

# “Foundations of Neo-Spearsian Gravitational Theory with Application to Earthquake Early Warning Systems”

by

Dr. Dennis P. Allen Jr.

This little book is in two distinct parts. In part one, the author sets out to examine afresh a theory due to the late Morton F. Spears in which he attempted to construct a theory of gravitation based on Maxwell-Hertz electrostatic potential theory and on part of classical electric circuit theory. The author then proceeds to eliminate an assumption that Spears found himself forced to adopt. This has the effect of placing the theoretical background to what follows on a much firmer footing. However, it should be admitted that the details need verification by people more conversant with this area than I. In part two, the author examines the Biefeld-Brown effect in the light of the theory developed in part one and relates it to the electrically charged torque pendulum of Saxl. However, why should this be of both great interest and importance? The answer to this question is to be found in part two.

A crucial point behind the entire book concerns the work of Saxl. In the article, which appeared in the journal *Nature* [203(1964)136-8], in which he discussed his pendulum, Saxl mentioned that it had been known for many years that violent earthquakes were preceded by electrical effects, such as lightening, and it might be possible, therefore, to predict these events by utilising his electrically charged torque pendulum as a sensor. Quite frequently spectacular photographs of lightening accompanying earthquakes and volcanic eruptions have appeared in various sections of the media recently. Often these photographs are of events accompanying the other physical phenomenon but that is probably because the other physical phenomenon had drawn peoples' attention to events; the onset of lightening displays before the onset of the larger cataclysmic event would have gone unnoticed in all probability. However, the earlier electrical activity is well, if less spectacularly, recorded also. It now appears that, having eliminated the assumption from Spears original work successfully, Dennis Allen has paved the way for the development of the sensor first envisaged by Spears for an earthquake early warning system.

There can be little doubt that this small book is one which should be studied carefully by other theoreticians in the field and the material absorbed by technicians with a view to constructing the device envisaged so as, hopefully, to help reduce the terrible impact of future earthquakes. Given recent events, it would seem a matter of genuine urgency and so, as well as recommending this book; I would urge that steps are taken to check out the possibility of constructing a prototype of the suggested earthquake warning device.

In conclusion, it might be noted that the thinking behind the material in this book does not follow conventional mainstream science but that is probably a good thing. Mainstream science has achieved much but has also stifled much original thought. We need to encourage independent thinking if we are to achieve anything really worthwhile. Hopefully the work reported here will help encourage others to follow this sometimes tricky but finally rewarding path.

Jeremy Dunning-Davies