

The Journal of **Common Sense Science**

FOUNDATIONS OF SCIENCE

August 2017
Volume 20
Number 3

The Regression of Modern Science Part 1 Due to the Adoption of Modern Naturalism

Charles William (Bill) Lucas, Jr.

29045 Livingston Drive
Mechanicsville, MD 20659

Abstract. The regression of modern science due to the adoption of modern naturalism is explained for the fields of electrodynamics, quantum mechanics, the theory of the atom and the nucleus, special and general relativity theory, and the standard model for elementary particles. In order to keep modern naturalism in modern science the role of logic in the scientific method was reduced such that theories could no longer be falsified for incorporating false assumptions. Common Sense Science has rectified this problem by following the instructions of Isaac Newton for combining the logical axiomatic scientific method with the empirical scientific method.[1] Furthermore modern science has regressed due to adoption of the Post-Modern Philosophy of Science in which each field of science is a separate silo and the truth discovered in one silo is not applied universally to all other silos.

Introduction. Modern Naturalism is based on the intellectual conviction that the material universe exhausts all reality. The natural world, being all there is, includes and encompasses human beings, whose thoughts and actions are ultimately constrained by the same physical laws governing fundamental particles. Humans are unique in that their behavior demonstrates rationality, purposefulness, and social interaction communicated through language and other cultural practices. Modern naturalists believe that one can recognize all these hallmarks of human uniqueness while retaining a view of man as an entirely natural creature whose behavior is explainable in terms of the scientific laws of nature.

Also modern naturalists believe that progress in the natural sciences over the last 3,500 years has provided mankind with a method to acquire reliable knowledge about the universe. Rather than accepting religion by faith based upon the authority of God, many naturalists are convinced that everything about the forces governing the universe will be revealed by progress in science with no need for revelation from any religion.

History of Naturalism. Many ancient societies acknowledge Mochus (1391-1271 BC) as the proto-philosopher, i.e. the first or original natural philosopher, and the original author of atomism. This atomism was describing the “uncutable” monad. All forms of matter from elementary particles to molecules were made from various geometrical combinations of monads.

Who was Mochus? Mochus, the Phoenician, is listed by Diogenes Laërtius[2], the principal biographer of Greek philosophy, as the proto-philosopher. Strabo (64 BC -21 AD), on the authority of Posidonius (135 – 51 BC), speaks of Mochus or Moschus of Sidon as the author of the atomic theory and says that he was more ancient than the Trojan wars (1260 to 1249 BC).[3] He is also referred to by Josephus (37 – 100 AD) [4] and Tatian (110-180 AD) [5] who said that “men ought to believe the more ancient authority of Mochus than the Greeks who had borrowed from Mochus, as from a spring, without acknowledgment and in many cases had perverted what they took.” The 17th century Cambridge Platonist Henry More (1614-1687 AD) traced the origins of ancient atomism back, via
(Continued on page 3)

FOUNDATIONS OF SCIENCE

© 2017, Common Sense Science, Inc.

Published 4 times each year by
Common Sense Science, Inc.,
Charles William (Bill) Lucas Jr, Editor,
Glen C. Collins, Assistant Editor.

Internet: www.CommonSenseScience.org
Email: Bill.Lucas001@gmail.com
Telephone: 1-240-249-5589

Subscription Rates (four issues)

Science Partner Subscription: US \$100
Regular Subscription by mail: US \$25
Senior Subscription by mail: US \$15
Regular Subscription by email: US \$15
Student Subscription by email: US \$10
Free subscription by email: Free for 1 year

Send request for subscription or address change to:

Common Sense Science, Inc.
29045 Livingston Drive
Mechanicsville, Maryland 29045-3271 USA
or Bill.Lucas001@gmail.com

DONATIONS: Common Sense Science is a non-profit organization incorporated by the State of Georgia and recognized by the IRS as a tax-exempt 501(c) (3) organization. Gifts to Common Sense Science are tax deductible.

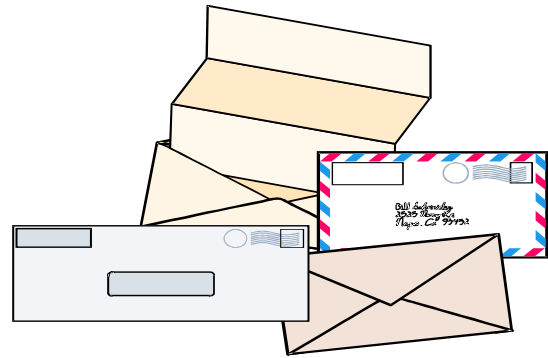
SENDING FUNDS: You may mail a check (payable in U. S. dollars) to Common Sense Science, or you may use a credit card to transmit funds by PayPal at the CSS website.

CORRESPONDENCE: Send editorial correspondence to Common Sense Science at address above. **FOUNDATIONS OF SCIENCE** is *not* a journal to review & publish just anyone's scientific papers.

DIRECTORS of Common Sense Science:
Charles W. (Bill) Lucas, Jr., President, Treasurer
David L. Bergman - Director
Glen C. Collins, Director

FOUNDATIONS OF SCIENCE**Mailed This Issue:****Within US – 145****Outside US – 21****Email – 15****Back Issues are Available**

Back Issues of **FOUNDATIONS OF SCIENCE** are available to the general public online at www.commonssensescience.org



Letters and E-Mail Correspondence Special Notices

Common Sense Science has received a number of email responses to our previous article on the existence of monopole magnets. We are continuing our investigation of the existence of monopole magnets using iron filings and magnetic field viewer films. Some refrigerator magnets appear to be magnetic monopoles.

The Protestant Reformation began in the fall of 1517 when Martin Luther posted his 95 theses on the door of All Saints Church. On the 500th anniversary of this event, Common Sense Science is embarking on a major reformation in modern science to restore the use of logic in the scientific method so that science can discover truth and also confirm the role of God in the creation and sustaining of the universe.

We are continuing our efforts to establish a list of leaders at each of the major scientific institutions in the United States. The list will consist of contact name, position, institution, postal address, email address and telephone number. Each leader will also be given a code to identify their interest as only science or also the Judeo-Christian religious aspects of science. We will also be creating a list of leaders with a special religious code at the Judeo-Christian seminaries, Bible colleges, and universities. Once these lists are established we will begin regular emails to the

various codes with information about the reformation in science that we are attempting to lead on a regular basis. All feedback from these contacts will be welcome. If you are interested in helping us develop our contact lists, speaking engagements with scientific organizations, colleges and universities and Judeo-Christian seminaries and Bible schools, please contact Bill.Lucas001@gmail.com.

The Regression of Modern Science Part 1 Due to the Adoption of Modern Naturalism

(Continued from page 1)

Pythagoras and Moschus, to Moses the Hebrew lawgiver.[6] Around 1900 this information was systematically removed from **Encyclopedia Britannica** and college and university textbooks due to the rising influence of modern naturalism. A new history of naturalism was written making Thales (624 – 546 BC) the first natural philosopher despite the writings of Josephus and Tatian to the contrary. It seems that the modern naturalists want to convey the idea that naturalism has always been the same.

Since the Hebrew Moses was a prophet of God, we see that naturalism started as an explanation of how the Hebrew God created and sustains the universe. This was further explained by Nobel Prize winner Arthur Compton's last graduate student, Winston Bostick, who discovered that atomic or "uncuttable" monads in the shape of a toroidal ring can be created from the electromagnetic field by disturbances in the electromagnetic field creating solitons.[7] (See Figures 1 and 2) Furthermore the Judeo-Christian prophets reveal that God is the source of all electromagnetic fields in the universe. They emanate from God. Also the tensile strength of the electromagnetic field conveys the universal electromagnetic force that controls everything in the universe and sustains all structures of matter.

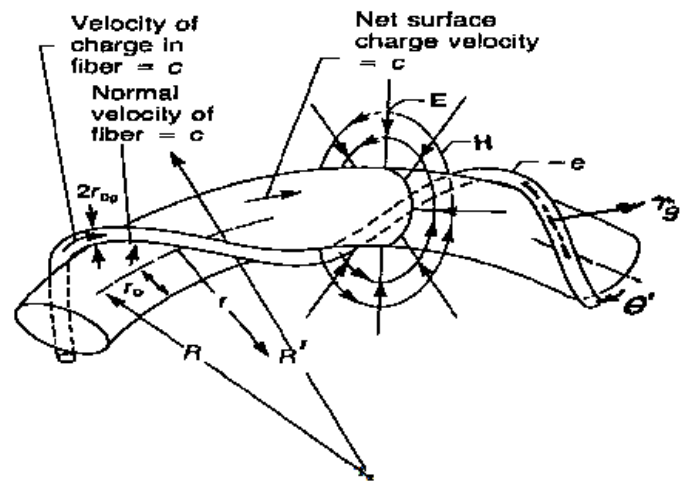


Figure 1 Bostick's Toroidal Charge Fiber Ring

The modern version of naturalism appears in history during the time of the great awakening (1742-1900's AD). It seems to be a reaction against this time of great spiritual revival. This was the beginning of the regression of modern science.

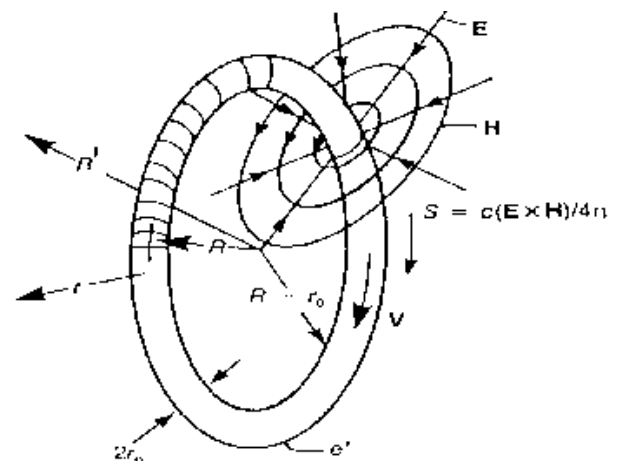


Figure 2 Bostick's Toroidal Ring

The Regression of Electrodynamics. By the 1860's electrodynamics had developed to the point that six empirical laws of electrodynamics had been discovered and precisely defined in terms of mathematical equations. They were known as Ampere's Law, Faraday's Law, Gauss's Electrostatic and Magnetostatic Laws, Lorentz's Law and Lenz's Law. Maxwell tried to solve all of these equations simultaneously using matrices called quaternions. After his death Oliver Heaviside simplified Maxwell's equations so that they could be written in terms of three-dimensional vectors. He excluded Lenz's Law and Lorentz's Law and discarded some terms in the

other equations in order to get a solution which is now called Maxwell's Equations.

Oliver Heaviside's simplified version of electrodynamics yielded equations for the electric field, magnetic field, and the electromagnetic force as a function of relative distance r and relative velocity v . The relative acceleration a and relative radiation reaction da/dt terms were missing even though they were observed in accelerator experiments years later. Also the v^2/c^2 terms that special relativity gives rise to were missing.

Furthermore the toroidal ring structure of the atomic (uncutable) monad building block of all matter was missing. The real definition of charge was missing. Also the mechanism for the transmission of the electromagnetic force was missing, because it was assumed that the electric charge was the source of all electromagnetic fields.

Unregressed Electrodynamics. Common Sense Science scientists have followed the proper way to solve the complete set of the empirical equations of electrodynamics using all the terms in the empirical equations. [1] The result is that the electric field, the magnetic field, and the electromagnetic force are all a function of relative distance r , relative velocity v , relative acceleration a , and relative radiation reaction da/dt . All the so-called special relativistic effects are present but no special relativity theory with its false assumptions was used. Thus the proper solution to the complete set of the equations of electrodynamics is able to describe electromagnetic radiation and radiation reaction.

Furthermore, when the radiation reaction terms were evaluated, there were three terms of which two terms were subject to boundary conditions. The one term not subject to boundary conditions was in agreement with the experimental results for radiation reaction. In order for the two boundary condition terms to evaluate to zero the fundamental building block of all charged matter must be in the shape of a toroidal ring or uncuttable monad of Moses and the ancient Greeks and Indian Jain philosophers.

The reason that modern naturalism failed to find the proper complete version of electrodynamics is that it replaced the axiomatic or logical scientific method

with the existential scientific method that allowed the role of logic to be largely removed from the scientific method. According to logic if one has a set of six empirical equations and six unknowns, one should solve all the six equations simultaneously to obtain the most complete proper solution. This was not done until Common Sense Scientists did it.[1]

The Regression of the Theory of the Atom. The modern theory of the chemical atom is based on the notion that the electron is orbiting the nucleus in specific orbits. When the electron makes a transition from an excited orbit to a less excited orbit a photon is emitted with the energy of the difference. However from Vandegraf accelerator experiments with electrons it is well know that electrons are accelerated when they orbit a central charge and radiate photons continuously and spiral into the center if more energy is not continually added to the electron by the accelerator.

In addition modern naturalists consider electrons to be point particles in the atom, but the electron has a magnetic moment and acts like a dipole magnet. A point particle can not have a magnetic moment. Only a finite size current loop can have a magnetic moment.

Furthermore NASA has measured the emission spectra in the extreme ultraviolet spectrum of outer space for hydrogen and helium.[8] Not one of the seventy emission spectral lines can be predicted by the modern naturalistic theories of the atom.

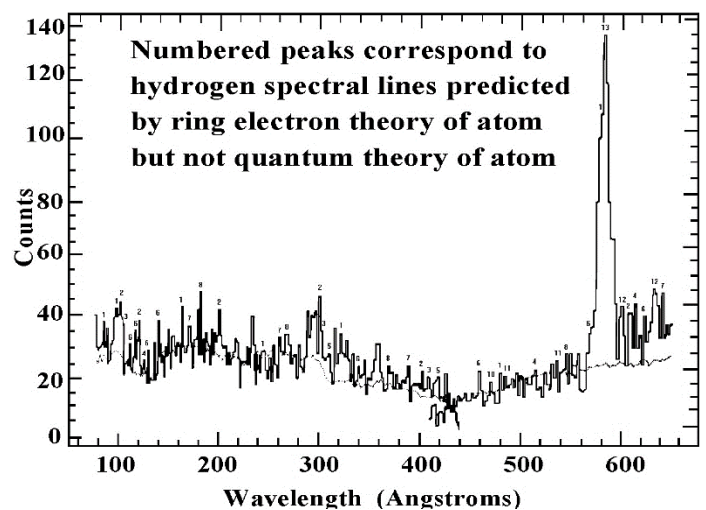


Figure 3 Extreme Ultraviolet Spectrum for Helium and Hydrogen [8]

Finally atoms are known to form stable molecules. If the outer electrons of atoms consist of point electrons

orbiting the nucleus, then they cannot bind multiple atoms together to form a stable molecule with a fixed geometry as observed experimentally.

Unregressed Theory of the Atom. Common Sense Science scientists have constructed a logically complete and proper theory of the atom using electrons in the shape of a toroidal ring. [9,10] The toroidal ring supports standing waves around the ring just like a slinky with its ends attached to form a toroidal ring supports standing waves. There can be a standing wave with one wavelength around the ring. This is the Compton wavelength. There are other lower energy standing waves that are 2, 3, 4, ... times the circumference of the ring. Also there are higher energy standing waves that are 1/2, 1/3, 1/4, ... the circumference of the ring. These higher energy waves give rise to the emission spectral lines in the extreme ultraviolet that the modern atomic theories miss, because they do not use a finite-size continuous ring electron or monad.

The magnetic moment of the toroidal ring electron is produced by the continuous flow of current around the circumference of the ring. The spin of the electron is produced by the secondary flow of current around the cross section of the toroidal ring.

According to the laws of electrodynamics a continuous toroidal ring electron is not required to radiate energy continuously unless it is orbiting the nucleus. In the Common Sense Science model of the atom, the toroidal ring electrons do not orbit the nucleus but rather form stable geometrical shells of electrons made possible by its magnetic moment and the Coulomb attraction to the nucleus and repulsion by the other electrons. This model of the atom also explains how stable molecules are formed in particular geometric patterns when atoms get together to complete magnetically and electrically the geometry of the outer valence shell.

The Regression of the Theory of the Nucleus. The modern theory of the nucleus consists of two separate theories. The main theory is the quantum shell model theory of the nucleus which describes the ground and excited states of the nucleus. The second is the liquid drop model of the nucleus which is used to predict the binding energy per nucleon and to also to predict the

fission of the nucleus into smaller nuclei and other particles.

In Figure 4 is a graph showing the number of failures of the quantum shell model of the nucleus to predict the correct spin of various nuclear isotopes by odd nucleon number.[9,10] A theory of the nucleus that makes so many incorrect predictions is obviously false.

SHELL MODEL FAILURES TO PREDICT NUCLIDE SPIN

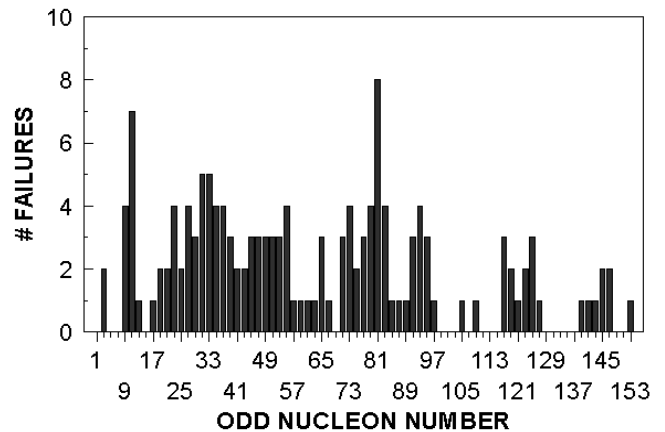


Figure 4 Number of nuclear shell model failures to predict nuclide spin by nucleon number

Also the quantum shell model of the nucleus is based on the notion that the strong interaction force holds the protons and neutrons together in the nucleus. However nuclear isotopes that naturally decay do not decay emitting neutrons as one would expect. Also the recently released NIST nuclear isotope mass data measured to 8 significant figures for the first time in history does not support the existence of neutrons in the nuclear isotopes, nor the existence of the strong interaction holding the nucleus together nor the existence of the weak interaction force controlling beta decay of nuclear isotopes.[1 Chapter 11]

The semi-empirical mass formula of the liquid drop model for predicting the binding energy per nucleon is ill-conditioned making the least square fitting a function of the initial guess for each of the parameters in the formula. This is indicative of a formula whose terms do not uniquely describe the binding of the nucleons. One set of initial guesses for the parameters in the semi-empirical mass formula leads to a good fit of the light nuclei. Another set of initial guesses leads to a good fit of the heavy nuclei. However, no set of initial guesses for the least-square analysis leads to a good fit of both light and heavy nuclei indicating

problems with the liquid drop model. [9]

Unregressed Theory of the Nucleus. Common Sense Science scientists have developed a purely electrodynamic theory of the nucleus. It correctly predicts the spin of all 3,500 observed nuclear isotopes. It also predicts the decay modes of all the nuclear isotopes. It predicts the islands of nuclear stability[11] It predicts the binding energy per nucleon for all observed nuclear isotopes. It does not use the Copenhagen version of quantum mechanics and its unphysical assumptions based on an unphysical universal wave function. It only uses the physical properties of the toroidal ring monads to predict the physical structures and states of nuclei. Figure 5 shows that it predicts the binding energy per nucleon with a single theory that is much better than the quantum shell model of the nucleus and the liquid drop model.

The Regression of the Theory of Relativity. Both special and general relativity theories are based on a number of assumptions or axioms. One of those assumptions is that the universe is homogeneous and isotropic. However, observations of our solar system shows a star at the center with planets orbiting it. Observations of our Milky Way galaxy also show a center with stars orbiting about it. Observations of galaxies show them arranged in shells about a center. This is definitely not isotropic or the same in all directions, because it has many centers.

The general theory of relativity replaces Newton's theory of gravity, but it has a problem explaining the dynamics of the outer spiral arms of spiral galaxies. In order to avoid falsifying general relativity theory by its predictions for spiral galaxies, dark matter and dark energy were invented to help explain spiral galaxies. Dark matter and dark energy have never been observed in the laboratory or in accelerator scattering experiments. Yet in order to rescue general relativity theory dark matter and dark energy must account for 96% of the physical universe. In other words there is 24 times more unobservable dark energy and dark matter in the universe than observable energy and matter. This is known as a very large fudge factor created to rescue general relativity theory from falsification.

Unregressed Theory of Relativity. Common Sense Science scientists have found from logic that no two

fundamental theories such as electrodynamics and relativity theory can use the same fundamental constant c . Thus all so-called "relativistic effects" must ultimately be of electrodynamic origin. By using the complete set of the empirical laws of electrodynamics all the experimentally confirmed relativistic results for electrodynamics are obtained without any need for special relativity or any of its false postulates.

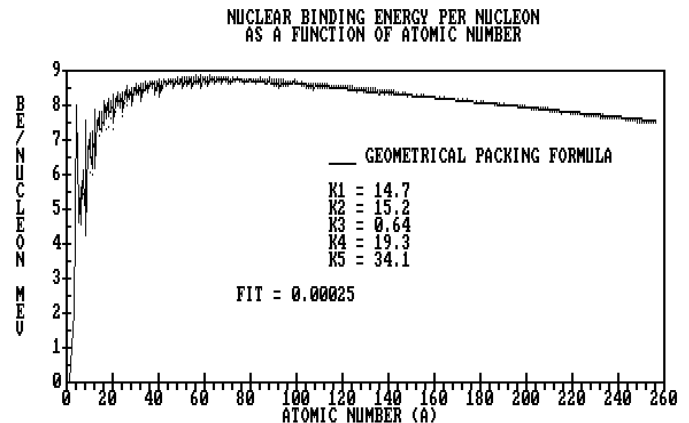


Figure 5 Nuclear Binding Energy per Nucleon [11]

With regard for general relativity's explanation of gravity, Common Sense Science scientists found that an improved version of the force of gravity and the force of inertia is obtained by deriving the electrodynamic forces between vibrating neutral electric multipoles such as dipoles and quadrupoles.[1, Chapters 9 and 10] These electrodynamic forces of gravity and inertia are improved over that of Isaac Newton and explain more phenomena due to having a second term that is missing from Newton's and Einstein's work. These second terms completely explain all the phenomena associated with the outer spiral arms of spiral galaxies without having to invent dark matter and dark energy which is 24 times greater than the amount of observable matter and energy. Thus the Common Sense Science of electrodynamics can easily replace special relativity and general relativity theory with an improved version of electrodynamics.

The Regression of the Standard Model of Elementary Particles. The theory of elementary particles is at the heart of modern science. All matter is ultimately constructed from elementary particles. In his illuminating book **The Trouble with Physics – The Rise of String Theory, the Fall of Science, and**

What Comes Next [12], the renowned theoretical physicist Lee Smolin argues that fundamental physics – the search for the laws of nature- is losing its way. Ambitious ideas about extra dimensions, exotic particles, multiple universes, and strings have captured the public’s imagination and the imagination of science experts. But these ideas have not been tested experimentally, and some, like string theory, seem to offer no possibility of being tested. Yet these speculations dominate the field, attracting the best talent and much of the funding and creating a climate in which emerging physicists are often penalized for pursuing other avenues. As Smolin points out, the situation threatens to impede the very progress of science.

An analysis of the various versions of string theory to explain the currently observed elementary particles and to combine all the forces of nature into one universal force reveals versions of string theory with 19 – 29 adjustable constants that represent unknown physics. Furthermore the modern scientific method cannot falsify these theories leaving science in the position of not being able to make progress.

Unregressed Theory of Elementary Particles.

Common Sense Science scientists have, by employing logic, stumbled onto the building block of all elementary particles, atoms, nuclei, and molecules.[1] According to experiment and the constraints of the empirical equations of electrodynamics, it is the monad in the shape of a toroidal ring. Furthermore this monad is a soliton of the electromagnetic field.[7] From this discovery all the experimentally observed and confirmed elementary particles can be described in terms of specific geometrical structures of monads. All the properties of these elementary particles, such as charge, mass, spin, decay modes, reactions with other elementary particles, etc., can be predicted from electrodynamics alone.[13,14]

Conclusions. Circumstantial evidence seems to indicate that the birth of modern naturalism was a reaction to the Great Awakening which produced a spiritual revival in the Judeo-Christian community. One of the explicit purposes of modern naturalism was to claim that the material universe was all that there is to the universe. There were no gods or spiritual beings distinct from the material universe. These Gods did not emit electrodynamic fields from themselves which

allowed them to create all matter and sustain the universe. Also there was no morality defined by God.

It is interesting to note that the first natural philosopher who defined natural philosophy, i.e. Moses the Hebrew law giver and prophet, had a very different view as to what natural philosophy has to say. He and some of the other prophets claimed that God was the source of all electromagnetic fields by which he created and continually sustains the universe. Moses claimed that all matter was composed of monads in geometrical structures.

Common Sense Science has discovered that if modern science employs logic in a proper way, it enables modern science to discover the monad. The monad is just a soliton or standing wave of the electromagnetic field. It has no existence apart from the presence of the electromagnetic field. It is not the source of the electromagnetic field. It is just a stable structure or soliton of the field.

Furthermore William Hooper [15] discovered that there are three types of electric and three types of magnetic fields, each with different physical properties. One of these electromagnetic fields can not be shielded and this one produces the force of gravity between vibrating neutral electric multipoles. These fields have tensile strength allowing the various types of the electromagnetic forces to be conveyed through empty space. The post-modern naturalists do not allow this experimental information into their science silos, because it would falsify their theories.

Finally the complete set of observable elementary particles and their properties can be predicted in terms of their geometrical monad structures. Geometry becomes the key to the physical universe. Thus the motto of the early Greek academies “Let No One Ignorant of Geometry Enter Here!” becomes more relevant than modern naturalists could imagine.

By removing the strict role of logic that enables science to discover truth, modern naturalists have introduced their own pet theories into science in order to deny the existence of God, his role in creation and sustaining the universe, his morality, and the future judgment of the world according to his law.

The only way to remove the regression of modern science is to return to the use of logic by properly

combining the axiomatic and empirical scientific methods as outlined by Isaac Newton.[16]

References.

1. Charles W. Lucas, Jr., **The Universal Force Volume 1 Version 7 – Derived From A More Perfect Union of the Axiomatic and Empirical Scientific Methods**, published by CreateSpace.com, (2015).
2. Diogenes Laërtius, **Vitae Philosophorum, Book 3**, p. 126a which calls him Ochus.
3. Strabo, **Geography, Book 16**, p. 757.
4. Josephus, **The Works of Josephus Complete and Unabridged** translated by William Whiston (Hendrickson Publishers, Inc., Peabody, Massachusetts, 1989) **Antiquities of the Jews, Book 1 Chapter 3**, p. 107.
5. Tatian, **The Oratio Chapter 40**.
6. Maclaurin, Colin, **An Account of Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophical Discoveries in Four Books Third Edition**, London, **Book 1 Chapter 2**, pp. 26-27 (1775).
7. Bostick, Winston H., "Mass, Charge, and Current: The Essence and Morphology," **Physics Essays, Vol. 4, No. 1**, pp. 45-59 (1991).
8. Labov, Simon E. and Stuart Bowyer, "Spectral Observations of the Extreme Ultraviolet of Background", **The Astrophysical Journal, Vol. 371**, p. 180 (1990).
9. Lucas, Joseph C., "A Physical Model for Atoms and Nuclei," **Galilean Electrodynamics, Vol. 7, No.1**, pp. 3-12 (1996).
10. Lucas Jr., Charles W. and Joseph C. Lucas, "A Physical Model for Atoms and Nuclei Part 1, 2, 3, 4" **Foundations of Science Vol. 5, No. 1**, pp. 1-7 (2002), **Vol. 5, No. 2**, pp. 1-8 (2002), **Vol. 6, No. 1**, pp. 1-10 (2003), **Vol. 6, No. 3**, pp. 1-8 (2003).
11. Charles W. Lucas, Jr., Eric C.Baxter, Edward A. Boudreaux, and Roger Rydin, "A Classical Electrodynamics Theory of the Nucleus" **Physics Essays Vol 26, No. 3**, pp 392-400 (2013).
12. Lee Smolin, **The Trouble with Physics – The Rise of String Theory, The Fall of Science, and What Comes Next**, (Houghton Mifflin Company, New York, 2007).
13. Charles W. Lucas, Jr., "A Classical Electromagnetic Theory of Elementary Particles," **Proceedings of Physics as a Science International Workshop** held in Arrecife, Lanzarote, Canary Islands July 1-5, 2002 as found in **Journal of New Energy, Vol. 6, No. 4**, pp. 81-109 (2002).
14. Charles W. Lucas, Jr., "A Classical Electromagnetic Theory of Elementary Particles Part1, 2" **Foundations of Science Vol. 7, No. 4**, pp. 1-10 (2004), **Vol. 8, No. 2**, pp. 1-24 (2005).
15. W. J. Hooper, **New Horizons in Electric, Magnetic, and Gravitational Field Theory** (Electrodynamic Gravity, Inc., 543 Broad Blvd., Cuyahoga Falls, OH 44221, 1974). See <http://www.rexresearch.com/hooper/NewHorizons.pdf>
16. Isaac Newton, **The Principia, Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy: A New Translation**, translators I Bernard Cohen and Anne Whitman (University of California Press, Berkeley, 1999).