

Translation into English: [Chapter 2 - Catalogue of Errors for Both Theories of Relativity](#)

from the German documentation of G.O. Mueller

"On the Absolute Magnitude of the Special Theory of Relativity - A Documentary Thought Experiment on 95 Years of Criticism (1908-2003) with Proof of 3789 Critical Works" - Text Version 2.1 - June 2004
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C: Space / Error No. 2

The STR denies the unity of observational space for the geostationary observer

Albert Einstein (AE1905) divides the given single observational space into "volumes of space" and also wants to consolidate and extend this with a division of time: the denial (annulment) of the concept of simultaneity, and the division of time into various times - local times - for each body (reference system) in motion with respect to its environment (pp 892-895). Each body is said to have its own space with its own time (e.g. p. 895: "die Zeit des ruhenden Systems" [the time of the system at rest]). He even speaks (p. 897) explicitly of a "space 'at rest'", which logically implies the existence of at least one other 'moving' space and thereby a multiplicity of spaces.

As from 1922 Albert Einstein explicitly expressed his plurality of volumes of space (initially as "Four Lectures ...", as from 1956 as "fundamentals") in written form (p. 7): in order to exclude the "fatal error" of assuming that the earth and its surrounding space is space per se, he wants to "speak only of 'reference bodies' and 'reference areas'". - Albert Einstein's multiplicity of spaces has become an idiom in the world of relativity. For example: "... to any other reference system R belonging to the same space-time"; "... reference system R belonging to a different space-time" (P. F. Browne, 1977, p. 729).*

For this denial of the obvious unity of geostationary observational space, no one is able to give even a single plausible argument. The science that researches the only observational space for the geostationary observer is astronomy, and the astronomers have so far allowed no one to destroy the unity of their observable space or to divide it up. Instead, the astronomers regard all of the points within their observational space as also having the same time, in which for all points in space their distances are determined, and for observed occurrences the time of the occurrences are calculated, on the basis of the times-of-travel of light.

The division of observational space wanted by Albert Einstein has not been accepted in its potential main area of application (astronomy). Otherwise this old science would sink in a chaos of countless spaces. It is preserved from this fate in particular by the awareness that the distances into which it looks are only images of long-bygone circumstances - 'old films' so to speak.

Anyone wishing to deny the unity of observational space must (1) present serious empirical findings against the unity of space, and (2) be able to give a precise physical analysis of the results or consequences of abandoning unity in favour of a multitude of "spaces". How are things at the borders between two of Albert Einstein's "volumes of space"? What happens physically with the transition of a measurable body from one volume of space into the other? What might reveal this transition?

In 1905 Albert Einstein is unable to analyze all of the important questions, and he was unable to do so even later. His followers and successors have also been unable to do so. Instead they busy themselves with reproductions of Albert Einstein's claims, though with embellishments and interpretations when they believe that this is necessary to improve weaknesses in the theory. They work with a completely unfounded claim of Albert Einstein's as though this was a matter of course.

For relativists it is enough to know "what Einstein has taught us ...". The devout relativists are incapable of critical research and the cynical relativists know how to prevent it, because only prohibition and suppression of every bit of criticism can maintain the facade covering the condition of the theory.

In 1984 ("Grundzüge") Albert Einstein reveals his ideological motive for recognizing the division of space, namely to combat the ruinous attitudes of the philosophers (p. 6): "It is therefore, in my view, one of the most ruinous attitudes of the philosophers that they have transferred certain understandable fundamentals of the natural sciences out of the control of accessible areas of the empirically expedient into the unassailable heights of theoretical necessity (the a priori)." Apart from the question as to whether every theoretical necessity is aprioristic, theoretical necessity is somehow ruinous. Anyone who so generally denies theoretical necessity finds himself (regardless of content) on a course of confrontation with every serious attempt to discover via contemplation.

AE 1905. - Einstein, Albert: Grundzüge der Relativitätstheorie. 5th edition 1969, reprint Braunschweig etc.: Vieweg, 1984. 166 pages (Wissenschaftliche Taschenbücher. 58.) - Browne, P. F.: Relativity of rotation. In: American Journal of Science. Ser. 2, Vol. 10. 1977, pp 727-744.