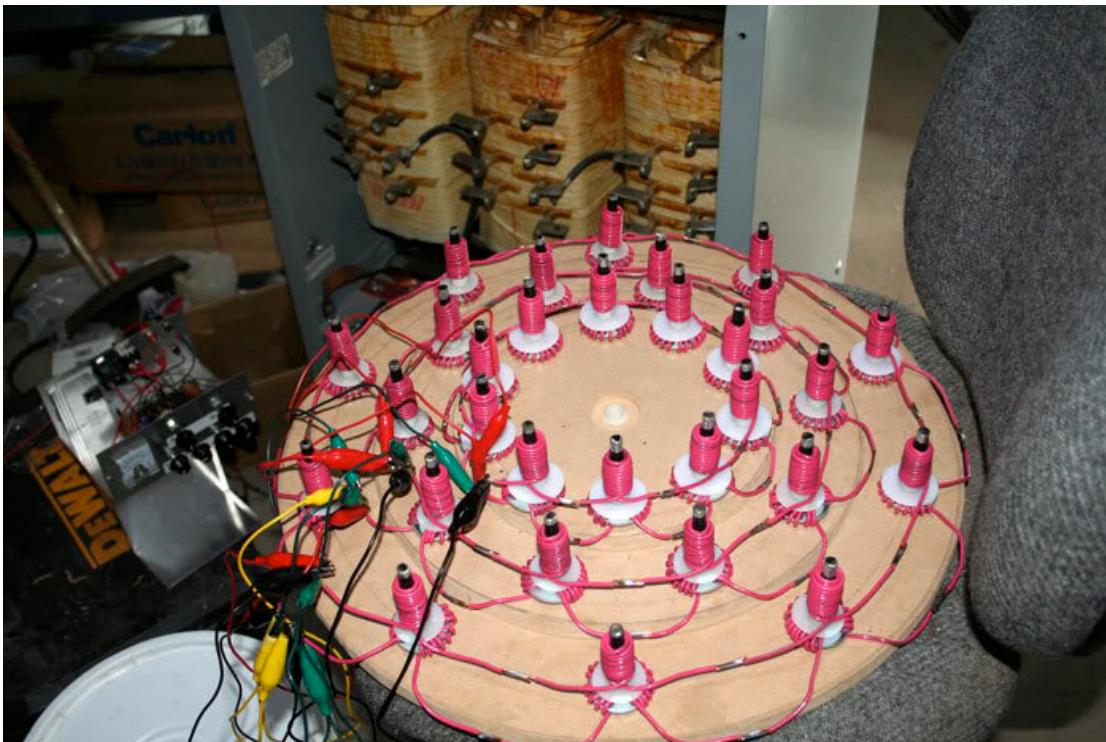
5) make a path over mountains that follows the earth's gravitational field strengths "like saucers skipping on water." (Kenneth Arnold sighting description 1947)

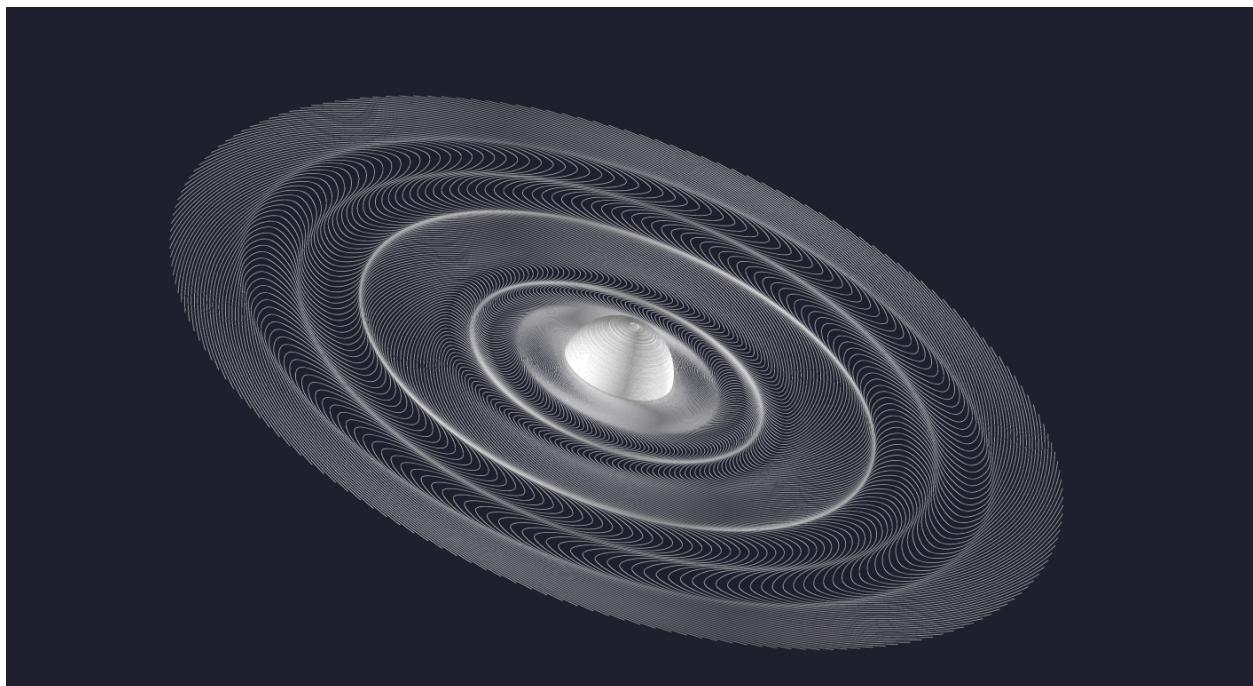
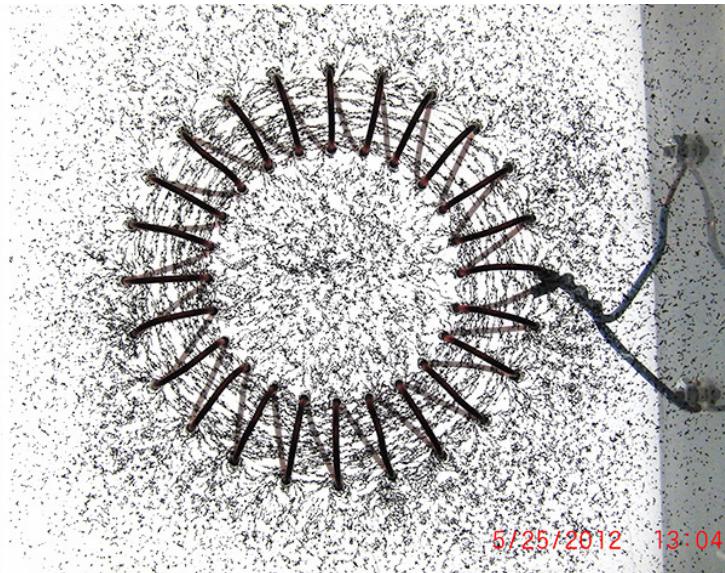
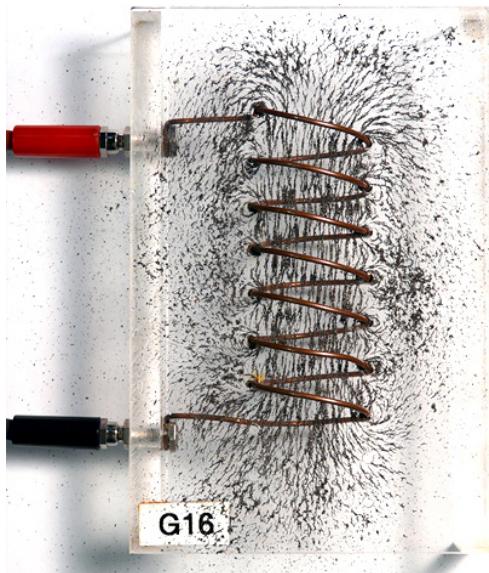
6) travel in air, water and space interchangeably inside of a 'field'.

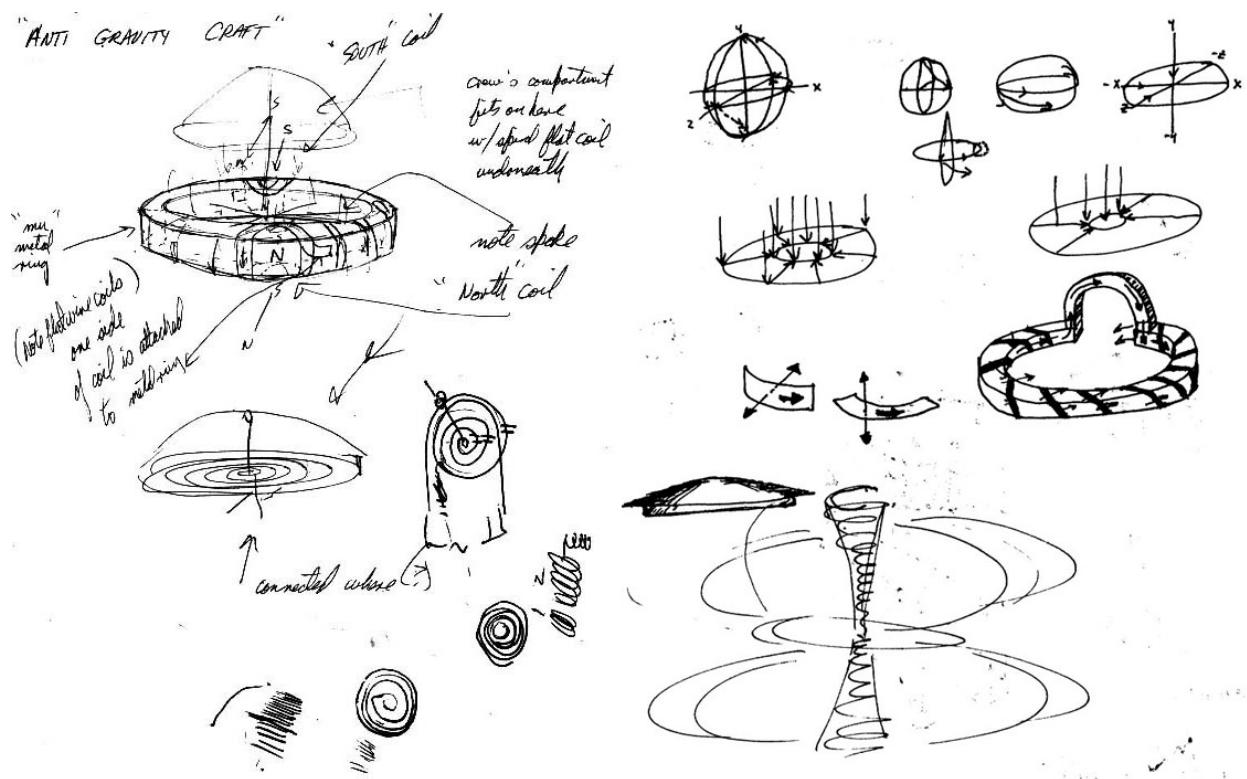
7) lift objects up into the air inside a projected gravitational vortex.

8) become invisible to radar.

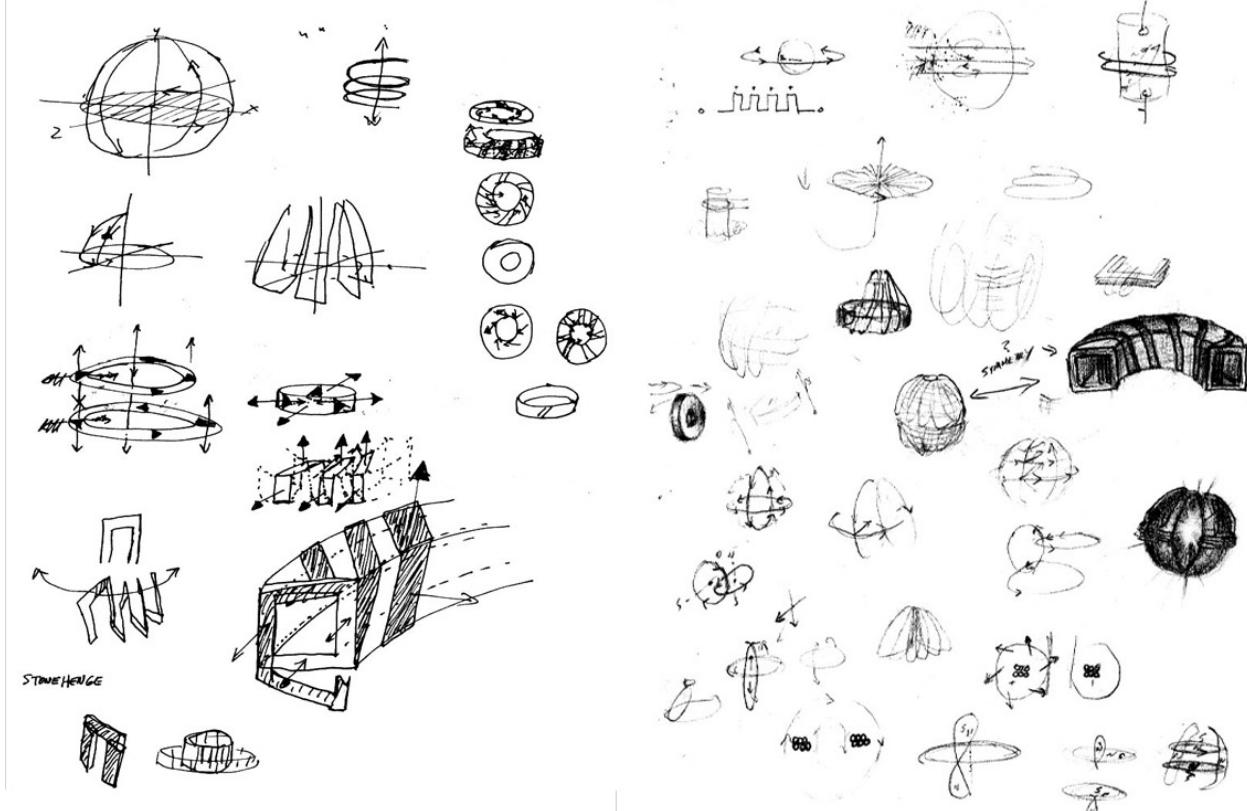
Some images that may be helpful:

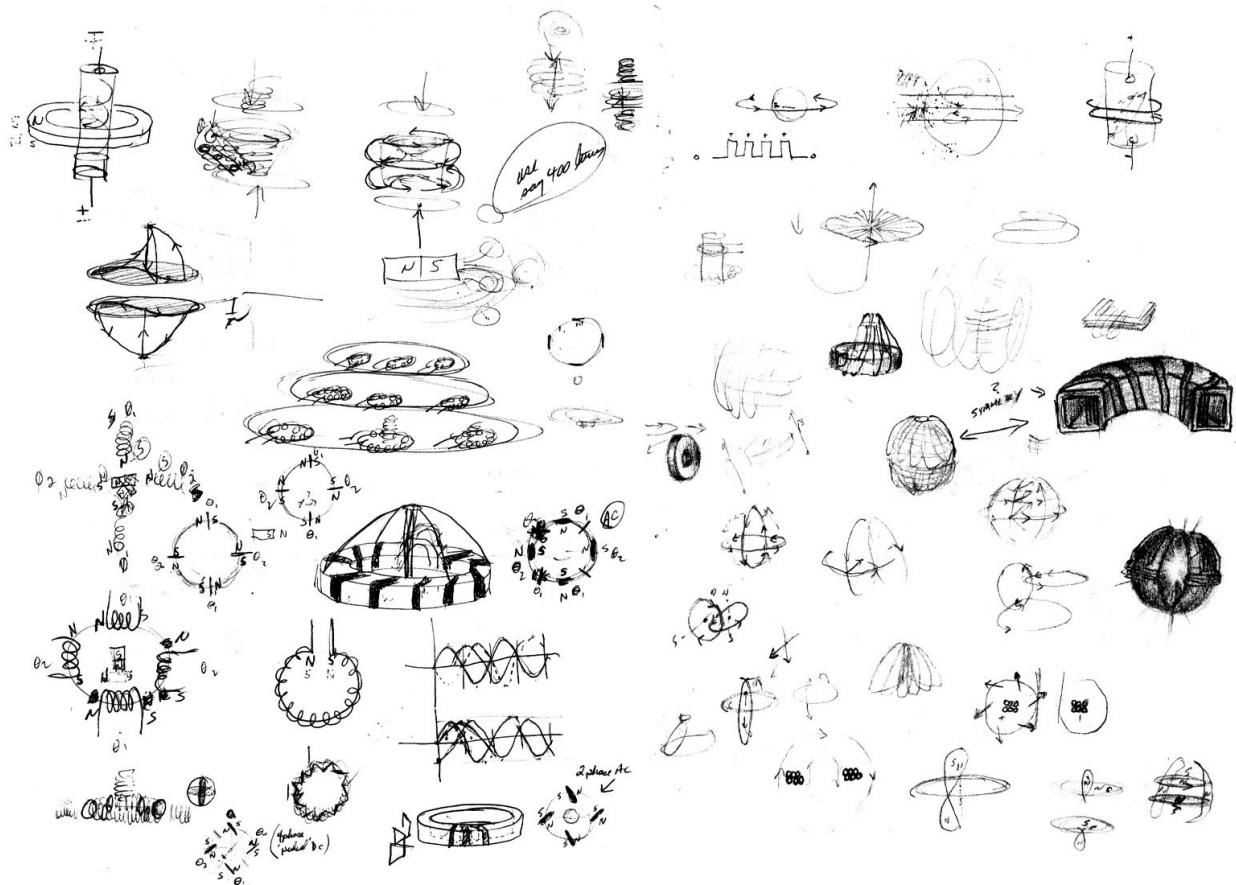




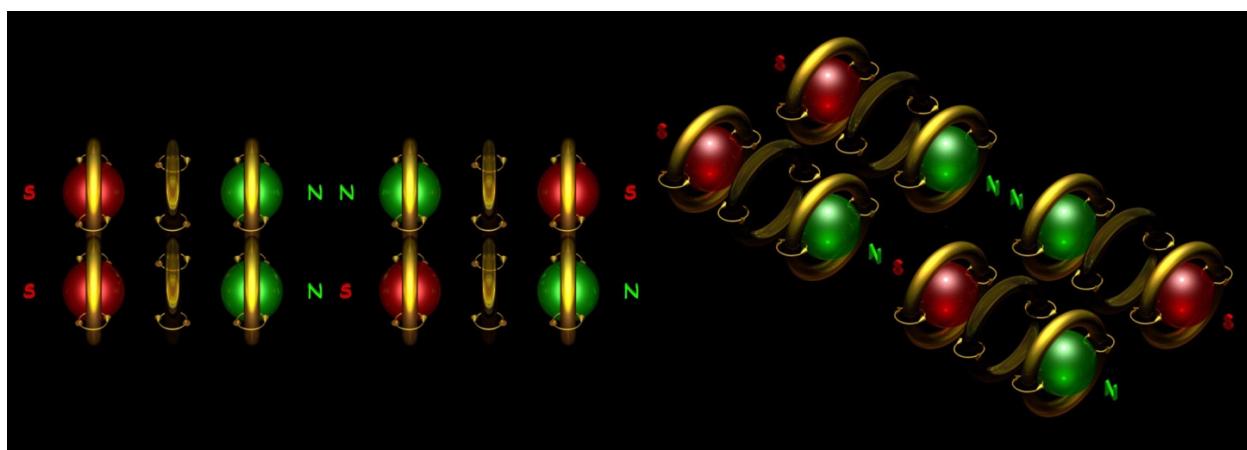


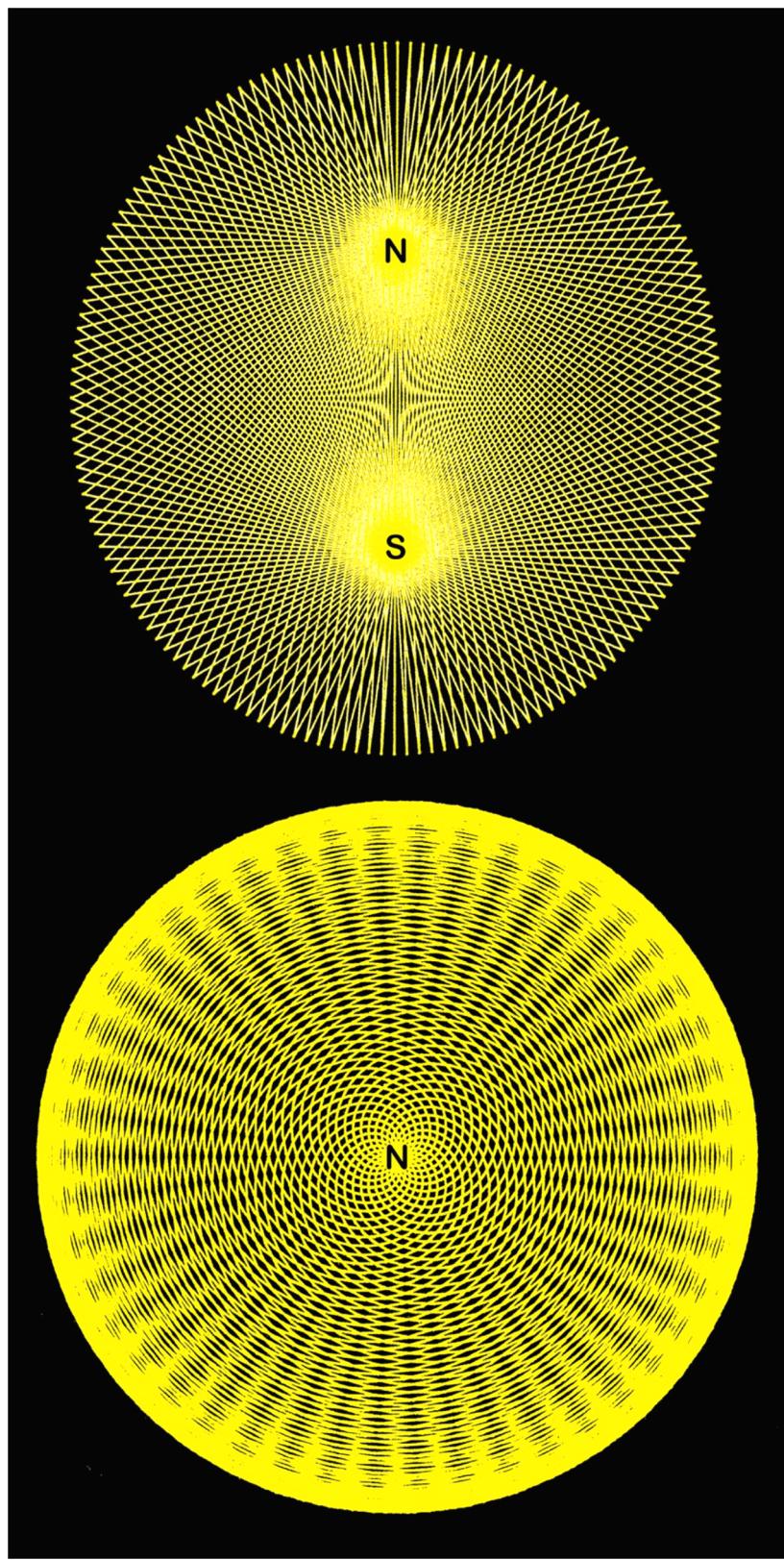
Theory Drawing of electro-gravitic craft I saw in assembly area





The Electron Pathways Which Produce a Magnetic Field.





Pattern formed by plotting the force line from an orbiting electron to the nucleus of its host atom.