

Debunking William Lyne's:

"Occult Aether Physics, Tesla's hidden space Propulsion system and the conspiracy to conceal it."

Introduction:

William Lyne explicitly states that his theory of gravity is the same as Tesla's lost Dynamic Theory of Gravity. This is incorrect and this article will prove it.

I was first alerted to the above book (referred to from now on as OAP) while searching on Amazon, 2 years ago, where it was recommended and received relatively good reviews. I purchased the book and began reading it. Being a beginner in the field of Natural Philosophy I was a little wet behind the ears and took everything that Bill Lyne had quoted Tesla as saying as the truth. I was, however, slightly confused as to what Mr Lyne's theory of gravity was as there were many contradictions and changing of opinion. It wasn't till reading the actual lectures by Tesla that Mr Lyne refers to that I noticed that William Lyne was on a par with that of Vassilatos. He had taken what Tesla had said and turned it into what he wanted to hear, leaving out many important facts, while inventing others.

I had the chance to speak to Mr Lyne in early 2009 on the "teslasflyingmachine" group at yahoo groups. I pointed out some obvious mistakes and contradictions in his work and instead of being interested in hearing what mistakes he had made Mr Lyne became rude. He started swearing and was abusive. I was a little surprised as I thought someone who had written a book such as his would be open to discussing the significant errors made in it. He then told me that I was, "refuting the work of Tesla," even though I pointed out it wasn't Tesla I was criticising it was what he was making out Tesla to have said that was wrong. I also found major philosophical errors in the theories of Mr Lyne.

William Lyne comes, perhaps the closest so far to describing how the UFO propulsion system functions, in that it uses electricity in a different way to Thomas Townsend-Brown's device to fly. But he is not correct and has twisted Tesla's words to suit his own "theory of gravity and UFO propulsion". This article will attempt to point out the fallacies of the theory within "occult aether physics" from the view point of an experienced Natural Philosopher and Electrical engineer, one who most definitely believes in the classical aether and has studied Tesla, perhaps the greatest natural philosopher of all time.

Brief outline of, "Occult Aether Physics, Tesla's hidden space Propulsion system and the conspiracy to conceal it."

Mr Lyne, states he is an avid researcher and Tesla fan. He makes his case in this book that all "UFO" sightings are man-made having been invented by Nikola Tesla sometime between 1892 and his death. He further advocates that aliens are non-existent and that the alien charade is a major hoax being played out by the world's shadow government and ruling elite. The book contains a brief history of how Lyne believes the flying machine to have been developed and how it works. He alleges that he has rediscovered Tesla's dynamic theory of gravity which disappeared at his death. He also advocates that alleged alternate UFO propulsion systems such as Viktor Shubert's repulsive, the coanda effect, the Nazi Bell and the Thomas Townsend-Brown effect are all misinformation designed to distract the researcher from the real electrical propulsion method.

Distorted assumptions and contradictions based on mis-read Tesla lectures:

Lyne implies that he knows from his research what Tesla's aether was. OEP, page 69. Lyne states,

"Tesla's ether was neither the "solid" ether with the "tenuity of steel" of Maxwell and Hertz, nor the half-hearted, entrained, gaseous ether of Lorentz. Tesla's aether consisted of "carriers immersed in an insulating fluid", which filled all space"

The first problem I raised with Mr Lyne on Yahoo groups was that Tesla had in fact referred to the aether from the 1920's onward several times as "gaseous". "We must rather accept the view that all space is filled with a gaseous substance. On repeating the Hertz experiments with much improved and very powerful apparatus, I satisfied myself that what he had observed was nothing else but effects of longitudinal waves in a gaseous medium, that is to say, waves, propagated by alternate compression and expansion. He had observed waves in the ether much of the nature of sound waves in the air....On further investigation I found that this gas was so light that a volume equal to that of the earth would weigh only about one-twentieth of a pound."

-Nikola Tesla tells of new Wireless theories, 1929.

I thought Mr Lyne had overlooked this statement and so I thought it helpful to his research to point it out. Mr Lyne stated that It was an analogy and that I was wrong. When I asked how he knew I was wrong he repeated the above statement from his book, *"Tesla's aether consisted of carriers immersed in an insulating fluid."*

This leads on to the second problem with Lyne's theory. The statement by Lyne, *"Tesla's aether consisted of "carriers immersed in an insulating fluid", which filled all space"* Implies that the aether consists of two things, i.e. independent carriers and an insulating fluid. Tesla states explicitly that he does not believe in a doubly constituted aether.

"I must confess, that I cannot believe in two electricities, much less in a doubly-constituted ether."

-Experiments with Alternating Currents of Very High Frequency and their application to methods of Artificial Illumination.

I then asked Lyne, politely by what knowledge he had come to this conclusion on the construction of the aether. Lyne and an accomplice gave me a link to a book called, "The Inventions Research's and Writings of Nikola Tesla", By Thomas Commerford-Martin. The actual page number they quoted was an article written about Tesla by Thomas Commerford-Martin but quoted the following lecture by Tesla.

"But the action as explained implies that the air is insulating that is, - that it is composed of independent carriers immersed in an insulating medium."

-Experiments with Alternating Currents of High Potential and High Frequency, 1982

It was quite obvious to anyone that Tesla was referring to the air as the independent carriers and the insulating medium as the aether. (More examples shortly will prove this.) Not that the aether was independent carriers and an insulating medium. I pointed this out to Lyne. He told me that it was a typing error and that I was still wrong. Up until then I had been using an online version of the Thomas Commerford-Martin book. I then switched to the hardcopy and found that the quote was exactly the same. Until now I had never thought of the man as a liar but it appeared to me that it was a deliberate lie. (It is interesting to note that since the first edition of this PDF he still advocates this lie. See the section below entitled "Further correspondence and outright lies from Lyne".) I then politely asked where he actually said the aether was composed of carriers immersed in an insulated medium. He replied, "We have it but we are not giving it to you".

I then went through a series of Tesla's lectures looking for where he refers to the aether as being carriers immersed in an insulating medium. I NEVER found any reference whatsoever. But many times he describes the air as the carriers and implies the insulating medium is his aether. I have since come to the conclusion that it was Lyne who said the aether was carriers immersed in an insulating medium, not Tesla. Here are some more examples.

"The observation made was in accordance with generally accepted notions. In a highly exhausted bulb electricity is carried off from the electrode by independent carriers, which are partly the atoms, or molecules, of the residual atmosphere, and partly the atoms, molecules, or lumps thrown off from the electrode."

-Experiments With Alternating Currents of High Potential and High Frequency, 1982

Here he states exactly what his "carriers" are. They are molecules or atoms of ponderable matter.

"Since, in accordance with accepted views, in this experiment the incandescence must be attributed to the impacts of the particles, molecules or atoms in the heated space, these particles must therefore, in order to explain such action, be assumed to behave as independent carriers of electric charges immersed in an insulating medium."

-On Light and Other High Frequency Phenomena, 1893

Here he explicitly states that the independent carriers are molecules or atoms and that they are immersed in an insulating medium not one and the same thing.

"that is, when the gas as a whole is non-conducting, and the molecules, or atoms, act as independent carriers of electric charges."

"I think, however, that in the case of an electrode immersed in a fluid insulating medium, and surrounded by independent carriers of electric charges, which can be acted upon inductively"

-On Light and Other High Frequency Phenomena, 1893

Here he is referring to the electrode immersed in a fluid medium which we guess to be the aether and surrounded by independent carriers, which as we can see from previous examples are molecules or atoms of residual gas or atoms or molecules thrown off by the electrode.

"Is then energy transmitted by independent carriers or by the vibration of a continuous medium?"

-On Light and Other High Frequency Phenomena, 1893

Once again Tesla differentiates between independent carriers and the aether.

I have not found one SINGLE writing of Tesla's that states that the aether consists of what Lyne says it does. If anyone can enlighten me then please email me at the address below. When I pointed this out I was called an "Air head" and an "idiot". One can hardly be called an idiot when they point out obvious simple mistakes. I was beginning to suspect by this time that Lyne was "clinging" to lyne-theory like a rat to a sinking ship. Further research and conversations would only prove my hunch to be correct.

Another fallacy of OEP is the “Tubes of force” which is said by Lyne to when dissolved in a conductor to impart motion to the conductor. When talking to him on yahoo groups he advocated that this was Tesla's theory as well. First of all let us understand what Lyne means when he talks about Tubes of Force. He talks about in OEP tubes of force as being the analogical lines of force around a magnetized substance(OEP page 14) and as what imparts momentum to the conductor or UFO when dissolved in it(OEP pages 22 and 23). The term tubes of force was used by Faraday and the likes because of the rotation of plane of polarization of light when traveling through a magnetic field.(The Faraday effect) Natural philosophers likened the magnetic field to tubes of rotating aether with the centre of the tubes being the lines of force. Lyne advocates that the tubes of force are directly responsible for gravity and ufo propulsion. I asked for a link to where Tesla talked about tubes of force being responsible for momentum. By this time Lyne was obviously becoming uncomfortable as I was upsetting lyne-theory big time and he once again stated “We have it but we are not giving it to you” and some other abusive words.

After skimming through OEP I did find a reference to Tesla speaking of “Tubes of Force”. OEP page 62, *“Nikola Tesla's lecture before the A.I.E.E at Columbia College in 1891 was based on earlier experiments. He mentioned the “tubes of force” and disclosed some of his discoveries concerning ether and momentum”*

I went to the lecture to confirm the statement by Lyne, I found the following:

“We can conceive lines or tubes of force which physically exist, being formed of rows of directed moving molecules; we can see that these lines must be closed, that they must tend to shorten and expand, etc. It likewise explains in a reasonable way, the most puzzling phenomenon. of all, permanent magnetism”

Here Tesla is referring, as anyone who has studied the magnetic phenomena should know, to the established scientific cause of permanent magnetism. The alignment or directed movement of the particles of the magnetised substance. The Tubes of force is another name for the lines of force which are simply the lines formed by iron filings around a magnetized substance. Nothing about momentum as Lyne implies. Another distorted assumption based on a mis-read article. I then scanned the rest of the article for more information on Tubes of Force or momentum and found none.

Lyne has made the link between Tubes of Force, Tesla and J J Thomson. OEP page 49, “This is in accord with J J Thomson's “electromagnetic momentum” theory, and was confirmed by the tests conducted by Nikola Tesla by 1891(Later detailed in his 1891 lecture before the A.I.E.E, Columbia College, NY). In this lecture Tesla does not talk about electromagnetic momentum at all. Another distorted assumption.

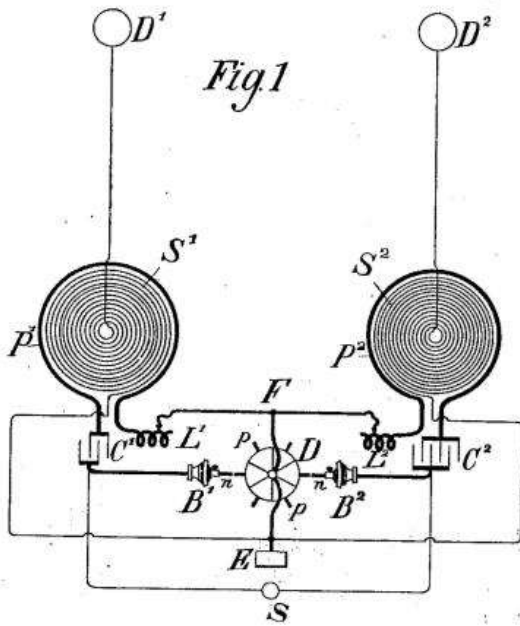
In OEP page 25 Lyne links Tubes of Force, Faraday tubes, Tesla and J J Thomson in perhaps the most distorted assumption in the whole book. He states, “Tesla realized that the rotary force of magnetic fields could be used to synthesize the rotating tubes of force, the naturally occurring phenomena in solid bodies spoken of by Faraday and Maxwell and known to Tesla, to propel a ship through space. The tubes had also been discussed in 1881, by J.J. Thomson in England, but Thomson had never related the tubes specifically to the ether until after Nikola Tesla had connected the tubes to his intended electropulsion.” Where in his lecture and writings are details of the tests? There are none. Where does Tesla confirm that the tubes of force generate momentum?. He doesn't. There is no reference to this in any of his lectures or writings other than those “links” which Lyne appears to have mis-read.

In light of the above statement perhaps the most devastating moment came for Lyne-theory when I pointed out the following quote by J J Thomson in which J J Thomson himself refutes the Tubes of Force as being responsible for momentum. (Electricity and matter, 1904). *“On this view of the constitution of matter, part of the mass of any body would be the mass of the ether dragged along by the Faraday tubes stretching across the atom between the positively and negatively electrified constituents. The view I wish to put before you is that it is not merely a part of the mass of a body which arises in this way, but that the whole mass of any body is just the mass of ether surrounding the body which is carried along by the Faraday tubes associated with the atoms of the body. In fact, that all mass is mass of the ether, all momentum, momentum of the ether, and all kinetic energy, kinetic energy of the ether. This view, it should be said, requires the density of the ether to be immensely greater than that of any known substance.”*

Well according to Tesla's view of the aether, it is gaseous and not of immense density. This proves that the tubes of force is an incorrect and unresearched theory, which Tesla never mentioned once.

It is interesting to note that Lyne keeps pressing J J Thomson's theory as the correct theory even after I pointed out the above statement to him. He also forgets to mention that J J Thomson believed in a more solid than steel aether, which propagated transverse waves, when Tesla believed in longitudinal waves in a gaseous medium. This doesn't bother lyne as he believes that he is right and that all contradictions will be sorted out to fit his model.(Sounds just like the relativists doesn't it)

The absurd assumption that a Tesla coil with the primary tuned to $\frac{1}{4}$ wavelength will produce a DC static field:
 Lynes theory of UFO propulsion rests on the diagram below. Tesla's patent "Method for signalling" Patent number 723,188.



He claims in his other book "Pentagon Aliens," Page 197, "If one coil is tuned to one quarter wavelength, and the other to a full wavelength, they would comprise a D.C. brush circuit and a high frequency A.C. Circuit, respectively." This implies as he states in his book that a Tesla coil tuned to $\frac{1}{4}$ wavelength will produce negative DC impulses. How he made this assumption leaves me dumbfounded as do many of the other assumptions that Lyne makes. First of all "tuning it to $\frac{1}{4}$ wavelength" is a misleading phrase. The correct term is "the length of the secondary coil must be equal to one-quarter of the wave length." What this does, as Tesla states himself, is set up standing waves with nodes along the secondary and if done right a node with the highest potential will occur at the terminal of the secondary. This node is not a DC node it is an A.C. node. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Standing_wave.gif Take a look at this link to get an Idea. If this animation represented the secondary of the Tesla transformer with the x-axis corresponding to position on on the wire of the secondary then we can see that at the first and second orange points there would be no change in potential and if we were to place a voltmeter between these two point we would get no change in potential. If however we were to place a A.C voltmeter between the first orange node and a quarter of the wavelength of the sine wave(i.e. where there is maximum difference in potential) then we would get the highest A.C voltage. Thus the only need to "tune the coil to $\frac{1}{4}$ wavelength" as Lyne implies is so that we can control at what point on the wire the nodes occur. If the secondary was $\frac{1}{4}$ wavelength then maximum A.C potential will be developed between it's terminals. There are no DC impulses. Lyne is correct when he states that that one side of the impulse always preponderates over the other side of the impulse, however the mean difference would probably be in the range of 0-100Volts and therefore a Van Der Graff generator or induction coil would be far more worth while to use to generate a high voltage DC.

Anyone wanting to build a high voltage DC impulse source should look at induction coils and Automotive ignition circuits where a condenser in parallel with the make and break device allows you to do this.

Furthur Correspondance and outright lies from lyne.

Since I published the first edition of this PDF Lyne himself has had the chance to read it. He wrote a brief reply which was posted on Teslaflyingmachine. In this reply he tells an outright lie. He also proves that he has no idea what he is talking about. Refer to appendix 1a. This is a screen capture of the reply by Lyne. He states, "The "air" word is a typo which Luke apparently made, or was made by someone else and repeated by Luke, and this idiot did not refer to the TCM(Thomas Commerford-Martin) book at all, because in that book the term is "ether". **This is an outright lie.** I have included a scanned copy of the page from the original Thomas Commerford-Martin book. Where you can see for yourself that it explicitly states the "air", not the "ether". Refer to appendix 1b.

Lyne also states in his reply, "But this idiot actually says the ETHER is an insulating fluid!". Well actually it is the best insulator you can get. It is well know to any physicist or natural philosopher that a vacuum(which we assume to consist of aether only) will neither hold an electric charge nor carry an electric current. Therefore the aether is insulating.

Conclusion:

It should be obvious that Lyne-theory is not Tesla's theory. I welcome any correspondence on the above writing. I also challenge any Lyne-theorists to debunk my work and prove that it is Tesla's theory .

Tributes:

Thanks to natphill889 for spreading the word on groups/forums I am not a member of and for providing the scanned copy of the original Thomas Commerford-Martin book.

Written by : Bobdee

On the: 06/14/2009

Correspondance to: bobusdeeus@gmail.com

Updates may be downloaded from: <http://sickofmisinformation.mysite.com>

Appendix 1a

teslasflyingmachine · Tesla's Flying Machine

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RE: [teslasflyingmachine] Re: FW: Debunking William Lyne's Occult Aether Physics

The guy is an idiot. The "air" word is a typo which Luke apparently made, or was made by someone else and repeated by Luke, and this idiot did not refer to the TCM book at all, because in that book the term is "ether". Any idiot knows that Tesla said the AIR is "insulative", when referring to it. In fact he USED the air's insulative properties with his coils and electrodes all the time. But this idiot actually says the ETHER is an insulating fluid!! What Tesla said is that the ether is carriers in an insulating fluid. But Tesla was not referring to air as an insulating fluid when he was speaking of the ether itself. Why the hell would he say that "the ether is independent carriers in an insulating fluid" if he meant that? He was referring to the ether its own insulating fluid as part of it, separate from the air. That is the reason for the necessity for the high voltages, to break through that insulating fluid around the ether particles and access the ether.

Sun May 31, 2009 7:58 pm

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presents itself here. How does the earth behave? The earth is an air condenser, but is it a perfect or a very imperfect one—a mere sink of energy? There can be little doubt that to such small disturbance as might be caused in an experiment, the earth behaves as an almost perfect condenser. But it might be different when its charge is set in vibration by some sudden disturbance occurring in the heavens. In such case, as before stated, probably only little of the energy of the vibrations set up would be lost into space in the form of long ether radiations, but most of the energy, I think, would spend itself in molecular impacts and collisions, and pass off into space in the form of short heat, and possibly light, waves. As both the frequency of the vibrations of the charge and the potential are in all probability excessive, the energy converted into heat may be considerable. Since the density must be unevenly distributed, either in consequence of the irregularity of the earth's surface, or on account of the condition of the atmosphere in various places, the effect produced would accordingly vary from place to place. Considerable variations in the temperature and pressure of the atmosphere may in this manner be caused at any point of the surface of the earth. The variations may be gradual or very sudden, according to the nature of the general disturbance, and may produce rain and storms, or locally modify the weather in any way.

From the remarks before made, one may see what an important factor of loss the air in the neighborhood of a charged surface becomes when the electric density is great and the frequency of the impulses excessive. But the action, as explained, implies that the air is insulating—that is, that it is composed of independent carriers immersed in an insulating medium. This is the case only when the air is at something like ordinary or greater, or at extremely small, pressure. When the air is slightly rarefied and conducting, then true conduction losses occur also. In such case, of course, considerable energy may be dissipated into space even with a steady potential, or with impulses of low frequency, if the density is very great.

When the gas is at very low pressure, an electrode is heated more because higher speeds can be reached. If the gas around the electrode is strongly compressed, the displacements, and consequently the speeds, are very small, and the heating is insignificant. But if in such case the frequency could be sufficiently increased, the electrode would be brought to a high tem-