

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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D: Time / Error No. 4

The synchronization of clocks beyond the close vicinity within which absolute simultaneity is valid is only undertaken in relativity by the method of the reflected beam of light

In the STR the beam-of-light method has several problems:

- (1) one doesn't know the one-way speed;*
- (2) the postulate of the constancy of c is, in the case of Albert Einstein (p. 892), only an unfounded assumption promoted to a "principle", and*
- (3) the postulate of the absolute constancy of c vis-à-vis arbitrarily moving observers is a contradiction to the principle of relativity and is not only unconfirmed, but due to the running-time differences in interferometry experiments is clearly refuted;*
- (4) Albert Einstein himself applied contradictory procedures for synchronization (on the one hand with averaged running times for the outbound and return journeys, on the other hand with different suppositions for both paths).*

For this reason critics suggest other procedures to determine simultaneity beyond the near-lying boundary that Albert Einstein claims exists:

- (1) Severi (1924) proposes an endless series of clocks placed next to each other, each with one observer, so that simultaneity of the position of the hands gradually progressing over large distances can be determined;*
- (2) Ms. Garavaldi (one of the few women amongst the critics) introduced (1950) a third reference system with an observer to the - otherwise always - two reference systems (coordinate systems) of the relativists, this regarding itself as being at rest (which every inertial system may do) and restoring the symmetry of the clock synchronization (i.e. simultaneity). There are also other approaches towards remedies, e.g.:*
- (3) Synchronization by means of sound waves whose speed of expansion can be determined for any medium and are subject to no contradictory relativization; and*
- (4) Slow clock transport, as to which there still appears to be no unanimity in the literature.*

These suggestions on how to determine simultaneity at arbitrary points in space are indeed correctly understood by the relativists as massive criticism and, as a consequence, are suppressed. - Galeczki / Marquardt (1997, p.136) introduce yet another "critic": "Newton has already suggested a synchronization procedure for clocks that are attached to the end points of a path to be measured. This procedure is free of the "simultaneity paradox" of the STR and it presupposed a verifiable characteristic of the signal carrier: The clocks are attached to an axis and are synchronized from the middle."

A nice example for a proof that the theories of relativity consist largely of fictitious problems, and that the relativists falsely claim that only their theories can solve the problems. The truth is that without these unfounded theories one would not have most of the problems and would therefore need no solutions. To add a twist to a well-known dictum: the special theory of relativity is the illness that sees itself as its therapy.

AE 1905. - Severi, Francesco: Riduzione dei principii di relatività ai loro elementi logici e psicologici. In: Accademia dei Lincei. Cl. di sc. fis., mat. e nat. Rendiconti. Ser. 5, vol. 33. 1924, P. 1, pp 429-435. - Garavaldi, Orestina: A proposito di alcune

recenti obiezioni contro la relatività einsteiniana. In: Accademia dei Lincei. Cl. di sc. fis., mat. e nat. Rendiconti. Ser. 8, vol. 8. 1950, P. 1, pp 226-228.