

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
<http://www.ekkehard-friebe.de/kap2.pdf>

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F: Electromagnetism / Error No. 1

The fact that a relative motion between a magnet and a coil always generates the same current, regardless of whether the magnet or the coil is moved, tends to suggest that there is no absolute state of rest

Albert Einstein begins his reflections (1905, p. 891) with Maxwell's electrodynamics (also referred to by him as the "standard view") which, for the interaction (induction) between a magnet and a conductor both of which are in motion, assumes an asymmetry. A moving magnet in the geostationary laboratory generates an electric field, whereas a magnet at rest does not. Due to its electric field, a moving magnet induces a current in a conductor at rest. If, on the other hand, the magnet is at rest and if the conductor is moved, an electromotive force appears in the conductor and this generates an electrical current. In both cases the same current arises for the same relative motion, though the explanation is different. "Similar examples, as well as the unsuccessful experiments to ascertain a motion of the earth relative to the "medium of light", lead to the presumption that the concept of an absolute state of rest is not only characterized by no detectable occurrence in mechanics, but that this also holds for electrodynamics ..." (p. 891).

Only 7 lines later (on p. 891) he elevates this "presumption", without giving any additional reasons for doing so, to the "principle of relativity" and thereby to the "precondition" for his entire theory.

Albert Einstein's consideration is incomplete, because he ignores here unipolar induction (experiments 1832 and 1851) well-known since Faraday's time. This proves that even without any relative motion between the magnet and the conductor, induction takes place, namely due to a joint turning of both elements, the resulting induction having been shown to be a consequence of absolute rotation (vis-à-vis an ether or absolute space). Kennard (1917), with his further-developed experimental setup, has clearly confirmed this fact.

Albert Einstein's presumption that no absolute state of rest (or of motion) could be proven (that it "is characterized by no detectable occurrence") was, according to the state of knowledge of 1905, already incorrect and was conclusively refuted in 1917 at the latest, which was not seen by him, however, as a reason for any correction, which would have inevitably led to the ruin of the theory.

On p. 910 the author again refers to the asymmetry between magnet and conductor mentioned at the outset, because he believes he has made the question "as to the location of the electrodynamic and electromotive forces (unipolar machines) superfluous". As to the special feature of unipolar induction and Faraday's results, here again he fails to address the issues.

Even after 1917 Albert Einstein does not address this point of his STR, but instead comes quickly to his "presumption" declared in the "principle of relativity", allowing this to be celebrated as the basis of his revolutionary theory.

The relativists discard works like those of Kennard (1917) - because in the title there is talk of a proof of the "ether" - as bizarre, diehard concoctions by obstructive types of persons, with which and with whom serious scientists need not concern themselves.

In many respects the years before 1917 are an epoch for the STR:

- in 1913, after Michelson-Morley and Morley-Miller, Sagnac also clearly measured running-time differences, thereby dismissing all talk of null results;
- in 1916 Albert Einstein himself wrote that the absolute constancy of c would have to be reconsidered;

- in 1916 Albert Einstein published, with the GTR, a theory with variable speeds of light;
- in 1917 Kennard again proved the (already previously known) absolute rotation in unipolar induction.

With this, Albert Einstein's two fundamental suppositions for the STR (the principle of relativity and the constancy of c) are refuted, and it is actually incomprehensible that, from then on, the theses of 1905 should still be seriously discussed and even successfully presented as the greatest work of genius and revolutionary upheaval of our view of the world right up to the present day. Since 1917 at the latest, they (the suppositions) belong in the paper bin of history.

AE 1905. - Kennard, Earle Hesse: Unipolar induction. In: London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Philosophical magazine (The). Ser. 6, Vol. 23. 1912, No. 138, pp 937-941. - Kennard, Earle Hesse: On unipolar induction : another experiment and its significance as evidence for the existence of the aether. In: London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Philosophical magazine (The). Ser. 6, Vol. 33. 1917, pp 179-190. - Galeczki / Marquardt 1997 (pp 172-176).