

Who is Bruce Harvey

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Born in S.W. London in 1947, the only child of 30 year old parents, Bruce was in the school year known as the bulge which was caused by the large number of marriages following 5 years of war. His early years at school were wasted due to a combination of dyslexia, ill health and a school system stretched to bursting.

Dyslexia is an ill defined, much abused term. Bruce is one of the group of people whose brains are wired differently from those of normal people resulting in a combination of high intelligence and poor reading and writing skills. Before technology came to his rescue, Bruce was effectively unable to record information in writing and latter retrieve it. Instead, he simply remembered anything of interest. Like many dyslexic children, he fooled teachers into believing he was good at reading by memorising the reading books.

Somehow, he passed O'level English at the age of 16 and probably scored in the high 90s if not 100% in his Mathematics and Physics examinations enabling him to go to the County Grammar School as a sixth former. In spite of the incredibly boring way in which physics was taught, it remained his passion and he went on to study for a degree at Royal Holloway College, London University.

University was an experience too far! Never the less, Bruce managed to graduate in Physics in 1968 complete with wife and child. With a professionally typed manuscript, Bruce won the college prize in physics, but his dyslexia meant that he sat and passed his finals purely on what he had remembered from lectures. His notes from 3 years of study amounted to less than 100 pages of unintelligible scrawl useless for revision. Indeed, Bruce regarded revision as the lowest form of cheating.

Shouldering the responsibility of providing for a family, Bruce became a science teacher. A dyslexic science teacher. After four terms, he escaped the spelling dilemmas of science and became a mathematics teacher. His teaching career ended as the sixth form college where he was teaching contracted in size and finally closed. As each member of staff left, the second year of their A level course had to be picked up. In this period Bruce taught 5 out of 6 of the A level maths papers, took over computer science and prepared to teach the second year of Electronics. This was the most exhilarating time of his life, but overwork and stress led to "Stress Burnout" and early retirement at the age of 46 on the grounds of ill health.

Now a gentleman of leisure, he equipped an electronics workshop, designed and built circuits, did a lot of computer programming and finally got around to returning to his passion of physics. The physics course he had followed at university was essentially classical with special relativity and early quantum theory bolted on for good luck. No longer under the authority of the system and was free to ask himself the stupid questions that would have had him thrown out of lectures. Like almost everyone else, he found special relativity hard to understand. While this does not pose a problem to normal people who learn rather than understand, his dyslexic mind works in concepts rather than strings of words. He fretted with the twins paradox until he discovered that the proof of time dilation in his textbooks was a mathematical fiddle. Still suffering from the affects of his breakdown, he was reluctant to accept this.

But then he discovered the sci.physics.relativity discussion group, followed the arguments for and against, started asking questions and went on to argue the case against special relativity. Looking back at some of the 19th century papers, he found one by Searl in which the man was trying to explain inertia in terms of electricity and magnetism. Searl expressed a hope that it might one day be possible to do this. Almost 100 years on Bruce tackled the problem not realising that Lorentz had also tackled the problem.

With the departure of his third daughter to university to study fine art, the fourth bedroom was converted from an art studio to an office and in October 1996 he started work in earnest on the link between electricity and magnetism; and gravity. By Christmas, it was cracked: or so he thought. The first paper on the theory of gravity is dated 22 December 1996. There followed an intense period of work on electromagnetism and inertial mass. We have a printout dated 17th March 1997 of his paper "Inertial Mass as an Electromagnetic

Phenomena". This only accounted for linear acceleration. A further paper on centrifugal force is dated 12th April 1997 followed by a flurry of other documents always looking for neater mathematical proofs.

Work started on his web-site, but PCs in 1997 lagged way behind Acorn and he was disturbed to see what a mess they made of displaying his work, so in September he bought the first of these monsters and started to write files to give the best presentation on a PC. There followed a long struggle with the sub-functional software which runs on PCs until web browsers were produced that could display pdf files. That made it possible to use TechWriter on the VirtualAcorn simulation and generate pdf files directly. In February 2000, pdf versions of his first four papers were put on the web-site.

Unfortunately, the world had moved on and his work was not received with the enthusiasm it would have merited in 1905. Bruce battled on, travelling to St Petersburg in July 2000 to present a paper on relativity and electromagnetic mass to a fringe conference. He attended two other conferences before deciding it was a waste of time and effort.

Latter came work on the quantum theory which came to fruition when he read for the first time that magnetic flux is quantised. In March 2004, two papers on quantum theory were published on his web-site and unbeknown to him, his Goggle rating started to climb.

Bruce turned again to Special Relativity and published a major paper in October 2006. His finished theory of gravity was published May 2007 in which he derived the effects of gravitational potential and provided an alternative to General Relativity.

In 2006, Bruce started work on this new web-site. Progress has been slow because everything done in the past has been re-examined and much new work completed including the above papers of 2006 and 2007. Otherwise, it was his intention to complete the new site before publishing it to the internet.

As the new site grew, it became apparent that to him that all the ingredients were present to form a Unified Theory of Physics. But this meant a lot of rewriting and also the discovery of many gaps which had to be filled with detailed explanations and mathematical derivations.

The theories which Bruce has advanced may be invalid, but if they are correct and the universe really does work like this, then Bruce will have dismissed the work of some the most acclaimed physicists of the 20th century. Was this achieved through luck or genius. If his theories are accepted, science historians will no doubt debate the part played by his dyslexia and his post stress burnout illness.