An interesting, but not practically impossible, application derived from the theories on gravity presented by myself.

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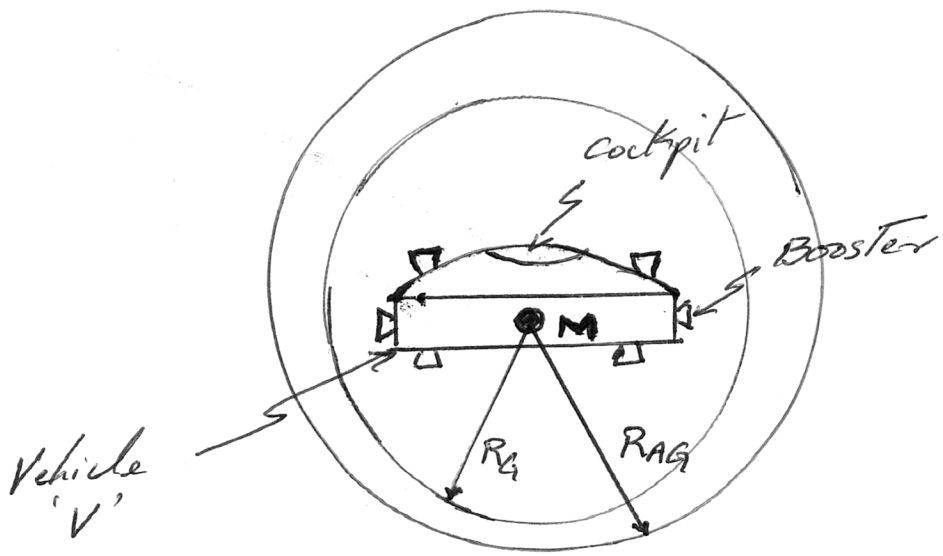
Here we will discuss an interesting theoretically possible and practically not impossible application based on the two proposed theories on gravitation. First, I like to point out that the theory, " On the consequences of a probabilistic space-time continuum " (PSTC) is independent of any particular theory of gravitation. It is applicable equally to Newton's Theory of Gravity (NTG) and to Einstein's General Theory of Relativity (GTR). In the paper on PSTC I discussed how it can be applied to NTG. Hence, the PSTC is also applicable to our theory, " On a general theory of gravity based on Quantum Interactions " (GQI).

Let us construct a vehicle, V, as follows:



Here we have:

1) M = A mass, as per our GQI, producing a " gravitational field " (GF) around itself and enveloping V.

2) R_G = The maximum distance from M within which the GF is mostly attracting and which also envelops V.

3) R_{AG} = The minimum distance from M at which the GF is mostly repelling, i.e " anti-gravitational field " (AGF), and which is quite larger than the size of V.

4) (R_{AG} — R_G) = The region in which the GF changes from attracting to repelling.

Now, regarding our V, we can draw the following conclusions:

1) The boosters function more like a rudder of a ship than as the primary power source for V's motion.

2) The AGF created by M is the primary power source that will move V.

3) For horizontal movement that is parallel to Earth, we have a situation that is similar to the " Mag-Lev " that is used for the superfast trains. Of course, here, instead of a magnetic field we have AGF. Since there is no contact between the Earth and our V, our vehicle should also be able to achieve extremely high speeds due to the lack of friction. Also, our V will not be affected by the drag from Earth's atmosphere as the AGF will create an area which is almost a vacuum beyond R_{AG} . The pocket of air around V for $R \leq R_G$ will be held by the GF of M and will be moving with V and thereby will not cause any drag on V either.

4) The vertical lift of V will also be quite fast and will get faster the farther

away it is from the ground due to the decreasing GF of the Earth. Our V may be able to achieve presently unimaginable speeds during vertical lift. Here also we need not be concerned about drag from the Earth's atmosphere.

5) The passengers in the cockpit will be exposed to tremendous accelerations which may not be suitable for them. This means we will need to have our V fitted with a mechanism where the M is slowly increased, thereby causing a gradual increase in the AGF of M. This will result in an acceleration of V that is not inimical to it's passengers.

6) The AGF from M will provide a strong barrier against any attacks on V as any attack by any material object will be strongly repelled by the AGF.

7) With appropriate engineering our V can do space travel at speeds that are presently unimaginable. By making the speed constant we can take advantage of the slowing of time allowed by Einstein's Special Theory of Relativity (STR). With this, destinations to distant stars within our Milky Way or even to other galaxies will not be beyond our grasp.