

Overall Thesis

Fraser argues that all motion — physical and energetic — arises from two fundamentally intertwined realms:

1. **Local physics** = effects limited by spatial proximity, constrained by the speed of light.
2. **Non-local physics** = instantaneous or superluminal interactions between spatially separated entities.

He claims science has neglected the *non-local* aspect for roughly a century, treating Einstein's relativity as a complete framework, while in fact relativity was designed only to describe locality. The book's declared mission is "*to fill in what Einstein deliberately left out.*"

Core Concepts

1. Temporal vs. Spatial Motion

- Fraser reinterprets Einstein's $E=mc^2$ to express both energy and mass as ratios of **time and space**:
 - $E \sim t/s$
 - $m \sim t^3/s^3$
- This implies the cosmos is built from *space/time relationships* — not "stuff", but *motion itself*.
- Temporal motion (time/space) is *non-directional* (scalar), unlike ordinary vectorial space/time motion.

Takeaway: Matter is a standing wave in time; non-directional "temporal motion" manifests as what we call *mass*, and its scalar distribution yields gravitational effects.

2. Gravity as Temporal Motion

- Gravity is described not as curvature of spacetime or particle exchange but as *non-directional temporal motion* ("motionless motion").
- The inverse-square law arises naturally because the scalar effect of such motion spreads isotropically (like light from a lamp).
- He even re-derives Newton's law of gravitation directly from $E=mc^2$ using dimensional analysis in time/space ratios — no G , no field equations.

Implication: Gravitation is *instantaneous* across space, an effect of time progressing simultaneously everywhere — hence “non-local”.

3. The Speed of Gravity

Fraser cites independent and historical evidence (Van Flandern, Yin Zhu, Obolensky, Podkletnov, et al.) that gravitational and Coulomb forces act *without aberration*—i.e., they don’t show positional lag.

He interprets these as empirical demonstrations that **gravity propagates far faster than light**, possibly instantaneously.

The book’s emblematic claim: “*Gravity has no aberration — therefore its speed is infinite.*”

4. Photons, Ether, and Reference Systems

- Fraser argues photons themselves are *stationary* — the apparent motion derives from the reference system (the “Expansive Ether”) moving through time at speed c .
- The Michelson–Morley “null” result, in his view, failed not because ether is nonexistent, but because the experiment sought *directional* velocity, while the ether moves non-directionally (scalar motion).

This restores a dynamic, three-dimensional ether — not a fixed medium but a continuous emergence of space-time itself.

5. Resolution of Paradoxes

- **EPR Paradox & Entanglement:** If both photons share the same temporal coordinate, a change in one affects the other instantaneously.
 - **Twin Paradox:** Both twins age equally if one accounts for “temporal speed” and “spatial speed” as orthogonal components summed Pythagorean-style.
 - **Gravitational Waves:** LIGO cannot detect them because gravitation is a non-local effect — instantaneous, not wavelike — so there’s no phase difference to measure.
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6. Cosmological Consequences

- The “Expansive Ether” replaces Big Bang expansion: galaxies and stars form through dynamic, scalar time/space processes instead of mass-energy explosions.
- Spiral galaxies don’t require dark matter; rotational stability arises from *three-dimensional scalar motion*.
- Non-local physics naturally explains Cepheid periodicity, pulsars, and quasars without exotic matter or singularities.

7. Quantum Mechanics as Temporal Motion

In Fraser's framework, quantum behavior reflects **non-local time dynamics**:

- Wave–particle duality and spin arise from *rotational temporal displacements*.
- “Uncertainty” results from using a spatially local reference system to measure phenomena rooted in non-locality.

8. Philosophical and Metaphysical Dimensions

He closes by asserting that local realism is an epistemological artifact of institutional science. A proper view of the universe demands **dual comprehension of locality and non-locality** — both real, interpenetrating, and measurable once dimensional analysis shifts from s,t,m,q to pure ratios of *space and time*.

Assessment and Context

Fraser's reasoning sits outside the mainstream, yet it dovetails with a broader pattern of **independent physical revisionism**:

- Tom Van Flandern's “instantaneous gravity” papers,
- Paul LaViolette's subquantum kinetics,
- Harold Aspden's dynamic-ether models,
- David Bohm's implicate order.

These models share a rejection of quantum indeterminacy as merely probabilistic noise; instead, they posit a *deeper deterministic level* structured by non-local time-space relationships.

Where Fraser differs is his insistence that **mass, energy, and time** are dimensional manifestations of one primitive quantity — **motion**, stripped of substance.

Why It Matters

If this paradigm were substantiated, it would:

- Eliminate the contradiction between relativity and quantum mechanics.
- Restore instantaneous action-at-a-distance as fundamental.
- Offer a mechanical underpinning for gravity, inertia, and even consciousness (through scalar temporal coupling).

- Render “dark” phenomena (dark matter, dark energy) unnecessary.

In other words, it’s a radical synthesis — an attempt to rewrite the ontology of physics using *motion* as the sole primitive.

If you’d like, I can next:

1. Map his mathematical derivations (especially his reinterpretation of $E=mc^2$ dimensions).
2. Identify where his framework aligns or conflicts with known empirical data.
3. Build a conceptual diagram translating his “temporal motion” into a geometric representation you can visualize.

Which of these would you like me to tackle next?