











































































































































































the entire gravitational force emanated from a point at the exact center of each mass under consideration. The force could be calculated from the size of the two masses, and the distance between their centers. In addition, the force of gravity is defined by a gravitational constant, "g", which would be multiplied by the two masses, and divided by the distance squared, to obtain the value of gravity in some standard, measurable units.

#### Gravity (from curvature) :

In his Theory of Relativity, Einstein concluded that gravity was due to the apparent curvature of spacetime. Large masses warped, curved, or bent spacetime near themselves. The warped geometry of spacetime would cause matter in motion to alter its course.<sup>1</sup> This curved geometry caused the shortest, most direct, and least energetic (most preferred) path for matter in motion to be modified by the bending.

Einstein, in his theory of relativity, predicted that the strength of the gravitational field would be proportional to the sum total of the bending of spacetime by each of the (two) masses.

Einstein spent the later years of his life attempting to combine the description of gravity contained within the Special Theory of Relativity with what was known about the other basic forces in the universe, to attempt to come up with a Unified Field Theory. The Unified Field Theory would explain all forces of nature in the simplest possible terms, with all forces derived from the same basic concept. He was never successful in achieving a theory which would unify the four basic forces.

#### Gravity (The C-R theory view):

The C-R theory basically agreed with Einstein's original thoughts on gravity. Where it differs is that it did not attempt to reconcile gravity to other forces, using hypothetical particles called gravitons.

C-R could state that gravity is what appears to be the "force" attracting larger massive objects together. The C-R theory predicts that gravity is actually a side-effect, caused by the deactivation of real-time.

By the C-R theory, gravity results from the squeezing, bending, or warping of the real-time activity of any packet, or quanta of matter-energy, causing the energy expressed as real-time activity to decrease. All objects will seek their minimum energy level. In the case of masses, their absolute minimum energy level could only occur at a NO REAL TIME situation. This situation can only occur inside the [IB<sup>3</sup>](#) Schwarzschild radius in the [Neutral Zone<sup>C-R</sup>](#) of a [Black-Hole<sup>C-R</sup>](#). (The [IB<sup>3</sup>](#) Schwarzschild radius starts where the escape velocity reaches the speed of light. Anything trapped between the inner and outer Schwarzschild radii, {in the Neutral Zone<sup>C-R</sup>}, is suspected to be impervious, and unaffected by any and all time.)

The appearance of the "force" of gravity occurs whenever any mass successfully bends, warps or pushes another mass into or towards a less time active state. In a direct exchange for the energy loss expressed in active time, the mass gains an exactly

---

<sup>1</sup>The standard quote from Einstein has been translated something like: "Matter tells spacetime how to warp (or bend), and warped spacetime tells matter how to move."





































































































