

# How Tesla Physics is covered up by wordplay: third aether

Roger J Anderton

[R.J.Anderton@btinternet.com](mailto:R.J.Anderton@btinternet.com)

The 3<sup>rd</sup> type of aether: The teaching is that there are two main types of aether and both have been disproved by Einstein and by experiments. But that misses out talking about a 3<sup>rd</sup> main type of aether. So, it's like Physicists are taught/brainwashed to think of only two main types of aether and ignore the 3<sup>rd</sup> type.

The aether I will be dealing with here is the medium for electromagnetic waves/particles, as opposed to other types of aethers. (Because can start speculating that things like the Higgs field is like a type of aether etc.)

One of the main tactics used is to teach physics students that Einstein disproved the aether, so all the talk of physics based on aether from Tesla and his contemporaries gets discredited in their eyes.

It is like they have been brainwashed; it has been noted that teaching is like brainwashing. Every generation of physicists is taught/brainwashed to deny the aether.

It is picked up from Einstein's 1905 paper on relativity, where Einstein says [1]: "The introduction of a "luminiferous ether" will prove to be superfluous inasmuch as the view here to be developed will not require an "absolutely stationary space" provided with special properties, nor assign a velocity-vector to a point of the empty space in which electromagnetic processes take place."

Where the word "superfluous" applied to aether is interpreted as it does not exist. Despite Einstein not giving clear reasoning in his paper for abandoning aether and despite later seemingly maybe reinstating it, [2] the foundation of Einstein's relativity is often taken by it advocates as disproving the aether.

When advocates of Einstein's relativity are asked why the aether is discarded, they will sometimes admit that there were two types of aether and claim both have been disproved. What they will usually do is omit to say there was a third type of aether and that was never disproved. So, by this wordplay (of ignoring the third type of aether) discard such physics as from Tesla based on aether.

Wikipedia deal with the issue by saying first that there are two main types of aether, and then treating the 3<sup>rd</sup> aether as by saying "in addition". i.e. explicitly states there are two main types of aether, but is not going to explicitly mention the 3<sup>rd</sup> main type of aether.

Says: “The Earth is in motion, so two main possibilities were considered: (1) The aether is stationary and only partially dragged by Earth (proposed by Augustin-Jean Fresnel in 1818), or (2) the aether is completely dragged by Earth and thus shares its motion at Earth's surface (proposed by Sir George Stokes, 1st Baronet in 1844).[A 5] In addition, James Clerk Maxwell (1865) recognized the electromagnetic nature of light and developed what are now called Maxwell's equations, but these equations were still interpreted as describing the motion of waves through an aether, whose state of motion was unknown.” [3]

By the first part:

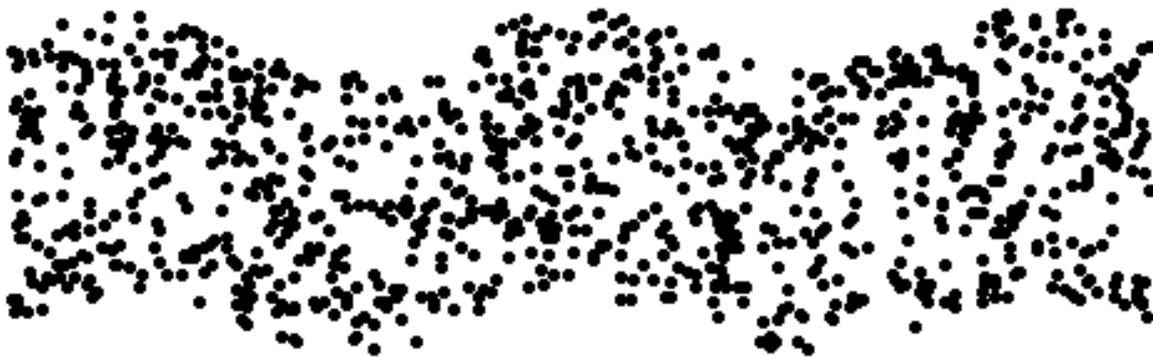
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Going by just that bit it leads to the denial that there is any aether, and that is what is usually taught, with the next bit omitted from what is taught:

“In addition, James Clerk Maxwell (1865) recognized the electromagnetic nature of light and developed what are now called Maxwell's equations, but these equations were still interpreted as describing the motion of waves through an aether, whose state of motion was unknown.”

i.e. the third type of aether.

The issue with the third aether is the difficulty of assigning motion to it, because it is a particulate aether i.e. aether made from particles, and the motion of those particles such as in the following picture [4] is difficult to describe relative to different things:



Thus Boscovich's (particulate) aether [5] gets concealed by these wordplay tricks of omitting relevant information to be taught to physics students, and they can grow up deluded and in denial of physics based on things that Tesla (and his contemporaries) were talking about.

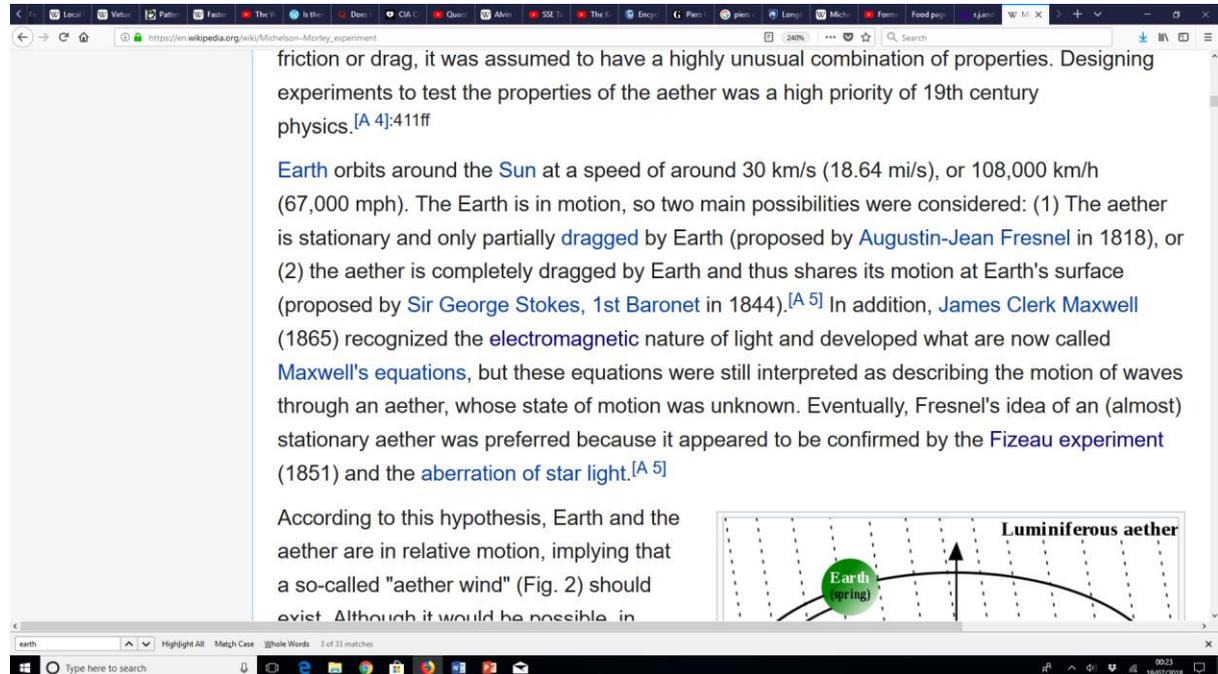
## References

[1] ON THE ELECTRODYNAMICS OF MOVING BODIES, By A. EINSTEIN June 30, 1905

<https://www.fourmilab.ch/etexts/einstein/specrel/specrel.pdf>

[2] Ether and the Theory of Relativity, by Albert Einstein 1920 [http://www-history.mcs.st-andrews.ac.uk/Extras/Einstein\\_ether.html](http://www-history.mcs.st-andrews.ac.uk/Extras/Einstein_ether.html)

[3] See: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michelson%E2%80%93Morley\\_experiment](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michelson%E2%80%93Morley_experiment) 19 July 2018



The image is a screenshot of a web browser displaying a Wikipedia article. The article discusses the concept of the luminiferous aether and its relationship to Earth's motion. The text includes references to Augustin-Jean Fresnel, Sir George Stokes, and James Clerk Maxwell. A diagram on the right side of the page shows Earth (labeled 'Earth (spring)') moving through a medium of 'Luminiferous aether', with vertical dashed lines representing the aether's structure. The browser's address bar shows the URL: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michelson%E2%80%93Morley\\_experiment](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michelson%E2%80%93Morley_experiment). The browser's search bar contains the word 'earth', and the search results show 3 matches.

[4] from: <https://www.acs.psu.edu/drussell/demos/waves/wavemotion.html>

[5] Aether theory and Newton's corpuscular theory, of light saved by Boscovich's theory

R.J.Anderton [http://gsjournal.net/Science-Journals/Essays-](http://gsjournal.net/Science-Journals/Essays-Quantum%20Theory%20/%20Particle%20Physics/Download/5536)

[Quantum%20Theory%20/%20Particle%20Physics/Download/5536](http://gsjournal.net/Science-Journals/Essays-Quantum%20Theory%20/%20Particle%20Physics/Download/5536) : where describing as gravitating aether

c.RJAnderton19July 2018