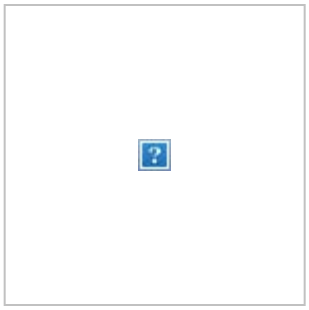


Dr. Alphonsus G. Kelly
"Al"
agkelly@eircom.net
Tel: +353/(1) 668-1103

HDS Energy
Meath
Ireland

Map It

View count: 1992

Kelly, Dr. Alphonsus G. (**Easy Link:** http://www.worldsci.org/people/Alphonsus_Kelly)
Mechanical Engineer (Deceased)

Interests: Relativity, Unipolar Induction
Nationality: Irish
Born: Wednesday, January 6, 1926
Died: Saturday, July 30, 2005 (Age 79)

Memorial Wall: read / add a dedication

Related Websites:
Anti Relativity

Books:
2005 Challenging Modern Physics: Questioning Einstein's Relativity Theories
1998 Experiments on the Relative Motion of Magnets and Conductors (Monograph No. 5)
1998 Faradays Final Riddle: Does the Field Rotate with a Magnet? (Monograph No. 6)
1997 Rules for Einstein-Synchronisation of Clocks Challenged (Monograph No. 4)
1996 A New Theory on the Behaviour of Light (Monograph No. 2)
1996 Reliability of Relativistic Effect Tests on Airborne Clocks (Monograph No. 3)
1995 Time and the Speed of Light: A New Interpretation (Monograph No. 1)

Abstracts Online:
2005 Big Bang or Full Stop?
2000 Hafele and Keating Tests; Did They Prove Anything?
1997 A New Theory on the Behavior of Light
1997 Synchronisation of Clock-Stations and the Sagnac Effect

Event Attendence:

2005-05-23	12th Natural Philosophy Alliance Conference	Conference (Absentia)
1997-06-25	International Conference on Special Relativity and Some of its Applications	Conference
1997-06-09	4th (B) Natural Philosophy Alliance Conference	Conference

Biography

Dr. Alphonsus Gabriel (A. G.) Kelly has to his name many innovations in engineering and science, such as the discovery that a siphon lifts water to a height greater than the

equivalent of atmospheric pressure. This discovery was awarded a major prize by the Institution of Mechanical Engineers (U.K.) and has an entry in the Scientific Dictionary and the Guinness Book of Records. Al Kelly is a Life Fellow of both the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the U.K. Institution of Mechanical Engineers.

"In Memoriam: Dr. Al Kelly

"Dr. Alphonsus (Al) G. Kelly, who died in Dublin on 30 July, was an engineer of outstanding ability and original turn of mind. He was born in Brownstone, Co. Meath, where his father worked in local government and later became a member of parliament. Al attended the local national school and St. Finian's College, Mullingar, Co. Westmeath, prior to qualifying in mechanical and electrical engineering at University College Dublin.

"He joined Ireland's Electricity Supply Board in 1947, when it was about to commence a major program of rural electrification and construction of new generating stations, peat- and oil-fired. Such utilization of peat was virtually unknown outside Ireland, and Al showed his innovative skills in many areas, including the novel design of turbine foundations and cooling towers. As Chief Project Engineer from 1968 to 1980, he was responsible for the planning and execution of large new generating stations, and was instrumental in the construction of the first commercial example in Europe of a combined-cycle gas-turbine power plant, at Marina, Cork, in the early 1970s; this is a technology in which the Board still holds international technical pre-eminence. This project made possible the subsequent development of the Kinsale natural gas field off the south coast of Ireland. By the mid-1970's, the Board had become engaged in international consultancy, and Al played a key role in a number of major projects such as Saudi Arabia's electricity program. From 1980 to 1990 he was Director of Generation and Transmission, and became first Chairman of ESBI, the subsidiary consultancy company set up by the Board in 1988. He was founder and Chairman of Top Tech Ireland, and later became Chairman of HDS Energy Group, a company engaged in design and manufacture of industrial boilers and ancillary equipment. He was a Fellow of the Institution of Engineers of Ireland, the British Institution of Mechanical Engineers, and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

"Al was ever a man of enquiring mind. He found time to conduct his own experiments in more efficient methods of turf production at a peat bog he bought in Co. Offaly, in the midlands. In 1966 he was awarded a Ph.D. from the National University of Ireland for original work entailing the support against atmospheric pressure of a column of pumped liquid to a height greater than that theoretically calculated using the liquid's static density; this work had practical cost-saving consequences in pumping, and earned him a prize from the British Institution of Mechanical Engineers and an entry in the **Guinness Book of Records**. He wrote some twenty technical articles describing various innovations in the design of power stations and transmission lines. He wrote a book on management, **How to Make Your Life Easier at Work**, which was translated and sold in seven languages.

"I first became aware of Al's work in retirement on reanalysis of relativity theory, paying particular attention to analysis of the Sagnac effect, through attending public talks he gave from 1995 onwards in Trinity College, Dublin, and the Institution of Engineers of Ireland, which resulted in a number of monographs challenging Einstein's ideas published by the Institution. For some months during 1996, correspondence appeared in the Irish Times on the subject, which consisted largely of opposition, sometimes quite strongly put, by the mainstream science community, together with

Al's doughty rejoinders, offering full public debate with any specialist so disposed (an offer never taken up).

"In 1998 he devoted his attention to experiments on the relative motion of magnets and conductors, constructing test apparatus specially for these, and establishing that it was not the mere change in flux that gave rise to an induced emf, but the concomitant cutting of the lines of force by the conductor; in the course of this work, he reconsidered Faraday's analysis of unipolar induction, concluding that a magnet's magnetic field did, in fact, rotate with it: a further public lecture and monograph ensued. In 2001 he addressed the question of the spiral structure of galaxies, again through public lecture and monograph; a novel theory was proffered positing the apparent spiral structure owing to rotation of elements of the galaxy at different distances from our observation, and therefore related to light emitted from the elements at different times in the past.

"Al was energetic in following the excellent advice always to verify one's references. He contacted the United States Naval Observatory to obtain the original 1972 test data of Hafele and Keating in their evaluation of relativistic effects on airborne clocks; here, he found disparity between the data and commonly accepted interpretation of the results. He contacted the International Radio Consultative Committee and the Consultative Committee on the Definition of the Second on the synchronization of standard Earth clock-stations; their literature described as 'relativistic' what was actually a Sagnac correction for the effect of Earth spin on signal propagation. He was glad to communicate with the late Professor Jean-Pierre Vigier of the Pierre and Marie Curie University in Paris, who had published a paper employing Al's analysis in an endeavor to explain the Sagnac effect in terms of a non-zero photon mass (in Phys. Lett. A, 1997).

"Al was primarily responsible for renewing in me a latent interest in theoretical physics. From 1998 I undertook a review of existing experimental data and theories relating to the electrodynamics of moving bodies, and endeavored to put forward a consolidated analysis. This led to publication in 2003 of a GED paper, which I am glad to report was the subject of Al's approbation. For what it is worth, my conclusions have indicated that Al's analyses in the area were essentially correct. I respected him as a man of independent mind and faultless moral courage, traits unfortunately all too uncommon in the modern world. At the VIII International Conference on Space, Time & Gravitation in St. Petersburg, Russia, August 2004, I learned that I was not alone in holding him in high regard. He had papers published and pending in journals such as the Engineers Journal, Infinite Energy, Physics Essays, Meta Research Bulletin, and GED. He was working on a book before his death, **Challenging Modern Physics: Questioning Einstein's Relativity Theory**, and posthumous publication is expected. His work of course lives on in his paper appearing in this issue of GED."

Dr. Ian J. Cowan
National Standards Authority of Ireland
Glasnevin, Dublin 9, IRELAND
Galilean Electrodynamics, V16, N6 (Nov/Dec 2005).

From website http://www.engology.com/engpg5falfkelly.htm

Kelly has a Bachelor of Engineering degree in Electrical and Mechanical engineering and a Ph.D., in Civil engineering. He was Chief Project Engineer with the Irish Electricity Supply Board from 1968-80 at a time when a massive Power Station construction programme was required. From 1980 to 1990 he was Director of

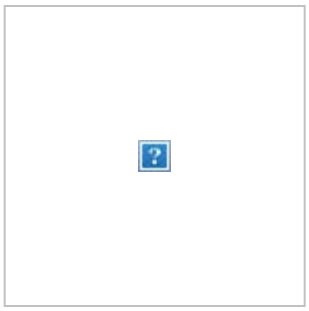
Generation and Transmission with the ESB. He was Chairman of ESB International from its institution and opened up the Saudi Arabian market. He was a founder and Chairman of Top Tech Ireland Limited and is at present Chairman of HDS Energy Ltd., an International Energy Systems manufacturer.

Kelly is author of * How to Make Your Life Easier at Work * (McGraw Hill). This book has been an International bestseller which appeared in 7 languages and has sold 150,000 copies. He has written 20 technical articles describing various innovations in the field of Power Station and Transmission Line design. Most notable was the discovery that a siphon lifted water to a height greater that the equivalent of atmospheric pressure. This was awarded a prize by The British Institution of Mechanical Engineers and was entered in the scientific dictionary after 30 years.

Over the past decade, Kelly has taken a great interest in Physics. A Paper published by The Institution of Engineers of Ireland (IEI) in 1995 challenged Einsteins Special Theory of Relativity. He followed this with a paper proposing an alternative theory in 1996, and a further one challenging the methods used to synchronise standard clock stations around the earth. This was followed by a challenge to Faraday's Law in 1998 in another IEI Paper. These later ideas have been published in the International physics journals. His challenge to Special Relativity has the backing of Prof. J-P Vigier of the University of Paris who published a Paper quoting Kelly's theory verbatim. His challenge to Faraday's Law has the backing of many, including the Institute for Advanced Studies in the USA.

Alphonsus Gabriel Kelly is mentioned in Who's Who (http://galenet.galegroup.com/).

Books by Dr. Alphonsus G. Kelly



View count: 4379

Challenging Modern Physics: Questioning Einstein's Relativity Theories

by Dr. Alphonsus G. Kelly

KeyWords: **einstein**

Pages: 320
Publisher: Brown Walker Press
Year: 2005
ISBN: 1581124376
ISBN: 978-1581124378

Buy it now

Description

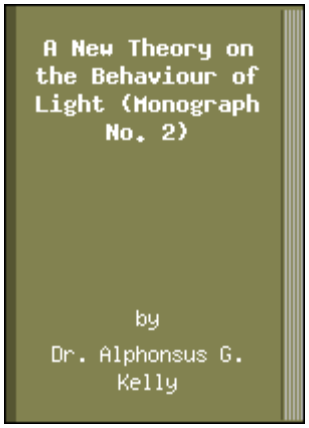
Newton's Laws held for 300 years until Einstein developed the 'special theory of relativity' in 1905. Experiments done since then show anomalies in that theory.

This book starts with a description of the special theory of relativity. It is shown that Einstein was not the first to derive the famous equation $E = mc^2$, which has become synonymous with his name. Next, experimental evidence that cannot be explained by special relativity is given. In the light of this evidence, the two basic postulates of the special theory of relativity on the behaviour of light are shown to be untenable. A new

theory (universal relativity) is developed, which conforms to the experimental evidence.

The movement of a conductor near a pole of a magnet and the movement of that pole near the conductor does not always give the same result. It has been claimed that this contradicts relativity theory. Experiments described in this book show that it is not special relativity but another basic law of physics that is contradicted - Faraday's Law.

The Big Bang theory of the beginning of the universe is questioned and an alternative proposed. The source of much of the mysterious missing 'dark matter' that has been sought for decades by astronomers is located. An explanation of the shapes of some galaxies is proffered.



View count: 6164

A New Theory on the Behaviour of Light (Monograph No. 2)

by Dr. Alphonsus G. Kelly

Pages: 18
Publisher: The Institution of Engineers of Ireland
Year: 1996
ISBN: 1898012172
ISBN: 978-1898012177

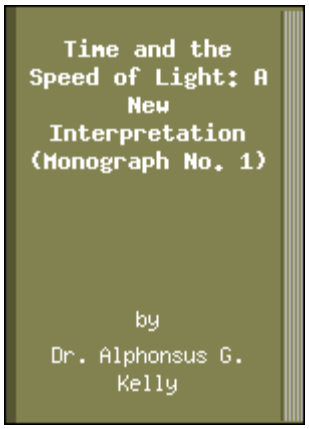
Description

Abstract. A number of experiments into the behavior of light gave results which have no satisfactory explanation. These tests proved that light signals, sent in opposite directions around various rotating circuits, including the Earth at any latitude, do not return at the same instant. A new explanation is proposed for these test results. From this, it follows that time and distance are absolute, not relative. A new theory on the behavior of light is developed; this postulates that light, generated upon the Earth, travels with the Earth on its orbital path around the Sun, but does not follow the motion of the Earth as it spins on its axis. The speed of light is thence shown not to be, in all circumstances, independent of the speed of its source. This is substantiated by a vary accurate Michelson & Morley test, which yielded a difference between the East-West and the North-South directions. It is postulated that light, generated upon the Earth, travels with the Earth's gravitational field. The behavior of neutrons and electrons is shown to be similar to that of light.

Time and the Speed of Light: A New Interpretation (Monograph No. 1)

by Dr. Alphonsus G. Kelly

Pages: 14
Publisher: The Institution of Engineers of Ireland
Year: 1995
ISBN: 1898012075
ISBN: 978-1898012078



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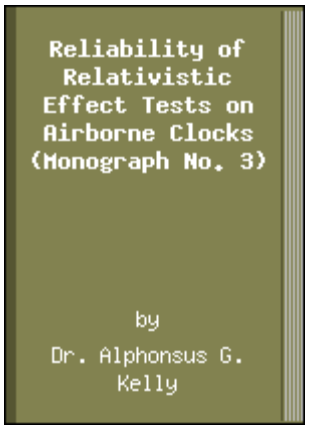
View count: 6714

Description

Abstract: The Theory of Special Relativity has two requirements i relation to the behavior of light. The first is that the speed of light is independent of the speed of its source. The second is that the speed of light is measured as a constant by observers in Inertial Frames, who are travelling at uniform speed relative to each other. the first requirement is confirmed as correct in this paper; the second is contradicted. The fact that a light signal that is sent both clockwise and anti-clockwise, around a path on a rotating disk, takes different times to return to the source. was discovered by Sagnac over eighty years ago. An explanation of this phenomenon is put forward, which leads to the conclusion that time recorded aboard a moving abject does not differ from time recorded by a stationary observer, and that the dimensions of moving and stationary objects are the same. It is also shown fro tests that electromagnetism does not depend solely on relative motion. A new theory is put forward which is in conformity with both the Michelson-Morley and Sagnac experiments, and with tests on electromagnetism.



Reliability of Relativistic Effect Tests on Airborne Clocks (Monograph No. 3)

by Dr. Alphonsus G. Kelly

Pages: 15
Publisher: The Institution of Engineers of Ireland
Year: 1996
ISBN: 1898012229
ISBN: 978-1898012221

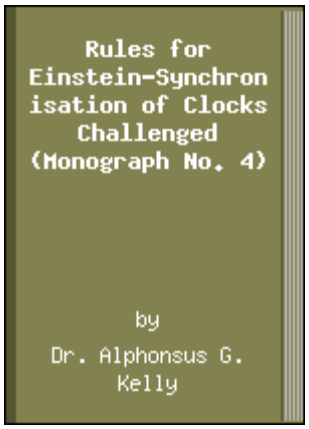
Buy it now

View count: 7981

Rules for Einstein-Synchronisation of Clocks Challenged (Monograph No. 4)

by Dr. Alphonsus G. Kelly

KeyWords: **einstein**



Pages: 20
Publisher: The Institution of Engineers of Ireland
Year: 1997
ISBN: 1898012326
ISBN: 978-1898012320

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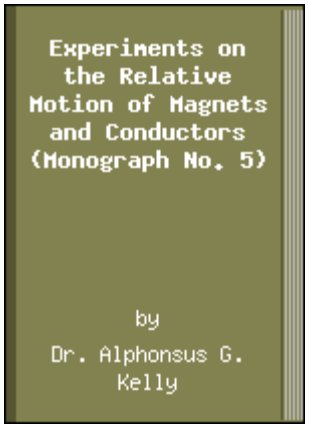
View count: 1563

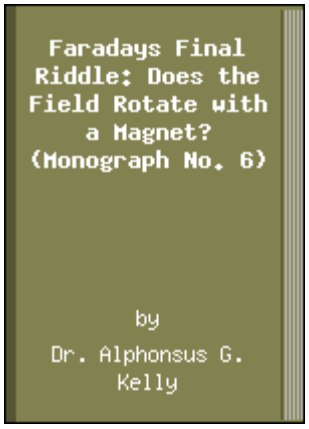


Experiments on the Relative Motion of Magnets and Conductors (Monograph No. 5)

by Dr. Alphonsus G. Kelly

Publisher: The Institution of Engineers of Ireland
Year: 1998
ISBN: 1898012373

View count: 7695



Faradays Final Riddle: Does the Field Rotate with a Magnet? (Monograph No. 6)

by Dr. Alphonsus G. Kelly

Pages: 17
Publisher: The Institution of Engineers of Ireland
Year: 1998
ISBN: 1898012423

Read it now online

View count: 7696

Description

This paper gives a description of a series of novel experiments on the relative motion of conductors. and magnets. The word ?Unipolar? is used to describe the behaviour of a pole of a magnet; it is the behaviour of one pole of a magnet in relation to a conductor that is the phenomenon being investigated here. Nobody has ever isolated a North or a South pole of a magnet. No sooner is a magnet cut in half than each half becomes a new magnet, complete with its own North and South pole. The experiments were undertaken because there was distinct evidence in the literature that moving the magnet did not, in all circumstances, give the same result as moving the conductor. This is in direct contradiction of the Special Theory of Relativity, where relative motion should give the same result, whether it is the magnet or the conductor that is

moved. The results of the new experiments, ironically, fit relativity theory, but disprove another basic theory of physics.

Papers by Dr. Alphonsus G. Kelly

Big Bang or Full Stop?

(2005)

Dr. Alphonsus G. Kelly
HDS Energy, Meath, Ireland; agkelly@eircom.net, +353/(1) 668-1103, anti-relativity.com
Galilean Electrodynamics, Volume 16, No. 6, pp. 106-108

2005, 12th Natural Philosophy Alliance Conference, Storrs, CT, United States
Keywords: Big Bang, Hubble's Law

Lookup: big bang (23), law (61), big (24), bang (23), hubble (8)

Abstract:

?Hubble's Law' states that the further away a galaxy is, the faster it is receding from Earth. But, the red shift of light from galaxies in-dicates their recession speeds, at the time of emission of the light. The correct interpretation is, therefore, that the farther away a galaxy was at the time of emission of the light, the faster it was recessing. The nearest galaxies give us the most recent information; the more recent the information, the slower the recession. A logical conclusion is that the recession of galaxies has decreased gradually to a present steady state. This means that the ?Big Bang' theory is not sustainable and that the Universe is not expanding.

Reprinted in Proceedings of the NPA, V2, pp. 67-79 as "Full Stop or Big Bang?"

Hafele and Keating Tests; Did They Prove Anything?

(2000)

Dr. Alphonsus G. Kelly
HDS Energy, Meath, Ireland; agkelly@eircom.net, +353/(1) 668-1103, anti-relativity.com

Keywords: Hafele-Keating Experiment, Cesium Clocks, Relativity, Clock Accuracy, Drift Rate

Lookup: relativity (390), experiment (56), clock (17), clocks (13), drift (3)

Abstract:

The original test results were not published by Hafele & Keating, in their famous 1972 paper; they published figures that were radically different from the actual test results which are here published for the first time. An analysis of the real data shows that no credence can be given to the conclusions of Hafele & Keating.

A New Theory on the Behavior of Light

(1997)

Dr. Alphonsus G. Kelly
HDS Energy, Meath, Ireland; agkelly@eircom.net, +353/(1) 668-1103, anti-relativity.com

1997, 4th (B) Natural Philosophy Alliance Conference, Storrs, CT, United States
Keywords: Light

Lookup: light (157)

Abstract:

This paper is presented in the form of a videotape of a lecture to an audience of several hundred in Dublin, Ireland in Feb., 1996. The author presents the results of his searching out and analyzing many experimental results, reported over more than a century, relating to light motion and aether theory. He concludes that aether moves along with the earth in its orbit, but does not rotate daily with the earth.

Synchronisation of Clock-Stations and the Sagnac Effect

(1997)

Dr. Alphonsus G. Kelly
HDS Energy, Meath, Ireland; agkelly@eircom.net, +353/(1) 668-1103, anti-relativity.com

Open Questions in Relativistic Physics , pp. 25-38

1997, International Conference on Special Relativity and Some of its Applications, Athens, Greece
Keywords: clock synchronisation, Sagnac effect, relativistic corrections

Lookup: sagnac effect (15), effect (63), sagnac (21), corrections (4), clock (17), relativistic (33), synchronisation (2)

Abstract:

It is shown that the Sagnac correction, as applied to time comparisons upon the Earth, does not derive from the normal Relativistic corrections. It is psoposed that the reason given for the application of the Sagnac correction, and the circumstances appropriate to the application, require amendment.