

The Life of Myron Evans

Preface

In 1927, mathematicians stole physics!

In 1927, one of the greatest and most successful crimes of the twentieth century was committed, when theoretical physics was stolen by mathematicians. The mastermind of the theft was one Werner Heisenberg who had got the idea of replacing sound and reliable physics with abstract mathematics, whilst studying Professor Niels Bohr's flawed ideas on 'complementarity' in Copenhagen. Heisenberg soon went on to become Germany's youngest professor at the age of 26, won the Nobel Prize for Physics and was put in charge of constructing the Nazi's atomic bomb in the Second World War. The 'new mathematically based abstract physics' which broke away from the well tested deterministic physics of Newton and Galileo, was contrived by Heisenberg, Bohr and Wolfgang Pauli in the Niels Bohr Institute in Copenhagen and soon became known as the Copenhagen Interpretation.

Niels Bohr and Heisenberg were close friends in the early days and Niels Bohr went on to become one of Denmark's most famous sons and a national hero. However, when Heisenberg visited Bohr in occupied Denmark in World War 2 to seek his advice, their famous friendship faltered and Niels Bohr escaped to Sweden, from where he was flown to Britain to join the allied efforts to make an atomic bomb under the

auspices of Arthur Compton, whose work in the early twenties had already shown Bohr's complementarity was wrong, as was Heisenberg's Uncertainty Principle.

Even though Compton's Nobel Prize winning work, showed the ideas engrained in the Copenhagen Interpretation to be wrong, mathematicians have quoted since 1927 Heisenberg's flawed work and have used it as a way to bamboozle the world into believing abstract mathematics is real physics and in so doing have gained the admiration of the public and trust of governments who have handed over billions of pounds in taxpayers money to allow the mathematicians to pursue their flawed physics. The big losers have been the real physicists who have been denied funding, as a result of so much of the physics budget being spent in areas which are demonstrably wrong. The most famous loser from the adoption of the Copenhagen Interpretation as the new physics was Albert Einstein, who history records was unable to come to terms with the new physics and consequently his reputation was diminished. It is said that after 1927, Einstein was unable to come to terms with the new breakthroughs in physics and that he had lost his touch. However, it can now be proven that Einstein's criticisms of the 'standard model' were spot on!

The Copenhagen Interpretation was fatally flawed by its rejection of the known facts about the structure of atoms and its reliance on abstract mathematics. The problems associated with the Copenhagen Convention have been known about for years and have even been made in to a very successful play called simply 'Copenhagen'. The play was a west end success for five years and made into a superb docudrama for television. The play accurately and superbly

follows the famous friendship between Bohr and Heisenberg and the reasons why they fell out. The science is followed in detail and the question of whether Heisenberg's uncertainty principle is valid is discussed as different scenarios. This book gives an historical perspective to this great debate and finally shows that Heisenberg's work was simply wrong and a pretext for mathematicians to pose as the high priests of physics! This abstract physics could not evolve because it was not based on observations of the real world and questions the reality of atoms in an unfounded way!

The real action actually took place at the 1927 Solvay Conference, with the Copenhagen School of Pauli, Bohr and Heisenberg pitted against Schrödinger, Prince Louis De Broglie and Einstein. According to the Copenhagen School it is not clear if atoms actually exist and experiments cannot be repeated at the atomic level to give reproducible results. This is the acausal point of view of the Copenhagen Convention and leads to spookiness in science and a world governed by chance. Einstein famously summed up the position by saying, "I do not believe god plays dice!". Einstein clearly believed that in science cause and effect applies in the way that Galileo and Newton had described hundreds of years earlier. This view is said to be the deterministic view of physics and came to the ascendancy when the world accepted that Copernicus and Galileo were right in their claim that the Earth went around the Sun. The victory of the Copenhagen Physicists at the 1927 Solvay Conference had the effect of plunging physics back into the dark ages. However the wheel is now turning and the work of Prince Louis De Broglie, Jean Pierre Vigier, Myron Evans and scientists at the Alpha Institute for Advanced Study has carried Einstein's work

forward to the position that Einstein's insights can now be seen to be correct. This marks the end of the greatest debate of twentieth century physics and a return to the science pioneered by Francis Bacon, which led to the formation of The Royal Society.

Mitchell the spitfire designer stated that if you are told any aspect of aircraft design is too difficult to be easily described, then the person telling you that should not be believed. The same is true for the Heisenberg uncertainty principle, the Copenhagen Interpretation and the standard model of theoretical physics!

In 1927, mathematicians stole physics! Mathematicians have had their fun for long enough. This book explains how physics is being returned to the common sense world described by Newton, Faraday, Maxwell and Einstein.