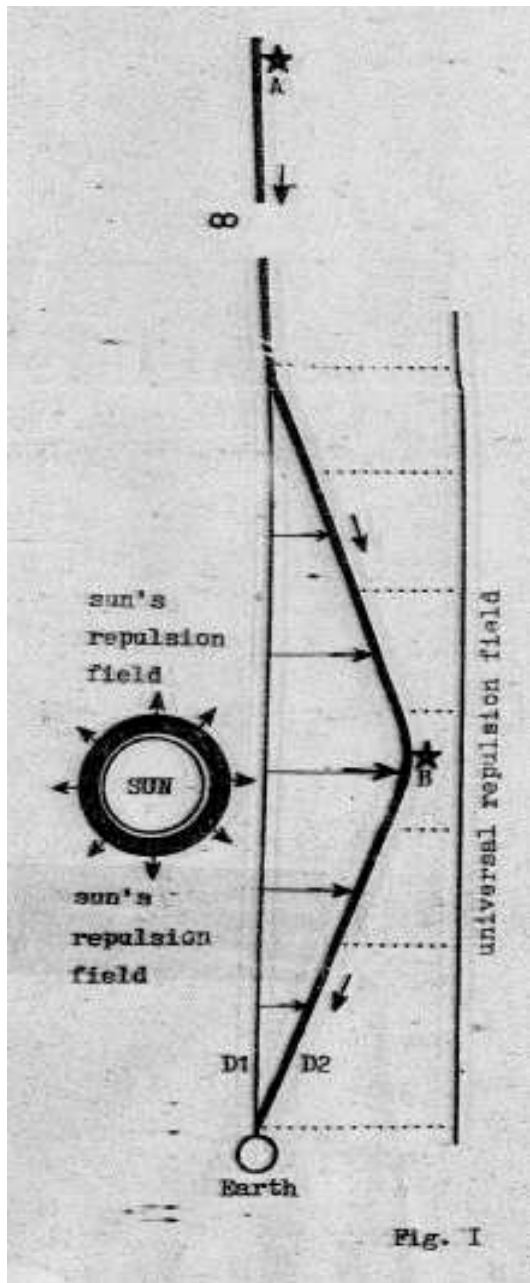


The Theory of Universal Repulsion

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Universal Repulsion is a fundamental interaction in nature, every particle of mass in the universe is repelled by the repulsion. Every particle of mass does not attract every other particle of mass but repels. The apparent phenomenon “gravitation” is the result of repulsion.



Sir Issac Newton's magnificent “inverse-square law” is correct in the calculation of magnitude. It should be called the law of universal repulsion: The law that every two particles of matter in the universe repulse each other with a force that acts along the line joining them, and has a magnitude proportional to the product of their masses and inversely proportional to the square of the distance between them.

If the sun is elsewhere, we will see the star in the direction of D1. But because of the action of the sun's repulsion, the starlight will be pushed aside from the sun, then we will see this star in the direction D2. The star's apparent position (B) will be farther than its true position (A) from the sun. (Fig. I) A.S. Eddington verified this effect by eclipse in May 1919.

According to the theory of universal repulsion, this effect proves the action of the sun's repulsion. It follows that the conception of “gravitational field” should be a “repulsion field”.